PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

Our Mission: To Deliver Progress and Value to our Community

Our Communities Vision:
In 2022 the Parkes Shire will be a progressive regional centre, embracing a national logistics hub with vibrant communities, diverse opportunities, learning and healthy lifestyles.

MINUTES

TUESDAY 17 NOVEMBER 2015

Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Parkes Shire Council held at the Council Administration Centre, 2 Cecile Street, Parkes, commencing at 2.00 pm for the purpose of considering the items included on the Agenda.

GENERAL MANAGER: Kent Boyd

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Ordinary Meeting

Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2 Cecile Street on Tuesday 17 November 2015at 2.00pm.

PRESENT

Councillor K J Keith OAM, (in the Chair)
Councillor M J Greenwood OAM
Councillor K M McGrath
Councillor G W Pratt
Councillor B F Newton
Councillor B J McCorkell
Councillor L A O'Leary
Councillor AJ Ward

IN ATTENDANCE

General Manager - K Boyd
Director Technology and Corporate Services - L Finn
Director Planning and Environment - S Campbell
Director Infrastructure - A Francis
Manager Governance and Corporate Strategy - B Byrnes
Chief Financial Officer - O Jensen
Economic and Business Development Manager - A Wyllie
Culture, Education and Library Services Manager - S Buckle
Minutes Secretary - S Henry

MEETING COMMENCEMENT

The Meeting commenced at 2.00pm.

1 PRAYER

The Mayor asked the General Manager to open proceedings with a prayer.

2 APOLOGIES

The Mayor advised that Councillor Belinda McCorkell will be arriving late to the meeting.

15 - 463 Resolution

That Councillor Bob Haddin be granted leave of absence (REASON: Absent from Parkes: Attending Conference with Director Engineering Services).

Councillor Pat Smith be granted leave of absence (REASON: Absent from Parkes).

Moved Councillor Michael Greenwood, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

General Manager

Mayor

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

15 - 464 Resolution

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Parkes Shire Council held on Tuesday 17 November 2015 copies of which have been forwarded to Councillors, be confirmed.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Councillor Alan Ward declared an interest in Item 16.1 (REASON Interest in land mentioned in report).

General Manager K Boyd declared an interest in Item 17.4 (REASON Related entity to an individual mentioned in the report).

5 NOTICES OF MOTION/RESCISSION

Nil.

6 LATE BUSINESS

In accordance with Council's Code of Meeting Practice 3.7(c) a decision is now required to determine which, if any Late item/s submitted to the meeting will be dealt with at the meeting or deferred for further consideration at a future Ordinary Meeting of Parkes Shire Council.

15 - 465 Resolution

That Late Items 11.6, 15.3, 16.1 and 17.4 be considered at this Council meeting.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

At this stage being 2.05pm the Mayor welcomed to the meeting Council's Auditor Mr John O'Malley from Intentus Chartered Accountants who gave a presentation on Council's 2014/2015 Financial Statements.

7 MAYORAL MINUTES

7.1 Mayoral Minute - Functions Attended by Mayor and Councillors

Executive Summary

A report on functions recently attended by the Mayor, Councillors or Senior Staff in relation to community events or civic matters.

Recommendation

1. That the report of upcoming functions for the Mayor, Councillors or Senior Staff be received and noted.

15 - 466 Resolution

1. That the information be received and noted.

2. That a letter congratulations be forwarded to the Parkes REaDing Day organisers on the success of this years event.

3. That a letter of congratulations be forwarded to Parkes Health Service on the successful Community Open Day of the new Parkes Hospital Facility.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

7.2 Mayoral Minute - Coming Known Events for Mayor and Councillors

Executive Summary

A report on the upcoming functions requiring the attendance of the Mayor, Councillors or Senior Staff in relation to community events or civic matters.

Recommendation

1. That the report of upcoming functions for the Mayor, Councillors or Senior Staff be received and noted

15 - 467 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor George Pratt, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

7.3 Mayoral Minute - Council Appreciation

Executive Summary

Council has recently presented appreciation plaques to Lindsay Morehouse (Parkes Shire Concert Band) and to Bob Cocks (JT Cock & sons) for their extensive commitment to our community.

Recommendation

1. For Council's information.

15 - 468 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor Alan Ward.

CARRIED

8 COUNCILLORS' REPORTS

Nil.

9 INWARDS CORRESPONDENCE

Nil.

General Manager

Mayor

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10 GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

10.1 (GM) Public Holidays for Parkes Shire Show Days - 2016 and 2017

Executive Summary

NSW Government Treasury have advised that following a review of the current guidelines by NSW Industrial Relations, it is proposed to implement a number of amendments to reduce the administrative burden on Councils regarding the process for the making of annual applications under the Act. These amendments will enable applications to be made for the declaration of full or part-day public holidays and local event days for two consecutive years.

The PA & H Associations in the Shire have advised of their proposed dates in anticipation of the amendment.

Recommendation

1. That Council forward letters to key stakeholders throughout the community proposing the following declaration of Public Holidays within the Parkes Shire for the staging of the respective annual Shows and inviting their comment. Comments to be received at Council by 4 December 2015.

Trundle
Public Holiday from 9.00am - 5.00pm Wednesday 17 August 2016 and Wednesday 16 August 2017 to be declared for Suburb of Trundle along with neighbouring Suburb of Bogan Gate and Suburb Bruie Plains. As per boundaries detailed on the Parkes Shire Council website.

Peak Hill
Public Holiday from 9.00am - 5.00pm Wednesday 24 August 2016 and Wednesday 23 August 2017 to be declared for Suburb of Peak Hill. As per boundaries detailed on the Parkes Shire Council website.

Parkes
Public Holiday from 12 noon - 5.00pm Tuesday 30 August 2016 and Tuesday 29 August 2017 to be declared for Parkes Suburb, Suburb Tichborne, Suburb Nelungaloo, Suburb Gunningbland, Suburb Cooks Myall, Suburb Goonumbla, Suburb Alectown: along with neighbouring part Suburb Mandagery and part Suburb Cookamidgera within the Parkes Local Government Area. As per boundaries detailed on the Parkes Shire Council website.

15 - 469 Resolution

That the recommendation be adopted.

Moved Councillor Barbara Newton, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

10.2 (GM) Parkes Shire Council Annual Report 2014/2015 Submission

Executive Summary

Under Section 428 of the Local Government Act, 1993, Council is required to furnish its Annual Report to the Department of Local Government within five months of the end of the financial year, being November 30th. Council is also required to place the document on public display at this time. Parkes Shire Council has prepared its 2014/2015 Annual Report in accordance with the legislation and presents the report to Council.

Recommendation

1. That the information be received and noted.

15 - 470 Resolution

1. That the information be received and noted.

2. That an abbreviated form of the Annual Report be forwarded to various organisations and businesses within the Shire for information.

Moved Councillor Michael Greenwood, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

10.3 (GM) Local Government Reform - Fit for the Future

Executive Summary

As previously reported, the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) released their Review of Local Council Fit for the Future proposals on 20 October 2015. Parkes Council was found to be "Fit" for the Future.

Council considered the IPART findings at a meeting on 3 November 2015 and resolved to confirm the communities position by survey. The survey has since been completed.

Council has until 18 November 2015 to make a submission. The State Government has then undertaken to advise of their response prior to the end of 2015. The most recent letter from the Minister for Local Government is also attached.

Recommendation

1. For Councils consideration

15 - 471 Resolution

That Council resolve to lodge a submission reaffirming its position to stand alone as outlined in this report.

Moved Councillor Alan Ward, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

At this stage the meeting adjourned at 3.05pm for afternoon tea.

The meeting resumed at 3.33pm.

11 DIRECTOR TECHNOLOGY AND CORPORATE SERVICES REPORT

11.1 (DTCS) Financial Information as at 31 October 2015

Executive Summary

A regular report is provided to Council in relation to a number of financial indicators, including investments, total monthly repayments, receipting and collection of rate revenue.

Recommendation

1. That the report detailing accounts paid, rate revenue collected, receipts received and the bank reconciliation to 31 October 2015 be received and noted.

15 - 472 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor Barbara Newton, seconded Councillor Michael Greenwood.

CARRIED

11.2 (DTCS) Investment Report October 2015

Executive Summary

The carrying value of Council's investments at 31 October 2015 was $57,749,240

Recommendation

1. That the information in relation to investments held at 31 October 2015 be received and noted.

15 - 473 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor George Pratt, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

11.3 (DTCS) Budget Review as at 30 September 2015

Executive Summary

The quarterly budget review to 30 September 2015 is submitted for Council's consideration.

Recommendation

1. That the Budget Review report to 30 September 2015 be adopted and the variations to income and expenditure be voted.

15 - 474 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor Barbara Newton, seconded Councillor Michael Greenwood.

CARRIED

11.4 (DTCS) Corporate Information System Upgrade - Progress Report

Executive Summary

Parkes Shire Council went to the market for a new Corporate Information System (CIS) through an Expression of Interest process, which closed on 30 October 2015. 11 responses were received from a total of 19 interested providers. The CIS evaluation team met on Monday 2 November to short list providers and make recommendations as to the next steps. The list of potential providers was reduced to 4, with one to be omitted following site visits to Cabonne and Maitland Councils. Demonstrations to staff will commence from 16 November and a Selective Tender process, with further site visits, will begin in mid-December.

Recommendation

1. That the information be received and noted.

15 - 475 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor George Pratt, seconded Councillor Ken McGrath.

CARRIED

11.5 (DTCS) Marketing and Destination Development Update - October 2015

Executive Summary

A brief update of general marketing, and destination development activities.

Recommendation

That the Marketing and Destination Development Update be received and noted.

15 - 476 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

11.6 (DTCS) Main Street Vibrancy Program - Issues Paper

Executive Summary

The Parkes Central Business District (CBD) is an energetic and enterprising business centre that serves a large regional catchment in Central NSW.

Parkes Shire Council has committed funding in the 2015/16 Financial Year to develop the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy. This strategy aims to engage with stakeholders to develop new ideas and urban renewal projects to make the centre more attractive to a range of customers.

Parkes Shire Council can play a particularly important role in encouraging property investment and urban renewal in the Parkes CBD, as the authority responsible for administering most of the regularly framework relating to planning, building, heritage and footpath trading and as manager of public spaces in the centre.
As a precursor to the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy, the Parkes CBD Issues Paper has been prepared, ready for public exhibition leading up to Christmas 2015. The aim of the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is to explore the relevant issues that need to be considered through the stakeholder engagement process, which is proposed to be undertaken through a series of Inquiry-by-Design Workshops commencing early 2016.

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy process will be distinguished by a high level of community and stakeholder engagement to develop a common vision for the CBD. As the main centre for the Shire, Parkes must develop its own vision and sense of place that captures the past and present, its unique natural attributes, rural setting and lifestyle. To sustain this reality into the future requires a healthy, vibrant commercial centre that is robust enough to grow and accommodate the ever changing dynamics demanded of a modern country community. Following the stakeholder engagement process, strategy options and actions for the Parkes CBD will be developed.

Support to publicly exhibit the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is being sought, including preliminary engagement with stakeholders.

Recommendation

1. That this report and the Parkes CBD Issues Paper be noted.

2. That the Parkes CBD Issues Paper be endorsed for the purposes of public exhibition from 23 November 2015 to 31 December 2015.

15 - 477 Resolution

That the recommendations be adopted.

Moved Councillor Alan Ward, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

11.7 (DTCS) Presentation of General Purpose Financial Statements 2014/2015

Executive Summary

Council's Auditors Intentus will present the Annual General Purpose and Special Financial Statements to Council at the meeting. The presentation was publicly advertised in accordance with the Local Government Act, 1993 and the public have until the close of business on Friday 27 November 2015 to make further comment on the statements following the presentation.

Recommendation

1. That the information in relation to the presentation of the General Purpose Financial Statements be received and noted.

15 - 478 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

12 DIRECTOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT'S REPORT

12.1 (DPE) Report Illegal Dumping

Executive Summary

The NSW Illegal Dumping Strategy 2014–2016 is an integrated approach to the problem of illegal waste dumping.

Parkes Shire Council has been awarded grant funding under the NSW EPA Combating Illegal Dumping: Clean-up and Prevention Program.

The funding is to be used to develop a picture of illegal dumping trends across the Parkes Shire in conjunction with other Council's in the NetWaste group.

Council will now have access to RIDonline which is a state wide illegal dumping database and reporting tool.

Recommendation

1. That the information be received and noted.

15 - 479 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor Barbara Newton, seconded Councillor Michael Greenwood.

CARRIED

12.2 (DPE) Proposed Rezoning of Land

Executive Summary

Correspondence has been received from a developer seeking Council's in principle support for a proposed rezoning to facilitate a Bulky Goods Premise at 14-16 Forbes Road, Parkes.

Recommendation

1. The information contained within the report is received and noted.

2. Council confirm in principle support for the proposed rezoning and advise the proponent to proceed with the preparation of a Planning Proposal seeking to rezone the land from R1 General Residential to B4 Mixed Use in the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012.

15 - 480 Resolution

That the recommendation be adopted.

Moved Councillor Alan Ward, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

12.3 (DPE) DA15076: Proposed Alterations and Additions to Parkes Waste Facility located on Lot 1 DP 813769, Lot 393 DP 750179 & Lot 1 DP 825791 Brolgan Road, Parkes

Development Application Information

Application No: DA15076

Applicant: Parkes Shire Council

Property: Lot 1 DP 825791, Lot 1 DP 813769, Lot 393 DP 750179, 104 Brolgan Road and Condobolin Road, Parkes

Proposal: Alterations and Additions to Parkes Waste Facility

Executive Summary

Development Application No. 15076 proposes alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, located on «legaldescription», Brolgan Road, Parkes. The applicant for the Development Application is Parkes Shire Council, the local government authority responsible for the management of waste in the Parkes Local Government Area. The proposed upgrade to the Parkes Waste Facility are a key objective of Council's strategy to manage waste in the Parkes Shire and is a key objective of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22. A copy of the site and elevation plans of the proposal and the Statement of Environmental Effects prepared in support of the proposal are included in an attachment to this report.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the application be approved subject to the conditions contained in the report.

15 - 481 Resolution

That the recommendation be adopted.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

For Cr K Keith, Cr B Newton, Cr M Greenwood, Cr K McGrath, Cr L O'Leary Cr G Pratt, Cr AJ Ward

Did not vote - Absent from meeting Cr RC Haddin, Cr B McCorkell, Cr P Smith

At this stage being 4.53pm Councillor McCorkell attended the meeting.

13 DIRECTOR ENGINEERING SERVICES REPORT

Nil.

14 DIRECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT

14.1 (DI) Blue Star Sustainability Awards

Executive Summary

At the inaugural Blue Star Sustainability Awards, held in Gloucester on the weekend of 7 November 2015, Council's application titled 'Sustainable Solutions for Parkes Shire.' won the Sustainable Systems Award.

Recommendation

1. That Council receive and note the information on the award win.

15 - 482 Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor George Pratt, seconded Councillor Michael Greenwood.

CARRIED

14.2 (DI) Pesticide Use Notification Plan 2015-2018

Executive Summary

The draft Notification Plan for Pesticide Use in Public Places 2015 - 2018 was made available for public comment from 14 September 2015 to 31 October 2015. No formal public submissions were received and the plan can now be formally adopted by Council.

The Pesticides Regulation 2009 requires all NSW public authorities (including local councils) that use pesticides in outdoor places to prepare a Pesticide Use Notification Plan.

Recommendation

1. That Council accept the Notification Plan for Pesticide Use in Public Places 2015 - 2018 for formal adoption.

15 - 483 Resolution

That the recommendation be adopted.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

14.3 (DI) Adoption of REF's for Major Projects

Executive Summary

A Review's of Environmental Factors (REF's) have been developed for the new Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Sewer Treatment Plant (STP), Sewage Pump Station and Rising Main, Urban Mains Augmentations, and the Lachlan River Pump Station Upgrade and Bore Refurbishment.

A number of specialist studies have been undertaken to determine the impacts that the projects may have on the immediate environment including fauna, flora, noise, air quality, water quality and heritage impacts. The outcomes from the studies have been incorporated into the designs and contractor documentation for the projects.

The REF's have been peer reviewed by an external expert and internally, and placed on public display with minimal feedback received, and are now submitted for adoption.

Recommendation

1. That the Review's of Environmental Factors for the new Water Treatment Plant, Sewer Treatment Plant, Sewage Pump Station and Rising Main, Urban Mains Augmentations and the Lachlan River Pump Station Upgrade and Bore Refurbishment be adopted and the projects proceed on the basis of the REF outcomes.

15 - 484 Resolution

That the recommendation be adopted.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

15 CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE MINUTES

15.1 Committee Minutes - Parkes Local Traffic Committee Meeting - 11 November 2015

Executive Summary

The Parkes Local Traffic Committee Meeting was held on Wednesday 11 November 2015. The Minutes of the meeting are attached.

Recommendation

1. That the Minutes of the Parkes Shire Local Traffic Committee Meeting held on 11 November 2015 be adopted.

15 - 485 Resolution

That the recommendation be adopted.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor Michael Greenwood.

CARRIED

15.2 Committee Minutes - Elvis Festival Committee Meetings 9 September and 4 November 2015

Executive Summary

Meetings of the Elvis Festival Committee were held at the Parkes Shire Council on 9 September and 4 November 2015. The Minutes are attached for Council's endorsement.

Recommendation

1. That the Minutes of the Elvis Festival Committee meetings held on 9 September and 4 November 2015 be noted and the recommendations of the Committee be endorsed by Council.

15 - 486 Resolution

That the recommendation be adopted.

Moved Councillor George Pratt, seconded Councillor Ken McGrath.

CARRIED

15.3 Committee Minutes - Waste Facilities Committee meeting held 17.11.2015

A meeting of the Waste Facilities Committee was held on Tuesday 17 November 2015.

The Minutes of that meeting are attached for the information of Council.

Recommendation

That the Minutes of the Waste Facility Committee meeting held 17.11.2015 be received and noted and the recommendations be endorsed and adopted by Council.

15 - 487 Resolution

1. That the Minutes of the Waste Facilities Committee meeting held 17 November 2015 be received be received and noted.

Moved Councillor Alan Ward, seconded Councillor Ken McGrath.

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

16 QUESTIONS AND MATTERS OF URGENCY

In accordance with Clause 17(4) of Council's Code of Meeting Practice the following business was allowed by the Chairperson.

At this stage Cr Ward temporarily left the meeting 4.44pm

16.1 Q&M Unmetered Water Charges

The issue of a higher water charge on un-metered properties in the CBD of Parkes has been raised with Cr Haddin. It would appear that a penalty charge is applied for properties that have never had a water meter installed.

Council has completed footpath work in the CBD area and water meters are installed at no cost to the owner. It therefore seems inequitable that property owners with un-metered properties, where no footpath upgrading has occurred, would be expected to pay for the installation of a water meter or pay higher rates as a consequence.

Comment from Director of Infrastructure

The un-metered charge was introduced many years ago when user-pay pricing was introduced. It was to encourage property owners to install water meters, which at that time were usually funded by the property owner.

Water meters are now replaced by Council. It would therefore be appropriate to review this charge with the next fees and charges and simultaneously develop a program to fit water meters to un-metered properties.

Recommendation

That the information be received and noted.

15 - 488 Resolution

1. That the information be received and noted.

Moved Councillor George Pratt, seconded Councillor Ken McGrath.

CARRIED

Cr Ward returned to the meeting at 4.40pm

17 CONSIDERATION OF CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS ITEMS

The meeting of the Ordinary Council meeting was closed to the public at 4.50pm.

The Mayor asked the Meeting whether it agreed that the items listed by the General Manager appeared to be items which should be discussed in closed session for the reasons given.

The General Manager advised that there were no written representations from the public on the proposed closure of the Council Meeting.

15 - 489 Resolution

That the meeting be closed for consideration of the listed items as they involve: information that would, if disclosed confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business, personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than Councillors) and commercial information of a confidential nature that would if disclosed prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

17.1 (GM) Procurement of Commercial Business Premises

Prepared By: General Manager

Executive Summary

Several commercial premises have recently been offered to Council for private treaty sale. Those premises are discussed in this report.

Recommendation

For Councils consideration

15 - 490 Resolution

1. That the Mayor and General Manager be delegated to negotiate the procurement of the subject properties as discussed at the meeting.

2. That a report be tabled on those negotiations at a future meeting of Council.

Moved Councillor Alan Ward, seconded Councillor Ken McGrath.

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

17.2 (DTCS) Public Art - Expressions of Interest

Prepared By: Economic and Business Development Manager

Executive Summary

Council's Public Art Project Team is seeking endorsement from Council to engage an artist to create and install artworks in the Parkes CBD during 2015/16.

Recommendation

1. For the consideration of Council.

15 - 491 Resolution

1. That Council accept the proposal submitted by Moraban for the Public Art Project.

2. That Council explore the possibility of an interactive Elvis Statue being commissioned for display in the Parkes CBD.

3. That Council investigate possible ideas from the other proponents

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor Michael Greenwood.

CARRIED

Councillor AJ Ward and Councillor GW Pratt requested their vote against the above motion be recorded.

General Manager Mayor

17.3 (DPE) Netwaste Tender - Collection and Recycling of Waste Tyres

Prepared By: Director Planning & Environment

Executive Summary

An expression of interest, followed by a selective tender, was coordinated by NetWaste in October 2015, with Orange City Council administering the tender process for the collection and recycling of waste tyres on behalf of seventeen (17) NetWaste Councils.

The Tender Evaluation Report is included for Council to consider adoption of the recommendations.

Recommendation

That Council:

1. Accept the tender as recommended in this report for the initial two (2) year term and sign the required contract documentation.

2. That the resolution regarding this tender remains confidential to the Council until the last meeting of the participating NetWaste Councils is held.

15 - 492 Resolution

That the recommendation be adopted.

Moved Councillor Ken McGrath, seconded Councillor George Pratt.

CARRIED

At this stage being 5.30pm the General Manager temporarily left the meeting

17.4 (Q&M) Naming of Upcoming Projects and Infrastructure

Reason for Confidentiality:

This report is CONFIDENTIAL. Although not in accordance with Section 10A of the Local Government Act 1993 and Council's Code of Meeting Practice, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public, information contained in this report includes discussion about specific members of the community or families who have yet to be consulted over the proposals.

Councillor Ward has submitted a question and matters of urgency enquiring about the naming of forthcoming infrastructure projects. With the uncertainty of New South Wales local government and potential mergers it is thought timely that matters relating to recognising citizens and civic leaders by involving them in naming ceremonies associated with projects be considered now.

Comments from General Manager

Council has a number of forthcoming infrastructure projects where it may be appropriate to celebrate our region's history, culture, people and decision making by honouring significant individuals and/or families through a naming process. Council has a long history of naming various projects, infrastructure, roads and facilities after prominent members of the community. It is timely that the matter be given a practical consideration in the current climate. The formation of a small sunset committee could be considered.

Recommendation

For Council's Decision

15 - 493 Resolution

1. That a Sunset Committee consisting of all Councillors be established to consider naming opportunities for new infrastructure projects within the Shire.

Moved Councillor Alan Ward, seconded Councillor Ken McGrath.

CARRIED

The General Manager returned to the meeting 5.45pm

There being no further business the Mayor declared the meeting closed at 5.45pm.

General Manager Mayor

1 PRAYER

2 APOLOGIES

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

5 NOTICES OF MOTION/RESCISSION

6 LATE BUSINESS

General Manager

Mayor

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7 MAYORAL MINUTES

7.1 Mayoral Minute - Functions Attended by Mayor and Councillors

Executive Summary

A report on functions recently attended by the Mayor, Councillors or Senior Staff in relation to community events or civic matters.

Background Information

Nil.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Nil.

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

1. That the report of upcoming functions for the Mayor, Councillors or Senior Staff be received and noted.

Report

Date	Function
Tuesday 03 November 2015	Parkes Ministers Association- Church Service **Mayor KJ Keith**
Wednesday 04 November 2015	Elvis Festival Committee Meeting **Mayor KJ Keith and Deputy Mayor BF Newton**
Thursday 05 November 2015	Launch of NSW Embroiders' Guild, Parkes Group Exhibition **Deputy Mayor BF Newton**
Thursday 05 November 2015	Parkes Action Club Annual Changeover Dinner **Mayor KJ Keith**
Friday 06 November 2015	Presentation on Local Government to students at St Patricks School Trundle **Deputy Mayor BF Newton**
Friday 06 November 2015	Meeting with Member for Orange Andrew Gee MP and Chief Superintendent Neil Harris - NSW Fire Brigade Regional West Command **General Manager K Boyd**

General Manager Mayor

Date	Function
Saturday 07 November 2015	Lachlan Regional Transport Committee meeting **Councillor KM McGrath**
Monday 09 November 2015	Parkes, Forbes and Lachlan Road Safety Steering Committee Meeting **Councillor GW Pratt, Director Engineering Services B Howard and Road Safety & Injury Prevention Officer M Suitor**
Tuesday 10 November 2015	Scoping session on role of Local Government in Agriculture **General Manager K Boyd and Economic and Business Development Manager A Wyllie**
Tuesday 10 November 2015	Lachlan Health Council Meeting **Mayor KJ Keith**
Tuesday 10 November 2015	Paint Parkes REaD Poppies Community Reading Day **Mayor KJ Keith and Deputy Mayor BF Newton**
Tuesday 10 November 2015	Parkes Sports Council meeting **Councillor MJ Greenwood and LA O'Leary**
Wednesday 11 November 2015	Remembrance Day Commemorative Service - Cooke Park Cenotaph **Mayor KJ Keith and Councillor GW Pratt**
Wednesday 11 November 2015	Parkes Hospital Open Day Planning Meeting **Mayor KJ Keith**
Wednesday 11 November 2015	Parkes Chamber of Commerce meeting **Councilor AJ Ward**
Wednesday 11 November 2015	Traffic Committee meeting **Councillor KM McGrath and Councillor RC Haddin**
Wednesday 11 November 2015	Tullamore & District Community Consultative Committee meeting **Deputy Mayor BF Newton**
Friday 13 November 2015	Parkes High School 2015 Graduation Dinner and Dance **Mayor KJ Keith and Mrs. Sue Keith**
Saturday 14 November 2015	Parkes Hospital Open Day
Monday 16 November 2015	Meet with Federal Member for Calare The Hon John Cobb **Mayor KJ Keith and General Manager K Boyd**
Monday 16 November 2015	Lachlan Local Area Command Community Safety Precinct Meeting **Mayor KJ Keith and General Manager K Boyd**
Monday 16 November 2015	Parkes Country Music Annual General Meeting **Councillor AW Ward**

Attachments

Nil.

General Manager Mayor

7.2 Mayoral Minute - Coming Known Events for Mayor and Councillors

Executive Summary

A report on the upcoming functions requiring the attendance of the Mayor, Councillors or Senior Staff in relation to community events or civic matters.

Background Information

Nil.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Nil.

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

1. That the report of upcoming functions for the Mayor, Councillors or Senior Staff be received and noted

Report

Date	Function
Tuesday - Thursday 17 - 19 November 215	Visit to Parkes and Forbes Shires by His Excellency General The Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Ret'd), Governor of New South Wales, and Mrs Linda Hurley
Tuesday - Thursday 17 - 19 November 20151	National Local Roads & Transport Congress Ballarat Victoria **Councillor RC Haddin and Director Engineering Services B Howard**
Wednesday 18 November 2015	Vice Regal Community Reception hosted by His Excellency General The Honourable David Hurley AC DSC (Ret'd), Governor of New South Wales, and Mrs Linda Hurley **All Councillors and Senior Staff**
Tuesday - Thursday 19 - 20 November 2015	AusIntermodel 2015 **Mayor KJ Keith, General Manager K Boyd (Panelist) and Economic and Business Development Manager A Wyllie**
Friday 20 November 2015	NSW Rural Fire Service Tullamore Central School Cadet Graduation **Deputy Mayor BF Newton**

General Manager Mayor

Date	Function
Saturday 21 November 2015	NSW State Emergency Services Lachlan Region Awards Ceremony **Mayor KJ Keith**
Monday 23 November 2015	Parkes Early Childhood Meeting **Councillor PJ Smith**
Monday 23 November 2015	Peak Hill Community Consultative Committee Meeting **Councillor LA O'Leary (Councillor Pratt is alternate)**
Monday 23 November 2015	Australia Day Committee Meeting **Mayor KJ Keith, Deputy Mayor BF Newton, Councillors MJ Greenwood and AJ Ward**
Tuesday 24 November 2015	Meals on Wheels Meeting **Councillor PJ Smith**
Tuesday - Thursday 24 - 26 November 20	AusRail Forum 2015 - Melbourne (Attending as a Panelist on 25.11.15) **General Manager K Boyd**
Wednesday 25 November 2015	Annual General Meeting Central NSW Tourism **Councillor MJ Greenwood, Marketing and Brand Manager K Dwyer**
Wednesday 25 November 2015	Life Education Australia Board Meeting and Annual General Meeting **Mayor K Keith**
Wednesday 25 November 2015	White Ribbon Day - Domestic Violence Awareness Campaign **Mayor KJ Keith**
Thursday 26 November 2015	Centroc Board Meeting **Mayor KJ Keith and General Manager K Boyd**
Thursday 26 November 2015	Mid Lachlan Alliance Meeting **Mayor KJ Keith and General Manager K Boyd**
Thursday 26 November 2015	Tourism NSW Awards **Mayor KJ Keith and Elvis Festival Director E Mann**
Thursday 26 November 2015	Parkes Neighbourhood Central Board of Management Meeting **Deputy Mayor BF Newton**
Thursday 26 November 2015	Trundle Community Consultative Committee Meeting **Deputy Mayor BF Newton (Councillor GW Pratt is alternate)**

General Manager Mayor

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7.3 Mayoral Minute - Council Appreciation

Executive Summary

Council has recently presented appreciation plaques to Lindsay Morehouse (Parkes Shire Concert Band) and to Bob Cocks (JT Cock & sons) for their extensive commitment to our community.

Background Information

Nil.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Nil.

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

1. For Council's information.

Report

During the past month Council has presented appreciation plaques to Lindsay Morehouse and Bob Cocks.

Councillor Kenny McGrath represented Council at the 20th Anniversary Concert of the Parkes Shire Concert Band where he presented a plaque to Lindsay Morehouse in recognition of his service to the music industry in Parkes. He has been a long term music teacher and band member who encourages participation and has organised many orchestral events.

I had the pleasure of recognising Bob Cocks on his 55 years as a Funeral Director of JT Cock & Sons. It was the oldest family business in Parkes, commencing in 1904 and spanning that 111 year period. Bob has been extremely generous, both with his time and talents and also financially to many causes within the community.

I believe it is very fitting that Council has acknowledged both these gentlemen on their significant contribution to our community.

Attachments

Nil.

8 COUNCILLORS' REPORTS

9 INWARDS CORRESPONDENCE

General Manager

Mayor

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10 GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

10.1 (GM) Public Holidays for Parkes Shire Show Days - 2016 and 2017

Executive Summary

NSW Government Treasury have advised that following a review of the current guidelines by NSW Industrial Relations, it is proposed to implement a number of amendments to reduce the administrative burden on Councils regarding the process for the making of annual applications under the Act. These amendments will enable applications to be made for the declaration of full or part-day public holidays and local event days for two consecutive years.

The PA & H Associations in the Shire have advised of their proposed dates in anticipation of the amendment.

Background Information

In November of each year, the Department of Industrial Relations invites Councils to submit dates to be observed as public holidays and half holidays within the respective Council areas. All local holidays in New South Wales for the forthcoming calendar year are then considered and appointed by the Minister in the one Government Gazette notice. This notice is published in the Government Gazette in December or early January. Confirmation advice of the Minister's approval is forwarded to Council in advance of the Gazette publication date.

Historically, Council has sought the advice of local PA & H Associations for days to be gazetted as local public holidays for their respective show days. Comments have also been invited from local businesses, schools and the general public.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Nil.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to:
3. Promote, Support and Grow our Communities
4. Grow and Diversify the Economic Base

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Status Quo*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Moderate*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★☆☆	*Environmental*	★★★★☆
Social	★★★★☆	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★☆

General Manager Mayor

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

1. That Council forward letters to key stakeholders throughout the community proposing the following declaration of Public Holidays within the Parkes Shire for the staging of the respective annual Shows and inviting their comment. Comments to be received at Council by 4 December 2015.

Trundle
Public Holiday from 9.00am - 5.00pm Wednesday 17 August 2016 and Wednesday 16 August 2017 to be declared for Suburb of Trundle along with neighbouring Suburb of Bogan Gate and Suburb Bruie Plains. As per boundaries detailed on the Parkes Shire Council website.

Peak Hill
Public Holiday from 9.00am - 5.00pm Wednesday 24 August 2016 and Wednesday 23 August 2017 to be declared for Suburb of Peak Hill. As per boundaries detailed on the Parkes Shire Council website.

Parkes
Public Holiday from 12 noon - 5.00pm Tuesday 30 August 2016 and Tuesday 29 August 2017 to be declared for Parkes Suburb, Suburb Tichborne, Suburb Nelungaloo, Suburb Gunningbland, Suburb Cooks Myall, Suburb Goonumbla, Suburb Alectown: along with neighbouring part Suburb Mandagery and part Suburb Cookamidgera within the Parkes Local Government Area. As per boundaries detailed on the Parkes Shire Council website.

Report

NSW Government Treasury have advised that following a review of the current guidelines by NSW Industrial Relations, it is proposed to implement a number of amendments to reduce the administrative burden on Councils regarding the process for the making of annual applications under the Act. These amendments will enable applications to be made for the declaration of full or part-day public holidays and local event days for two consecutive years.

Historically Council has applied, on behalf of the respective PA& H Associations for a full day public holiday for the Peak Hill Show and the Trundle Show and a half day public holiday for the Parkes Show. As Councillors are aware the annual Tullamore Show is also on the District Show circuit. The Tullamore Show is traditionally held on a Saturday.

The PA & H Associations in the Shire have advised of their proposed dates for 2016 and 2017, in anticipation of the amendment. They are as follows

	2016	**2017**	**Public Holiday requested for**
Parkes	Monday 29 August, Tuesday 30 August, Wednesday 31 August	Monday 28 August, Tuesday 29 August, Wednesday 30 August	1/2 day Tuesday 30 August 2016 1/2 day Tuesday 29 August 2017
Peak Hill	Tuesday 23 August Wednesday 24 August	Tuesday 22 August Wednesday 23 August	Full day Wednesday 24 August 2016 Full Day Wednesday 23 August 2017
Trundle	Tuesday 16 August Wednesday 17 August	Tuesday 15 August Wednesday 16 August	Full day Wednesday 17 August 2016 Full Day Wednesday 16 August 2017

In 2015 the boundaries of each Town area were gazetted and placed on Council's website for easier referencing. Maps of the boundaries are attached for Councillors information.

In order to seek wider public comment on the issue Council has in the past placed a public notice in the local media inviting public submission or comment on the granting of a public holiday for the Shire's Show days. Letters have also been forwarded, including a copy of the correspondence from NSW Government to the Parkes, Peak Hill and Trundle PA & H Associations, the Parkes Chamber of Commerce (who then distributed the letter throughout their business network), Peak Hill Advancement Association, Trundle Community Consultative Committee as well as the local bank branches, local schools and major retailers within the Shire inviting their submissions or comments.

In anticipation of the changes being implemented it is suggested that comments be invited from the respective Associations, Business and Community Groups, Schools and the general public for the declaration of public holidays for the coming two years as follows:

Trundle
Public Holiday from 9.00am - 5.00pm Wednesday 17 August 2016 and Wednesday 16 August 2017 to be declared for Suburb of Trundle along with neighbouring Suburb of Bogan Gate and Suburb Bruie Plains. As per boundaries detailed on the Parkes Shire Council website.

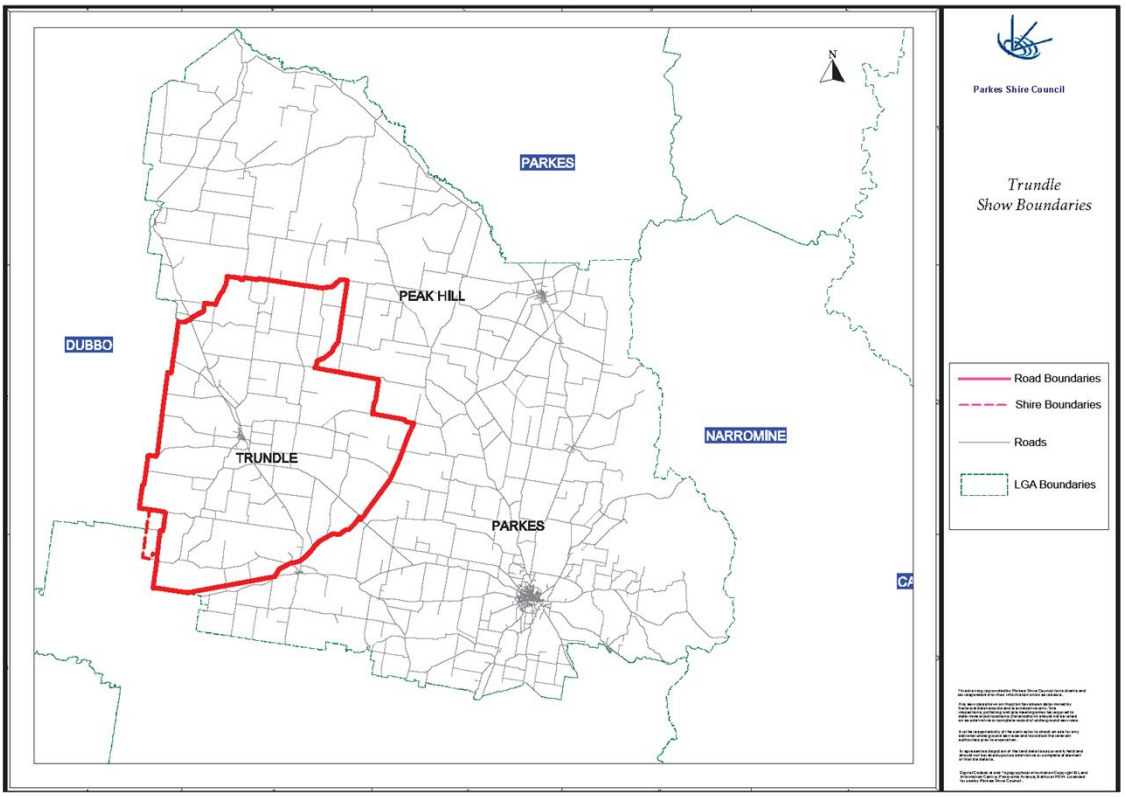
General Manager Mayor

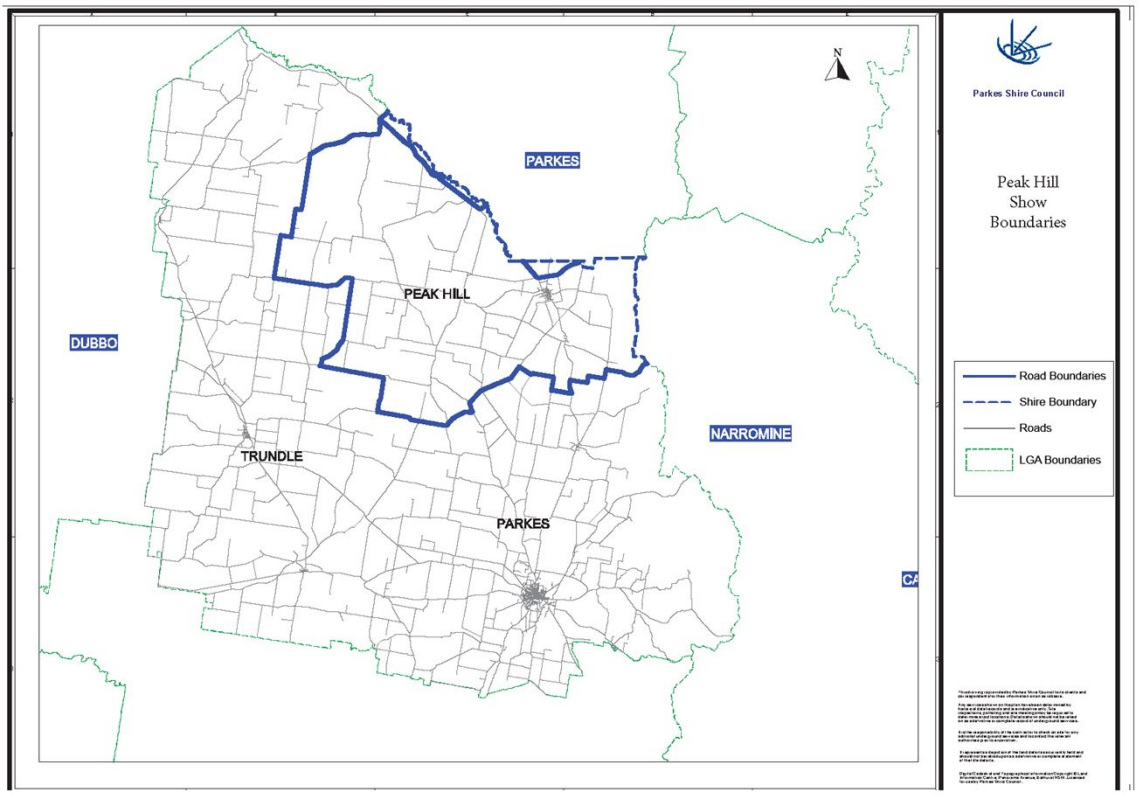
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Public Holiday from 12 noon - 5.00pm Tuesday 30 August 2016 and Tuesday 29 August 2017 to be declared for Parkes Suburb, Suburb Tichborne, Suburb Nelungaloo, Suburb Gunningbland, Suburb Cooks Myall, Suburb Goonumbla, Suburb Alectown: along with neighbouring part Suburb Mandagery and part Suburb Cookamidgera within the Parkes Local Government Area. As per boundaries detailed on the Parkes Shire Council website.

Attachments

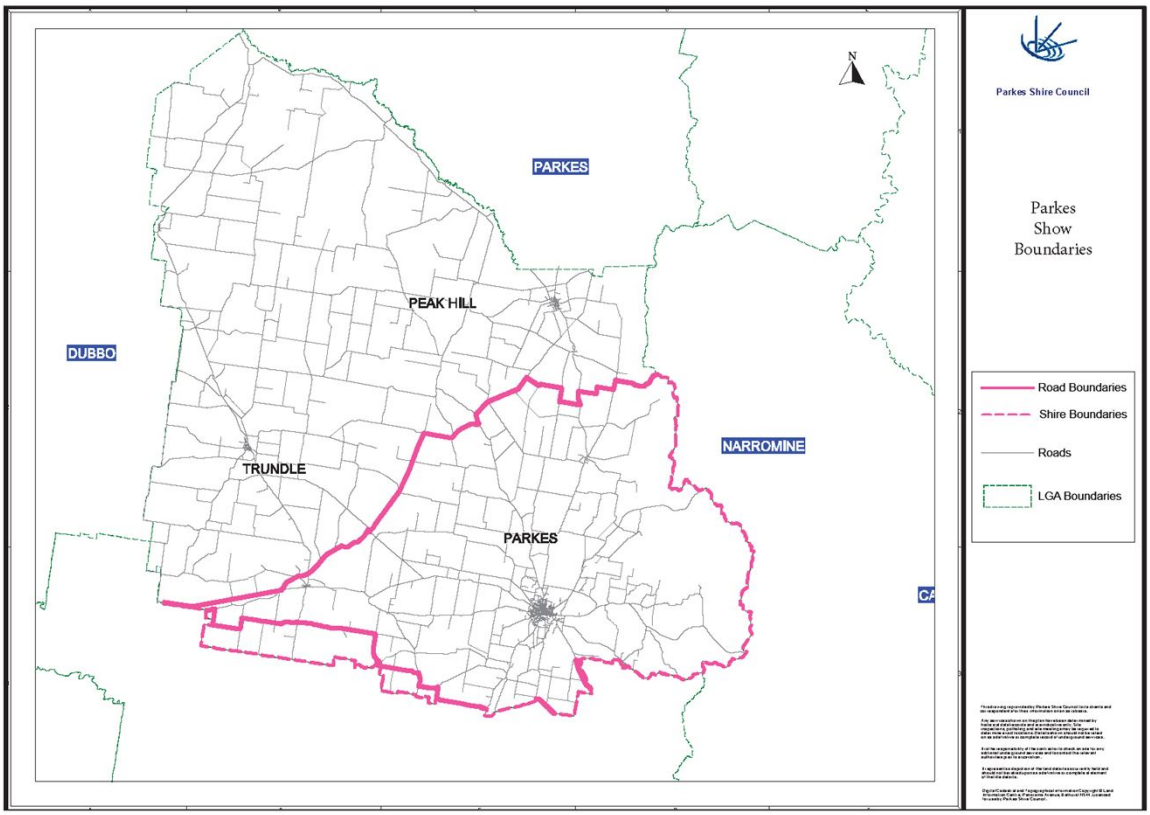
1. Town Boundaries





General Manager

Mayor



General Manager

Mayor

10.2 (GM) Parkes Shire Council Annual Report 2014/2015 Submission

Executive Summary

Under Section 428 of the Local Government Act, 1993, Council is required to furnish its Annual Report to the Department of Local Government within five months of the end of the financial year, being November 30th. Council is also required to place the document on public display at this time. Parkes Shire Council has prepared it's 2014/2015 Annual Report in accordance with the legislation and presents the report to Council.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Section 428 of the Local Government Act, 1993

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: A*ll Future Directions.*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Good*

The 2013-14 Annual Report reinforces the status of Council's progress towards meeting the priorities set in the Delivery Program.

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Negligible*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★☆☆	*Environmental*	★★★☆☆
Social	★★★★★	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★★

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

1.That the information be received and noted.

Attachments

1. Parkes Shire Council 2014/2015 Annual Report distributed under separate cover

General Manager Mayor



General Manager

Mayor

Document Set ID: 847707
Version: 1, Version Date: 20/11/2015

Created by Parkes Shire Council November 2015
Photography by:
Denise Yates Photography+Design
Christian Uhrig Photography
Les Finn
Sally Chapman Photography
Carmen Sharah Photograhpy

General Manager

Mayor



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General Manager Mayor

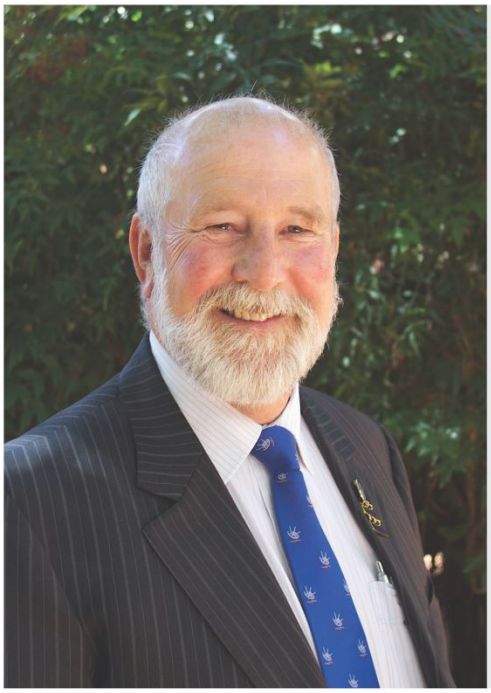
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General Manager

Mayor

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Message from our Mayor

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the second Annual Report for the Progressive Delivery Program.

The Progressive Delivery Program was developed after an extensive campaign in 2012/13 to determine the needs and wants of the Shire's communities and the importance of and satisfaction with council services. The community provided further feedback in 2014 and provided input on the prioritisation of projects for the 2014/15 financial year.

The aim of the delivery program is to achieve the vision for the Parkes Shire of being - "A progressive regional centre, embracing a national logistics hub, with vibrant communities, diverse opportunities, learning and healthy lifestyles."

Parkes Shire Council has made significant progress over the 2014/15 financial year in delivering many of the projects and initiatives of the Progressive Delivery Program. Also we have been implementing and embedding business improvement measures within the organisation. Council strives to deliver progress and value to our community, through the Progressive Delivery Program and our internal focus on business improvement. We are on track to deliver our promise.

The past year has seen many significant projects completed including the Southern Ring Road Stage 1, upgrades to Peak Hill and Tullamore Pools as well as footpath works in Trundle, Peak Hill and Parkes. Our recreational facilities were enhanced by the installation of the Duncan McDonald Cricket Nets and the Henry Parkes Audio Visual Encounter which can be found at Moat Cottage.

The upgrade of the Lake Endeavour Dam has progressed and is nearing completion of the major improvements to strenthening the dam wall and extending the spillway. When completed it will not only provide enhanced safety but also be an idillic passive recreation space.
We have also been delighted with the new Peak Hill Hospital completed and the new Parkes facility advances. Throughout the year Council also saw to the planning of the Airport Terminal Redevelopment as well as the new Sewage and Water Treatment Plants. We will see come to fruition during the upcoming year with the Sewage and Water Treatment Plants scheduled to be completed in 2017.

These projects as well as Council's work in improving community assets and service levels is set to ensure the continued prosperity of Parkes and cement Parkes Shire's position as a strong, progressive regional centre and help us achieve our vision for the community.

Ken J Keith.

Cr Ken Keith OAM
Mayor Parkes Shire Council

General Manager

Mayor

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Message from our *General Manager*

It is again a great pleasure to provide commentary on the 2014/15 financial year as outlined in this Annual Report.

There have been a number of achievements during the year which I will highlight, however firstly and importantly I acknowledge our dedicated staff, from those in the field building and maintaining community infrastructure to our administration people providing support and services and all others, we cannot serve our community or achieve our goals without the dedication and efforts of our staff and gratefully acknowledge their efforts.
The work they do is best reflected by our internal vision to "Deliver Progress and Value and to our Community" with values of being community focused, innovative, acting with integrity, being safe, respecting and caring for each other and teamwork.

It is also important to acknowledge the increasingly large portion of the community who work with us during the year to design the delivery programs. We have now completed our 6th year delivering programs under the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework. It is our aim to work even more closely with the community in the future to ensure the work we do is aligned with the aspirations of the people we serve.

From an internal perspective we have been concentrating on our safety systems and further developing a framework of continuous improvement, from which business efficiencies are beginning to materialise. This work will continue, always ensuring our focus is on community value.

The 2014-15 financial year was also the second year of our special rate variation (SRV), which was crucial to protect the financial sustainability of the Council. Projects have started to flow from the SRV, most of which are directed towards improving existing assets, such as the numerous footpath repairs completed.

Lake Endeavour Dam Flood Security upgrade is our largest capital works project at around $14m and is nearing completion, other major projects have included the airport terminal building upgrade which was helped by a $1.5m grant from the federal government. Considerable work has also been completed on the new water and sewage treatment plants, particularly to identify the preferred contractor to do the construction work.

Roads is by far our biggest expenditure annually. To again do what we can to align the work we are doing on the road network to the desires of the community the Engineers established Rural Roads Advisory Group, who have participated in the prioritising of works. Their advice and support is greatly appreciated. Our Grants Team together with the Engineers have also been very successful with obtaining grants under the Fixing Country Roads program, and as a consequence our roads program will be one of our biggest on record.

General Manager

Mayor

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Her Excellency Professor the Hon. Dame Marie Bashir unveils the plaque at the Henry Parkes Statue

The commencement of the Southern Ring Road has also been an important project for the future management of traffic around Parkes. It will in time link with the western ring road to push heavy vehicles away from the centre of town while allowing them to operate efficiently and improving urban amenity. We are very excited to see the progress with the new hospital and greatly appreciate the efforts electorate.

Considerable lobbying has also occurred in relation to the Melbourne to Brisbane Inland Rail, strongly lead by our Mayor. This project has $300m backing and an implementation group headed by former Deputy Prime Minister, the Hon John Anderson. The Federal Government has indicated they aim to have construction completed within 10 years, which will certainly drive the development of the Parkes National Logistics Hub, a very exciting prospect for the future of Parkes.

It would be remiss not to acknowledge the efforts of our hardworking Mayor Councillor Ken Keith OAM, who goes above and beyond what is expected at both a local and regional level. Aside from the large work load associated with being the Shire Mayor, Councillor Keith OAM is also the Chair of the Melbourne to Brisbane Inland Rail Alliance, a member of the Board of Life Education and the Chair of the Newell Highway Taskforce, to mention but a few.

Finally, Mayor Ken Keith OAM with the support of Deputy Mayor Councillor Alan Ward, led a team of dedicated hard working Councillors, who are undertaking tasks large and small across the Shire almost every day. As Councillors they make decisions and control the business of Council with great dedication and diligence.

Kent Boyd
General Manager
Parkes Shire Council

General Manager

Mayor

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Cr Ken Keith OAM
Mayor

Cr Keith was first elected as a councillor on Parkes Shire Council in 1983.

He served as Deputy Mayor for 17 terms before being elected as Mayor in July 2008.

Cr Keith has a regional approach to issues serving as Centroc Chairman, E Division Representative and BLEG member. He believes in regional cooperation to achieve the best outcomes, whilst still promoting all of the Shire of Parkes.


Cr Alan Ward
Deputy Mayor

Cr Ward is a long term resident of Parkes.

Having been in local business for the past 29 years, Cr Ward brings good business acumen to the Council. Cr Ward takes special interest in the areas of education, medical and sporting facilities.

Cr Ward recognises the success and progress of the Parkes Shire and looks forward to a strong and exciting future for Parkes Shire and its communities.

General Manager

Mayor

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Our *Councillors*

Parkes Shire Council elects 10 Councillors every four years.

The Mayor is the leader of the Council and is elected by the Council in September each year.

Our Councillors are here to represent your views.


Cr Michael Greenwood


Cr Robert Haddin


Cr Belinda McCorkell


Cr Ken McGrath


Cr Barbara Newton


Cr Louise O'Leary


Cr George Pratt


Cr Patricia Smith

General Manager

Mayor

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Councillor Only Committees

The Mayor is automatically included in the membership of all Committees

1. Parkes Heated Pool Planning Committee
2. Parkes Shire Library Committee
3. Plant Procurement & Replacement Committee
4. Road Naming Committee
5. Senior Staff Committee

Council Appointed Committees

Committees which include community representation

1. Access Committee
2. Economic Development Committee
3. Heritage Advisory Committee
4. Elders Advisory Committee
5. Parkes Crime Prevention Committee
6. Parkes Pool Management Committee
7. Parkes Shire Cultural Advisory Committee
8. Parkes Traffic Committee
9. Risk Review Committee
10. Sporting Facilities Development Committee
11. Waste Facilities Committee

General Manager Mayor

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Meetings

Council and Committee Meetings are held at Council's Administration Centre situated on the corner of Cecile and Bogan Streets.

Ordinary Council Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month commencing at 2.00pm.

Correspondence to be considered at an Ordinary Meeting of Council is to be received by the Tuesday prior to the meeting. Council news, information and Public Notices are regularly reported in the media.

Business papers are available on the Monday preceding the council meeting, at Council's Administration Building or on the Council Website.

Contact Us

Phone: 6861 2300 Fax: 6862 3946

PO Box 337, Parkes NSW 2870

Email: council@parkes.nsw.gov.au

Website: www.parkes.nsw.gov.au

Visit

Council's Administration Centre, corner Cecile and Bogan Streets, is opens weekdays from 8.30am to 5.00pm. (Excluding public and local holidays).

Website

Council's webpage is updated frequently and messages and updates are regularly supplied via Facebook and twitter.

General Manager

Mayor

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Our Leadership Team

During 2014/2015 Parkes Shire Council expanded its leadership team to consist of a General Manager and four Directors.

Our leadership team has been segregated into Planning and Environment, Technology and Coporate Services, Engineering Services and Infrastructure departments. Each department strives to deliver the priorities and aspirations identified in the Parkes Shire Community Strategic Plan and the subsequent objectives within the 2013-14 to 2016-17 Delivery Program.



Council's Senior Management Team is led by the General Manager, Kent Boyd.

Kent commenced employment at Parkes Shire Council in 1992 as a Design Engineer and held the position of Director Infrastructure since 2001. He was appointed General Manager Parkes Shire Council on 1 November 2010. He is a strong advocate of long-term strategic planning.

Kent has a Bachelor of Civil Engineering (First Class Hons), a Graduate Diploma in Management, an MBA, a Masters of Government & Commercial Law and is a graduate of the Institute of Company Directors. He has worked both in the public and private sector.

Until recently Kent was active as an Executive Member and Deputy Chair of the NSW Local Government Water Directorate, a Member of the Regional Traffic Committee, and Treasurer of Currajong Enterprises (a disabilities service).

Kent's Professional affiliations include, CPEng NPER-3, Fellow Engineers Australia, Fellow IPWEA, Member APESMA, Member AWA, Member IWA, Member Red R Aust, Graduate Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and a Member of the Local Government Managers Australia.



Steven Campbell, Director Planning and Environment has been with Parkes Shire Council since August 1990. Steven holds qualifications in Health, Building and Local Government Management.

Steven has held a number of positions in Local Government over the past 26 years and currently serves on the following committees - Executive Officer, NetWaste a regional collaborative waste management group; Vice President of Environmental Development & Allied Professionals, Australian Institute Environmental Health, Australian Institute of Building Surveyors (Western Groups).

Steven also serves on the following community organisations - Treasurer, Parkes and District Information and Neighbourhood Centre; Chairman, Parkes/Forbes/Condobolin Community Transport Committee; and Chairman, Parkes Aged & Disabled Support Scheme Committee.

General Manager

Mayor

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Les Finn has been employed with Parkes Shire Council since 1983, having held positions in Personnel, Rating, Information Technology, Finance and Administration/Governance.

Les possesses a Degree in Local Government Administration and is a Qualified Local Government Clerk under Ordinance 4 of the previous Local Government legislation. He is a member of the Local Government Managers Australia. Les also has Financial Industry experience having served on the Board of the Central West Credit Union for 17 years, holding various positions including Board Vice-Chair, Chairman Governance Committee and Vice-Chair Audit Committee.

Les heads the Corporate Services Division of Council which includes Finance, Information Services, Human Resources, Library Services, Family Day Care and Tourism/Economic Development.



Ben Howard has been with Parkes Shire Council since 2008, firstly as the Manager Works, and as the Director Engineering Services since March 2015. His portfolio covers the areas of roads, parks and gardens, sporting fields, design, assets, swimming pools, airports, fleet management, stores, and emergency management.

Ben possesses tertiary qualifications in Engineering, Project Management and Training. He began in local government in 1998 as a cadet engineer with Bathurst Regional Council, worked with the former Yarrowlumla Shire Council, now known as Palerang Council and Blayney Shire Councils. Ben has also spent over 12 months working overseas in Scotland consulting to Stirling City Council.

Ben is currently an active member of Institute of Engineers Australia, IPWEA and APESMA.



Andrew Francis has been with Parkes Shire Council since 2005, moving on to the role of Manager Natural Resources in 2007. He has held the position of Director Infrastructure since March 2015 and in this role is responsible for Council's Water, Sewer and Stormwater services, management of the natural environment including noxious weeds, sustainability and emergency management.

Andrew has tertiary training in Bioprocess and Environmental Engineering, WHS, Project Management and Training and Assessment.

Andrew was the inaugural chair of the Centroc Water Utilities Alliance when the entity formed in 2010 and has held the role since that time. He has served as Secretary and Chair of the Central West IPWEA Group, is an active member of Engineers Australia, the Australian Water Association and the Local Government Engineers Association.

General Manager Mayor

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Our *Organisation*



General Manager

Mayor

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Community Vision

In 2022 the Parkes Shire will be:

"A progressive regional centre, embracing a national logistics hub, with vibrant communities, diverse opportunities, learning and healthy lifestyles"

Parkes Shire Council's Organisation Mission

To achieve this vision for the Parkes Shire, Parkes Shire Council has set the following mission:

"Deliver progress and value to our community"

Future Directions

To achieve the vision for the Parkes Shire, Council has developed eight future directions that are the strategic focus areas of Councils work.

1. Develop education and lifelong learning opportunities
2. Improve health and wellbeing
3. Promote, support and grow our communities
4. Grow and diversify the economic base
5. Develop Parkes as a National Logistics Hub
6. Enhance recreation and culture
7. Care for the environment in a changing climate
8. Maintain and improve the Shire's assets and infrastructure

General Manager Mayor

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Proudly, our own staff have nominated the values for Parkes Shire Council they feel are important to them, our community and to the organisation as a whole:

Community Focus

We will respect and strive to do our best for our community. We will remember that it is the little things we do every day to help our community that can make a big difference to their lives.

Innovation

We will show leadership and promote and encourage innovate thinking in our day to day work and strive to think outside the square for ways to serve.

Integrity

We will show integrity by treating each other and the community with honestly, loyalty, openness and trust. We will display ethical behaviour in all things we do.

Safety

Safety is everyone's responsibility. We are obligated to speak up, stop and report if we feel that someone or something is unsafe.

Teamwork

We will promote open communication between departments and teams. We will respect and value each other's ideas, opinions and encourage innovation.

Respect & Caring

We recognise that to perform at our best and to be safe in our work, we need to respect and care for each other and have a healthy work life balance which includes humour, fun and looking after both our physical and emotional wellbeing

General Manager

Mayor

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Our Achievements and Highlights

Parkes Shire Council's dedicated staff excelled throughout the 2014/15 year across many aspects of our organisation. We are proud to report the following achievements:

2015 IPWEA Local Government Excellence in Road Safety Award

"Free Cuppa for the Driver" scheme, which is facilitated by three of the region's Road Safety Officers, including Parkes Shire Council's Melanie Suitor was successful again this year at the 2015IPWEA NSW State Conference Awards.

2014 National Bess Thomas Award

Australia's National Library and Information Association granted Parkes Shire Library this bienniel award for their REaDtember Festival.

Skillset Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Trainee of Year 2015

Council's Jordon Sloane won this award for his Certificate II in Local Government (Operational Works) traineeship.

Skillset Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Trainee of the Year - Regional Finalist

Council's Business Administration Trainee Hannah Harvey was successful at attaining regional finalist status.

Skillset School Based Trainee of the Year 2014

Awarded to Ella Miller Council's Certificate II Business Services School Based Trainee.

2014 Parkes PA &H Annual Show "Most Attractive Exhibit"

Council hosted an exhibit at the Annual Parkes Shire to deliver our Mid Term Reporting Campaign information banners to pictoralise the highlights for 2013/14 financial year as well as achieving this prestigous local award.

2015 Certificate of Excellence from TripAdvisor

President of TripAdvisor for Business, Marc Charron, bestowed Parkes Shire Council's Henry Parkes Centre this award saying "The Henry Parkes Centre has been recognised by customers as one of the very best in the business."

Minister's Award for Women in Local Government

Council's Manager of Support Services,Sharon Ross was awarded - Women in a Non-Traditional Role - Rural or Regional Council as well as
Manager Culture, Education & Library Services, Shellie Buckle being honoured as winner of Non Senior Staff Member - Rural or Regional Council category.

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Council staff Glenn Sloane, Amanda Corcoran, Jodi Howard and David Ramsay along with Federal Member John Cobb MP, as they accept their National Award for Local Government - Indigenous Reconciliation

Governor General Sir Peter Cosgrove Visit

His Excellency General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Retd), Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia and Her Excellency Lady Lynne Cosgrove were welcomed to the Parkes Shire in May 2015. Their Excellencies attended 5 official functions, mostly relating to the celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Sir Henry Parkes.

NBN Announcement connections

Parkes Shire were excited to hear the announcement that 400 NBN connections would be received throughout the shire

2015 National Award for Local Government" Category Winner for Indigenous Reconciliation

Presented to Parkes Shire Council for the establishment of the Bushman's Hill Indigenous Cultural Precinct. (pictured above)

Dame Marie Bashir visit

In August 2014, the Shire of Parkes was honoured by the presence of Her Excellency Professor The Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD CVO for the sixth time. During Her Excellency's visit she unveiled Parkes's Dame Marie Bashir Drive at the new Parkes Hospital site, attended the launch of REaDtember in the Parkes Library, a Civic Reception, the official opening of the Bushman's Hill Indigenous Precinct, the unveiling of the plaque at the Sir Henry Parkes statue and helped to mark the 75th Anniversary of Rotary in Parkes. (pictured above right)

Central West Lifestyle Magazine

The Winter edition of Central West Lifestyle Magazine entailed a 100 Page feature. Magazine editor Elizabeth Tickle thanked Parkes at the launch of the winter edition and remarked "we had so many stories, the Parkes feature is the biggest feature we have run yet."

Parkes Elvis Festival 2015

The 23rd Parkes Elvis Festival welcomed record breaking 20,000 people to Parkes in January and injected millions of dollars into the regional economy. 2015 was the first year Parkes Shire Council delivered the Festival under a Section 355 Committee.

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Rhonda Brain, Her Excellency Professor The Honourable Dame Marie Bashir AD CVO & Lindy Farrant Jayet

New Parkes Hospital Sod turning
Health Minister Jillian Skinner and Member for Dubbo Troy Grant visited Parkes in July to turn the first sod of earth at the site of the new $72.5 million Parkes hospital.

Peak Hill Multi Purpose Service Opens
Member for Orange Andrew Gee opened the $12 million Peak Hill MPS in May 2015. Andrew was quoted to say "This is an extremely exciting milestone for the Peak Hill MPS, which has undergone extensive consultation and planning to ensure the complete facility can meet the health needs of the Peak Hill community now and into the future"

Parkes Airport Terminal Upgrade project - beginning
The contract for the upgrade to Parkes Regional Airport Terminal was awarded in June 2015 to Hines Construction.

Successful Airport Inspections
Parkes Regional Airport received successful technical and lighting inspections throught the 2014/2015 year from CASA.

"Flashback" Travelling exhibition
Parkes Shire enjoyed the story of Australian fashion photography in Flashback, a travelling exhibiton: 160 years of Australian Fashion Photos during July 2014, courtesy of State Library of NSW.

CMCA RV Friendly Town status
Parkes Shire townships Peak Hill and Tullamore were accredited with the CMCA RV Friendly Town Status during the 14/15 year.

Planning Applications
Parkes Shire displayed economical and housing development growth throughout the 2014/15 year with 177 Development Applications and Complying Development Applications to the value of $42 million. Major applications included: Main street car park development, NBN Tower, Parkes Regional Airport Terminal upgrade and a 46 lot subdivision.

Anzac Centenary
A rejuvenation project was undertaken to Parkes's Memorial Hill, the town's significant war time symbol in time to celebrate the 100th anniversary of ANZAC. The enhancements were appreciated by hundreds at the towns Dawn Service.

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The rejuvenated Memorial Hill Shrine of Remembrence

Successful Grants

NSW Trade & Investment for Weed control at Endeavour Dam - $6,965.00 and Cumbungi - $1,764.00

Australian Government for Restoration of war memorial - $5,800.00

Sport & Recreation for Lighting upgrade at Harrison Park - $25,000.00

Destination NSW for Spicer Caravan Park - new cabins and site levelling. - $79,570.00

NSW Government for Upgrade to the Lachlan River intake, refurbish bore No. 8. - $2,160,000.00

NSW Government for Memorial Hill grounds rejuvenation project - $30,000.00

NSW Government for Community War Memorial Fund - upgrade Memorial Hill - $4,000.00

Australian Libraries and Information Assoc Ltd for Funding for REaDtember - $500.00

Charles Sturt University for Fun Palace - $1,000.00

Dept Infrastructure & Regional Development for Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Programme - $1,330,000.00

Australia Council for Festivals Australia - Regional Festivals Project - COMICS FEST

Australian Government for Roads to Recovery Program - $886,188.00

Dept of Environment for Heritage Advisory Services - $3,500.00

Dept of Environment for Local Heritage Places - $7,500.00

NSW Trade & Investment for PRMFP

- PAC Park - $50,000.00

- Kelly Reserve upgrade - $17,950.00

- Berryman Oval upgrades - $42,240.00

- Armstrong Park - $20,000.00

Regional Arts NSW for CASP - ComicsFest 2015 - $2,700.00

Australian Government for 20 Million Trees Program - Akuna Road project - $25,685.00

Sport & Recreation for Sport Facility Program - upgrade playing surface at Berryman Oval - $17,113.00 and Lindner Oval upgrades - $14,471.00

Dept Infrastructure & Regional Development for National Stronger Regions Fund - $8,725,000.00

Transport for NSW for Fixing Country Roads - MR350 Gunningbland - $300,000.00, MR350 Trundle & Tullamore- $600,000.00, Middle Trundle Road - $350,000.00 and access to Mugincoble Silos - $170,000.00

Australian Government for Blackspot for Middle Trundle Road - $440,000.00

Australian Government for Blackspot for Nelungloo Road - $160,000.00

RMS for Signs and benches for Keast Park learn to ride track - $10,000.00

Australian School of Applied Management for Scholarship for local government employees - $16,000.00

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Shire Events

Elvis Festival
Trundle ABBA Festival
Trundle Bush Tucker Day
Tullamore Irish Festival
National Town Criers Championships
Sir Henry's 200th Birthday
6 Car Club rallies
Local Government Touch Football Competition
June Long Weekend Events
Classic Outback Trial
Parkes Junior Tennis Open
Peak Hill Wiradjuri Festival
Cultural Dance & Music Festival
Geopecko Mine Reunion
CWAS Astro Fest
NSW Country Mens' Golf Championships
Mountains & Plains Swimming Association Area Summer Championships
Renault Car Club Annual Rally
Cultural Dance & Music Festival
Australian Airforce Balloon visit
Peak Hill Car Boot Sale

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Our Community Engagement

"Community Engagement in the Parkes Shire is not something that is imposed or done just to meet legislative requirements. It is the way Council does its work and how Council and the community work together."

Kent Boyd, General Manager, Parkes Shire Council

Community Engagement Continuum

Parkes Shire Council has engrained Community Engagement into the strategic planning and reporting framework. The community engagement continuum illustrates how Council and the community work together.

Objectives and Guiding Principles of the Community Engagement Continuum

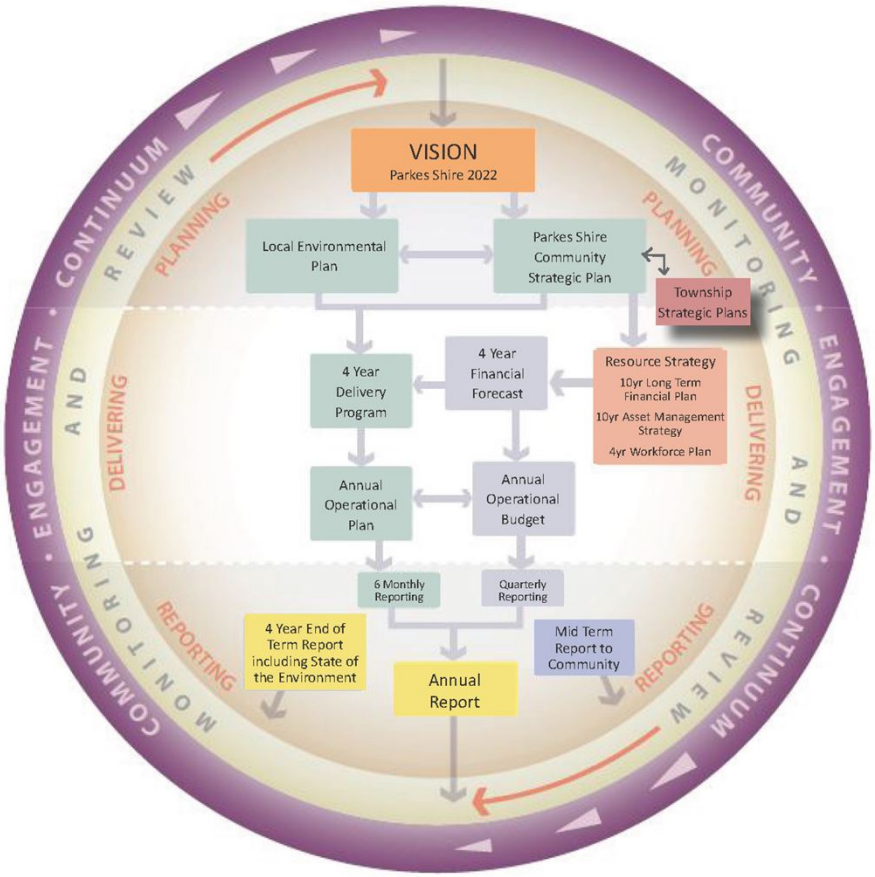
- Activities are timely, held at the right time and given enough time.
- Input is sought before decisions are made. Engagement activities are held at convenient times so as many people as possible can participate. Enough time is allocated to the process so input can be considered and not rushed.
- Needed information is accessible to all.
- Information is written in plain English, easy to understand and readily available throughout the Shire.
- People are heard, not just listened to.
- Engagement is a genuine activity and is carried out so community views and priorities are heard just as Council views and priorities are heard. It is a two-way activity.
- Expectations are well managed.
- The purpose of the engagement is clearly stated and expectations agreed. Processes are appropriate and well managed.
- Feedback is part of the process.
- Feedback is provided so participants know how their input was used.
- Not a 'one size fits all'.
- Different processes and mediums are used to engage different groups in the community to encourage participation,
- Learning is central.
- Engagement processes are opportunities to learn more about our community and the things that affect the Shire. Engagement skills are also built within Council and the community.
- To make sure the Shire's whole system is mapped, understood and that representatives have opportunities for their views to be heard. The whole system is different to 'stakeholders'. Stakeholders have a 'stake' in what is occurring. The whole system includes stakeholders but adds those who influence or are influenced by a particular issue or project.
- To make sure the implications of decisions are understood so that end choices are based upon information and understanding.

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Community Engagement Activities

- Eight master plans have been developed for sporting precincts accross Parkes Shire. All were undertaken in conjunction with local sporting groups, community groups, Council representatives and other stakeholders.
- Community Strategic Plans have been finalised for three of the Shire's townships. Tullamore and Bogan Gate Community Strategic Plans were completed in 2013/14 with Trundle Strategic Plan complete during 2014/15. The Peak Hill Strategic Plan has been developed during the year, with approval from the Community anticpated in the coming months.
- Council has 14 targeted advisory groups and committees with community representatives to help us make more informed decisions. Councillors and staff also are involved in many more committees and advisory groups throughout the Shire to ensure that Council is involved in the local community.
- Council placed on exhibition many documents and plans throughout the year for public comment.
- Council's Mid Term reporting campaign in May 2015 was structured to provide to the community an update on Council's progress towards meeting the targets of the Delivery Program. Workshops were held in all of the Shire's towns and villages and an exhibit was held at the Local Annual Show where the community were invited to vote for their priority projects. Infographic Banners were used to pictoralise a summary of the progress.
- Council as a whole has made a concerted effort to design all plans and documents in easy to read formats and embrace new methods of communication. ie. the use of infographic banners.



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His Excellency General the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove AK MC (Retd) visits the rejuvenated Memorial Hill, Parkes with our Councillors

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Mayor

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Our Financial Sustainability (SRV)

Developing the Delivery Program

In 2012 Parkes Shire Council consulted the community to develop the Delivery Program for 2013-2017. Over 700 people participated to the initial consultations. During consultations it became clear that the needs and wants of the community were greater than Council's budget could facilitate. Council conducted further community research into service levels to determine the importance of and satisfaction with its current services and found that there were no areas the community deemed as "over-serviced". To ensure Council's continued service to the community and to ensure its financial sustainability a special rate variation application was submitted to IPART in 2013.

Special Rate Variation

In 2013 Council received approval for a four year special rate variation to increases its general income in order to secure its long term financial sustainability and maintain the assets and deliver the level of service wanted and needed by our community.

The approved special rate variation funded the Progressive Delivery Program. A Delivery Program which is designed to improve services to the community in key areas and to address Council's maintenance backlog and improve Council's long term financial sustainability.

For the 2014/15 financial year, the Special Rate Variation raised $1,728,000 additional revenue, creating a cumulative total of $2,528,000 since the implementation of the Special Rate Variation. Council used these funds to maintain levels of service and invest in community infrastructure through renewal and key community projects identified during Delivery Program consultations.

Addressing financial hardship

To limit the financial burden of the rate increase on pensioners and those experiencing hardship, Council has increased its pensioner rebate over the next 4 years as per the following table

	Additional Pensioner Rebate
Year 1	$25
Year 2	$40
Year 3	$70
Year 4	$105

There was a 0.03% change in the percentage of rates and charges outstanding compared to the previous year. The outstanding rates and charges for 2014/15 was 5.24% compared to 5.21% for 2013/14.
To assist any ratepayers facing difficulty paying their rates satisfactory arrangements can be made as per Council's financial hardship policy.

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Our Progressive Projects

The increased revenue from the Special Rate Variation has been used to fund priority projects identified by the community. The expenditure of SRV funds is detailed below.

	Actual SRV Expenditure		Proposed Program of SRV Expenditure				
	Year 1 2013/14	Year 2 2014/15	Year 1 2013/14	Year 2 2014/15	Year 3 2015/16	Year 4 2016/17	Total
Maintenance of current services							
Village Maintenance (parks, gardens, streetscapes and amentity blocks)	60,000	70,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	290,000
Enhanced services							
Road Renewals	272,659	443,917	200,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,700,000
Infrastructure backlog (existing asset renewal - council buildings)	19,896	28,003	14,000	20,000	100,000	349,000	483,000
Footpath Renewals	64,244	197,307	100,000	200,000	350,000	400,000	1,050,000
Pensioner Rebate	31,825	49,890	36,000	58,000	101,000	151,000	346,000
Noxious Weeds/Pests/Toilets	0	100,000	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
New projects/services							
Village Drainage	58,632	116,067	100,000	100,000	300,000	500,000	1,000,000
Swimming Pools - Improvements/renewals	67,282	127,055	80,000	330,000	400,000		810,000
Sporting Infrastructure (renewals and plans)	36,141	41,369	50,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	400,000
IP&R - determined community infrastructure (village footpaths,historical cottage, museum, community contributions, etc)	0	252,737	50,000	100,000	100,000	265,000	515,000
Open Space Infrastructure					171,000	995,000	1,166,000
Airport Terminal Upgrade	110,000	200,000	110,000	200,000			310,000
Total $	720,679	1,626,345	800,000	1,728,000	2,802,000	4,040,000	9,370,000
Cumulative SRV Expenditure to date $	720,679	2,347,024	800,000	2,528,000	5,330,000	9,370,000	

Pictured Above: The opening of the Duncan McDonald Cricket Nets, a completed Progressive project for Parkes Shire

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Our Progressive Projects Status Update

More than 700 people provided input into the Progressive Delivery Program by telling Council the "things would make the biggest difference to the Parkes Shire in the next four years."

The below table provides a more detailed update as to the progressive projects that have been identified and will be implemented over the next four years. The table shows the majority of works will be occurring from years two to four as this is when the majority of revenue will be realised. The 2014/15 financial year is year two of the Delivery Program.

In addition to the works below, services across Council will also be increased. The Progressive Delivery Program and the Operational Plan for 2014/15 as well as 2015/2016 can be viewed on Council's website: www.parkes.nsw.gov.au

Progressive Projects

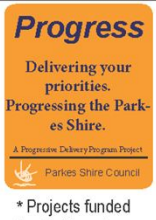
	YEAR
ALECTOWN	
Town improvement*	1-4
BOGAN GATE	
New transfer station at Bogan Gate tip	4
Stormwater management planning*	WORK
Town improvement*	1-4
COOKAMIDGERA	
Town improvement	1-4
Stormwater Management Planning*	2-3
GUNNINGBLAND	
Town improvement	1-4
PARKES	
Town Entry points and main street beautification	1-4
Henry Parkes Centre	
Car park lighting	✓
Moat cottage refurbishment*	WORK
Parks and Recreation improvements	
Disabled access for Rotaract Park	✓
Refurbishment of toilets at Bushman's Dam	✓
Woodward Oval cricket nets	✓
Maintenance of toilet block for Lions Park	✓
New toilets for Cheney Park	3-4
Refurbishment of Cooke Park bus shelter	✓
New toilets for the arboretum*	WORK
New Car Parking works	3
Refurbishments to buildings	
Little Theatre	✓
Neighbourhood Centre	1-4
Currajong Disability*	4
Improvements to Parkes Regional Airport	
Maintenance	1-4
Building and Lighting*	WORK
Improvements to Parkes pool	
Fencing	✓
Pool blanket	✓
Improvements to Parkes tip	
Tip shop	✎
Weighbridge and site works	✎
Improvements to Caravan Park	WORK
Town Improvement	1-4
Master planning for parks and recreation areas*	
Keast Park	WORK
Pioneer Oval precinct	✓
Woodward Oval	WORK
Harrison Park	✓
Footpaths*	
Main street	3-4
School precincts	WORK
Aged care precincts	WORK
New works program	4
Improvements to Parkes Cemetery*	
Parking	1-3
Buried Ashes Garden	3
Beautification	3
Maintenance of town drainage*	WORK
PEAK HILL	
Signage for Peak Hill Open Cut Experience	✎
Town improvement*	1-4
New transfer station at Peak Hill tip	✎
Doctors Surgery	
Replace awning and ramp	✓
Renovation*	4
Stormwater management planning*	3
Master planning for sport facilities	✓
Improvements to Peak Hill pool*	
Pool blanket	✓
New change room	WORK
Shade	✓
Disabled access	✓
Concourse	✓
Refurbish main pool	3
Refurbishment of Memorial Park building*	4
Refurbishment of public toilet*	4
Improvements to footpaths in the main street*	✓
TRUNDLE	
New transfer station at Trundle tip	✎
Town improvement	1-4
Building work for Trundle Library*	✓
Improvements to Trundle pool*	
Pool blanket	✓
Disabled access	✓
New entry and change room	WORK
Master planning for sport facilities*	✓
Upgrade Middle Trundle Road*	✓
Improvements to footpaths in the main street*	✓
TULLAMORE	
New transfer station at Tullamore tip	3
Town improvement	1-4
Renovation to Doctors Surgery*	4
Improvements to Tullamore pool*	
Pool blanket	✓
New entry and change room	✎
Shade	✓
Disabled access	✓
Concourse	✎
Stormwater management planning*	WORK
Master planning for sport facilities*	WORK
Improvements to footpaths in the main street*	WORK
SHIRE WORKS	
Open space signage	✎
Street trees	WORK
Drainage construction	WORK
Drainage network enhancements*	2-3
Sporting facilities capital works for villages*	WORK
Pool maintenance*	4
Implementation of sporting Master plans*	3-4
Sports Oval maintenance*	WORK
Open Space Improvements*	4
Roads*	
Resealing	WORK
Pavement rehabilitation	WORK
Unsealed maintenance	✎
Resheeting	4

Progress signage identifies progressive projects and activities funded by the Progressive Delivery Program

WORK Work in Progress

✓ Work Complete

✎ Work in Planning



* Projects funded directly through increased rate revenue

General Manager

Mayor



General Manager

Mayor

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Our *Productivity Improvements*

Council has a comprehensive Business Improvement Plan which was completed in 2014 and a now well established Risk Review Committee (Internal Audit Committee), to oversight Business Improvement and Service review.

Since early 2009 Parkes Shire Council has been on a discernible organisational change pathway. The catalyst for this "step change" in Council's evolution as an organisation were reforms to the sector by the New South Wales Government with the implementation of Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IPR). This reform measure was quickly recognised by Council's leadership team as a 'game changer" for the organisation and the sector and that it was a key driver and enabler for ensuring Council's long term sustainability.

In preparing for Council's second round of IPR, to commence in the 2012-2013 financial years, the process forced Council and the Parkes Shire Community to face up to and address some significant issues with regards to is long term financial sustainability. Income was forecast to significantly be outstripped by expenditure after 3 years and the services provided by Council and its vital infrastructure would begin to be seriously impacted in forward estimates. Consequently Council applied to NSW IPART for a Special Rate Variation of 64% over the four years of the Delivery Program which was subsequently granted.

Through this process the Parkes Shire Organisation gave an undertaking to Council and the community that it would continually work towards providing services and infrastructure as efficiently and effectively as possible, it is from this promise that Council has moved to a formalised business improvement program.

Council has also invested heavily in the capability development of its staff with regard to continuous improvement, this area is also articulated in the plan.

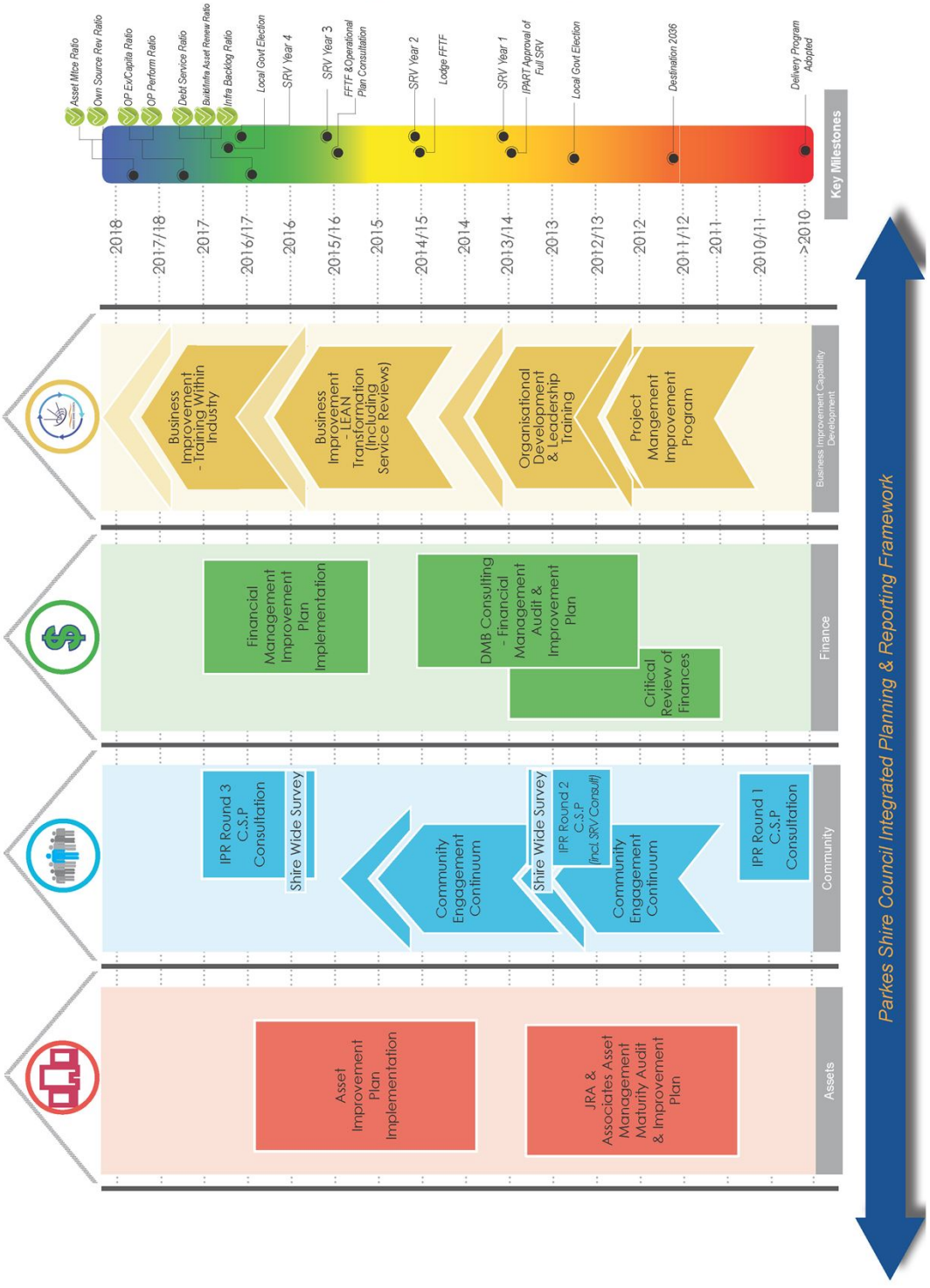
It can be seen that Council has chosen the long established and recognized philosophies of Lean and Training within industry (TWI) as the frameworks to drive and sustain improvement and efficiencies across the organisation.

Our Sustainability Pathway (pictured page 30) pictoralises the journey Parkes Shire Council is travelling along. The pathway displays how Council is acting on its promise to become more efficient and to provide greater value to the community.

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Our *Sustainability Pathway*



General Manager

Mayor

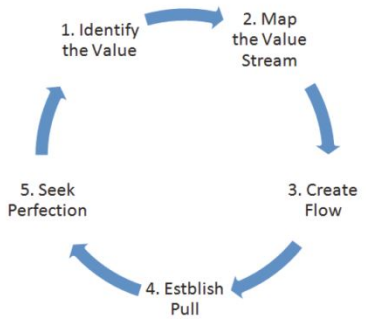
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What is Lean?

Lean is simply about maximising customer value while minimising waste using fewer resources . We are trying to focus our staff on the end user of the product or service - What does the customer really want? , and did we deliver that service?
Lean applies in every business and every process, a universal way of thinking within the organisation.

Parkes Shire Council has summarised the basic lean concepts in our vision to "Deliver Progress and Value to our Community".



Principles Of Lean

The five-step thought process for guiding the implementation of lean techniques is easy to remember, but not always easy to achieve:

1. Specify value from the standpoint of the end customer by product family.
2. Identify all the steps in the value stream for each product family, eliminating whenever possible those steps that do not create value.
3. Make the value-creating steps occur in tight sequence so the product will flow smoothly toward the customer.
4. As flow is introduced, let customers pull value from the next upstream activity.
5. As value is specified, value streams are identified, wasted steps are removed, and flow and pull are introduced, begin the process again and continue it until a state of perfection is reached in which perfect value is created with no waste.

General Manager

Mayor

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All departments within Council have embraced the Lean transformation, mapping their work activities, identifying their value and progressing towards processes that provide a more efficient service to our community.

Our Business Improvement Officer

In early 2014, Council appointed a Business Improvement Officer to co-ordinate and assist Parkes Shire Council's commitment to a best practice Governance, leading Council's approach to Business Improvement Strategies across all functions and departments of the organisation. A key responsibility of this role is to drive the Lean Transformation.

Council is already proud to report many business improvements over the organisation and is confident that in the many months since beginning the Lean Transformation Journey, we have equipped the organisation with a solid foundation for our efficiencies to further develop and expand across all areas of Parkes Shire Council.

Increased Communication

We have put in place many different methods of communication to encourage staff to take a collaborative approach to their work.

- Visual Management Boards(VMB) are now present throughout the Council building allowing other departments to project/department status at any given time.
- Business Improvement Forum is held weekly adhering to a strict 30 minute time limit. Aiming to promote any business improvements occurring, work through any issues staff may be having.
- Weekly "Around the Grounds" one page Newsletter is now distributed, containing safety information, human resources announcements and a business improvement education snippet.

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Parkes Shire Council Business Improvement Program

The 2014/15 Business Improvement Program has been developed and articulates the framework and initiatives currently being undertaken by Council in order to achieve efficiencies across its operations to improve the organisations overall sustainability.

Some of the primary areas targeted include;

- Procurement Improvement Road Map through the Centroc Arcblue Program
- Asset Management Improvement Program
- Financial Management Improvement Program
- Parkes Shire Council Project Management Improvement Framework
- Service Reviews of Workshop and Store Operations

The program is divided into Process, Leadership and Systems Management, Capability Development and WHS Improvement. It is updated on a six montly basis and reviewed by Senior Staff.

Below is a sample and explaination of the program layout.

To review the full Parkes Shire Council Business Improvement Program and its progress visit www.parkes.nsw.gov.au

ICON
icon or symbol representing the activity

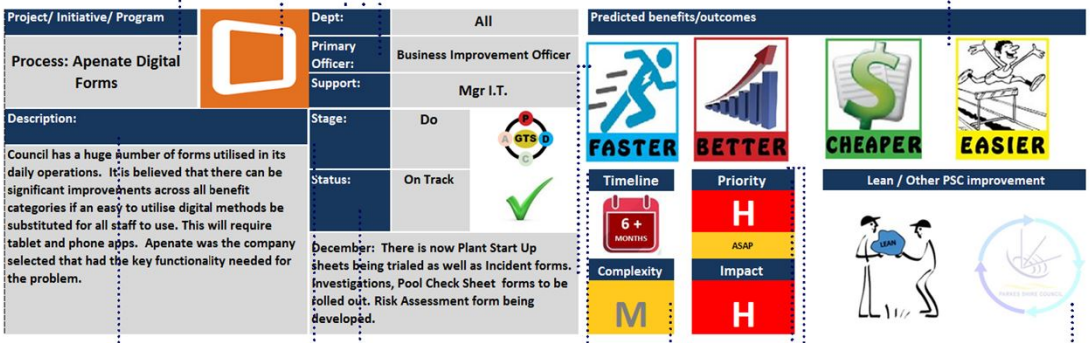
DEPARTMENT
The Council Department responsible for implementation.

PRIMARY OFFICER
The Council Officer responsible for implementation.

PREDICTED BENEFITS/OUT-COMES
The predicted outcomes or benefits from implementing the activity. Outcomes are the improvements that are made and are classified as either Faster, Better, Cheaper or Easier.

NAME
This is the name of the program, initiative or project being undertaken. Activities are also identified as being either process or capability development.

SUPPORT
The Council Officer who is supporting the implementation of the activity



DESCRIPTION
Description of the project, initiative or program.

TIMELINE
Identifies the expected timeline to implementation of the activity.

COMPLEXITY
Identifies the expected complexity of implementing the activity.

PRIORITY
Identifies the priority of the activity as:
High, Medium and Low

Provides commentary on whether is the activity is to be undertaken ASAP, as part of normal business or in exceptional circumstances.

STAGE
Identificaties which stage the activity is currently in. Stages include:

Grasp the situation: Situation analysis is being conducted,no work or planning has commenced.

Plan: Planning underway for the activity.

Do: The activity is being undertaken or implemented.

Check: The activity is being reviewed and monitored.

Act: Learnings from the activity are being incorporated into the activity for constant improvement.

STATUS
Provides commentary on the status of the activity. Activities are assessed as:

On Track: Activity is progressing to plan with no concern regarding the successful delivery of the activity

Requires Monitoring: The activity reqiures monitoring to ensure successful delivery.

Manger Attention Required: Managerial attention is required to ensure the sucessful delivery of the activity.

IMPACT
Identifies the likely impact of the activity. Impacts are assessed as:
High, Medium and Low

LEAN / OTHER PSC IMPROVEMENT
Identifies if the activity is being carried out through a formal Lean A3 or if it is a simple improvement being undertaken through business as usual work.

General Manager

Mayor



The Parkes Shire is known for having a wonderful sense of community, offering an innovative, fun and modern lifestyle. Located in Central Western NSW, Parkes boasts a full range of services and facilities, away from the pressure of city living.

Parkes is situated close to the geographical centre of New South Wales at the cross-roads of the Newell Highway and the east west rail corridor from Sydney to Perth, Parkes is ideally positioned to take advantage of the Melbourne to Brisbane Inland Rail which the Federal Government has committed to deliver within the next 10 years.

The diverse economy in Parkes is underpinned by mining, agriculture, government services, retail, transport and logistics and has a Gross Regional Product of $1 billion per year.

Parkes boasts a vibrant regional airport offering 19 Regular Public Transport (RPT) flights to and from Sydney per week.

The Shire is well known for its tourist attractions and events such as The Dish, Parkes Elvis Festival, Trundle Bush Tucker Day, Trundle ABBA Festival, Tullamore Irish Festival and the Peak Hill Open Cut Experience.

Population	15,148
Area	5,919 sq kms
Distance from Sydney	
By Road	365 km
By Rail	Approx 8 hours
By Air	Approx 40 mins
Average Temperatures	
Summer Maximum	32°
Winter Maximum	15°
Summer Minimum	16°
Winter Minimum	6°
Rainfall	584 mm pa
Elevation	339 m
Longitude	148°17.4E
Latitude	33°13.8S

General Manager

Mayor

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Our communities expect leadership from Council. They want Council to manage its finances and assets responsibly and to deliver its services for the community effectively and efficiently. Our communities expect Council to speak out for them to ensure that all levels of government plan responsibly for the Shire's future. Our communities want us to involve and inform them and respond to their issues and concerns. They expect Council as an organisation to behave ethically and encourage accountability and transparency.

What is Governance?

Governance refers to the systems and procedures that are put in place to ensure that things are run effectively and equitably, with accountability and transparency. It also defines the way in which decisions are evaluated, made and implemented.

Responsible governance ensures that any power granted to a governing authority is exercised in a consistent, transparent and just manner. As a governing authority, Parkes Shire Council has a responsibility to its stakeholders to make informed, intelligent and responsible decisions. The principles of governance underpin all Council's decisions.

Each of the three spheres of government in Australia (federal, state and local) has different roles and responsibilities in funding and delivering services to its communities. There are some services that all local councils must provide, and some that councils can choose to provide.

Local governments in NSW derive their power and responsibilities from the Local Government Act 1993 which gives councils a charter comprising principles which should drive councils' functions.

These include

- community leadership
- custodianship and trusteeship over public assets
- facilitating development, improvement and coordination of local communities, and
- an obligation to inform their communities and the State Government of the Council's activities

In addition to this Act there are legislations that influence the work of councils such as Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, the Roads Act 1993, Rural Fires Act 1997, Companion Animals Act 1998, and the Work Health and Safety Act 2011.

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Access To Information

The Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009 (GIPA Act) encourages the proactive release of information by government. Certain types of information require an information access request be lodged before Council is able to release the information. Council may also withhold information it deems against the public interest.

Details of information requests for the year can be found in the statutory section of this document (page 90).

Risk Review Committee And Internal Audit

Council's Risk Review Committee forms a vital component of Parkes Shire Council's Governance Framework. The Committees focus is on areas of Risk, Audit and Compliance relating to Council's functions and operations.

The committee oversights Councils Enterprise Risk Management Program and the Internal Audit Program. In 2013/14 Council implemented its Internal Audit program in accordance with the plan adopted by the committee. The primary internal audits carried out were:

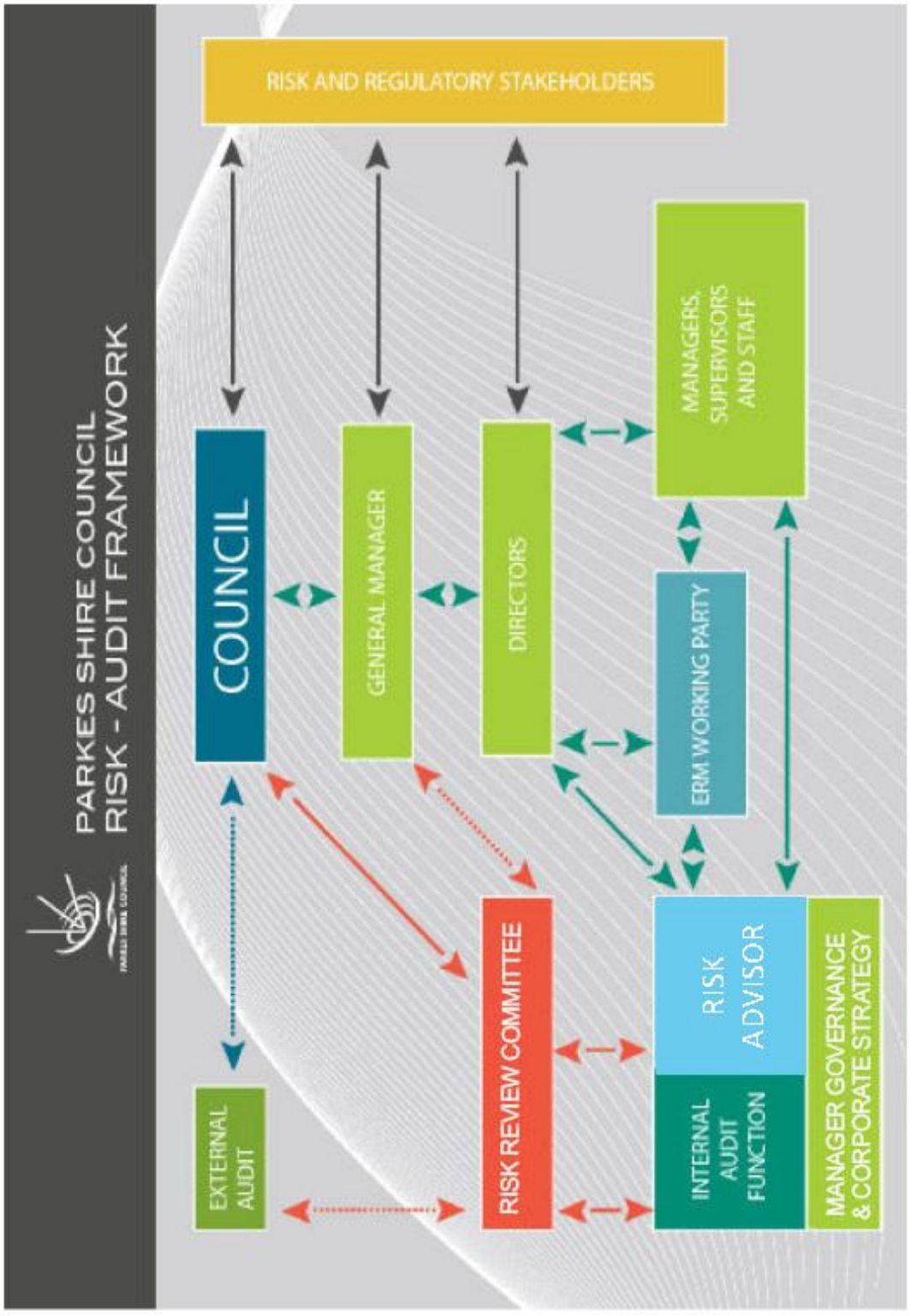
- Council's levels of Due Diligence under the Work Health and Safety Act
- Council's Financial Management Processes
- Council's Asset Management Processes

On the following page is Council's Risk-Audit Framework diagram.



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Our people are our focus, our future and our strength.

Living Our Values

Community Focus Innovation, Integrity, Safety, Teamwork, Respect & Caring.
The above values continue to be our organisations focus. They influence our internal attitudes about what is right and wrong, ethical and unethical. They translate into our day to day interactions with our colleagues and customers and form part of each and every staff members annual performance appraisal.

Trainees are our future

Council runs a successful and ongoing traineeship program which offers a range of traineeships, cadetships and more recently school based traineeships for students in Year 11. During the last year our trainees have been successful in receiving a number of Awards:-

- TAFE Western Outstanding Graduating Student - Ella Miller
- State Training Service 2015 NSW Training Awards in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Student category for Cert II in Business - Hannah Harvey

Education and Professional Development

Rural Management Challenge
Parkes was proud to host the Local Government Professionals Rural Management Challenge in Parkes during November 2014.
The Rural Management Challenge produces outcomes that have relevant, tangible and enduring benefits for our people, visiting teams and council. It's good fun, great value and highly effective training.
Teams are challenged as they workshop emerging issues and trends facing the sector and take a management role as they discuss and debate operational challenges.
At the end of the challenge, teams have a greater understanding of their council, their community and local government as a sector.
Teams who compete in the Rural Management Challenge develop:
- Team work skills,
- Problem solving skills, and
- Report writing and presentation skills.

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PSC's Storeman Mark Blackstock particpating in the Rural Management Challenge

Health & Well being

The health, well being and safety of our staff is of the upmost importance. Council runs regular health checks and a comprehensive Wellness Program Calendar and encourages all members of staff to participate. Pictured above is employee Ben Millett receiving a blood pressure check

ERecruitment

Council has implemented successful e-recruitment software which has enabled the organisation to save money through reduced recruitment expenditure, reduce time to hire and has enhanced the screening process to select the best people for our organisation. Other benefits of the software:- web-based, applicants can apply on line using any electronic devices, customised screening questions, candidate friendly, use of smartforms, reporting and analytics including time to hire, cost per hire, advertising source effectiveness and provides a talent pool or database of candidates.

Focus on Workforce Planning

Council is placing a major focus on Workforce Planning into the future to ensure the ability for Council to continue to deliver professional services and projects to the Parkes Shire Community. Our ability to ensure we are fit for the future requires strategic planning with up to date statistics and attraction and retention strategies to ensure Right People, Right Skills, Right Time to sustain our organisation and community services into the next decade.

Overseas Study Tour

Nathan Koenig, Council Manager Design and Traffic was successful in being selected for an International Overseas Study Tour in late 2015. The tour is offered by the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia. Nathan will visit United States, France and Denmark during his tour.

Industrial Relations

Council continues to have a good industrial relations record with employees, relevant Union and Associations. No industrial relations matters were lodged with the Industrial Relations Commission during 2014/15.

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The following information is a summary of progress towards our Future Direction 7 "Care for the Environment in a Changing Climate"

FUTURE DIRECTION:	7. Care for the Environment in a Changing Climate				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	7.1 Improve the environmental outcomes of Council's operations				
RISK/ DELIVERY CHALLENGE STATUS:	INITIAL	MOVEMENT	CURRENT	STATUS	
	MODERATE	=	MODERATE	ON TRACK	

Council Role	Provider
Related Council Activity/s:	Water Supplies, Sewerage Supplies
Director Oversight:	Director Infrastructure
Manager Responsible:	Manager Natural Resources

Planning and Environment, Design and Works staff partnership to implement Environmental Management Plan.

Erosion and Sediment Control standard drawings and information created based on Department of Housing Management of Stormwater Guidelines (The Blue Book) and Department of Environment and Heritage Soil and Water Management for Construction guideline series.

Drawings delivered to Planning and Environment staff for implementation with external contacts.

Council encountered 1 breach of environmental controls during the reporting period which was quickly contained and rehabilitated with collaboration from NSW EPA and NSW Fisheries.

3 grants were applied for with 2 successful totalling $75,000 to be matched by PSC by inkind contributions. Both grant funds seek to improve the riparian and remnant vegetation in a number of areas within the Shire contributing to the preservation of Endangered Ecological Communities.



^ Parks and Gardens Shire Presentation Co-ordinator and Acting Director Engineering (Infrastructure) at PACC Park Wetlands.

Sustainable Schools network, utilising NetWaste programs has increased engagement between Council and schools.

Engineering Sustainability Officer continues with the LandCare committee projects and monthly steering committee meetings.

Financial and inkind contributions made to LandCare tree planting and vegetation conservation programs.

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FUTURE DIRECTION:	7. Care for the Environment in a Changing Climate
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	7.2 Raise awareness of sustainable practices in the community

RISK/ DELIVERY CHALLENGE STATUS:	INITIAL	MOVEMENT	CURRENT	STATUS
	MODERATE	=	MODERATE	ON TRACK

Council Role	Provider
Related Council Activity/s:	Community Services and Education Water Supplies - Sewer Supplies
Director Oversight:	Director Infrastructure
Manager Responsible:	Manager Natural Resources



PSC solar installations are monitored monthly - anomalies identified and rectified as needed. The solar installations are now fully paid off in (under 4 years) due to volume of power produced.

Energy consumption at non-solar sites is monitored and potential savings are calculated through spreadsheet developed by ISF.

2 renewable energy installations are pending at Trundle and Tullamore Pools utilising the City of Canada Bay Partnership money.

Local Community Household and Small Business Energy Efficiency Toolkit was created by Engineering Sustainability Officer and Local Land Services.

152 website hits for the Carbon reduction module of the Savewater page.

School kits procured through Save Water Alliance for continued sustainability education.

FUTURE DIRECTION:	7. Care for the Environment in a Changing Climate
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	7.3 Encourage recycling and the reduction of waste

RISK/ DELIVERY CHALLENGE STATUS:	INITIAL	MOVEMENT	CURRENT	STATUS
	MODERATE	=	MODERATE	ON TRACK

Council Role	Advocator -Facilitator-Provider
Related Council Activity/s:	Health Community Services and Education
Director Oversight:	Director Planning Environment
Manager Responsible:	N/A



^ Front Cover of the Parkes Shire Council Waste Management Strategy 2015.

Grant funding relating to waste received includes:
- $362,000.00 received for the implementation of an Organics Disposal Service.
- $10,8315 received for environmental improvements to small town landfill sites.

Parkes Shire Council Waste Management Strategy 2015 was adopted by Council on 22 June 2015.

Documentation currently being prepared for the Development Application of Parkes Waste Landfill.

Council involvement in Netwaste regional initiatives including;
- Household hazardous waste collection
- Scrap steel collection
- Organics/Greenwaste
- Chipping/mulching program
- Landfill environmental monitoring program
- Cover your load grant funding project
- Regional Education Programs such as Waste to Art

During 2014/15
- 915 tonnes of were material recycled
- Contamination rates in recycled material maintained below 10% at 6.24%
- Waste, Recycling &Organics Service collection contract 2016-2026 was awarded
- The PSC Sustainability Action Plan was implemented

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FUTURE DIRECTION:	7. Care for the Environment in a Changing Climate				Council Role	Advocate - Facilitator
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:	7.4 Implement environmental regulations and controls in Council's sphere of operations				Related Council Activity/s:	Health
RISK/ DELIVERY CHALLENGE STATUS:	INITIAL	MOVEMENT	CURRENT	STATUS	Director Oversight: Manager Responsible:	Director Planning Environment Director Infrastructure Manager Natural Resources
	MODERATE		MODERATE	ON TRACK		

110 formal private property weeds inspections undertaken - 11 followup letters identifying landholder issues.

100% of shire roads inspected for weeds for the first time.

As per Council's Annual Weed Control Program, all noxious outbreaks and outbreaks of WONS are mapped within the PSC Weed Mapper program.

34 complaints regarding overgrown/untidy properties investigated during reporting period.

Ranger activities have been implemented to investigate all complaints regarding pollution and overgrown/untidy Blocks and follow up accordingly.

Standard water quality management systems drawings adopted by Design staff for inclusion in project works as well as implementation with external contracts.



^An example of pest control signage Council install throughout the shire.

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The Parkes Shire Council Delivery Program for a Progressive Parkes Shire 2013/14 to 2016-17 is a program which was developed through extensive community consultation, aiming to articulate what it is that our community want and need within the Shire.

The program is based on the our communities 8 Future Directions and within each of these Future Directions, key strategic goals and priorities are defined. Delivering these goals and priorities is what drives us in our every day activities.

- Develop Lifelong Learning Opportunities
- Improve Health and Wellbeing
- Promote, Support and Grow our Communities
- Grow Diversify the Economic Base
- Develop Parkes as a National Logistics Hub
- Enhance Recreation and Culture
- Care For the Environment in a Changing Climate
- Maintain and Improve the Shire Assets and Infrastructure

Parkes Shire Council has embraced the reforms to Local Government in NSW with regard to Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R). We have worked hard to increase levels of accountability both inside and outside the organisation since this time as reporting on performance is a fundamental element in the IP & R process.

The Parkes Shire Council Operational Plan Progress Report - Year 1 of Delivery Program 2013-17 is a review of how we are working towards meeting the goals set within our Future Directions. Our results show measurable progress toward achieving many of the goals and priorities set.

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1.1 Facilitate access to Tertiary Education		
1.1.1 Partner with Charles Sturt University (CSU) to provide a University Study Centre	* Study Centre Co-ordinator position funded by CSU. Council has budgeted $10,000 in 2014/2015 towards operational costs (Activity 19)	
1.1.1.1 Facilitate advancement of Parkes University Study Centre in consultation with TAFE and CSU	* Reviewed as part of quarterly meetings with sponsors * Evidence of the Strategic Plan being implemented	The Parkes University Study Centre has not functioned since September 2013. The project at this stage has been discontinued.
1.1.2 Provide Support and funding for the Jack Scoble Scholarship to support students undertaking full time university studies	*Manager Culture, Education & Library Services - 3 days annually, advertising costs and assessment costs. Estimated at $600 (Activity 19)	
1.1.2.1 Review the criteria and process for the scholarship	* Reviewed in consultation with Scholarships Committee	Meeting held 7 October to discuss scholarship criteria and process for advertisement.
1.1.2.2 Advertise, interview and award scholarship	* Suitable pool of applicants received * Scholarship awarded to most suitable applicant	Eighteen applications received. Scholarship awarded February 2015 to Amy Hart, Illie Hewitt, Lauren Davies and Vince Umbers.
1.1.2.3 Funds distributed as part of Council presentation	* Presentation to Council is received and adopted	Scholarships awarded at 17 February 2015 Council Meeting.
1.2 Support and promote TAFE		
1.2.1 Utilise TAFE as service provider for staff	* Carried out annually utilising normal staffing hours	
1.2.1.1 Monitor and assist training of staff involved in the program	* Evidence of staff activities being monitored	TAFE utilised predominately for Traineeship programs including School Based. Workplace assessments performed on a regular basis with monitoring sessions with supervisors and T&D Advisor

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1.3 Promote and support early childhood care and education		
1.3.1 Council will provide a Family Day Care (FMC) Service	* FDC operates with a $929,680 budget for 2014/2015. This is affected by Federal Government funding allocations (Activity 15)	
1.3.1.1 Family Day Care complies with 'Education and Care Services National Regulations and Act 2011' and other relevant regulatory bodies	* Compliance with all audits	Parkes and Central West Family Day Care achieved accreditation in February 2014. This was maintained throughout the 2014/15 year.
1.3.1.2 Family Day Care complies with the Federal Government National Quality Framework, incorporating the 'Early Years Learning Framework', national standards and elements, audits and spot checks	* Compliance with audits and spot checks on safety, hygiene, wellbeing and education	Scheduled by a "Monitoring Map" Family Day Care staff ensure a visit to each of the Educators every four weeks. The aim of these visits is to assess the practices of the Educator, record any safety issues, provide any necessary assistance and give follow ups.
1.3.1.3 Family Day Care strategic plan is reviewed and updated annually	* Strategic plan reviewed and report made to Council	Family Day Care Strategic Plan has been completed and implemented as of February 2014. This was a requirement within the above mentioned accreditation. Family Day Care staff use a Quality Improvement Plan to maintain compliance with the Strategic Plan and the achieved accreditation.
1.3.2 Promote and support the importance of early literacy skills	* The Library operates on a budget of $867,560 for 2014/2015, support of literacy is affected by this budget (Activity 29)	
1.3.2.1 Provide a range of activities to support early literacy	* Early childhood literacy sessions (Storytime, Rhyme Time) held during school terms * Literacy based activities held during school holidays	Storytime sessions held at Parkes, Peak Hill, Trundle and Tullamore. Rhyme Time sessions held at Parkes. This includes special activities held for REaDtember. In total 159 sessions, 3,496 attendees (on average this is 22 attendees per session).
1.3.2.2 Hold a special "Literacy" event	* Literacy event held	REaDtember held during October, November and December. Special events held included Family Our Town storytime on Saturday mornings, School for Supervillains, themed writing group meetings, storytime at Parkes Metro Plaza, games night at Railway Hotel, and Fun Palace weekend. Over 700 participants. "Bess Thomas" Australian Library and Information Association award received for REaDtember, for innovative services and programs for children and youth.
1.3.3 Provide support to Parkes Early Childhood Centre through a minimum cost accommodation arrangement	* Council supports the Parkes Early Childhood Centre (PECC) through a peppercorn lease as well as assisting in some building maintenance, rates and insurance costs. $23,000 budgeted for 2014/2015 (Activity 19)	
1.3.3.1 Lease arrangements with PECC	* Lease agreement in place and functioning to satisfaction of all parties	CFO had previously met with Director of Parkes Early Childhood Centre (PECC) and Council's Director of Planning and Environment to discuss maintenance arrangements. Agreement will refer to Ordinary Council Meeting Resolution 16/11/2010 regarding working on a long term plan for the centre. Commercial lease prices have been obtained and consideration of actual lease will reflect the amount of community contribution Council will provide to PECC.
1.3.3.2 Maintenance of PECC funding	* Regular meetings between PECC and Council addressing needs of Stakeholders	Meetings have been conducted as necessary to facilitate the operation of PECC.

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1.5 Provide Lifelong Learning Opportunities		
1.5.1 Provide Lifelong Learning Opportunities for the Community through Parkes Shire Library	* $24,530 is budgeted in 2014/2015 for exhibitions, special projects and workshops (Activity 29)	
1.5.1.1 Provide training programs	* Technology training and information sessions held	Computer basics classes held (18 sessions, 46 attendees). Training sessions held on using Facebook, accessing eBooks and digital magazines, and how to trace your family history (5 sessions, 93 attendees). Information session held for Parkes Mens Shed and sessions held by Dept. of Fair Trading and Council of the Ageing.
1.5.1.2 Provide family and local history resources	* Family History Workshops are now held every year * Local family history research services provided	Parkes History Blog launched in April 2015. The blog shares the past through stories, photos, anecdotes. Family history workshop held at Peak Hill Library (9 participants). 327 research requests carried out.
1.5.1.3 Provide community access to the Internet	* At least eight computers are available for public Internet access * Wifi access is available at all libraries	10 computers available for free public access at Parkes, Peak Hill and Tullamore Libraries. Free wifi services available at Parkes, Peak Hill, Trundle and Tullamore Libraries. Over 8,000 people accessed these services.
1.5.2 Support vocational education programs and provide ongoing commitment to Traineeships/ Apprenticeships and Cadetships	* HR support and programming - 4 weeks per year, SBATS Mentoring program 100 days over a 2 year period resourced in normal working hours. * $279,250 budgeted in 2014/15 for wages for Traineeships/ Apprenticeships and Cadetships and mentoring programs (Activity 1).	
1.5.2.1 Actively support School and University Work Experience and Work Placement Programs	* 90% of requests for work placement completed	Ongoing commitment to requests for work experience and work placement programs from schools and student university placements.
1.5.2.2 Support Educational Career days	* Number of events attended	Try a Trade Day supported at Parkes High School by Parks & Gardens
1.5.2.3 Support Parkes University Study Centre initiatives	* Number of initiatives supported	Future unclear. Involvement of CSU/TAFE uncertain
1.5.2.4 Develop and deliver School based Traineeships program	* 100% completion rate	Program rolling out well. Will continue to have 4 SBATS at any one time within the organisation. Students to date have been exceptional with Ella Miller and Jordan Sloan receiving Awards.
1.5.3 Actively promote lifelong learning in Council Staff Training and Professional Development Policies and Programs	* Budgeted at $200,356 for 2014/2015. Outlined as part of Council's Corporate Training Plan (see Workforce Plan) (Activity 1)	
1.5.3.1 Improve leadership skills for Managers, Supervisors and Team Leaders	* Number of staff undergoing courses incorporating leadership skills	Cert IV in Frontline Management - 16, through MCI TWI Leadership Series - 8, facilitator Ben Chopping Coaching & Managing Teams - 5, through MCI Dip of Project Management - 10, through MCI Dip of Managment - 7, through MCI Dip of HR Management - 3, through MCI

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1.5.3.2 Ensure Individual and Corporate Training Plans developed	* Number of plans completed	Individual training plan identified in annual appraisal for individual staff. A Training Needs Analysis (TNA) and gap analysis will then be undertaken taking into account the Appraisal Training Plan, the Position Description Training Requirements and the training already undertaken by individuals in the Training Database. Training and Development Advisor and HR Support Officer working on this project. TNA complete
1.5.3.3 Review Training and Development Policy and Program	* Completion, then yearly review	New Training & Development Advisor and Human Resource Manager to review Currently in progress
1.5.3.4 Commit to succession planning initiatives for critical positions	* Number of critical plans in place	Incorporate in revised Workforce Plan format HR team to meet with each Director/Manager to for their input into content for Workforce Planning across the organisation



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2.1 Encourage the provision of medical facilities and services		
2.1.2 Work with and support the Parkes General Practitioners Working Group	* Council sponsors the GP Cup which raises funds annually to pay recruitment costs for GP's and incentives for GP's and other health professionals.	
2.1.2.1 Jointly facilitate meetings of the Parkes GP Working Group	* Meetings held bimonthly * Council allocated actions followed up * Receptions held for new and visiting GPs * Bush Bursary Scheme supported	Meetings attended action followed up. No receptions held in reporting period. Participated in bush bursary scheme hosting medical student visit during December 2014.
2.1.2.2 Support provided to GP Cup event	* Events Officer coordinates the running of the event * Council sponsors event including the provision of teams * Council presence at trophy presentation	Decision made to hold GP cup bi-annually.
2.1.2.3 Review and Implement a Policy for Recruitment and Retention of Health Professionals	* Policy adopted by Council * Policy implemented * Applications for incentive payments processed * Payments made	Policy in place. No applications or incentive payments in reporting period.
2.1.3 Plan and undertake maintenance of medical facilities in Peak Hill, Tullamore and accommodation for Medical Registrars at Parkes	Annual budget is $27,810 allocated 2014/2015 budget. Rent received for Health Centres is fully allocated to maintaining those facilities. Capital improvements are funded by Council as required. (Activity 14)	
2.1.3.1 Prepare and Implement Asset Management Plans for Medical Facilities Peak Hill and Tullamore and accommodation for medical registrars at Parkes	* Asset Management Plans for facilities prepared * Implementation of Asset Management Plans	Building assets maintained within Councils operational budget. Kitchen to unit 1 of Medical Registrar accommodation completed. Computer system upgraded at Peak Hill medical facility.

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2.1.3.2 Provide and manage subsidised accommodation for GP registrars	* Leases issued to tenants * Ingoing and vacating inspections carried out * Requests for maintenance dealt with	Lease issued, inspections carried out and maintenance completed for Registrar units which were fully occupied for the period.
2.2 Promote and develop health education and encourage people to take personal responsibilityfor their health		
2.2.1 Support and encourage programs that promote health and wellbeing	* No cost apportioned support provided to State Government initiatives * Council contributes $3,500 annually to Local Health Service to support delivery of Immunisation Program (Activity 11)	
2.2.1.1 Collaborate with NSW Health in the promotion of Public Health initiatives	* Evidence of collaboration with NSW Health * Initiatives supported	Council maintains connections with NSW Health and the Public Health unit and collaborates on any public health initiatives relevant to Parkes Shire.
2.2.1.2 Sponsor the delivery of Immunisation Program	* Funding paid * Report received on program annually	Funding not claimed or reports received for Immunisation Program during this reporting period.
2.2.1.3 Provide information to staff on healthy lifestyles	Information distributed by internal email, staff newsletter, toolbox talks and noticeboards	Annual Health and Wellness Calendars created and distributed. Walking challenges held during winter 2014, Health and Wellness Screening co-ordinated with 114 staff completing the screening programme. Healthy lifestyle information distributed to staff as information arises. 2015 Annual Health and Wellness Calendar created and distributed. 84% of staff participated in initial health and wellness screening, 90 staff participated in flu vaccination programme. Walking challenge commenced June 2015 with 77 participants. Healthy lifestyle information distributed.
2.2.1.4 Facilitate programs aimed at improving health and wellbeing of staff	* Annual fitness challenge held * Gym membership encouraged * Quit smoking programs offered * Health and Wellbeing Calendar * Skin Cancer Checks undertaken	
2.5 Maximise Public Safety		
2.5.1 Continued support to the role and functions of a Road Safety and Injury Officer and implementation of the Road Safety Strategic Plan	* Road Safety position reviewed annually, funding is external, funding sources are always at delivery risk to this initiative. * Financially, Council commits $18,990 to this position as well as providing a vehicle and accommodating the officer with admin support (Activity 9)	
2.5.1.1 Participate in Lachlan, Forbes, Parkes Combined Road Safety Steering Committee	* Number of Meetings attended * Councillor Nominated to represent Council * Meetings hosted and chaired when in Parkes	The Parkes, Forbes and Lachlan Shire Councils' Road Safety Steering Committee has met once during this reporting period which was in November. This meeting was held in Parkes with the majority of Committee members attending. The Steering Committee provides guidance and feedback relating to the implementation of the Local Government Road Safety Program and supports the Road Safety Officer's activities. The committee comprises of representatives from the 3 member Councils Directors of Engineering and their Councillors, Roads and Maritime Services (RMS), NSW Police and the Road Safety and Injury Prevention Officer.

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2.5.1.2 Assist in the development and delivery of the Annual Road Safety Action Plan	* Annual Plan Developed	The 2014 - 2017 Parkes, Forbes and Lachlan Shire Councils' Road Safety Action Plan has been approved and includes 11 projects worth over $63,000 in RMS grant funding. The following projects have either been completed in the last quarter or are in progress; Heavy Vehicle Safety, Free Cuppa for the Driver, Road Safety Audits, Observation Surveys, Learner Driver Parent Workshops and the NOT A STATISTIC! Youth Driver Education Program. The Free Cuppa for the Driver Scheme was announced as the Winner of the IPWEA NSW's Local Government Excellence in Road Safety Award Winner in October 2014.
2.5.10 Work with the NSW Rural Fire Service in accordance with the Service Agreement to prevent and control bushfires	* The Service Agreement with NSW RFS delegates the majority of Council's obligations under Rural Fires Act to the RFS * Council must contribute 11.7 % of the funding required $285,000 (Activity 5)	
2.5.10.1 Attend Rural Fire Service meetings	* Attendance at the Mid Lachlan Valley Bush Fire Management Committee meetings * Attendance at the Senior Management Team meetings	Meetings attended through this period include attendance at: Senior Management Team Meeting held 19 March 2015 and Bushfire Management Committee Meeting held 13 May 2015
2.5.10.2 Operation and review of the Rural Fire Service Agreement	* Agreement reviewed twice a year through the Liaison Committee * Funds allocated to support RFS under the agreement	Service Agreement has been scheduled for the 29 July 2015. Funds have already been allocated and included in the operational budget support this funding agreement.
2.5.2 Maintain community safety through the management and reduction of public nuisances	* 2014/2015 budget is $219,030. Costs apportioned to Health Administration and Animal Control (Activity 6)	
2.5.2.1 Monitor and enforce requirements under various Acts and Regulations	* Complaints investigated and regulations enforced * Incidents recorded in CAIRS and followed up	All customer assistance requests and incident reports were investigated and appropriate action taken.
2.5.2.2 Develop policies and procedures for enforcement	* Draft Enforcement Policy * Policy adopted and reviewed	Development of enforcement procedures and policies relating enforcement practices are being developed.
2.5.3 Continue to support and participate in the Parkes Interagency to contribute to partnerships in community wellbeing initiatives	* Council contributes $2000 annually to the Administration of Interagency (Activity 18)	
2.5.3.1 Maintain sponsorship to Parkes Neighbourhood Centre for administration of the Interagency	* Funding in budget * Evidence of partnership * Report annually on the Interagency	Amount included in budget and contribution made towards administration of Parkes Interagency.
2.5.3.2 Provide report on Council activities to the Interagency and Youth Interagency meetings	* Council represented at Interagency meetings * Report provided each meeting on Council initiatives	Council staff regularly attend and report to Interagency meetings.

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2.5.4 Work with the NSW Police to implement "Safer by Design" protocols	* The net annual cost of town planning operations is $212,160 (Activity 21)	
2.5.4.1 Maintain protocol with NSW Police Service	* Review as required to ensure that emerging issues are captured by protocol * Relevant applications referred to Police Service for comment * Police comments integrated into determinations	Development Applications that meet the criteria are referred to the NSW Police Lachlan Area Command for an assessment under the Safer by Design and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design guidelines. The Police comments and recommendations are considered as part of the development assessment process and appropriate conditions of consent are included to ensure new development in the Shire are designed and operated to reduce the likelihood of being targeted by criminal activities. NSW Police provided comment for two development applications during this period.
2.5.4.2 Provide administrative support to the Parkes Shire Liquor Accord	* Agenda and minutes distributed * Council representative attends meetings * Council actions completed	Council provides administrative support by taking and distributing minutes and agendas at the quarterly Liquor Accord Meetings. Council representatives including a Councillor and Roads and Safety Officer attend and provide input at meetings.
2.5.4.3 New Development Assessment staff undertake "Safer by Design" training	* Staff trained * Staff kept abreast of emerging issues	Council staff who are involved in the development assessment process for applications that require a Safer by Design assessment are familiar with the Safer by Design principles and have received informal in-house training. Staff will attend the formal Safer by Design training when a suitable course date is available.
2.5.4.4 Investigate feasibility of roll out of CCTV in Parkes CBD - Phase 3	* Report to Council and Crime Prevention Committee	Phase three CCTV has been put forward for possible inclusion in the 2015/16 budget.
2.5.5 Inspect and enforce health standards through the Food Regulation Partnership with the NSW Food Authority	* The net annual cost of Health Administration and inspection services is $437,800 (Activity 10)	
2.5.5.1 Fulfil Council's performance requirements as a Category B Council under the Food Regulation Partnership	* All high and medium risk premises inspected at least once per year * Low risk premises inspected following complaints * Annual Report furnished to the NSW Food Authority * Support training requirements for Food Safety Supervisors * Participate where possible in Food Safety campaigns/surveys * Investigate food poisoning incidents in accordance with protocols * Participate in "Scores on Doors"	Delivery of Council's obligations as an agent of the NSW Food Authority have been carried out with all Medium and High risk food businesses inspected during the period including operations of temporary food businesses associated with events including the local agricultural shows and the Elvis festival. Low numbers of food business related complaints were received for this reporting period.
2.5.6 Provide Animal Management Services across the Shire	* The cost to Council of Animal Management Services is $161,940 (Activity 6)	
2.5.6.1 Operate Animal Shelter Facility	* Animal Shelter operating in accordance with guidelines * Facility servicing community * Annual report furnished to the Department of Local Government on time * Impounding records up to date * Ranger Activity Report	Council animal shelter has been operating to meet councils obligations under the Companion Animals Act and Impounding Act. Reporting obligations to the OLG have been met. WHS review of activities at Animal Shelter was conducted and SWMS updated.

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2.5.6.2 Develop and maintain off leash area	* Area sign posted and fenced * Dog owners using facility * Funding opportunities identified to provide amenities	New signage identifying area and advising of rules of use of the area have been provided. The area has been provided with an animal waste bin.
2.5.6.3 Enforce Companion Animal and Impounding Legislations	* Number of animals impounded * Infringement notices issued * Information distributed to owners of Companion Animals	Council Ranger services have been active in providing education and enforcement activities across the shire. Additional patrols have been provided to the village areas of the shire.
2.5.6.P - (Augmented Program) Provide Animal Management Services across the Shire	* The net cost to Council for enhanced management of Animal Services is $207,920 (Activity 6) Additional $20,000 2014/2015, 2015/16, 2016/17 funded through SRV Application	
2.5.6.1.P - Operate Animal Shelter Facility	* Animal Shelter operating in accordance with guidelines * Community accessing the facility * Annual Report furnished to the Department of Local Government on time * Impounding records up to date * Ranger Activity Report made to Council monthly * Collaborative Animal Relationship program * Report submitted to IPART regarding utilisation of funding from Special Rate Variation	Facility operated within normal Operational budget. No additional funding applied to activities. No grant funding available.
2.5.6.2.P - Develop and maintain off leash area	* Area sign posted and fenced * Dog owners using facility * Funding opportunities identified to provide amenities * Report submitted to IPART regarding utilisation of funding from Special Rate Variation	New signage has been installed at the off leash area advising of the areas purpose and rules for use. Bin stand has been repaired and the area regularly maintained. Amenities under construction across Bushman street provide adequate toilet service for the area. No funding opportunities have become available during this period for further enhancement of the area.
2.5.6.3.P - Enforce Companion Animal and Impounding Legislations	* Number of animals impounded * Increased infringement notices issued * Increased information distributed to owners of Companion Animal * Evidence of support for programs to encourage responsible animal ownership * Data shows Shire-wide approach to Companion Animal Ownership * Report submitted to IPART regarding utilisation of funding from Special Rate Variation	Activity conducted within normal Operational budget. No additional funding applied to activities. No grant funding available.
2.5.6.4.P - Develop and Implement Companion Animals Management Plan	* Additional funding investigated * Companion Animals Management Plan adopted by Council * Implementation of plan	Companion Animals Management Plan is being developed. Review of Office of Local Government guidelines under way.
2.5.7 Providing and maintaining Cemeteries for Shire Communities	* Costs to Council is $158,160 (Activity 27)	

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2.5.7.1 Maintain Cemetery Records in accordance with adopted procedures	* Cemetery records up to date * Right of burials and burial permits issued * Approvals given for monumental work in General Cemeteries	Records recorded in Council database. 124 Burial permits were issued during the reporting period.
2.5.7.2 Cemetery Management Plan developed	* Draft Cemetery Management Plan adopted * Consultation conducted * Policy adopted	Cemetery continues to operate within operational budget in accordance with state requirements. A cemetery management plan is under development.
2.5.7.3 Long Term Financial Plan for Cemeteries implemented	* All scheduled works completed * Works within budget	Cemetery continues to operate within operational budget in accordance with state requirements. The new carpark, stormwater drainage and new front entry completed.
2.5.7.4 Maintain Cemeteries within available funding levels	* Customer complaints * Budgetary compliance	Cemeteries maintained in accordance with relevant budgetary and community expectations. Parks and Gardens Department have received approximately 65 Customer Requests (CAIRS) during this period with 81% of these completed through maintenance plans. The remaining 19% have been programmed or deferred to other programs. Additional works undertaken on cemetery maintenance in Bogan Gate including the access road along with ongoing Peak Hill maintenance
2.5.8 Inspect and enforce health standards through enforcement of the Local Government Act and Public Health Act	* The net annual cost of Health Administration and Inspection Services is $377,730 (Activity 10)	
2.5.8.1 Investigate complaints and enforce Local Government Act and Public Health Act	* Complaints investigated * Orders and directions issued * Registers maintained of regulated premises * CAIRS followed up	Customer assistance and incident reports have been investigated. Additional Ranger patrols conducted in villages including response to complaints.
2.5.8.2 Determine applications under Section 68 of the Local Government Act	* Applications determined * Premises and conditions monitored as required	Approvals issued for Septic Tank, Plumbing and Drainage, Section 68 Roads & Community Land, Amusement Devices at the Parkes and village shows.
2.5.8.P - (Augmented Program) Inspect and enforce health standards through enforcement of the Local Government Act and Public Health Act	* The net annual cost of Health Administration Inspection Services and the regulation of overgrown properties is approximately $415,000 per annum (Activity 10) * Additional $20,000 2015/2015 & 2015/2016 funded through SRV	
2.5.8.1.P - Investigate complaints and enforce Local Government Act and Public Health Act with an emphasis on overgrown and untidy property	* Increased number of complaints investigated * Increased number of orders and directions issued * Registers maintained of regulated premises * CAIRS followed up * Strategy developed and implemented to deal with overgrown/ untidy properties *Report submitted to IPART regarding utilisation of funding from Special Rate Variation	Additional Ranger patrols conducted. Average of eight village patrols per month conducted under expanded patrol regime. 34 complaints received regarding overgrown untidy blocks received and investigated during reporting period.

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2.5.8.2.P - Determine applications under Section 68 of the Local Government Act	* Increased number of applications determined * Premises and conditions monitored as required * Report submitted to IPART regarding utilisation of funding from Special Rate Variation	Activities carried out within normal operational budget. No additional funding applied to function.
2.5.9 Provide support for Emergency Management in Parkes Shire in accordance with the S.E.R.M Act	* Under the State Emergency and Rescue Management (S.E.R.M) Act, Council has an obligation to provide a support role which is significant and a specialist has been employed to meet Council's obligations * Council must contribute 11.7% of the operating costs of the State Emergency Service, NSW Rural Fire Service and the NSW Fire Brigade. Limited grants may be accessed for some aspects such as disaster mitigation projects (Activity 5).	
2.5.9.1 Provide Executive Support to the Local Emergency Operations Controller and the Local Emergency Management Committee	* Manager Natural Resources organises and attends meetings * DISPLAN reviewed * Exercises conducted with support of Council * The LEOC is maintained in a state of readiness	* Meetings held 4th Wednesday of August and November in the PSC Committee Room, meetings chaired by Manager Natural Resources as acting Director Infrastructure. * Review of DISPLAN contact list conducted at August meeting (minuted) and updated version distributed to members * Airport exercise held early December involving 56 members of the local emergency services agencies and PSC employees * LEOC auditored in October by Manager Natural Resources (LEMO) and LEOCON. Action list developed for readiness, EOC readiness exercise conducted at November meeting
2.5.9.2 Support the operations of the SES	* Plant and equipment funded * Provide accommodation and support for SES Units	Council currently provides assistance and support to the State Emergency Service (SES) through plant and maintenance funding through out the financial year.

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3.1 Develop and Implement Individual Township Plans

3.1.1 Community Strategic Plans to be developed for townships and regularly reviewed	* DTCS and MGCS collectively 5 days annually * Costs associated with incorporation and planning to be assigned to Town Improvement (TI) Funds * One of minor allocation to TI funds to cover costs	
3.1.1.1 Continue to assist with Community Plans including "A Town Like Trundle" plans	* Evidence of projects being supported	Community Strategic Plans have been completed for Tullamore, Bogan Gate, Trundle with Peak Hill strategic plans in draft format awaiting sign off from the Committee. Council is tracking the progress of the actions of the plans and is instigating reporting and monitoring to support the implementation and achievement of the projects and programs contained within the plans. Council has recently applied for several grants to complete works in the community strategic plans. Council has actively supported and facilitated the following projects during the reporting period: - Clean up the weir, Peak Hill - New Shelter for Memorial Park, Bogan Gate - Upgrade the Memorial Hall, Trundle - Replace footpath around Hall and install Ramp, Tullamore - Bogan Gate - Free Camping Area
3.1.2 Financially assist with annual incorporation costs	* DTCS and MGCS collectively 5 days annually * Costs associated with incorporation and planning to be assigned to TI Funds * One off minor allocation to TI Funds to Cover Costs	
3.1.2.1 Budget allocation to include minor consideration to cover ongoing incorporations	* Budget allocation	Council offers assistance by way of financial and administrative support to community groups in their progression to becoming an incorporated organisation. By becoming incorporated they are then eligible for Charitable Organisation status, which opens the door to increase fundraising opportunities. In the reporting period, Council have provided guidance and support to the State Emergency Ball Committee, Memorial Hill Look Out and Rejuvenation Committee and the establishment of Parkes Skate Park and Youth Precinct.

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3.2 Develop Strategies to work with and support the Townships Endeavours		
3.2.1 Liaise with relevant Government Agencies to provide appropriate levels of resources and assistance to Shire Communities	* DTCS and EDM to advocate through correspondence and letters of support to relevant agencies - 2 days annually	
3.2.1.1 Identify and assist in securing external funding	* Funding achieved * Successful Grant Applications	The Economic & Business Development Manager (EBDM) has been involved in applying for and securing several Grants over the last 12 months. These include Restart NSW Water Security Grant where Council was successful in securing $2 million, Restart NSW Fixing Country Roads Grant and $8 million Building Stronger Regions Grant for the recycled water ring main. Council submitted a successful EOI to Restart NSW Regional Tourism Infrastructure Fund: Airports and has been invited to make a full submission.
3.2.1.2 Keep abreast of Government Incentives and enquires to further township endeavours and economic developments	* Information distributed	Over the last few month the E&BDM has been working closely with NSW Trade and Investment to promote State Government support of Businesses. Several Investor have been referred to Trade and Invest to take advantage of programs such as the Central West Jobs Action Plan. Council has also made a number of submissions to State and Federal Government over the last 12 months including: NSW Government - Discussion Paper on Rebuilding NSW, the Federal Government Agricultural Competitiveness Green Paper as wells as the Federal Government's White Paper entitled "It's time to think BIG about Australian agriculture", the Federal Governments mobil black spot funding, and a submission to the Inland Rail implementation group regarding the benefit of Inland Rail to regional NSW. Council has also been working towards Small business Friendly Council initiatives.
3.2.2 Liaise with Enterprise Centres and local Chambers of Commerce to promote business links and opportunities	* EDM to liaise with Chambers in the Shire - 3 days annually	
3.2.2.1 Regularly attend meetings and provide information and advice	* Meetings being attended * Evidence of consultation	The Economic & Business Development Manager has met regularly with the Chamber of Commerce executives over the last 12 months. They have worked together on several projects together including a Christmas "shop local" Campaign and marketing strategy.

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3.2.2.2 Work strategically with the Chamber of Commerce to expand membership	* Strategic Plan and feedback indicating an increase	Council has been proactively working with the Chamber of Commerce to implement their Strategic Plan. The Chamber wants to focus on 4 key areas which include: Marketing, Professional Development, Advocacy and Lobbying and Business Attraction. In November Council support the Chamber to run a strategic Marketing workshop to set their marketing strategy for the year, this also included a session on social media. Council also supported the Chambers Shop local Christmas Campaign - which saw Parkes "SPARKLE" with shops decorating their window with Christmas lights, a night market, late night trading, new Christmas "Sparkle" Banners for the main street and the development of a Christmas "SPARKLE" catalogue. Post event analysis which was done through sending a survey to all businesses who participated in the Christmas campaign found over 60 local businesses participated in the campaign, over 50% of businesses felt that their sales were up from last year despite the down turn in retail within the Australian market, over 75% of participating businesses noticed new customers in store, and 85% of businesses that participated will again next year. The survey also provided some very constructive criticism such as the campaign should start earlier in 2015 and it needs some more promotion. Over the last few months the Economic and Business Development Manager has been working with Parkes Chamber of Commerce and the Central West NSW Business Chamber, to form a strong alliance between the two organisations. The advantage of the Parkes Chamber of Commerce and the NSW Chamber working together is that the Parkes Chamber of Commerce can take advantage of the services which the NSW Business Chamber can offer including: • lobbying power of the NSW Business Chamber with the state and federal government • industrial relations advice, including assistance with wage rates, penalties, staff issues and calculating entitlements • occupational health & safety) compliance • keeping you up-to-date with your workplace obligations via educational seminars • marketing advice and support • international trade assistance (research, funding and documentation The Chamber can also aligned their "Henry" awards with the NSW Chamber which means that local winners will be eligible to compete at a regional/ state and national level. The local representatives of the NSW Business Chamber have offered to assist the local Chamber with this years awards.
3.2.3 Facilitate opportunities for advancement of technology	* Liaise with communities - DTCS, EBDM and ISM collectively - 5 days per annum * Liaise and lobby Government NBN with regards to roll out - DTSC, EDM and ISM collectively - 5 days per annum	
3.2.3.1 Regularly interact and provide information about technology advancement within our Communities	* Evidence of interaction	Council has been meeting regularly with concerned businesses regarding access to technology. The Mayor and the Director of Technology and Corporate Services traveled to Canberra to meet with the secretary of Communications Hon Paul Fletcher MP to discuss the lack of capacity within the Parkes telecommunications network, Council was assured that there should be upgrades to the network in early 2015. Council has also had discussions with various companies about alternative solutions to out telecommunication challenge. It has been announced that Parkes and Peak Hill will be part of the more than 200,000 homes and businesses across the country which have been added to the rollout of Australia's broadband network. In the first instance Parkes will receive 1800 connections and there will be 400 connections in Peak Hill . Technology will make regional areas like Parkes and Peak Hill more and more competitive to establish businesses. This announcements complements the work that Council has been to secure the economic development of the Shire including the development of the National Logistics Hub and the advancement if the Melbourne to Brisbane Inland Rail.

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3.2.3.2 Actively lobby Government about the importance of technology such as the NBN to regional areas	* Evidence of lobbying	Council has continued to actively lobby Government for technology improvements such as NBN. This has included making submissions regarding the importance of reliable, fast technology to regional communities especially for health, education and businesses as well as in addition to this Council made a submission for mobile phone black spot funding. Council on numerous occasions has raised the issue with State and Federal members and the Mayor and Director of Technology and Corporate Services have traveled to Canberra to meet with the Parliamentary Secretary for Communications Paul Fletcher MP - to discuss the issue.
3.2.4 Promote relocating to the Parkes Shire	* EBDM and Tourism Manager core function costs * Take advantage of opportunities to leverage exposure as they arise - Country Expos, mass media, web page etc. Budgets exist for this purpose	
3.2.4.1 Participate in events that aim to attract industry and population to the Shire	* Evidence of increase in people/business relocating to the Shire	In August last year Council participated in the CountryNSW expo held in Homebush in Sydney over two days. This gave Council the opportunity to discuss with interested metropolitan based people the benefits of moving to regional NSW. The Mayor, General Manager and Economic & Business Development Manager also traveled to Melbourne to present to the AusIntermodal Conference about the importance of the Parkes National Logistics Hub and the benefits of establishing business in Parkes. They also attended the Australian Logistics Council Conference in Melbourne which give Council the opportunity to meet with large logistics companies.
3.2.4.2 Prepare and distribute a range of information packages that describe the benefits of the Shire	* Material professionally produced, which includes a suite of marketing material aimed at specific sections of the market * Implement recommendations of the Economic Development Plan	The Economic Development Unit has been involved in developing several different marketing packages over the first half of the 2014/2015 Financial year these have included a new presentation about the Parkes Inter-modal Hub and a "shop local" Christmas Campaign catalogue. Marketing material was also produced for the CountryNSW expo including jobs guides and real estate flyers. A new Inland Rail video has been produced and a new flyer for the Hub.

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3.3 Strengthen Council's relationship with the smaller townships		
3.3.1 Regular consultation with Community Consultative Committees and Stakeholders	* Councillors attend meetings, travel and administration costs involved. Actioning reports to Council describing Community needs * Directors costs dealing with matters raised * TI Funds provided for in budget for agreed prioritised projects	
3.3.1.1 Increased use of local media with regard to Shire townships	* Increased editorial and content in local media outlets	Council continues to send out regular Media Release and proactively informs the local Community of upcoming projects and events. This is done not only through media releases but regular Progress Newsletters.
3.3.1.2 Ensure that townships are aware of the IPR process, including how priorities are set	* Consultations and workshops held	Mid Term Reporting and Community Priority Workshops were held in September 2014 at all Shire Townships. 68 attendees in total. Parkes Shire Council also hosted an exhibit at the Parkes Show, reporting on the achievements of the past 12 months and allowing residents to prioritise projects for the upcoming 2 years of the Delivery Program. Over 100 people attended the show exhibit. To allow easy communication of the achievements of the past 12 months, a series of information banners were developed and were displayed at the show exhibit and all township workshops. Further community information sessions were held in May 2015 providing information around the 2015/2016 Operational Plan and Budget. Once again graphic banners were used communicate the main objectives and inclusions of the Operational Plan.
3.3.2 Councils meetings rotated amongst Shire townships	* Executive Secretary to arrange administration and travel costs as allowed for in Administration budget. Advertising costs and liaison with community groups. Core costs for Administration and meeting expenses	
3.3.2.1 Hold two meetings annually in Shire Townships on rotation and include inspections and public forum on the agenda	* Meeting held in a Township twice a year	On the 2 September 2014, the ordinary meeting of Parkes Shire Council was held in the township of Tullamore. Another ordinary meeting was held on 3 March 2015 in Trundle.
3.4 Utilise an Integrated Planning Framewok to guide the development of our communities		
3.4.1 Fulfil Council's obligation under the E P&A Act 1979	* The cost of Town Planning Operations is $299,860 (Activity 21)	
3.4.1.1 Assess applications for development	* All applications assessed and determined in accordance with NSW Department of Planning timeframes * Report to Council monthly on DA/CC/CDC processing times * Initial Check Meetings held * Hold at least one forum with builders and developers each year * Pre-lodgement service maintained	Council's Development Assessment team provides a free pre-lodgement service to assist people with the preparation and submission of an application. Once applications are received, they are internally reviewed at the weekly Initial Check Meetings to determine whether any further information is required and notification requirements. This process ensures that applications are assessed and determined within the required timeframes. No forums have been held in this reporting period.

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3.4.1.2 Assess certificates	* All applications assessed and determined in accordance with NSW Department of Planning timeframes	149 Planning Certificates and 735A/121ZP Certificates are processed on a weekly basis and in accordance with statutory requirements.
3.4.1.3 Undertake mandatory Critical Stage Inspections	* All inspections carried out in a timely manner * Inspection reports completed and copies issued for all inspections * Occupation/Interim Occupation Certificates issued following satisfactory final inspection	Building Inspections carried out and certificates issued in accordance with function as Local Government Certifying Authority.
3.4.2 Review and implement Council's Planning Instruments	* Funds have been set aside for development of a single DCP and review of Section 94 plan	
3.4.2.1 Review Development Control Plans	* Development Control Plans reviewed in compliance with new format	The Parkes Shire Development Control Plan (DCP) 2013 came into force on 19 March 2014. The new single DCP replaces Council's eight existing DCPs from 1998.
3.4.2.2 Review Policies	* Policies reviewed as necessary	Council is currently preparing a Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy which will form the basis for future existing policy review.
3.4.3 Encourage the Conservation and Management of Heritage through the Parkes Shire Heritage Study	* Funding is jointly provided by Council and by the NSW Heritage Office * Cost to Council is $23,870 and forms part of the Henry Parkes Centre Budget (Activity 30)	
3.4.3.1 Facilitate Parkes Shire Heritage Committee	* Parkes Shire Heritage Committee meets at least four times per year and otherwise as required	The Parkes Shire Heritage Committee met once during this reporting period. Key matters considered by the Committee include the progression of the Parkes Shire Heritage Review Study and the Parkes Shire Heritage Interpretation Plan and a review of Council's Local Heritage Fund program.
3.4.3.2 Continue Heritage Advisory Service	* Heritage Advisory Service provided on request * Examples of promotion of the service * Coordinate appointments for the Heritage Advisor	The Heritage Advisory Service offers free professional advice from Council's Heritage Advisor, who visits the Parkes Shire each month. Free advice is available to owners who want to renovate or redevelop private homes or commercial buildings. This advice can include the topics of colour scheme, extensions, verandahs, awnings and fences as well as more comprehensive advice on the integration of new development in older areas.
3.4.3.3 Administer Local Heritage Fund	* Annual Grants Program for Local Heritage Fund administered * Grants from previous year acquitted	Council's Local Heritage Fund has been in operation since early 2000. Since this time Council has provided financial assistance to hundreds of heritage projects throughout the Shire. Council had a total of $15,000.00 allocated for the 2014/2015 Local Heritage Fund. Council received seventeen applications for the Local Heritage Fund 2014/2015. Five heritage projects were successful with a total project value of $38,277.00. All five projects were successfully completed.

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3.4.3.4 Record interactive history of Bogan River Wiradjuri, pre and post settlement	* Interactive history recorded * Annual progress report to Council	The Parkes Aboriginal Heritage Study titled "Restoring the Past to Build the Future: Indigenous Culture, Heritage and Economy in Rural New South Wales" is being undertaken by two PHD students and is nearing completion. Part of the project is the development of a course in Aboriginal cultural heritage management specifically designed for the Bogan Wiradjuri. It is being designed at Cert III and IV level and accredited with Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA) and is also expected to be delivered in 2015.
3.5 Provide equitable access to Community Services		
3.5.1 Advocate and facilitate equitable service provisions for women, older people (over 65 years), aboriginals, people with disabilities, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds	* Council provides financial and intellectual support to Parkes Neighbourhood Centre which houses many of the Shire's Community Services * Council sponsors ongoing Interagency meetings * Budget is $18,540 (Activity 31)	
3.5.1.1 Work with Social Justice Groups within the Community in collaboration with the Parkes Neighbourhood Centre	* Evidence of assistance and support provided to the Neighbourhood Centre on a regular basis	Parkes Shire Council has provided assistance and support to the Parkes Neighbourhood Centre financially, strategically and operationally over the reporting period. Council regularly attends the Inter-agency meetings held at the Neighbourhood Centre and contributes to other committees operating out of the Neighbourhood Centre including the Parkes Domestic Violence Committee. Council provides 50% of the Salary for the Aboriginal Project Officer (auspiced by the Neighbourhood Centre) in partnership with Northparkes Mines and provides strategic direction and support for this role. Council also maintains an excellent working relationship with Centre Management and has collaborated on many projects including grant submissions over the period. Council also provided a chairperson for the Centre's annual general meeting. The Neighbourhood Centre building is owned and maintained by Parkes Shire Council and is leased by the Neighbourhood Centre on a peppercorn lease.
3.5.1.2 Support and assist the Aboriginal Working Parties in Parkes and Peak Hill in objectives of their respective Action Plans	* Actions supported * Attendance at Working Party meetings	The Parkes Shire Aboriginal Project Officer attends meeting on behalf of Parkes Shire Council. The Parkes Aboriginal Community Working Party are currently developing an action plan. During the reporting period Parkes Shire Council has worked with the Parkes Aboriginal Community Working Party to develop and construct the Bushman's Hill Indigenous Precinct which was opened by Her Excellency Governor Dame Marie Bashir and won the National Award for Local Government in the category of Promoting Indigenous Recognition. The Parkes and Peak Hill working parties are also members of the Three Rivers Regional Assembly, an advisory group under the NSW State Government OCHRE program.
3.5.2 Support Youth Initiatives and collaborate with other Youth Groups and Support Agencies	* Council supports youth initiatives and collaborates with other youth groups * Budget allocation is $13,930 (Activity 16)	
3.5.2.1 Participate in and support Youth Week programs	* Matching Grant * Providing staff support to Youth Week events	Youth Week 2015 was organised with collaboration from local stakeholders and youth representatives. Events held included a "Pop Up Cinema", which traveled around the entire Shire and a photo competition.

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3.5.2.2 Increase input by youth into the initiatives undertaken by Local Government	* Number of initiatives where youth input is sought * Evidence of working with partner stakeholders on youth based initiatives	During the reporting Parkes Shire Council provided support to the formation of the Youth Activity Precinct Park (YAPP) Committee that will work to provide improvements to the Parkes Skate Park and associated area. The committee is comprised of both adult and youth members. Master planning for sports fields during the period also included opportunities for young people to comment and make suggestions on the future of the sporting precincts in the Parkes Shire. Youth Based organisations and young people were also consulted with regard to Youth Week 2015.
3.5.3.P - (New Program) Provide support for a Parkes Shire Aboriginal Project Officer to assist the Shires Indigenous Community to achieve enhanced and equitable access to opportunities	* A three year funding partnership is being negotiated with Northparkes Mines for this position. Council's contribution under the Progressive Delivery Program, subject to SRV, is $40,000 (Activity 18)	
3.5.3.1.P - Provide financial and strategic support with funding partners to the Aboriginal Project Officer auspiced through the Parkes Neighbourhood Centre	* Funding provided * APO Workplan actions assisted * Steering Committee meetings attended * Report submitted to IPART regarding utilisation of funding from Special Rate Variation	Funding in partnership with Northparkes Mines has been provided during the reporting period. The Aboriginal Project Officer continues to report Quarterly to the Council in the form of a report and is overseen strategically by Parkes Shire Council and operationally by the Neighbourhood Centre Manager. Steering committee meetings are no longer held in favour of regular operational and strategic meetings between Neighbourhood Centre Manager, Parkes Shire Council staff and the Aboriginal Project Officer. Reporting on the utilisation of Special Rate Variation Funding will be supplied to IPART including Aboriginal Project Officer activities and accomplishments.

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4.1 Support mining operations and development		
4.1.1 Maintain and enhance working relationships with Northparkes Mines (NPM) and other mining operations	* Mayor, GM and EBDM regularly commit time to meetings and consultation with Mines officials on a range of issues * Council contributes resources to a number of Community initiatives and programs in partnership with Northparkes Mine	
4.1.1.1 Council participates in the Northparkes Mines Community Consultative Committee	* Number of meetings attended * Communication of meeting outcomes presented to Council	Mayor and Cr Greenwood continue to represent Council on this Committee, regular reports are given to Council. Northparkes Mines continues to work with and support the Parkes Shire Community through programs such as their Volunteer Leave Program which last year at the Australian Mining Award won the Community Interaction of the Year award.
4.1.1.2 Explore opportunities to partner with mining operations for the benefit of the Community	* Number of projects supported * Evidence of ventures being collaborated	Council has worked with Northparkes Mines on several Community Programs including the rejuvenation of Memorial Hill.
4.1.2 Actively support endeavours to advance the longevity and expansion of mining within the Parkes Shire	* Mayor, GM and EBDM regularly commit time to meetings and consultation with Mines and devote time within their duties to support this action	
4.1.2.1 Provide assistance in major State Planning Approvals if appropriate	* Evidence of support supplied by Council in processes	Neoen Australia have proposed the development of a large-scale solar project located to the west of Parkes. The proposal would have a capacity of up to 30 megavolt ampere (MVA), and would be connected to the nearly adjacent Parkes Transgrid substation. Director General's Requirements for the environmental assessment (to be prepared by the proponent) have been issued for the project. Council have met with the investors on several occasions.

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4.1.2.2 Actively lobby all levels of Government for support for mining activities if appropriate	* Evidence of representations made to levels of Government	Council continues to support Northparkes Mines activities.
4.1.2.3 When seeking to address skill shortages mining should be included in representation to Government	* Participation in regional promotions and events * Support shown for employee groups and training providers such as TAFE in the Parkes Shire * Actively lobby government to help address skills shortages	Over the last 12 months due to the down turn in mining this action has not been a priority.
4.1.3 Explore benefits in attracting additional mineral resource ventures benefiting the Parkes Shire	* This is carried out as part of the role and functions of the EBDM and Senior Executive Staff * Link to time allocation of Economic Development Plan	
4.1.3.1 Liaise with mining companies undertaking explorations	* Evidence of consultation or meetings held * Implement recommendations of the Parkes Shire Economic Development Plan in accordance with available measures	Council has meet with various investors throughout the last 12 months including mining companies. At all meetings Council offers support through Council's expertise.
4.1.3.2 Develop marketing material promoting Parkes as a Mining Hub - which includes a Business Case	* Marketing material developed, placed on website	A new presentation has been developed for the National Logistics Hub and was present by the General manager at the AusIntermodal Conference in Melbourne. Council is currently expanding the presentation to be used for promotional material.
4.1.3.3 Promote Parkes as a Mining Hub for Regional Operations - which includes a Business Case	* Evidence of media promotion and Mayoral advocacy * Attend trade shows and conferences including Asia Pacific International Mining Exhibition and Mining NSW Conference (at least three years) implement recommendations of the Parkes Shire Economic Development Plan	In all presentation to Industry, Council promotes Parkes' close proximity to Mining within NSW. Council is investigating attending the Asia Pacific International Mining Exhibition in September.
4.1.3.4 Actively approach Industries/ Businesses which support and add value to the mining sector	* Implement recommendations of the Parkes Shire Economic Development Plan	This action has not been a priority for Economic Development plan over the last 6 months.

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4.2 Increase Visitation and length of stay across the Parkes Shire		
4.2.1 To provide the resources and structure needed to effectively support and grow the Shires Tourism Sector	* Council had budgeted $825,860 including provision for a Tourism Trainee position (Activity 47)	
4.2.1.1 To maintain Council's marketing and promotional standards over the period of the Delivery Program	* Review the financial commitment by Council to the marketing and promotional budget	Additional funding to the tourism budget was allocated in 2014-15 for: seasonal marketing (targeted campaigns) $10,000, Brand Parkes (combined tourism and Economic Development) $40,000, and a Destination Mangement Plan $40,000. Capital expenditure was also allocated to the development of plan for Heritage Interpreation across the Shire totalling $15,000.
4.2.1.2 Encourage Tourism Operators and the Business Community to become more involved in the marketing and promotion of the Shire by identifying opportunities for Industry participation in market development and marketing and promotion	* Evidence of increased marketing participation from the business sector * Evidence of material produced	Over the last 6 months the Tourism department has been involved in the development of a new destination website which will give business the opportunity to promote products and services. A pricing structure is being developed and will be rolled out in the second half of this financial year. Tourism also worked with the Economic Development Department to promote the "shop local" SPARKLES Christmas campaign. An Outdoor Dining and Trading program was rolled out as planning continued for the 2015 Parkes Elvis Festival, encouraging local businesses to make the most of the increased visitation expected in town. Comments added 21 July: An industry workshop was held on the 25 February 2015 and was open to tourism operators and business in the Shire. Facilitators, Ad Loyalty, provided information on new opportunities and partnerships for tourism development along with an overview of targeted campaigns in development by Council. An industry partnership program was unveiled with benefits to local operators including featured listings on the new destination website and priority inclusion for development of stay, play and eat packages. 'Discover the Magic of Parkes' campaign developed targeting the Canberra market, rolled out in April 2015 to generate awareness and visitation to Parkes during the school holiday period. Campaign consisted of a 15 Television commercial, 3 minute video presentation distributed online and driven by a social media campaign driving engagement and visitation to the new destination website www.visitparkes.com.au
4.2.1.3 Explore opportunities for the Tourism Unit to generate additional revenue that can be applied to marketing and promotion	* Evidence of new merchandise sought * Evidence of increased merchandise sales through the Visitors Information * Evidence of co-operative marketing with the industry/business community * Evidence of grant funds being attained	End of year results for Visitor Information Centre Merchandise sales totaled over $46,000 which is an 18% increase on the budgeted amount for merchandise sales in 2014-15. New lines have been introduced at the Parkes Visitor Information Centre promoting local producers and contributing to the financial result. With Council tasked with the operations of the Elvis Festival a range of new merchandise was sourced in preparation for the set up of Elvis Central, including official t-shirts, hats, stubby holders, drink bottles etc. End of year results $74,000 which is inline with budget benchmarks. An online shopping cart has also been purchased for the Festival Website to enable merchandise sales online year round. Tourism has also developed a new destination website which will present the opportunity of selling advertising space to local businesses. Additionally the development and implementation of a tourism partnership program has provided a new revenue stream, where operators pay an annual membership to receive promotional benefits and marketing opportunities with Parkes Shire Tourism to leverage benefits for their business. Similarly, the partnership program for the Elvis Festival is proving successful with funds generated chanelled back into the marketing and promotion of the event. Event sponsorships continue to be facilitated through the Tourism Unit for the Parkes Elvis Festival and other major events including Trundle ABBA Festival, Trundle Bush Tucker Day and Tullamore Irish Festival to channell into marketing and promotion of these events.

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4.2.2 To diversify the attraction base of the Shire, providing more things for visitors to "see and do" in the area	* This is part of the core function of the Tourism Unit, funds to be allocated to bi-annual workshops * Funds put aside for development of marketing material from existing budget	
4.2.2.1 To attract, foster and support the development of external tourist attractions throughout the Shire	* Evidence of cooperation, communication and marketing by Council for attractions * Evidence of meetings with stakeholders and potential investors - 6 meetings annually	The Tourism Unit has worked with various attractions throughout the Shire, including the CSIRO Parkes Radio Telescope, to help promote activities and services in a bid to stimulate and grow visitation levels. Council continues to work with the community of Peak Hill to improve the visitor experience at the Peak Hill Gold Mine. A master plan has been developed in consultation with stakeholders, which proposes an improved entrance treatment, removal of the caravan, and replacement with a bespoke shelter, improved signage, interpretation, major improvements to way-finding and installation of a water refill station. The plans are being refined and grants are being sought to undertake the works to enable this attraction to attract more visitors and better meet visitor needs. The Heritage Interpretation Plan was also initiated and is under development which will set a program for roll of Hertiage Trails and interpretation signage throughout the Shire. The Tourism Workshop held in February provided an open opportunity for attraction operators to engage with the Tourism Team and join the new partnership program and work cooperatively in marketing and promotion initiatives.
4.2.2.2 Successfully utilise the resources/tourism opportunities that the Henry Parkes Centre provides	* Evidence of system structures in place to coordinate and manage the effective operation of the Henry Parkes Centre * Evidence of HPC being promoted as a tourist attraction	The Henry Parkes Centre continues to house the Tourism Unit and Elvis Festival team offering hub of activity for tourism promotion and development. The centre was once again a hive of activity and communicaitons hub for the Parkes Elvis Festival, along with a number of other events, meetings and workshops that have been held on site, including the National Town Criers Championships and Sir Henry Parkes 200th birthday celebrations in May along with many visiting car clubs who use the HPC as a marshalling base for their rallies and visits. The centre continues to provide visitors with free wi-fi access, amenities and tourism information making it a one stop shop for travellers. End of year results for the Henry Parkes Centre has seen visitation levels remain steady, with over 8,400 tickets sold to the museums. The results also show a 36 per cent conversion rate from enquiries to the Visitor Information Centre to people actually buying tickets to the museums for the 2013-14 financial year. The introduction of an adult concession ticket has proved popular representing almost half of the tickets sold in 2014-15. Henry Parkes Centre Management Committee Meetings have been held as required to discuss issues and progress marketing plans and promotional activities in a bid to attract further visitation. The Henry Parkes Centre has also been promoted through various initiatives including print advertising, online and marketing collateral at key visitor gateways to the region including a new location within the Dubbo Airport. A new billboard has development consent to be installed on the Newell Highway south of Parkes identifying to visitors the location and distance of the HPC and visitor information centre to travelers.

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4.2.2.3 Package and promote activities available in the Shire to special interest groups	* Evidence of package developed and distributed to targeted special interest groups - visitation by special interest groups	Discover the Magic campaign targeted the compatriot and wanderer markets to 'find their inner child' and experience the tourism offering of Parkes Shire. The campaign culminated in the launch of the Destination Website visitparkes.com.au, production of a 15 TVC aired in the Canberra market in Prime 7 for 2 weeks, along with a 3 minute promotional video and social media campaign to drive visitation and engagement with users. Stay, Play and Eat are also under development to entice visitors to various attractions which are promoted through the destination website visitparkes.com.au Targeted promotions and marketing for major events were supported by the Tourism Unit including Trundle ABBA Festival, Tullamore Irish Festival, Local Government Touch and June Long Weekend events. Council's Tourism Unit continues to engage with car clubs and groups to package and promote touring into he region. Promotional activities for Peak Hill becoming RV friendly including RV Friendly Town signage installed on town entry points were undertaken to encourage more RV travellers to stop and stay in Peak Hill. An extensive marketing and media campaign was developed and implemented to package and promote the Parkes Elvis Festival to special interest groups. Media reporting showed over 60M were reached through marketing and media for the 2015 Festival. This included development of marketing material developed to specifically target Elvis fans as a way of promoting the Parkes Elvis Festival, including a DL flyer, pocketguide and official souvenir program. Various print media ads were developed and outdoor advertising was undertaken at several existing billboards throughout the Shire, as well as a TVC with WIN television, broadcast on WIN, Gem and Go! Networks.
4.2.2.4 Explore initiatives to further develop the attractions and infrastructure available at the Henry Parkes Centre (HPC) and continue to seek funding to roll out initiatives for the HPC Stage 3 Masterplan	* Evidence of funding sought and initiatives being implemented	The Henry Parkes Encounter, a new immersive theatre experience has been completed at the HPC and was officially unveiled aby His Excellency, Governor General, the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove, during his visit to Parkes in May 2015 for the 200th birthday celebrations for Sir Henry Parkes. The Henry Parkes Encounter offers visitors an insight into the life of Sir Henry Parkes through a three-screen theatre production in the Moat Cottage and extends the overall product offering at the Henry Parkes Centre complementing the existing four museums, giving visitors a diverse cultural experience. The Henry Parkes Encounter is free to visitors and adds yet another experiential element to the site and further strengthening the links of the complex to Sir Henry Parkes. A masterplan for the HPC is also under development and will focus on improvements to the visitor experience to ensure the Henry Parkes Centre continues to be an attractive and viable tourist attraction for the region. The master plan will provide direction for future development with both immediate, short term and long term objectives. The plan will also address ongoing management and operation of the facility. The concept of the Mining Interpretive Centre remain a priority for Council in a bid to further develop the attractions and infrastructure available at the Henry Parkes Centre and will be considered as part of the development of the Master Plan.
4.2.2.4 Package and promote activities available in the Shire to special interest groups	* Evidence of package developed and distributed to targeted special interest groups - visitation by special interest groups	Promotion of attractions to the many visiting car clubs and special interest groups. Particularly March and April saw six major car rallies converge on Parkes and experience the Henry Parkes Centre and the Dish. Tourism Unit developed day trip itineraries for the groups. Over 800 event/info packs compiled and distributed to visiting groups to encourage length of stay and spend in the community. Continued development and marketing of the Peak Hill Gold Mine has also been undertaken.

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4.2.2.5 Hold bi-annual meetings/ workshops with Tourism Stakeholders to establish networking opportunities and explore new opportunities	* Bi-annual meetings held	An industry workshop was held on the 25 February 2015 and was open to tourism operators and business in the Shire. Facilitators, Ad Loyalty, provided information on new opportunities and partnerships for tourism development along with an overview of a tactical marketing campaign that was rolled out in April 'Discover the Magic of Parkes Shire'. Stakeholder engagement was also undertaken with the development of the Peak Hill Open Cut Experience Master Plan with a number of meetings held with key stakeholders and groups. With the tourism unit heavily involved in delivering the Elvis Festival, a number of workshops and meeting are held to effectively deliver the Festival including community information nights held in October, Volunteer Inductions held in November and December and portfolio planning meetings held regularly.
4.2.2.6 Develop and promote Recreation Vehicle and self contained travelling throughout the Shire	* Evidence of the development of RV and self contained traveller market * Promotion as an RV/ large touring vehicle friendly Shire	Council continues to work towards having the entire Parkes Shire recongised as an RV Friendly by the CMCA. Peak Hill most recently achieved status as an RV Frienly Town, joing Tullamore. Parkes has had an application conditionally approved with works to be carried to modifications of the Kelly Reserve Dump Point and levelling of additional unpowered sites at the Spicer Caravan Park. Work is expected to be completed in July 2015. Trundle has also had an application considered, however current overnight parking rates at the Showground are considered too high to be recognised as affordable by the CMCA members. Tourism Unit continues to negotitate with Showground management and the Trundle Community to work towards meeting the RV Friendly Town requirements.
4.2.2.P - To diversify the attraction base of the Shire, providing more things for visitors to "see and do" in the area	* $100,000 is allocated in the budget for a Progressive Parkes Shire to improve and diversify the Moat Cottage at the Henry Parkes Centre next year. (Activity 30)	
4.2.2.1.P - Implemented initiatives to further develop the attractions and infrastructure available at the Henry Parkes Centre and continue to seek funding to roll out initiative for the HPC Stage 3 Masterplan	* Moat Cottage Improvements initiated * Report on works carried out utilising SRV to IPART	The Henry Parkes Encounter, a new immersive theatre experience has been completed at the HPC and was officially unveiled aby His Excellency, Governor General, the Honourable Sir Peter Cosgrove, during his visit to Parkes in May 2015 for the 200th birthday celebrations for Sir Henry Parkes. The Henry Parkes Encounter offers visitors an insight into the life of Sir Henry Parkes through a three-screen theatre production in the Moat Cottage and extends the overall product offering at the Henry Parkes Centre complementing the existing four museums, giving visitors a diverse cultural experience. The Henry Parkes Encounter is free to visitors and adds yet another experiential element to the site and further strengthening the links of the complex to Sir Henry Parkes. A masterplan for the HPC is also under development and will focus on improvements to the visitor experience to ensure the Henry Parkes Centre continues to be an attractive and viable tourist attraction for the region. The master plan will provide direction for future development with both immediate, short term and long term objectives. The plan will also address ongoing management and operation of the facility. The concept of the Mining Interpretive Centre remain a priority for Council in a bid to further develop the attractions and infrastructure available at the Henry Parkes Centre and will be considered as part of the development of the Master Plan.

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4.2.3 To improve the Tourist Infrastructure available within the Shire	* Advocacy and facilitative roles carried out within staff normal hours and existing tourism budget (Activity 47)	
4.2.3.1 To foster and support the improvement and development of tourist accommodation throughout the Shire	* Evidence of co-operation, communication and marketing by Council of accommodation throughout the Shire * Maximisation of accommodation resources for special events throughout the Shire	The Tourism Unit continues to work with accommodation providers in a bid to increase bed nights throughout the Shire. Accommodation for the Parkes Elvis Festival in January 2015 was fully booked by October 2014. Tourism staff continually updating availability during the lead up to the Festival. The Destination Website has also been developed, which provides accommodation providers an opportunity to buy-in and advertise in a bid to increase bed nights. Further opportunities were given with the creation of the 2015 Newell Highway brochure. VIC staff have undertaken famils of accommodation properties and continue to foster positive relationships with accommodation providers to ensure a standard of accommodation is met.
4.2.3.2 To ensure that comprehensive, up to date Visitor Information is available in each town, village and gateways such as the airport/train station within the Shire	* Parkes and Peak Hill Visitor Information Centres to maintain their accredited status * Development of Satellite Information Points in Bogan Gate, Trundle and Tullamore * Maintain Information Boards throughout Parkes * Maintain and supply information leaflets for each town, village, airport and train station	The Parkes Visitor Information Centre has maintained its Level 2 Accreditation and the Peak Hill Visitor Information Centre continues to meet the standards of the Level 3 Accreditation by way of maintaining and supplying brochures and other information services to visitors. Tourism staff also visit the Airport once a month to keep brochures and other information on the Parkes Shire stocked and available for visitors. Information Boards are being maintained throughout Parkes, with a Tourist Information Sign on the Forbes Road undergoing the DA process.
4.2.3.3 Further lobby for the footpath to be extended from Webb Street to the Henry Parkes Centre along the Newell Highway to allow for pedestrian access to site	* Evidence of Business Case developed and lobbied * Evidence of funding identified and sought	Further to Tourism Unit lobbying, the footpath has been budgeted, designed and is scheduled to commence construction in August 2015.
4.2.4 To increase visitation to Parkes, Peak Hill and the villages of Bogan Gate, Trundle and Tullamore, with the villages becoming attractions for the Shire	* Estimated costs for Open Cut Experience, Shire events and advertising advantages of area to increase visitation to Parkes, Peak Hill, Bogan Gate, Trundle and Tullamore. Budgeted $35,770 (Activity 47)	
4.2.4.1 Continue to improve the presentation of each town and village	* Improvements made to visually enhance each town and village within the Shire	Landscaping treatments applied to Southern Ring Road intersection project on Newell Highway approach to Parkes including raingarden. Transport Interchange project vastly improved visual amenity of Railway Station prior to Elvis express arrival. 1100m Shared path works along Newell Highway improve streetscape. Entrance upgrades to Parkes Regional Airport completed.
4.2.4.2 Market and promote the retail centres as shopping and service destinations	* Tourism Unit cooperation and communication with Business Groups in each town and village * Evidence of advocacy for Christmas promotions held in Parkes and Peak Hill	The Tourism Unit has established a positive relationship with the Parkes Business Chamber in an attempt to increase cooperation and communication through the Shire. The Tourism Unit also assisted in the development and roll-out of the "shop local" SPARKLES Christmas campaign that was well received by businesses and gave them an opportunity to promote products and services. The Tourism Uni also continues to work with the Peak Hill Business & Tourism Association and other relevant village committees as appropriate.

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4.2.4.3 Support events with a tourism focus	* New events attracted to the Shire * Maintenance and promotion of existing events throughout the Shire * Evidence of increased number of visitors to events and investment into the Community during events * Cooperation and communication with the Business Community to capitalise on and actively support events	The Events Development Officer works with a range of stakeholders to maintain the quality of events on offer in the Shire. Assistance is also extended to organisers for promotion of their events through the Council website, weekly radio Shire update, What's On Email Circulations and social media networks. Businesses are given the opportunity to support events through sponsorship and in turn promote their services or products. Several local businesses have taken up the opportunity. Existing events that flourished throughout the period include: good consistent numbers attending the Tullamore Irish Festival & Trundle Bush Tucker Day; Astro Fest received good visitation and considerable increased media covergage; visitation to the ABBA Festival doubled and services considerably increased. Visitation to the Parkes Elvis Festival also increased as did Council's contribution to the coordination of the event following the assumption of Festival Management responsibilities. New events in the last 12 months include; August 2014 • 28- 31 Aug - Classic Outback Trial (over 200 people had a 2 day stop-over in Parkes) • 30 Aug - Parkes Junior Tennis Open (think it was over 100 people - children & their families). October 2014 • 3-5 Oct - Peak Hill Wiradjuri Festival • 17 - 21 Oct - GeoPecko Mine Reunion (over 200 people stayed the weekend for the Reunion for events & tours). November 2014 • 1-2 Nov - NSW Country Men's Golf Championships 2014 (around 120 players involved staying 1 to 2 nights) February 2015 • 7-8 Feb - Mountains & Plains Swimming Association Area Summer Championships held at Parkes Aquatic Centre (over 200 people including their families stayed the weekend). April 2015 • 5 Apr - Renault Car Club Annual Rally visit to Parkes Easter Sunday involving around 60 vehicles (100 people approx) - one day visit only to HPC and Dish. May 2015 • 26-27 May - National Town Crier Championships (about 20 people to town & extensive media coverage). June 2015 • 2 June - Cultural Dance & Music Festival at Parkes Services Club organised by Amanda Corcoran (over 300 people attended).
4.2.4.4 Promote touring throughout the Shire	* Tourism loops and drives developed and promoted * Visitor Information Centres actively promoting day tripping and touring	The Parkes Visitor Information Centre has developed and promotes various trails and day-tripping information to visitors, with staff also well versed in giving directions and detailing possible trips for visitors. The Tourism Unit has also developed a series of day trip and weekend themed itineraries which sit on the new Destination Website.

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4.2.4.5 Continue to market Parkes Shire through the production and distribution of the Parkes Visitors Guide and support Parkes Shires presence in the Newell Highway Touring Guide	* Visitors Guide is kept up to date including electronic, web based or app based information * Evidence of Parkes featuring in the Newell Highway Touring Guide	The 2014/15 Parkes Visitors Guide is consistently re-stocked at various locations across the Shire, with some attractions and businesses also requesting further copies to distribute to visitors. The visitor guide is also available in an e-book format on the Destination Website which is also mobile optimised. Parkes Shire also features prominently in the 2015 Newell Highway guide, with the relevant content developed by the Tourism Unit and advertising on-sold to local operators. The Newell Highway Ipad app also reinforces the brochure along with the Newell Highway website for online presence.
4.2.4.6 Work with Central NSW Tourism and CENTROC to further enhance the tourism profile, tourism infrastructure and tourism marketing of the Central NSW Region	* Evidence of meetings attended * Parkes as a tourism destination being mentioned within the media	Parkes Shire was represented at CNSWT meetings, participated in regional teleconferences, and participated in the 'While You're Here' campaign. Also attended the DNSW media workshop. Participated in the 2014 Unearth Central NSW food and wine campaign. Secured a major product development grant for Spicer Caravan Park through DNSW's Regional Visitor Economy Fund program. Parkes Shire particpates in the CENTROC Film & Television attraction program. CENTROC and CNSWT particpated in Parkes Shire's Destination Brand project.
4.2.4.7 Ensure that Parkes Shire continues to have a strong online/digital presence	* Evidence of social media policy * Evidence of media monitoring that shows a strong online presence	The Tourism Unit remains active on social media, including via Twitter, Facebook and Instagram, regularly posting to remain in touch with followers. A number of tourism staff are involved in informing people about upcoming events and opportunities around the Shire. Parkes Shire Tourism social media likes/followers have increased dramatically from July 2014 including Twitter with 42% growth, Facebook with 55% and Instagram with 39% growth. The Parkes Elvis Festival accounts have also experienced exponential growth. Over 1800 subscribers have registered for the e-newsletter representing a significant increase of 280%, a 66% increase in Facebook likes and35% increase in Twitter followers. The Tourism Unit also launched its new Destination website www.visitparkes.com.au which has been well received and is gaining good exposure and visitation. Since its launch in April 2015 total unique visits to the website have increased by 162%
4.2.4.P - (Augmented Program) To increase visitation to Parkes, Peak Hill and the villages of Bogan Gate, Trundle and Tullamore, with the villages becoming attractions for the Shire	* At a cost to Council of $10,000 per annum (Activity 47) * Other village events approx $5,000 per annum (Activity 47) * Under the Progressive Parkes Shire Delivery Program, Town Improvement Vote will be doubled to $60,000 (Activity 36)	
4.2.4.1.P - Continue to improve the presentation of each Town and Village	* Evidence that increased funding has increased potential for following measures: - Improvements made to visually enhance each Town and Village within the Shire - Report submitted to IPART regarding utilisation of funding from Special Rate Variation	Special Rates Variation Footpath works in Peak Hill to Improve streetscape- $90,000 expended. Special Rates Variation Footpath works in Trundle to Improve streetscape- $96,000 expended. Special Rates Variation Footpath works in Bogan Gate to Improve streetscape- $21,000 expended. Special Rates Variation drainage project at Hartigan Avenue, 100m open channel, to improve town entry to Parkes by rectifying drainage. Development Application prepared and lodged for town entry signage to Cookamidgera and Alectown to complete Council's program.

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4.2.4.2.P - Support events with a tourism focus	* Evidence that increased funding has increased potential for following measures: * New events attracted to the Shire * Maintenance and promotion of existing events throughout the Shire * Evidence of increased number of visitors to events and investment into the Community during events * Cooperation and communication with the Business Community to capitalise on and actively support events * Report submitted to IPART regarding utilisation of funding from Special Rate Variation	Tourism's Events Development Officer (EDO) maintains strong relationships with event organisers across the Shire, regularly attending meetings to help with preparations. The EDO attended several events to take photos to help with ongoing promotion, including the 2PK Parkes Country Music Festival, Trundle Bush Tucker Day and Peak Hill Meet You Up the Street. All events have seen a pleasing attendance figures in the first half of the Delivery Program. The Shire continues to attract an increasing number of car club events, with 2 new ones held in the first half of the Delivery Program. A number of other new events were held, including the Australian Airforce Balloon visit, two new golf events and the Parkes Junior Tennis Open. The Peak Hill Wiradjuri Festival and Peak Hill Car Boot Sale were both two new events in the Shire, with plans underway to make them annual events. The EDO helps event organisers source sponsorship by putting them in contact with local businesses that may be able to assist. An interdepartmental business improvement process is underway to streamline the event planning and assessment process within Council.
4.2.5 To diversify the market base of the Shire, with a focus on events (including sporting and cultural events) and to develop the domestic touring market in conjunction with Tourism NSW and the Newell Highway Promotions Committee	* Events Development Officer to diversify the market base of the Shire with a focus on sporting and cultural events. Figure estimated at $87,148 indicates proportion allocated to Events Role from Tourism Budget	
4.2.5.1 Grow events and sporting markets	* Evidence of an increase in events with a tourism focus * Evidence of cooperation and communication with event stakeholders * An events calendar developed and distributed	The Tourism Unit maintains and keeps the what's on section of the Parkes Shire Council website up-to-date with events that are happening throughout the Shire. An events calendar also forms part of the new Destination Website and is currently receiving the majority of webpage hits. The Events Development Officer continues to work closely with new event organisers keen to come to the Shire and consistently helps committees by attending meetings and developing marketing material to help with promoting each event. New sporting events held in 2014/15 include: • NSW Country Men's Golf Championships in November 2014 (around 120 players involved staying 1 to 2 nights) • Mountains & Plains Swimming Association Area Summer Championships held at Parkes Aquatic Centre in February (over 200 people including their families stayed the weekend).
4.2.5.2 Promotion of Parkes as a destination to hold business/industry events, conferences and exhibitions	* Attraction of small to medium size conferences and meetings * Cohesion with Shire Business Groups in the attraction and promotion of business based events and exhibitions * Maintain communication and cooperation with Business Events NSW	Parkes Shire is continually promoted as a destination for conferences and meetings, with this to form part of a tactical marketing campaign to be rolled out in the second half of the Delivery Program. New event held in 2014/15: • GeoPecko Mine Reunion in October (over 200 people stayed the weekend).

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4.2.5.3 Foster, support and promote major existing events	* Major existing events supported, including Tullamore Irish Festival,Trundle Bush Tucker Day, ABBA Festival, June Long Weekend activities and Local Government Touch Football Carnival.	The Tourism Unit continually supports major events already existing throughout the Shire by developing and overseeing marketing opportunities, including through print and digital media. The Events Development Officer (EDO) has worked with Organisers of the Tullamore Irish Festival, Trundle Bush Tucker Day and Trundle ABBA Festival on the development and marketing of those events, also helping with developing promotional materials for other various events. The Local Government Touch Football Carnival is a major drawcard and the EDO staged a very successful event in February 2015. The Trundle ABBA Festival attracted its largest ever attendance. The Tourism Unit also has major involvement in the Parkes Elvis Festival.
4.2.5.4 Foster support and promote the Parkes Elvis Festival	* Evidence of support for the delivery of the festival and provision of visitor information services * Evidence of promotion throughout the year * Positive and professional media coverage obtained	Since Parkes Shire Council took on the management of the Parkes Elvis Festival, the Tourism Unit has been heavily involved in the Festival's delivery. During 2014/15, a Festival Director was appointed, the Tourism Manager was also heavily involved in Festival development and execution, as was the whole of Council. The Tourism Unit had direct involvement in of multiple aspects of the Festival, including the procurement of merchandise, staff rostering, marketing, event organising, volunteer sourcing, sponsor development and application processes. Despite significant rainfall impacting on some aspects of the Festival, the 2015 Festival was the biggest yet with 18,000 visitors attending and significant media coverage generated.
4.2.5.5 Target the Regional Group Tour market and develop the Domestic Touring Market in conjunction with Tourism NSW and Central NSW Tourism	* Maintain communication with Central NSW Tourism and Tourism NSW * Participation of Parkes Shire in regional cooperative projects and promotions * Participation of Parkes Shire at Consumer Shows	The Tourism Manager attended the Central NSW Tourism Annual General Meeting and has maintained affiliation with the organisation as a way of promoting Parkes Shire in the greater region. Parkes Shire also participated in the Unearth campaign, an initiative of Central NSW Tourism and maintained a strong relationship with Destination NSW, with attendnace at the LGSA Tourism Conference in 2015.
4.2.5.6 Capitalise on Newell Highway traffic	* Maintain a leading role in the Newell Highway Promotions Committee * Significant coverage of Parkes Shire within Newell Highway marketing materials * Participation of Parkes Shire at Consumer Shows	The Tourism Manager remains Vice Chair (South) of the Newell Highway Promotions Committee, attending the Annual General Meeting via teleconference. Parkes Shire has a strong presence in the 2015/16 Newell Highway guide that was launched early 2015. The Tourism Unit also continually sends promotional material to various consumer shows in a bid to increase visitation and maintains a presence where possible.
4.2.5.7 Work inter-departmentally with other Council units to ensure that events held across the Shire are well executed and managed, and seek support for non-tourism specific events	* Regular interdepartment communication/meetings held prior/during the event * Evidence of a debrief meeting, post event	The Tourism Unit continues to hold meetings and keep other Council departments informed of various developments in events, this especially has been the case with the delivery of the Parkes Elvis Festival. All Council departments have been involved and the interdepartmental cooperation has been highly appreciated.

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4.3 Maintain a Strong, Innovative Agricultural Sector		
4.3.1 Remain conversant with agricultural innovations and opportunities	* This is carried out as part of the role and functions of the EBDM and Senior Executive Staff - 7 days annually	
4.3.1.1 Encourage/attend and support Agricultural Forums	* Number of forums encouraged, attended and supported	The General Manager attended the National Farmers Logistic Forum in Canberra in August, presenter included Graincorp, ABARES, growers, the Australasian Rail Association, and the Australian Logistics Council. Council helped facilitate a visit by the Port of Newcastle in May regarding improving freight corridors into the Port of Newcastle. This was a very well attended event with many local produces attending.
4.3.1.2 Monitor Industry information channels for innovative ideas and investment opportunities	* Relevant information passed onto stakeholders	Media channels monitored through information systems such as Google alerts, and twitter hoot suite and information passed onto relevant stakeholders.
4.3.2 Ensure continued involvement with Agricultural based representative bodies	* Council has staff provide representation on a number of regional groups within their roles and functions - 4 days annually	
4.3.2.1 Support and collaborate with NSW Farmers Federation and other Agricultural Representative bodies	* Evidence of support and advocacy	The General Manager attended the National Farmers Federation Agricultural Infrastructure & Logistics conference. Council has also informally met with the president of the NSW Farmers Federation.
4.3.3 Explore and promote opportunities for agricultural "Value Adding Industries"	* This is carried out as part of the role and functions of the EBDM and Senior Executive Staff - 5 days annually	
4.3.3.1 Identify potential industries suited to the Parkes Shire	* Number and types of industries identified * Implement recommendations of the Parkes Shire Economic Development Plan within available resources	Council has been working with a number of investors who believe are a suitable fit for the Parkes Shire. An Asphalt plant has located to the Industrial Estate has been approved and is set to employ 20 people. Council had been in negotiations with this business for over 12 months. Council has also met with several agricultural based business over the past 12 months many of these leads will take over 18 months develop.
4.3.3.2 Develop marketing material aimed at Value Add Industries which also highlights the "Good News" stories in agriculture	* Marketing material developed and kept up to date	Marketing material has been developed for Value add agricultural companies. Council have been in discussion with several companies looking to relocate to Parkes who are interested in adding value to agricultural product.
4.3.3.3 Identify potential locations and sites for industries to be established	* Evidence of this type of functional consideration in planned land uses for the Parkes Shire	Council is undertaking a strategic review of where it believes there maybe a need of industrial land in the future. Council has successfully applied to the State Government to rezone 100 hectares to the south of the Industrial Estate from residential Land to Industrial. The next step will be to create a DCP for the area and a Master Plan. Council continues to look for strategic land purchases to facilitate development.
4.3.3.4 Examine benefits of niche market opportunities	* Evidence of markets being identified * Implement the recommendations of the Economic Development Plan within available resources	Council has started to explore several niche opportunities at this stage the negotiations regarding these opportunities remain confidential.

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4.4 Improve the Availability and Accessibility of New Technology		
4.4.1 Promote availability of existing and seek access to new/emerging key communications infrastructure/technology	* Reliant on external providers support as they possess details of their infrastructure * Requires expertise from IT and Engineering staff and is principally funded from existing Engineering and IT salaries	
4.4.1.1 Identify and promote infrastructure, particularly unique communications (redundancy in optical fibre for example)	* Documentation of existing infrastructure and identification of unique/beneficial infrastructure	Wireless link between Council administration building and the Parkes Airport will be added following the installation of the new UHF Radio Network.
4.4.1.2 Identify emerging technologies and seek implementation in Shire	* Investigation of new technologies * Lobbying for implementation of new technologies	In November 2014 the Mayor and Director Technology Corporate Services met with Parliamentary Secretary for Telecommunications who informed that the fixed wireless NBN tower schedule for Hogan's Hill will be installed by May 2015.
4.4.1.3 Monitor and respond to reported fluctuations in broadband services by making representation to providers and government	* Representations made	A meeting was held with Parliamentary Secretary for Telecommunications to discuss issues.
4.4.2 Promote and continue relationships with communities and special interest groups	* All Directors, the GM and Councillors work with the Consultative Committees * Councillors routinely attend Consultative Committee meetings and staff assist as required * Funded from existing staff salaries and Councillor disbursements * Projects arising are addressed with existing maintenance votes where appropriate or Town Improvement budgets	
4.4.2.1 Support initiatives of Community Consultative Committees to introduce key new technology into their communities	* Documentation of existing infrastructure and identification of unique/beneficial infrastructure	Discussions held with Peak Hill Craft Center (Visitor Centre) to install free wifi - Costs obtained. It has been announced the Peak Hill will be receiving the NBN within the next 18 months.
4.4.2.2 Hold community meeting(s) to gauge community feedback on service levels and expectations	* Meeting(s) held and feedback analysed	No opportunities presented in the reporting period. Aims to be integrated into community engagements in the future.
4.4.3.Lobbying for equitable access to communication and technology for our entire Shire	* Mayor, GM and Directors actively seek to remedy inequities * Assistance is sought from Local, Federal (and State) Members on Government related issues * Council Staff support lobbying activities as required * Funded predominately from existing staff salaries and Councillor disbursements	
4.4.3.1 Lobbying for acceptable mobile telephone coverage in the Shire	* Liaison with major mobile phone service providers. Evidence of representations to Government for mobile telephone coverage in Tullamore area	Council has lodged a submission to the Federal Government Black Spot Program outlining areas of poor service. Tullamore mobile tower was installed in 2013.

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4.5 Increase the Number of residents and Work Opportunities across Parkes Shire		
4.5.1 Promote relocation to the Parkes Shire	* Mayor, GM, EBDM and Senior Staff regularly commit time to meetings and consultation with groups and developers and devote time within their duties to support this action	
4.5.1.1 Circulate appropriate information via web/social media and other channels promoting the region's benefits	* Council website current * Implement recommendations of Economic Development Plan	Information regarding Economic development is circulated through various means including the Parkes Website, via the Chamber of Commerce and through social media including Twitter. Tourism also created an new "Tourism" ad which was shown in Canberra and the ACT. Council also worked closely the with the Central West Lifestyle magazine to develop a Parkes Feature.
4.5.1.2 Develop marketing material aimed at businesses/industry/people wanting to relocate to the Shire	* Marketing material is developed * Implement recommendations of Economic Development Plan	Relocation marketing material has been developed and printed and distributed. All material will be reviewed over the next 12 months in line with the new brand strategy.
4.5.2 Attract professional and Government Services to the Parkes Shire	* Mayor, GM, EBDM and Senior Staff regularly commit time to meetings and consultation with groups and developers and devote time within their duties to support this action	
4.5.2.1 Have regular meetings with established businesses and Government Agencies to help assist with the retention/development and expansion of businesses	* Evidence of meetings	Over the last 12 months the E&BDM met regularly with Regional Development Australia, the BEC and NSW Trade and Investment. The E&BDM has also helped to facilitate a meeting between the Parkes Chamber of Commerce and the NSW Chamber of Commerce. The E&BDM was also involved in organising a marketing and social media workshop for the Chamber of Commerce.
4.5.2.2 Market benefits of living in Parkes Shire to professional associations and government agencies	* Evidence of Marketing being carried out	Marketing material promoting regionalisation of Government departments with a natural fit to Regional NSW such as the RFS and some departments of the RSM have been developed. Council continues to lobby State Government for decentralisation.
4.5.2.3 Use current market information to develop a business case about "Why Relocate to Parkes?"	* Evidence of research carried out * In line with KPI's set out in the Economic Development Plan	Marketing material has been developed regarding "relocating to Parkes". Additional research has been carried out over the last 12 months looking at logistically why businesses should establish in Parkes. New material should be available within the next few months.
4.5.2.4 Actively lobby Government to continue the trend of decentralisation regionalisation of Government Departments with a natural fit to regional areas	* Submissions/lobbying to Government Ministers/ Local Members	Council has developed a suite of material to entice Government departments to relocate to Parkes. Council continues to lobby Government on this issue.

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4.6 Promote and develop Industry Retail and Government Services in Parkes Shire		
4.6.1 Explore and promote opportunities for the retention of industry, retail and government Services	* GM, DTCS, DPE, DES and Senior Planner regularly commit time to meetings and consultation to support this action	
4.6.1.1 Facilitate the provision of infrastructure, services and residential land to attract residents and achieve population growth	* Master Plan created	Although no specific Master Plan has been created. Council continued to lobby Government for infrastructure such as telecommunications and road. In late 2014 the NSW Minister for Roads announced $500 million for the Newell Highway and the construction of a Parkes Heavy Vehicle bypass. Council has received several successful application (which have been approved by the State Government) for the rezoning of residential land. Council has a residential subdivision to the south of town which when market demands dictates it will open up.

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5.1 Develop and Promote the Parkes National Logistics HUB

5.1.1 Continually liaise with key stakeholders to develop and promote the PNL HUB project	* GM, Mayor and EBDM actively identify and engage with stakeholders * Funded predominately from existing staff salaries and Councillor disbursements	
5.1.1.1 Actively engage with key industry to identify potential obstacles and opportunities	* Meetings held and communications made	Council has been proactively been meeting with developers to identify any challenges they may have regarding developments. Council has also identified challenges for existing businesses such as the lack of telecommunication capacity and have been lobbying government to overcome these issues.
5.1.1.2 Advocate to Government the merit and potential of the PNL HUB	* Meetings to be held with Local Members and relevant Ministers	Council continues to make representation to Government regarding the importance of the Parkes National Logistics Hub. Over the last 12 months Council has met with the Inland Rail Implementation Group on several occasions to discuss its importance especially in relation to the development of the Inland Rail. Mayor, General Manager and the Economic and Business Development Manager attending the ALC Logistics industry Parliamentary gathering at Parliament House in Canberra. The event bought together key parliamentarians and senior industry representatives to recognise the economic significance of the Australian logistics industry. The night also focused on the importance of Inland Rail in transforming Australia Freight future and is vital in improving supply chain efficiency. The Mayor, General Manager and Economic Development Manager all spoke to industry representatives and government officials who showed interest in investment in and visiting Parkes.

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5.1.2 Implement and refine the Parkes Shire Marketing Strategy for the PNL HUB	* Economic Development Manager actively seeks funding for marketing activities * State Government grants have been helpful in developing marketing materials * Web pages are updated by IT staff * Funded predominately from existing staff salaries and minor budgetary considerations	
5.1.2.1 Review and update promotional information both print and web based	* Information is up to date and available on web	Information has been reviewed and updated. The Hub and Inland Rail websites will be reviewed over the next 6 months.
5.1.2.2 Actively target potential investors/ businesses	* Implement recommendations of the Economic Development Plan	The Economic Development Department has had meetings with several different investor groups over the last 12 months. We have activity marketed the Hub to Transport companies through attendance at Industry functions.
5.1.3 Plan and provide further infrastructure for the operation of the Logistic Hub	* Engineering, Planning staff and EBDM cooperate to identify, scope and cost necessary infrastructure in advance of it being required. State and Federal Governments have assisted with provision of funds for infrastructure provision, as has Council and the private sector. These are also the likely finding sources for future infrastructure.	
5.1.3.1 Review adequacies of infrastructure	* Infrastructure does not limit the development of the PNL HUB, infrastructure gaps identified	Council has continually reviews infrastructure over the last 12 months, especially relating to the Parkes National Logistics Hub. Council was pleased when the NSW Roads Minister the Hon Duncan Gay MLC announced $500 million for upgrades to the Newell Highway and money for a Bypass in Parkes, this will allow greater access for freight to the National Logistics Hub. Council continues to lobby for infrastructure upgrades to rail and plan for upgrades at the airport.
5.1.3.2 Actively seek funding for infrastructure gaps	* Required infrastructure gaps scoped to facilitate funding requests	Council has continually lobbied Government for gaps in infrastructure. Over the last 6 months we have seen the sod turning of a new $72.5 million hospital, the announcement of $50 million a heavy vehicle by pass at Parkes along the Newell, Council has also successfully sort funding through Restart NSW Water Security fund and the Building Stronger Regions fund. Council will continue to lobby Government for additional money to maintain and expand infrastructure such as the Airport and telecommunications.

5.2 Develop and Promote the Parkes National Logistics HUB		
5.2.1 Continue to update the Transport Strategic Plan and associated strategies	* Engineering staff are the developers of the Strategic Plan. Funding is a major limiting factor * No significant funding is currently available for necessary road infrastructure * The Delivery Program for a Progressive Parkes Shire provides additional funding that may support significant infrastructure which maybe allocated for future works for the Hub	
5.2.1.1 Survey investigation and design of route	* Degree of completion of design works	Southern Ring Road Newell Highway intersection complete in time for hospital construction access and future operation. Conceptual alignments in place for connection through to Eugowra Road. Land Acquisition for second stage of Southern Ring Road and link to HUB are in progress. Funding sought from numerous sources such as Fixing Country Roads and Heavy Vehicle Safety Productivity Program. Economic analysis in development for future grant opportunities.

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5.2.1.2 Investigation of land acquisitions	* Extent of acquisition determined * Acquisition constraints identified	Identification of land parcel between Back Yamma Road and Docos Road identified, surveyed and lodged with Crown Lands for acquisition. Future acquisition corridor identified in conceptual plans. Land acquisition for curve realignment to HUB connection at Saleyards Road to be undertaken 2015/16 financial year by subdividing Council owned land under an approved Development Application.
5.2.1.3 Environmental Impact analysis	* Impacts are assessed before any work decisions are made * Critical impacts identified early and strategy to mitigate or eliminate	Environmental assessments undertaken for hospital project site and southern ring road development to Back Yamma Road resulted in assessment from Office Environmental and Heritage that no significant impact is deemed to occur to endangered or threatened species. Preliminary Environmental Assessments undertaken by Roads and Maritime Services for Parkes Bypass highlighting potential risks. Environmental Impact Statement commencing for Southern Ring Road through to Eugowra Road.
5.2.2 Engage with stakeholders on the Ring Road Project	* The Ring Road is currently unfunded, but a high priority. Cautioned by the fact that there is no current mechanism to deliver the work, engagement with stakeholders is based on increments of work that require stakeholder input. * Engineering staff activities are funded predominately from existing salaries	
5.2.2.1 Advocate and promote the Ring Road Project with key stakeholders	* Evidence of engagement with key stakeholders on the project	Throughout this reporting period Council has met with key stakeholders on numerous occasions to discuss and promote the Parkes Ring Road Projects. Council met with Senior Road and Rail Consultants through May to gain further insight into the future development and planning phases of these ring roads and the development of the site. Staff have held regular meetings with Roads and Maritime Service (RMS) personnel prior to and post the 2 million announced for the investigation into the Western Ring Road. Councils Manager Design and Traffic currently sits as a member on the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) review panel.
5.3.1 Be an active supporter and advocate of the Inland Rail Project connecting Melbourne to Brisbane through Parkes and inland NSW	* Council's GM, EBDM and Senior Staff monitor all developments with the Inland Rail Project * GM is a member of the Great Australian Trunk Railway Group (GATR) and collectively provide proactive advocacy for the Inland Rail Project * Activities are funded predominately from existing salaries	
5.3.1.1 Communicate with Great Australian Trunk Railway Group (GATR)	* Actively communicate with the GATR	Council has been in regular contract with GATR which are now call NTR (National Trunk Rail). Both Council who is also a member of the Melbourne to Brisbane Inland Rail alliance and NTR have been advocating to the Federal Government through various means such as submissions and Industry conferences as well as lobbying the importance of building the Inland Rail to a "future standard" to ensure that it is efficient and delivers the best possible out comes to the transport and logistics industries but also to regional NSW.
5.3.1.2 Advocate the synergies of the Inland Rail with the Parkes National Logistics HUB	* Promotion material developed and distributed	Council has held numerous meetings with the Inland Rail Implementation Group. The General Manager also presented at the AusIntermodal conference in Melbourne regarding the synergies between Inland Rail and the Parkes National Logistics Hub. A new video has been produced linking the PNLH and Inland rail. A new fact sheet has also been produced.

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5.3.1.3 Coordinate regular meetings/ communications with Councils/Local MPs both State and Federal Ministers and Stakeholders along the Inland Rail	* Meetings held every 6 months, letters of support received, communications/media releases sent out	Meeting were held though out the last 12 months with various stakeholders including; Hon Ian Macfarlane the Minister for Industry and Science, the Inland Rail Implementation group Chair Hon John Anderson (former Deputy PM), Hon Troy Grant Deputy NSW Premier and Hon John Cobb Federal Member for Calare. Council has also been in regular contact with Industry regarding the Inland Rail and also Councils who are members of the MBIRA through regular Newsletters and teleconferences. Council has also attended Transport and Logistics Industry Conferences such as the ALC conference in Melbourne. ARTC has also visited Parkes on several occasions to present to Stake Holders.

5.4 Make Parkes Airport Progressive and Profitable

5.4.1 Develop a Strategic Master Plan for the Airport	* Funds have been set aside for external consultants to develop the plan.	
5.4.1.1 Use Master Plan to attract potential investors	* As per recommendations of the Economic Development Plan	Council has used the Master Plan to has discussions with potential investors. Master Plan is also being used to attract additional investment via grants.
5.4.1.2 Send out EOI for architects to design expansion/upgrading Airport Terminal	* Architects engaged and designs complete	This has been completed and a DA has been lodged for the expansion of the Airport Terminal.
5.4.1.3 Project manage the upgrade of Parkes Regional Airport terminal	* Key dates in project plan met	Project is currently on time and budget. Terminal DA has been approved and Construction Certificate issued. The Construction phase of the project will be managed by Engineering.
5.4.2 Ensure that Parkes Regional Airport remains commercially viable	* Requires new market research to be completed In-house delivery most likely means of production	
5.4.2.1 Frequent liaison with REX airlines to assist in marketing and promotion initiatives to ensure adequate passenger numbers	* Evidence of meetings and correspondence * Increased passenger numbers	Regular meeting have been held between Council and REX throughout the year this has included discussions regarding the expansion of the Terminal. The meeting went well and all parties seem happy with the current arrangements.
5.4.2.2 Ensure that the Airport is seen as a gateway to the Parkes Shire and suitable promotional/tourism information is available	* Marketing material available at Airport	The design of the new terminal will embrace the idea of Parkes being the "Gateway" to the Region. The entrance to the airport has been designed to promote the region on banners that can be changed.tourism marketing material is currently available at the airport.
5.4.2.3 Ensure the Airport is to a satisfactory standard to promote increased use	* Compliance with CASA regulations and standards for type of craft	In November 2014 the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) Inspection was undertaken with no Non-Conformances reported. Compulsory Technical Inspections in September 2014 and Lighting Inspections in October 2014 were also conducted with good results. During this reporting period, maintenance activities as outlined within the technical report have been completed including sealing of runway and associated line marking
5.4.3 Increase the number of passengers throughout the Airport	* The Airport is currently a cost centre and is not self funding. Any activity to increase income would assist to maintain the facility	
5.4.3.1 Frequent liaison with REX airlines to assist in marketing and promotion	* Evidence of meetings and correspondence * Increase in passenger numbers	Council continues to focus on destination management and growing our visitor economy. Numerous campaigns were run throughout the year to increase not only passenger numbers for REX but the visitor economy.

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5.4.3.2 Ensure the Airport is to satisfactory standard to promote increased use	* Compliance with CASA regulations and standards for type of craft	In November 2014 the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) Inspection was undertaken with no Non-Conformances reported. Compulsory Technical Inspections in September 2014 and Lighting Inspections in October 2014 were also conducted with good results. During this reporting period regular inspections have been carried out in accordance with the Airports Operating Manual and CASA regulations and standards
5.5 Improve Road Access to Sydney		
5.5.1 Continue to canvas the Roads and Maritime Services for improvements of Henry Parkes Way	* Henry Parkes Way is a state road and therefore not funded by Council. Works are completed by Council on a contract basis. Improvements are reliant on external funding	
5.5.1.1 Road deficiencies identified	* Strategic level review of road deficiencies	Council currently works with the Roads and Maritime Service managing their Road Maintenance Council Contract (RMCC). Working within the contract, both Council and Roads and Maritime representatives inspect the road network to identify road deficiencies and plan the future program. This process is known as the Joint Planning Assessment. During this reporting period Council identified and rectified deficiencies along the Henry Parkes Way which included completion of the Heavy Patch Program along with Reseal Program. Upgrades to the Henry Parkes Way have also commenced at Yarrabandai during this reporting period which has included significant revegetation and replenishment program, ugrades to drainage infrastructure along with pavement rehabilitation. Works have also commenced on Stage 1 of the Westlime and Brolgan Road intersection which will culminate in the re prioritisation of this intersection.
5.5.1.2 Submissions to RMS and Government to address deficiencies, including Higher Mass Limit (HML) vehicle access from Parkes to Orange	* Submissions made	Higher Mass Limit applications for the Henry Parkes Way are now managed and handled by the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator and the Roads and Maritime Service. Council may be called upon to provide comments regarding applications however no applications received through this reporting period. No submissions have been made by Council. The Rural Roads Advisory Group (RRAG) has questioned the status of Henry Parkes Way between Orange and Parkes for suitable inclusion as a Road Train route in future.
5.5.2 Continue to work the groups advocating improved road access to Sydney and monitor advocacy groups	* Council participates in the Bells Line Expressway Group (BLEG) and CENTROC programs which advocate improved access. Numerous meetings involved annually for Mayor and senior staff	
5.5.2.1 Support the Bells Line Expressway Group (BLEG)	* Evidence of support provided to BLEG	The Mayor continues to be a proactive member of the BLEG. BLEG continues to be a priority for the CENTROC group.
5.5.2.2 Support CENTROC in endeavours to improve access to Sydney	* Evidence of support provided	Council supports the CENTROC group in their efforts to ensure that people living in Central western NSW have access to Sydney. Also that businesses can move freight as efficiently as possible into and out of the Sydney Basin.

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6.1 Improve Aquatic Recreation Facilities		
6.1.1 Facilitate the implementation of Parkes Shire Council Swimming Pool Strategy	* Funding options need to be identified and sourced to enable further implementation of recommendations. Without grants or loan funding major works could not be undertaken. A $2 million loan over 20 years was obtained for Parkes Pool upgrading (Activity 33) * The Shire Pools are staffed during the swimming season. Currently these positions are filled by both full time and casual staffing	
6.1.1.1 Develop a program of future works to suit varying funding scenarios	* Pool Planning Sub Committee meetings are held to review strategy and develop priorities * Possible avenues for funding are listed and explored	A Pool Planning Sub Committee Meeting was held during this period to continually review Councils Pool Strategy. Council resolved to create the Heated Pool Planning Committee to investigate future options for the development of Councils facility. The existing pool master plan has also been recently reviewed with scope for future growth being identified. Ongoing investigations to identify funding sources.
6.1.1.2 Provision is made in budget to address components of the strategy as funding levels allow	* Components included in budget	Funding provided in budget to address priority components (such as shade, access and improved facilities) of the pool strategy through SRV Funding and the Capital Budget. Shade structures provided at Tullamore, Peak Hill and Parkes Pools. Playground at Parkes Pool. Disabled access provided for Trundle, Tullamore and Peak Hill Pools.
6.1.1.3 Applications are prepared and submitted for funding under Government programs as they arise	* Applications are submitted on time * Success of applications	Previous applications to Sport and Recreation for grant funding have been unsuccessful to date. Application to assist with Trundle Pool Amenities redevelopment lodged in May 2015. No advice received to date regarding its success.

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6.1.1.P (Augmented Program) Facilitate the implementation of Parkes Shire Council Swimming Pool Strategy	* The Shire pools are staffed during the swimming season. Currently these positions are filled by both full time and casual staff. $455,000 has been budgeted for the second year. The Delivery Program for a Progressive Parkes Shire will enable works at the smaller town pools to be undertaken within the strategy (Activity 33)	
6.1.1.1.P Implement program of works in accordance with the Shire Pools Strategy	* Relevant projects completed at Shire pools * Report regarding expenditure of SRV funds submitted to IPART	Parkes Pools had numerous projects completed through the previous reporting period with many upgrades to facilities undertaken as part of the augmented Special Rates Variation program. These projects included: Installation of improved disabled access to Trundle, Peak Hill and Peak Hill pools totalling $30,000 New shade structures installed at Peak Hill and Tullamore totalling $85,000 Change room improvements completed at Peak Hill Pool totalling $20,000 Design and Investigation commenced into improvements to entry and change room facilities at Trundle and Tullamore with building works commencing on Trundle in this reporting period. Works will be completed prior to 15/16 Pool Season.
6.2 Develop and Implement Pedestrian Access and Cycling Mobility Facilities		
6.2.1 Progressively implement the priority actions from the Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan (PAMP)	* The 2014/2015 budget only allocates funds to this program under current funding model, no further funding has been identified. The Infrastructure Plan for kerb and guttering, footpaths and roads, a component of which is used for PAMP installation. Funding is maximised where possible with traffic facility grants from the RMS which are usually on a 50/50 basis (Activity 39)	
6.2.1.1 Develop an Annual Implementation Plan of priority pedestrian/cycling projects	* PAMP is used to identify remaining priority projects * Projects compliant with RMS traffic facility and pedestrian/cycleway funding guidelines are identified and considered in preparation of the plan to maximise funding potential * Results of funding arrangements reported Council	"Projects undertaken in 2014/15 total $363,852.00 of which Council is funding 50% or $181,926.00. Widening/replacement of existing 740m footpath along Newell Highway from railway crossing to Clarke Street intersection - completed on time and to budget. Construction of a 2.5m wide shared path from the above path 300m to the new Parkes Hospital - complete on time and to budget including rest shelter, bench and bins Construct a 2.5m wide shared path along Baker Street from the Newell Highway to Station Street - complete on time and under budget including placement of new seating Install 10 custom bicycle racks at various locations around Parkes CBD as part of a ""design a bike rack"" competition - manufacture complete. Bike Racks installed around CBD and nodes such as Henry Parkes Centre Construct two pedestrian refuges on the north and south side of Hill Street and Bushman Street intersection. Construction includes 2 kerb ramps and associated linemarking and signage - completed under budget. During this reporting period, Projects have been identified and an application submitted and the funding secured in 2015/16 budget total $465.560.00 with Council's component equal to $98,060. These projects include renewal of Council's PAMP and other planning projects which attracts up to 75% Roads and Maritime contribution. Consultant engaged to deliver undated version of PAMP and Bike plan in consultation with stakeholders in 2015/16."

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6.2.1.2 Implement the Annual Pedestrian/Cycling Projects Plan	* Degree of implementation	Projects undertaken in 2014/15 total $363,852.00 of which Council is funding 50% or $181,926.00. Widening/replacement of existing 740m footpath along Newell Highway from railway crossing to Clarke Street intersection - completed on time and to budget. Construction of a 2.5m wide shared path from the above path 300m to the new Parkes Hospital - complete on time and to budget including rest shelter, bench and bins Construct a 2.5m wide shared path along Baker Street from the Newell Highway to Station Street - complete on time and under budget including placement of new seating Install 10 custom bicycle racks at various locations around Parkes CBD as part of a "design a bike rack" competition - manufacture complete. Bike Racks installed around CBD and nodes such as Henry Parkes Centre Construct two pedestrian refuges on the north and south side of Hill Street and Bushman Street intersection. Construction includes 2 kerb ramps and associated linemarking and signage - completed under budget.
6.2.1.P (Augmented Program) Progressively implement the priority actions from the Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan (PAMP)	* Funding for this Augmented Program will be sourced from the footpath budget * Funding is maximised where possible with traffic facility grants from the RMS which are usually on a 50/50 basis (Activity 39) * Under the Delivery Program for a progressive Parkes Shire additional work can be undertaken in this year with $270,000 allocated for footpaths	
6.2.1.1.P Develop an Annual Implementation Plan of priority Pedestrian/Cycling projects	* PAMP is used to identify remaining priority projects * Projects compliant with RMS traffic facility and pedestrian/cycleway funding guidelines are identified and considered in preparation of the plan to maximise funding potential * Results of funding arrangements reported to Council	Footpath renewal projects implemented in Peak Hill, Trundle and Bogan Gate have been completed with a total allocation of $200,000.
6.2.1.2.P Implement the Annual Pedestrian/Cycling Projects Plan	* Increased degree of implementation	Footpath renewal projects implemented in Peak Hill, Trundle and Bogan Gate have been completed with a total allocation of $200,000. Preliminary consultation meetings held during this reporting period with Tullamore CCC to gain community objectives for future funding in 15/16 SRV footpaths program of $100,000.
6.2.2 Liaise with the Parkes Access Committee to identify and address priority access issues	* Council's Manager Design and Traffic participates on the Parkes Access Committee * Priority street side issues identified are assessed against existing priorities and scheduled where appropriate for implementation	
6.2.3.1 Review adequacy of street-side access for new developments	* Street-side access issues are assessed as a routine component of DA assessment * Development consent included conditions for access where nexus to development is established * Access inadequacies are not identified after operation of new facilities	All development applications received were assessed for impacts on urban environment and adequacy of street side access. Council officers attended accessibility workshops to gain skills in identifying slip and fall hazards to improve compliance in public space accessibility.

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6.3 Maintain and Develop Sporing and Cutlural Facilities		
6.2.3.2 Review adequacy of streetscape access for Council projects	* Design plans are checked against standard for access * Access inadequacies are addressed prior to project implementation	Works were undertaken at Gap Street and Hill Street intersection, Parkes Railway Station and Bushman Street and Hill Street intersection to provide adequate pedestrian facilities to improve access around public streets. Disabled access was provided for new disabled parking spaces adjacent to the Clarinda Street Surgery. Disable access and viewing areas were established and maintained during the 2015 Parkes Elvis Festival. Ongoing delivery of shared path network improvements (1,320m added in 2014/15) will facilitate off-road access for motorised scooters.
6.3.1 Maintain and operate Council owned pools at Parkes, Peak Hill, Trundle and Tullamore	* The net cost to Council of operating and maintaining the Council pools is estimated to be $86,889 in 2014/2015. (Activity 33) This equates to approximately $90 per rate assessment	
6.3.1.1 Ensure compliance with pool operation health guidelines	* Audit reports * Customer complaints	All Pools are audited against Royal Life Savings Society standards in December 2014 with great results. Safety Scores were: Parkes - 96.98%, Tullamore - 86.47%, Trundle - 85.97% and Peak Hill - 79.86%. No complaints received to date over pool water quality and operations.
6.3.1.2 Work towards meeting the Royal Life Saving Society Guidelines for Safe Pool Operations	* Audit reports * Deviations from the Guidelines * Customer complaints	All Pools are audited against Royal Life Savings Society standards in December 2014 with great results. Safety Scores were: Parkes - 96.98%, Tullamore - 86.47%, Trundle - 85.97% and Peak Hill - 79.86%.
6.3.1.3 Comply with the Department of Local Government Practice No.15 - Water Safety	* Audit reports * Deviations from Practice Note * Customer complaints	Demonstrated commitment to Practice Note 15 as outlined in Royal Life Savings Society Audit results.
6.3.1.4 Maintain facilities to a satisfactory standard	* Regular reports from Pool Supervisors for maintenance requirements * Audit reports * Customer complaints	All pools have been maintained by their respective Pool Superintendents to a high standard. Lots of positive customer feedback on the facilities provided to respective Pool Superintendents. No Customer complaints reported during reporting period for any of Parkes operating pools.
6.3.2 Provide beautification and recreation opportunities through parks, gardens, street trees and amenities	* Expenses for 2014/2015 are estimated at $1,522,096 and Capital Works at $45,345 (Activity 35) * Increasing demand for parkland and associated gardens will require additional funding to be allocated with a corresponding increase in staff and equipment to provide maintenance required	
6.3.2.1 Maintain parks and gardens within available funding levels	* Customer complaints * Budgetary compliance * Audit reports	Parks and Gardens department has received 65 Customer requests (CAIRS) where 81% of these have been completed. The remaining 19% have either been deferred or reallocated to other funded programs to complete. Maintenance of Councils parks is done in line with relevant budget constraints and funding levels. Customer requests now being managed more closely with responses to investigations being retrieved and recorded more expediently. Council has received many positive comments during this reporting period for the presentation of Councils parks. During this reporting period, maintenance programs have been developed across a number of major facilities to ensure maintenance activities are in line with customer expectations.

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6.3.2.2 Develop a Parks and Gardens Management Plan incorporating achievable service levels	* Management plan process	Councils Parks and Gardens Management plan is currently being revised and reviewed in conjunction with current maintenance procedures. Current procedures will be incorporated into Councils Work Health and Safety practices as identified through due diligence processes. Management Plan is due for completion September 2015.
6.3.2.3 Develop a Street Tree Management Plan incorporating a replacement program	* Management plan process * Audit Reports	Councils Street Tree Management Plan has had 40% of data collected which equates to approximately 7500 trees and placed into Councils asset management system and replacement program. To assist with this collection of data, technology purchased to assist with in field inspections to assist with recording and management of this integral data. Further data capture has been scheduled for mid August. Stage 2 of street tree data collection has been undertaken during this reporting period with consultant engaged to complete works. Capturing of this data will bring total asset collection to 90%.
6.3.2.4 Manage playgrounds to maximise compliance with Australian Standards	* Customer complaints * Audit reports	Customer complaints relating to playground equipment are actioned immediately to ensure compliance is met. Customer requests and complaints processes have been improved considerably in this reporting period with over 80% of requests received completed within expected time frames. Actively undertaking playground inspections on frequent basis. Council has sought additional funding to implement a playground management strategy with no success to date. Council has been successful securing $40,000 grant funding for equipment upgrades and improvements at Trundle along with additional funding allocated to recreation facilities including bmx track for Lindner Oval Peak Hill.
6.3.2.5 Seek additional funding for identified beautification and recreation projects	* Applications are prepared and submitted for funding under Government programs as they arise * Success of application	Through out this reporting period, Council has continually sought for additional grant funding to improve and enhance recreation facilities. Successful grants received include: $40,000 for new play equipment at Trundle, $30,000 for installation of new bike racks through the shire in conjunction with Councils Pedestrian and Access Mobility Plan $40,000 allocated to improvements at Kelly Reserve.
6.3.3 In conjunction with the Shire's Sports Council, maintain and develop sporting fields to meet the need of the Shire's strong sporting base	* Sports Council expenses for 2014/2015 are $217,830 * Greater demands are being placed on Council to provide higher standards of sporting facilities. Development will be dependent on access to grant funding (Activity 34)	
6.3.3.1 Support the operation of the Sports Councils through financial and resource allocation	* Funding is provided in the budget to assist with operating costs * Other resources are provided as available within budgetary limits	Council has supported the Sports Council during the reporting period with staff holding positions of Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer. These positions ensure that the Sports Council operates within financial constraints and allocated resources are sufficient. Through the previous period, the Sports Council staff were aligned to become staff members of Council reporting in the field of Parks and Gardens. This has not only assisted with daily operations of the Sports Council but also provide the staff greater opportunities for training and progression within Councils programs. During this reporting period, the Parks and Gardens structure has been reviewed and adopted to include the Sports Council staff into their structure permanently.

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6.3.3.2 Seek additional funding for sporting field development projects	* Applications are prepared and submitted for funding under Government programs as they arise * Success of applications	Council actively seeks additional funding through relevant grant providers for upgrades to existing facilities. Successful applications include: $14,000 Northparkes Grant for new shelter at Northparkes Oval, $35,000 for improved lighting at Harrison Oval. Following the completion of master plans for Councils sporting facilities, programs will be devised to assist with funding opportunities that arise. Council staff also assisted with representatives from Parkes Hockey in obtaining their successful grant of $500,000 to go towards T2.
6.3.3.3 Representations are made through the Local, State and Federal Members of Parliament for assistance to obtain funding	* Details of representation made are recorded including outcomes	Council has lobbied through Local, State and Federal members for funding assistance through a variety of projects within Parkes shire. Successful applications include $500,000 which was achieved from an application from Parkes Hockey with strong support from Local and State members supporting the application for its TURF2 project which is for the additional synthetic pitch for Cheney Park.
6.3.3.P (Augmented Program) In conjunction with the Shire's Sports Council, maintain and develop sporting fields to meet the need of the Shire's strong sporting base	* Additional funding is provided in the augmented program for master planning to commence, total budget $50,000 for 2014/2015 (Activity 34)	
6.3.3.1.P Develop Master Plans	* Master Plans completed	Master Plans for Councils Sporting Precincts that have been completed and adopted by Council include: Cooke Park, Keast Park, Woodward Oval, Armstrong Park and Polar Park Tullamore during the reporting period. These reports are still in draft version awaiting final adoption by Council following critical community engageent to to be completed mid August.
6.3.3.2.P Implement Master Plans	* Works identified in Master Plan program implemented	Council has worked closely with all user groups in coordinating priorities coming from the adoption of the sporting field master plans. With this priority list, Council has investigated funding opportunities through Grants Officer and local members. Some projects that were identified in the master plans that have begun or are completed include: A shared path highlighted for Cheney Park has been completed. Improved lighting at Harrison Oval has also been completed with the supply and installation of lighting upgrades. One key project identified in not only the Master Plans however Councils Operational plan has been the construction of T2 at Cheney/McGlynn Ovals. Parkes Hockey were succesful in obtaining a $500,000 grant to support this project. Council previously had $180,000 committed to this project however during this reporting period has allocated an additional $120,000 to bring the total Council Contribution to $300,000.
6.3.4 To assist PHS (Parkes Hockey Association) in continuing the development and progress towards the establishment of the "Turf 2" project	* Greater demands are being placed on Council to provide higher standards of sporting facilities. Development will be dependent on access to grant funding as no funds are budgeted over the period of the Operational Plan specifically	

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6.3.4.1 Identifying existing funding, potential funding and funding gaps	* Funding sources are clearly identified * Funding gaps are clearly identified	Following the master plan process, Council has identified possible funding sources for the proposed projects. These sources vary from Sport and Recreation grants to Community Building partnership opportunities. Council staff including the Grants Officer constantly provide information on current and future grant programs to assist with the determination of project suitability. Parkes Hockey were succesful in obtaining a $500,000 grant to support this project. Council previously had $180,000 committed to this project however during this reporting period has allocated an additional $120,000 to bring the total Council Contribution to $300,000.
6.3.6 Support cultural facilities and groups	* Parkes total budget for 2014/2015 is $359,992 (Activity 32). No funding for the building of new cultural facilities has been allocated. * Parkes Cultural Spaces 2014/2015 adopted March 2014 - priorities from this plan will be allocated funding as part of Council's budgeting process. Some projects will be dependent on grant funding	
6.3.6.1 Support music development within the Shire	* Provide financial support for the Parkes Shire Concert Band/ Lachlan Orchestra through the Mitchell Conservatorium on an as needed basis	Cultural Grant ($3,500) awarded to Mitchell Conservatorium for Lachlan Orchestra music program. Regular annual financial support is currently not requested by the Parkes Shire Concert Band or Lachlan Orchestra.
6.3.6.2 Co-ordinate information sharing and event promotion	* Cultural newsletter distributed to cultural groups * Social media options for supporting cultural groups investigated and implemented	Regular emails sent to Cultural Groups regarding exhibitions, events, grant opportunities. Attendance at group meetings as requested (Parkes Painting Group, Parkes Musical & Dramatic Society).
6.3.6.3 Maintain relationship with Arts OutWest	* Annual payment made to Arts OutWest	Annual payment. Arts OutWest Executive Officer presented at Council meeting 21st April 2015.
6.3.6.4 Support Parkes Shire Cultural Committee	* Meetings held as required	Meetings held 15 July, 7 October and 16 December 2014, 7 January, 21 April and 2 June 2015. Recommendations adopted by Council.
6.3.6.5 Implement priorities from the Parkes Shire Cultural Spaces Plan as funding allows	* Priorities are planned for implementation	Parkes Shire Cultural Grants reinstated and $10,000 was awarded to four recipients. Art gallery and library expansion planning project and public art project funded in 2015/16 budget.
6.3.6.6 Investigate the possibility of developing a mining history exhibition at the Henry Parkes Centre	* Investigation carried out * Recommendations made	A mining history exhibition at the Henry Parkes Centre forms part of the HPC Stage 3 Feasibility Study and remains a project Council is considering and seeking grant opportunities for. Tourism staff consistently offer mining history information to visitors with brochures made available through the Visitor Information Centres at Parkes and Peak Hill.
6.3.6.7 Provide accommodation support for key groups in the Shire	* Parkes Musical & Dramatic Society accommodated * Parkes Shire Concert Band accommodated	Building maintenance carried out on buildings as necessary and preliminary design investigations for tiered seating at theatre commenced.
6.3.6.8 Support local Art and Craft Exhibitions	* Provide support as requested to local Art and Craft Exhibitions	Parkes Craft Corner relocation to Clarinda Street has been successful - increase in sales and in group membership. Parkes Library hosted Parkes Potters and Parkes Camera Club exhibitions. The Parkes Shire Cultural Grants were reinstated for 2015 and groups in Peak Hill, Tullamore and Parkes received funds.
6.3.6.9 Sponsor and administer Parkes Shire Cultural Grants	* Grants program offered * Grants allocated to appropriate applicants	Parkes Shire Cultural Grants, $10,000, was awarded to four recipients - Peak Hill Leisure Arts & Craft Council Inc, Mitchell Conservatorium Inc., Parkes & District Country Music Ass., Tullamore Central School.

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6.4 Ensure the Library is an ongoing Cultural, Recreational and Learning Centre for the Community		
6.4.1 Ensure the Library is the gateway to material, services and activities for the community's information, life enriching and leisure needs	* $81,100 is budgeted for the purchase of Library collection resources (Activity 29)	
6.4.1.1 Increase the usage of the Library	* Library usage increases by 1% annually	Library usage by the community has increased. Visitors up 6.5% from 2012/2013. Public computer use up 5%. Attendance at library events and programs up 21%. Library circulation (item borrowing) up 3%.
6.4.1.2 Provide a range of activities and workshops	* Activities for children and youth are held in the school holidays * A program for adults/ Seniors/people with a disability/Culturally diverse people is held once per month * A housebound service is provided in conjunction with the Parkes Neighbourhood Centre * Hold events for Seniors Week, Library Week, Book Week and History Week * Early childhood literacy programs held during school term	7,270 children, youth and adults attended a range of library events and activities. Weekly sessions include Story Time, Rhyme Time, school visits, people with a disability program and basic computer training, and Author-rised (Parkes Writers Group) is held monthly. Activities during the April, July and September school holidays were held for children and youth. Special children sessions were held during Library Week and a display installed for History Week. Special activities held through the year include picture book dramatic performance, Simultaneous Storytime, REaDtember, Central West Comics Festival, and Author Maggie Coulhain visit. Housebound library service is provided to 43 residents and 4 retirement/nursing homes.
6.4.1.3 Collect material suited to the needs of the community	* Collections are weeded as required * The Collection Development Policy is reviewed every 2 years (due 2015) * New collections added as required	6,420 items discarded from the collections due to low circulation figures, wear & tear, and through a stocktake. 4,412 items purchased and added to the collections. Graphic novel collection significantly increased. Digital magazine collection introduced. eBook collection purchasing continued. Policy review due December 2015.
6.4.1.4 Provide quality customer service that meets customer needs	* Library Customer Survey carried out every three years (due 2016)	Customer survey carried out during September, October, November and December 2014. Results being included in July 2015 review of library service.
6.4.1.5 Inspire and nurture the joy of reading for people of all ages and backgrounds	* Participate in literacy related activities and programs * Provide a "Request for Purchase" service * Provide early childhood literacy sessions * Facilitate author visits to the Shire	Storytime, Rhyme Time and PyjamaRama (2014) sessions held. Dramatic performance held for Simultaneous Storytime. Author Maggie Coulhain visit hosted. Alison Lester picture book "Are We There Yet?"exhibition hosted. Central West Comics Festival held and well attended. Monthly Author-rised writing group sessions held. Request for purchase service offered and well used by members.
6.4.2 Capitalise on new technologies to provide enhanced services and access to information	* $10,700 is budgeted to support existing technology replacements and maintenance. Additional funding will be required to enhance technological services (Activity 29)	
6.4.2.1 Actively manage Parkes Shire Library's web presence	* Maintain Library section on www.parkes.nsw.gov.au * Maintain Parkes Library co-authored blog www.dog-eared.me * New social networking opportunities are assessed and implemented if suitable	Weekly updates made to library section on www.parkes.nsw.gov.au. Parkes Shire Library Twitter account introduced in September 2014, now has over 300 followers. Kids Read Fun Parkes Library Facebook account posted to weekly, and has over 290 likes.

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6.4.2.2 Actively participate in usage of and development of the Library Management System (LMS)	* LMS updates are installed within three months release * Library staff attend LMS User Group Annual Meeting * Where funding allows implement new LMS features	Significant upgrade to library management system installed May 2015. Two Library staff attended Libero Annual User Group meeting in August 2015.
6.4.3 Provide opportunities for all to experience cultural experiences	* No funding is budgeted to provide exhibitions, special projects and workshops. The budget relies on funding from Netwaste, Elvis Festival sponsors and the provision of travelling exhibitions from other institutions	
6.4.3.1 Provide a range of travelling and local exhibitions and displays	* Co-ordinate and host "Waste to Art" local exhibition and competition * Co-ordinate and host an exhibition/activity for the Parkes Elvis Festival * Host at least one travelling exhibition per year * Host at least one other local exhibition/display per year	Exhibitions held: Flashback and Behind the Truth travelling exhibitions from State Library of NSW. Interdependence - Tribal Consciousness local Indigenous and non-indigenous artists exhibition. Enigma Parkes Potters local exhibition. History Week local display. Parkes Camera Club Elvis Festival photography exhibition. Alison Lester "Are We There Yet?" picture book exhibition. Waste to Art local competition and exhibition.
6.4.4 Seek to comply with State Library NSW baseline service requirements	* The Library Service budget is $867,560. Any modifications or enhancements to ensure compliance will require additional funding (Activity 29)	
6.4.4.1 Report to Council on options required to meet baselines via Library Committee and implement changes where necessary	* A review comparing Parkes Shire Library against Library Council of NSW standards and guidelines is prepared and adopted	Report to be prepared July 2015.

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7.1 Improve the Environmental Outcomes of Council's Operations		
7.1.1 Parkes Shire Council develops a planned approach to reduce its operational environmental impact	* Estimated costs of environmental support budgeted at $13,010 (Activity 26)	
7.1.1.1 Implement Environmental Management Plan for Council works	* Internal consultation ongoing * Works included in PIMP	* Internal consultation undertaken between Planning and Environment, Design staff and Works staff * Plan development tracked through PIMP * Project specific Management Plans developed for the Major Projects to be used as a template for smaller work packages
7.1.1.2 Develop standard erosion and sediment control plans and systems	* Internal and external contacts advised of standards (ie. builders) * Plans comply with relevant guidelines	* Standard drawings adopted by Design staff for inclusion in project works * Standard drawings and information delivered to Planning and Environment staff for implementation with external contacts * Standard drawings and procedures developed based upon information in the Department of Housing Management of Stormwater Guidelines (The Blue Book) and Department of Environment and Heritage Soil and Water Management for Construction guideline series.
7.1.1.3 Integrate environmentally sustainable development practices into construction plans	* Policy developed * Breaches of environmental standards * Infringement notices * Education material made available to developers and builders	* Draft policy currently under development by Council's Engineering Sustainability Officer * 1 breach of environmental controls during PSC projects, both contained and rehabilitated and worked with NSW EPA and NSW Fisheries to progress outcomes * No infringement notices received by PSC for operations * Material available at Planning and Environment counter

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7.1.1.4 Seek a grant for environmental initiatives	* Success of application	* 3 grants applied for by Engineering Sustainability Officer with assistance from Grants Officer * 2 grants successful totally $75,000 to be matched by PSC by in-kind contributions. Both grant funds seek to improve the riparian and remnant vegetation in a number of areas within the Parkes area contributing to the preservation of Endangered Ecological Communities
7.1.2 Actively participate in environmental improvement programs	* Estimated costs of environmental support budgeted at $13,010 (Activity 26)	
7.1.2.1 Integrate NetWaste/CENTROC programs into the PSC environmental education Programs	* Continue implementation of NetWaste RE-SAP Plan * Degree and use of programs	* Engineering Sustainability Officer increased engagement with local schools through the Sustainable Schools network, utilising NetWaste programs
7.1.2.2 Integrated LCMA/PSC Natural Resource Delivery Plan for funding opportunities	* Measure against Delivery Program outcomes	* 2 grants won based on projects identified within the Natural Resource Management Delivery Plan, which were identified in the Community Land Ecological Masterplan
7.1.2.3 Support Parkes and Districts LandCare	* Council representative to attend LandCare Enviro Hub * Support LandCare through procurement of small items such as tube stock and advertising	* Engineering Sustainability Officer works with the LandCare committee regularly to collaborate on projects and attend monthly steering committee meetings. * Financial and inkind contributions made to LandCare tree planting and vegetation conservation programs

7.2 Raise Awareness of Sustainable Practices in the Community

7.2.1 Investigate opportunities for the use of renewable/alternative energy sources	* Currently budget items for sustainability initiatives or investigations is $2,000 (Activity 26)	
7.2.1.1 Continue to monitor Parkes Shire Council energy usage	* High energy consumption areas identified * Monitor high energy consumption sites	* Engineering Sustainability Officer monitors the PSC solar installations each month with anomalies identified and rectified as needed. Energy consumption at non-solar sites is monitored and potential savings are calculated through spreadsheet developed by ISF. No internal funding available but information is captured to be grant ready. * PSC solar installations fully paid off in under four years due to volume of power produced.
7.2.1.2 Continue to determine energy consumption areas that could be converted to renewable energy under the PSC Distributed Energy Plan	* Areas identified * Installations completed	* No new areas identified to date based on benefit/cost * 2 pending installations at Trundle and Tullamore Pools utilising the City of Canada Bay Partnership money
7.2.1.3 Parkes Shire Council will be an advocate for sustainable energy choices and work with CENTROC on community awareness strategies	* Number of initiatives identified * Evidence of raised community awareness of energy choices	* The Engineering Sustainability Officer worked with the new Local Land Services (formally Catchment Management Authority) to develop a local community household and small business energy efficiency toolkit. This was presented to the community at a series of workshops and to the business community through presentations at the Chamber of Commerce meetings
7.2.1.4 Through the Savewater Alliance, Council will educate the community regarding carbon emission reduction	* Number of website hits * Customer Feedback Survey on website	*152 website hits for the Carbon reduction component of the Savewater page * School kits procured through the Alliance to be used for continued sustainability education * Savewater Alliance ended March 2015. Annual subscription funds to be used for locally based water conservation education activities.

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7.2.2 Actively encourage subdivisions to be sustainably built environments	* Estimated capital cost for site works and subdivisions for sale to progress towards sustainable housing for 2014/2015 $125,000 (Activity 48)	
7.2.2.1 Actively encourage subdivisions to develop sustainably built environments	* Progress towards sustainable housing	* Continued to work with the Design section to develop the concept of a sustainable subdivision including specifications for sustainable or eco-friendly housing

7.3 Encourage Recycling and the Reduction of Waste

7.3.1 Manage the operation of Council's Waste Landfill Depots	* Council proposes to spend $1,292,700in 2014/2015 for the upgrade of landfill facilities (Activity 23)	
7.3.1.2 Prepare a Master Plan and upgrade Parkes Waste Landfill to encourage diversion of waste	* Master Plan adopted * Project delivery plan finalised for Parkes Waste Depot * Tenders called and awarded * Contract agreement signed	The Parkes Waste Facility master plan has been revised and documentation for lodgement of Development Application for upgrades to the facility finalised.
7.3.2 Continue involvement with NetWaste to improve the delivery and planning of waste/resource management	* Regional programs to improve delivery and planning of waste/resource management for 2014/2015 $15,290 (Activity 22 & 23)	
7.3.2.1 Implement NetWaste Regional and Sub-Regional Strategies	* Evidence of adoption of Regional Strategies initiatives	Council has been active in a number of Netwaste regional initiatives including, used motor oil collection, household hazardous waste collection, scrap steel contract, organics/greenwaste chipping/mulching program, landfill environmental monitoring program, tyre collection/recycling, cover you load grant funding project and illegal dumping data collection project.
7.3.3 Manage contracts for Waste and Recycling collection services	* Council participates in a Regional Domestic Waste and Recycling contract with four other Councils	
7.3.3.1 Participate on the Regional Domestic Waste and Recycling Contract Management Committee	* Evidence of Regional Strategies initiatives	Quarterly contract management review meetings attended. Tender accepted for Regional Waste, Recycling and Organics collection contract for 2016-2026.
7.3.3.2 Undertake education programs in Waste/Resource Management	* Tonnes recovered * Contamination minimised below 10% * Evidence of diversion	Council participated in regional education programs including waste to art. 915 tonnes of material recycled during reporting period. Contamination rates in recycled material maintained below 10% at 6.24%.
7.3.3.3 Collaborate with partner Councils on new specification for Joint Waste, Recycling and Organics Collection Service	* Cross Council Committee meets quarterly * Specification developed and endorsed * Consultant engaged * Tenders called and contractor engaged	The tender for Regional Waste, Recycling and Organics collection contract for 2016-2026 has been accepted by Council .
7.3.3.4 Collaborate in the implementation of the Sustainability Action Plan	* Evidence of Action Plan being implemented * Attend meetings of Sustainability Reference Group	Actions in plan implemented
7.4.1 Controls noxious/environmental weeds in accordance with its regulatory obligations	* Staffed currently, budget components exist and must match DPI grants. 2014/2015 budget $233,360	

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7.4 Implement Environmental Regulations and Controls in Council's Sphere of Operations		
7.4.1.1 Conduct regular inspections of private and public land in relation to weeds	* Number of inspections conducted * Compliance with access and inspection legislation	* 110 formal private property inspections undertaken, with 11 followup letters identifying landholder issues. 100% of Shire roads inspected alongside control activities * All formal inspections follow due process, ad hoc inspections conducted from roadsides of private property are followed up with formal inspections if required.
7.4.1.2 Seek funding under the National WONS program and other funding opportunities	* WONS within the Parkes area identified * Other funding opportunities sought * Funding applications are lodged	* Areas of outbreaks of WONS are mapped within the PSC Weed Mapper program * Funding applied for through Crown grants as well as LLS grants, none successful
7.4.1.3 Conduct Council's Annual Weed Control Program	* Infestations are identified * Private landholders are made aware of their control obligations * Infestations are controlled * Infestations are mapped in Weed Mapper	* All noxious outbreaks identified are recorded in PSC's Weed Mapper program * Weeds officers work with private landholders to outline control methods for infestations * 100% of Council roadsides subject to control activities for the first time
7.4.1.P (AUGMENTED PROGRAM) Controls noxious/environmental weeds in accordance with its regulatory obligations	* Staff currently, budget components exist and must match DPI grants. 2014/2015 Budget is $233,360	
7.4.1.1 P Conduct additional inspections of private and public land in relation to weeds	* Number of inspections conducted * Compliance with access and inspection legislation	Number of property inspections exceeded previous years, however did not fully achieve target numbers due to loss of two thirds of weed department capacity during period. Team to be rebuilt during first quarter of new financial year to deliver target numbers.
7.4.2 Controls vermin and pests in accordance with its regulatory obligations	* Estimated costs to control vermin and pests in accordance with Council's regulatory obligations 2014/2015 $11,090 (Activity 6)	
7.4.2.1 Require urban land holders to minimise the opportunity for vermin to habituate	* Clean up notices issued where vermin habitat is identified * Notices are enforced	Ranger activities have been implemented to investigate all CAIRS tasks relating to overgrown and untidy blocks.
7.4.3 Undertake works provided to limit the impact of erosion and gross pollutants	* Estimated capital costs (General and Stormwater Levy) to limit the impact of erosion and gross pollutants 2014/2015 budget $269,000 (Activity 25)	
7.4.3.1 Develop standard water quality management systems for Council's works	* Principles of site water management are incorporated into works * RMS requirements are met for RMS projects * OEH requirements are met for Council projects	* Standard drawings adopted by Design staff for inclusion in project works * Standard drawings and information delivered to Planning and Environment staff for implementation with external contacts * Standard drawings and procedures developed based upon information in the Department of Housing Management of Stormwater Guidelines (The Blue Book) and Department of Environment and Heritage Soil and Water Management for Construction guideline series.
7.4.3.2 Work with the Soil Conservation Service to determine areas of improvement	* Liaise on soil conservation issues * Issues identified * Works identified are incorporated into subsequent budgets	* No current works required from the Soil Conservation Service
7.4.3.3 Manage Council's role under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997	* Monitor environmental pollution * Environmental incidents managed * All CAIRS followed up	All CAIRS complaints regarding pollution incidents investigated and appropriate action instigated.

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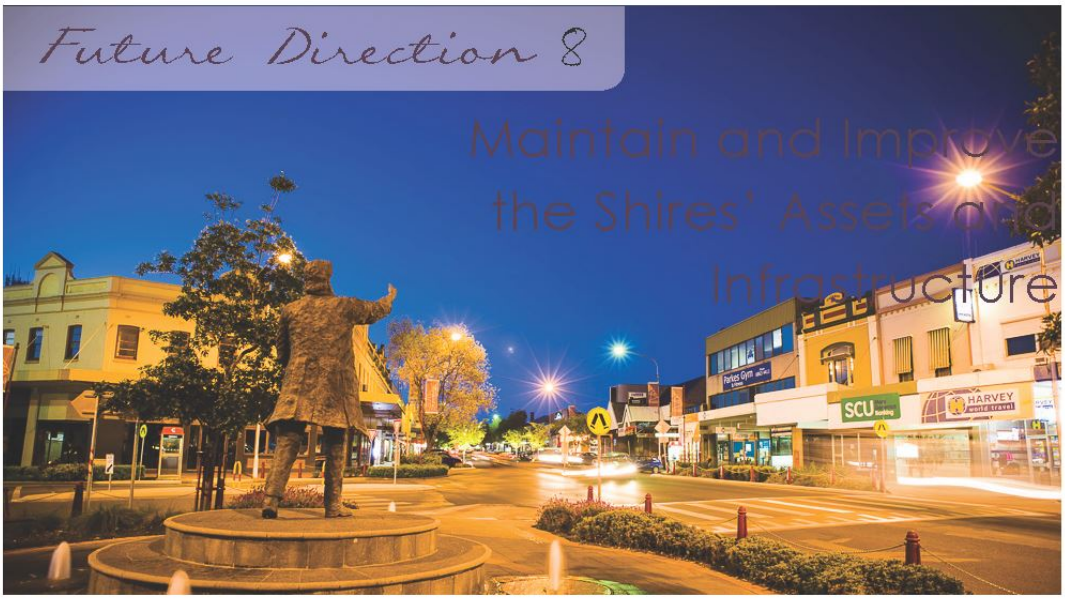
7.4.4 Ensure proposed and existing developments comply with environmental regulations	* Estimated net cost of town planning operations includes income from fees and costs recovered from regulatory action 2014/2015 $212,160 (Activity 21)	
7.4.4.1 Manage Council's obligations under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997	* Monitor environmental pollution * Environmental incidents managed * All CAIRS followed up	All CAIRS task investigated and appropriate action taken.



- Parkes Public School kindergarten students learning about native fauna habitat during an 'Environmental Education' day at Bushmans Dam run by Parkes Shire Council in partnership with Central West Lachlan Landcare

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8.1 Ensure that Shire Water Management is in line with Best Practice		
8.1.1 Ensure the security of Parkes Shire water sources to meet the needs of the community	* 2014/2015 budget $7,822,161 Upgrade of Lake Endeavour Dam wall and raw water transfer infrastructure will require significant funds with some grant funding available. Most work will require outsourcing (Activity 50)	
8.1.1.1 Manage the Shire water supply dams to maximise safety and water availability	* Conduct regular Dam Safety inspections * Implement Lake Endeavour wall upgrade * Monitor catchment conditions	* Lake Endeavour Dam Safety Upgrade works commenced May 2014. Since that time inspections of the wall and surrounding structures have been undertaken by the contractor for the project as part of the regular site inspection program and for the protection of contract staff on site. * Existing Early Warning System has been kept operational by contractor to allow both PSC Operational staff and the contractors site supervisors to monitor the level of water in the dam and to receive alerts regarding the rapid rise of water during and following rainfall events. * Extra funds sought from State Government to upgrade the Early Warning System inline with downstream residents expectations.
8.1.1.2 Manage the array of water supply bores on the Lachlan River to provide a secure supply of water to the Shire	* Pump downtime * Aquifer levels monitored * Monitor aquifer water quality * Maintain and pursue bore licences and comply with conditions	* No periods of bore unavailability during the period * Aquifer levels are monitored via telemetry and have reached pre-development levels in a number of PSC owned and managed bores * Water quality testing regime commenced by the new Water Treatment Plant project delivery team to build enough data across each of the bores to determine treatment requirements for the new plant * Opportunistic bore purchases are put to Council to determine purchase, in line with Council's adopted water security strategy

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8.1.1.3 Provide a secure supply of water to the Shire through the Lachlan River intake	* Pump downtime * Investigate river pump upgrade * Maintain river licence and comply with conditions * Manage water allocation * Monitor river water quality	* No periods of river water availability due to pump failure * Progressed the detailed design of the new river intake and pump station as a part of the Restart funding awarded to Council to the value of $2.6M for the upgrade of the river intake and the development of Bore 8 * No license condition breaches * Water allocation is budgeted and called as needed, adequate allocation for the remainder of the year * Water quality testing regime commenced by the new Water Treatment Plant project delivery team to build enough data to determine treatment requirements for the new plant
8.1.1.4 Utilise treated effluent and harvested stormwater to reduce demand on the Shire's potable water supply	* Brick Pit pump downtime * Conduct regular Brick Pit inspections * Monitor Brick Pit water quality * Investigate stormwater harvesting options including grant opportunities * Investigate recycled water ring main * Manage Golf Club pipeline and pumps * Manage volume of effluent used for irrigation	* Brickpit high pressure pump down for one week of period. Low pressure pump still available during that time * Inspections done on an ad hoc basis, new inspection procedures and record form developed to increase vigilance * 2 samples taken of Brickpit water during period, both of which showed elevated levels of salinity put no other nutrient issues * Stormwater harvesting concepts incorporated in new IWCM to demonstrate Council commitment and to be used for grant applications * Recycled water ring main concept designs and business case incorporated into IWCM. Grant through Federal Stronger Regions Fund successful for $8.5M, to be matched by PSC to a total project value of $17M for the recycled ring main and a tertiary filtration plant at the new Sewage Treatment Plant site. * Worked with greenskeeper at the PSC Golf Course to maintain supply over the period * Volume monitored through metering at Effluent pond take off point as well as visual inspection of the volume of water in the golf club irrigation dam.
8.1.2 Provide an adequate raw water transfer system	* $525,000 for raw water transfer pump (Activity 50)	
8.1.2.1 Maintain Trunk Mains to effectively deliver raw water	* Trunk Main leakage is monitored * Response times for repairs * Trunk mains are able to deliver annual water needs	* Online monitoring installed to allow base flows to be monitored at Water Treatment Plant * Main break repairs all done within 2 hour window under service level defined in the Asset Management Plan * Current trunk mains for Parkes adequate for supply, pipeline to Peak Hill and B-section still over capacity during summer peak days
8.1.2.2 Manage Pumps, Pump Stations and Balance Tanks to maximise energy efficiency while maintaining supply	* Energy efficiency is monitored * Preventative maintenance prevents failure * Meet mine demand requirements * Pumps are able meet peak demand	* Energy consumption of pumps monitored monthly by ESO * Forward maintenance scheduled developed by Water Supervisor * Mine demand minimal for period * Current pump capacity more than adequate to meet peak day demands
8.1.2.3 Maintain the SCADA/ Telemetry Network to allow for efficient management of the water system	* SCADA/Telemetry systems operate efficiently * SCADA/Telemetry systems are updated to ensure efficiency	* Telemetry maintained during period * Capital budgeted for next FY to upgrade telemetry network to industry best practice, including a communication strategy to tie in the new Water and Sewage Treatment Plants as well as the new River Intake and Bore.

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8.1.3 Provide treated water to meet Australian Drinking Water Guidelines	* No capital budget for the 2014/2015 year. Tasks carried out in normal staffing resources (Activity 50)	
8.1.3.1 Maintain and operate current Filtration Plant	* Quality of treated water * Review of existing infrastructure undertaken * Preventative maintenance prevents plant failure	* Water tested daily and meets ADWG *Review of current plant undertaken by consultants to advise on retrofit costs, procedures to operate plant updated under DWMS * Maintenance schedules followed
8.1.3.2 Investigate progress new WTP	* Consultation * Degree of progress * Funding sources identified	* Community and government stakeholder workshops held and incorporated into project REF's * EOI component completed for delivery with 9 submissions from industry, evaluations continuing to determine best proponents to take through to STI phase.
8.1.3.3 Conduct frequent testing of water samples to meet ADWG	*Testing completed as required by NSW Health	* Sampling program conducted in accordance with requirements, no failed samples
8.1.3.4 Implement and review drinking water quality plan in line with legislation	* Consultation undertaken * Plan review completed	* Consultation undertaken * Procedures and other documentation developed
8.1.4 Deliver potable water to Shire customers	* Estimated capital expenditure for new reservoir for 2014/2015 $1,700,000 (Activity 50)	
8.1.4.1 Maintain the reticulated pipe network to provide level of service, including renewals and expansion as required	* Computer modelling used to determine network expansion required * Network is able to service new development areas * Network leakage is monitored	* Model update ongoing, demand analysis conducted for future development sites * Continued to monitor bulk meters demonstrating changes in average night flows. CBD online monitoring project continuing with CEEP2 funding.
8.1.4.2 Maintain service reservoirs to meet service demand and provide minimum service pressure	* Preventative maintenance program for reservoirs developed * Reservoirs are cleaned every 4 years	* Maintenance program underway * Cleaning schedule revised to 3 yearly based on previous inspections and Circular 18 from NOW
8.1.4.3 Manage pumps to provide continuity of service and provide adequate pressure during times of high demands	* Pressure in the reticulated network is above 120kPa * Number of complaints/ service level	* Currently demand modelling suggests all current service areas meet the minimum requirements * No pressure or flow related complaints to date
8.1.4.4 Maintain customer service connections, including meters	* Leakage is monitored * Services are replaced as required	* Meters reconciled every quarter against preceding reads * Services replaced under CAIRS
8.1.5 Ensure that the Shire's Water Management Policies and Procedures achieve Best Practice including Demand Management, Strategic Business Planning and Drought Management	* Estimated expenditure for demand management and community education 2014/2015 $20,600 (Activity 50)	
8.1.5.1 Conduct water loss investigations including leak detection	* Progress with investigations * Leaks detected * Leakage trials conducted * Water saved * Funding delivered	* Investigations continuing under CEEP2 program * Leaks identified are repaired * Water saved to date is 200ML/an * Funding due end of next period

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8.1.5.2 Update the Developer Services Policy and Financial Plan in relation to water services	* Consultation done * Policy updated	* Financial Plan under review by consultants for FFF, DSP to be updated in line with CENTROC Regional Tender * Policy to be updated post DSP review
8.1.5.3 Investigate recommendations from the IWCM Plan	* Explore avenues to implement IWCM * Seek additional expertise to assist with implementation * Degree of implementation of the IWCM	* IWCM review underway in line with NOW expectations * External consultants engaged and currently working on new issues paper * Major IWCM components still require implementing including new WTP, STP and ring main
8.1.5.4 Review Best Practice compliance	* Review undertaken * Compliance gap identified * Action Plan developed to address gaps	* Auditor engaged to review Best Practice compliance and Performance Monitoring data * Gap analysis as part of review * Options report will follow review
8.1.5.5 Water Asset Plan updated	* Consultation * Service Level * Conditional Assessment * Plan reviewed * Information updated	* Community consultation conducting on an ongoing basis as a part of the SRV and IPR engagement * Service levels reviewed regularly and currently met * Further conditional assessment conducted on the sewer reticulation network to reduce the total system risk score, further engagement with industry expertise required to progress the water main assessment work * Plan reviewed annually * Asset register updated as work complete and with new condition rating data
8.2 Manage Road Assets		
8.2.1 Manage Local Road Network to agreed service levels	* Local Road Network to agreed service levels are provided from several funding sources including Financial Assistance Grants, Roads to Recovery & Internal Rates & Revenue. 2014/2015 budget $4,525,410 (Activity 39) which fails to make impact on Council's backlog of works as per Transport Asset Management Plan Section 5,7 and Appendix "B" Asset Management Strategy Section 3	
8.2.1.1 Sealed Roads are provided to meet the needs of road users within financial constraints	* Asset inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Construction program set and completed * Reseal program set and completed * Customer complaints * Response timeframes	"Asset inspections carried out on sealed network in accordance with the Transport Asset Management Plan. Inspection frequency varies according to the road hierarchy - with higher level roads being inspected weekly and monthly. Council currently maintains 740km of sealed road network. Construction and Reseal programmes are undertaken through joint planning with Operations and rely on condition assessments and set intervention levels as prescribed in the Transport Asset Management Plan. Major works in this period include completion of the Wyatts Lane intersection upgrade, completion of the Roads to Recovery Program including widening works on Yarrabandai Road and Back Peak Hill Road. In the last period the Engineering Department has received over 320 customer requests and have completed over 92% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation. During this period, the roads program for the 15/16 financial year was adopted and is the earliest that this program has been set in a number of years."

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8.2.1.2 Unsealed Roads are provided to meet the needs of road users within financial constraints	* Asset inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Gravel resheeting program set and completed * Customer complaints * Length of road maintained (eg. graded, patched, table drains) for each classification * Response times	Asset inspections carried out on unsealed network in accordance with the Transport Asset Management Plan. Inspection frequency varies in according to the road hierarchy - with higher level roads being inspected weekly and monthly. Council maintains 1314km of unsealed road network. Resheeting programme is undertaken through joint planning with Operations and rely on condition assessments and set intervention levels as prescribed in the Transport Asset Management Plan. The draft programme is then consulted with the Rural Roads Advisory Group. This $880,000 programme has been completed in this quarter. In the last quarter the Engineering Department has received over 320 customer requests and have completed over 92% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation. The Engineering Services Department has work tirelessey over this period in replying to customer requests and concerns within a timely manner. Currently the Engineering Services response times are well within acceptable levels and sits at 2 days. During this period, the roads program for the 15/16 financial year was adopted and is the earliest that this program has been set in a number of years.
8.2.1.P (Augmented Program) Manage Local Road Network to agreed service levels	* Local Road Network to agreed service levels are provided from several funding sources including Financial Assistance Grants, Roads to Recovery & Internal Rates & Revenue (Activity 39). The Delivery Program for a Progressive Parkes Shire will provide an additional $500,000 towards Resealing Programs, Pavement Rehabilitation Program, Unsealed Maintenance Program and Resheeting Program in 2014/2015 to address Council's backlog of works as per Transport Asset Management Plan Section 5,7 and Appendix "B" Asset Management Strategy Section 3	
8.2.1.1.P Sealed Roads are provided to meet the needs of road users within financial constraints	* Asset inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Augmented Construction program set and completed * Augmented Reseal program set and completed * Customer complaints * Response time frames * Report to IPART on expenditure on projects subject to SRV	Special Rates Variation Project identified for Bedgerabong Road from Condobolin Road South for approximately 2km has been completed during this period. These works were completed within nominated time frames and within the allocated $500,000 budget. This project will provide the community improved access and the works is totalled at approximately $500,000. The upcoming SRV program for 15/16 has been adopted also and includes Coradgery Road and Bulgandramine Road. Planning has commenced on these projects.
8.2.1.2.P Unsealed Roads are provided to meet the needs of road users within financial constraints	* Asset inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Augmented Gravel resheeting program set and completed * Customer complaints * Length of road maintained (eg. graded, patched, table drains) for each classification * Response times * Report to IPART on expenditure on projects subject to SRV	Council officers currently undertaking Asset inspections in accordance with the Asset Management Plan. The inspection frequency varies in road hierarchy, with higher levels of roads being inspected weekly and monthly. Council currently maintains 1314kms of unsealed road network. Outside of normal budget allocation, Councils Special Rates Variation for additional resheets comes into effect 2015/2016 financial year. This program has been developed in consultation with Assets team, Rural Roads Advisory Group and then adopted by Council.
8.2.2 Manage Regional Road Network to agreed service levels	* Managing Regional Road Network to agreed service levels are dependent on funding from the NSW Government through the Block Grant ($1,120,000) and Repair Program ($400,000). Funding levels are consistent over the budget period depending success of grant applications (Activity 39)	

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8.2.2.1 Sealed Roads are provided to meet the needs of road users within financial constraints	* Asset inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Customer complaints * Length of road maintained * Response timeframes	Asset inspections carried out on sealed network in accordance with the Transport Asset Management Plan. Inspection frequency varies in according to the road hierarchy - with higher level roads being inspected weekly and monthly. Construction and Reseal programmes are undertaken through joint planning with Operations and rely on condition assessments and set intervention levels as prescribed in the Transport Asset Management Plan. Council currently maintains 189km of sealed Regional Road Network. REPAIR Grant approved from Roads and Maritime Services for Regional Roads totalling $300,000. Works identified in this period that have been completed include the rehabilitation of MR350N near Kadungle for approximately 9kms. REPAIR application lodged for 2015/2016 programme has been approved as successful and includes widening works on Both MR350 North and South which will compliment the successful funding grants of Fixing Country Roads and Heavy Vehicle Safety Productivity Program. In the last period the Engineering Department has received over 320 customer requests and have completed over 92% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation.
8.2.2.2 Unsealed Roads are provided to meet the needs of road users within financial constraints	* Asset inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Gravel resheeting program set and completed * Customer complaints * Length of road maintained (eg. graded, patched, table drains) for each classification * Response times	Asset inspections carried out on unsealed network in accordance with the Transport Asset Management Plan. Inspection frequency varies in according to the road hierarchy - with higher level roads being inspected weekly and monthly. Resheeting programme is undertaken through joint planning with Operations and rely on condition assessments and set intervention levels as prescribed in the Transport Asset Management Plan. Council currently maintains 45km of unsealed Regional Road Network. Block Grant allocation of $100,000 for resheeting has been completed. An additional $100,000 was commited for a program on MR348 which included upgrades to 9 causeways and sealing of these. Scope of works identified in for sealing missing links. REPAIR application to be lodged for 2016/2017 programme in October. In the last period the Engineering Department has received over 320 customer requests and have completed over 92% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation.
8.2.2.3 Bridges and Major Culverts are provided to meet the needs of road users within financial constraints	* Asset inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Replacement program set and completed * Customer complaints * Response times	Inspections are undertaken in line with the Asset Management Plan to ensure bridges meet the need of road users. Structures identified as requiring upgrade to meet current demand have been scoped and investigated for special funding. Following community concerns narrow bridge on MR 350N (the Bogan Way) was investigated to consider major risks. On the advice of Roads and Maritime Services and the Parkes Local Traffic Committee a programme of tree removal, signage and line marking has been completed to reduce bridge to one lane traffic. These interim measures were implemented prior to harvest 2014 to ensure road users safety. Following the trial period, the efficacy of the measures will be assessed for long term solutions to implement. Council will continue to lobby for funding to increase the capacity of the bridge to meet the needs of road users. Under the Roads to Recovery Program adopted an allocation of $350,000 is committed to c fund this project whilst continuing to lobby for additional funding. Grant Program such as Bridges forthe Bush are now opened and Kadina Bridge will be a suitable application for this stream.

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8.2.3 Ensure Ancillary Road facilities are serviceable and in line with current standards	* Estimated expenditure at $601,615 will ensure ancillary road facilities are serviceable and in line with current standards. Includes footpath maintenance and estimated capital costs of $30,617 for renewal of footpaths funded from specific cash reserves (Activity 41 and 45)	
8.2.3.1 Parking areas are provided to meet the needs of the community within financial constraints	* Asset Inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Construction of new parking areas * Customer complaints kept to a minimum * Response times	Carparking enforcement ongoing. Carparking strategy for Parkes Central Business District under development for the collection of data and recommendations for long term carparking provision. Temporary carparking investigated and implemented for special events. Upper Clarinda Street 45 degree rear to kerb parking trial concluded December and has since been approved for adoption. Carparking surveys were carried out throughout the trial period. In the last period the Engineering Department has received over 320 customer requests and have completed over 92% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation.
8.2.3.2 Bus facilities are provided to meet the needs of users within financial constraints	* Asset Inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Customer complaints kept to a minimum * Response times	Parkes Transport Interchange upgrade completed with 100% funded by Transport for New South Wales including new bus shelter, passenger carparking, intersection channelisation and bicycle parking facilities. Maintenance works carried out on bus shelters to reduce vandalism.
8.2.3.3 Traffic facilities are provided to meet the needs of road users and enhance road safety within financial constraints	* Asset Inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Construction program completed * Customer complaints kept to a minimum * Response times	A number of traffic facilities have been implemented that have been identified through Pedestrian Access Mobility Plans which was adopted in 2008. These included: Gap and Hill Street intersection pedestrian facilities, including channelisation and kerb realignments Bushman Street and Hill Street intersection pedestrian facilities. Parkes Transport Interchange upgrades completed. These projects received substantial funding from Roads and Maritime Services and Transport for New South Wales based on Council's Strategic Road Asset Planning. In the last quarter the Engineering Department has received over 320 customer requests and have completed over 92% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation.
8.2.3.4 Footpaths and cycle ways are provided to meet the needs of pedestrians within financial constraints	* Asset Inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Construction program completed * Customer complaints kept to a minimum * Response times	Asset inspections carried out in accordance with the hierarchy of Parkes Shire Council's Transport Asset Management Plan. Condition Assessment of high use precincts conducted annually. High precincts are those around schools, hospitals and commercial precincts. Following from the community satisfaction survey, footpaths rank highly as important and they are considered to have a high level of dissatisfaction with their service level. To meet these concerns footpath and cycleways have been funded accordingly in the operational budget and special rate variation projects. Projects completed during this period include: Projects undertaken in 2014/15 total $363,852.00 of which Council is funding 50% or $181,926.00. Widening/ replacement of existing 740m footpath along Newell Highway from railway crossing to Clarke Street intersection - completed on time and to budget. Construction of a 2.5m wide shared path from the above path 300m to the new Parkes Hospital - complete on time and to budget including rest shelter, bench and bins Construct a 2.5m wide shared path along Baker Street from the Newell Highway to Station Street - complete on time and under budget including placement of new seating Install 10 custom bicycle racks at various locations around Parkes CBD as part of a "design a bike rack" competition - manufacture complete. Bike Racks installed around CBD and nodes such as Henry Parkes Centre Construct two pedestrian refuges on the north and south side of Hill Street and Bushman Street intersection. Construction includes 2 kerb ramps and associated linemarking and signage - completed under budget. Routine maintenance works carried out throughout this period - totalling $82,000 expenditure to date. In the last quarter the Engineering Department has received over 320 customer requests and have completed over 92% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation.

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8.2.3.5 Kerb and gutter is provided to meet the needs of road users within financial constraints	* Asset Inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Construction program completed * Customer complaints kept to a minimum * Response times	Asset inspections carried out in accordance with the hierarchy of Parkes Shire Council's Transport Asset Management Plan. Under the Integrated Planning and Reporting Delivery Plan, there is no programme for capital works. In the 2014/15 year the Engineering Department has received over 444 customer requests and have completed over 94% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation.
8.2.3.6 Street lighting is provided to meet the needs of road users within financial constraints	* Compliance with Australian standards is maximised as funding permits * Customer complaints kept to a minimum	Southern Ring Road Project street lighting component completed which included upgrades to the Newell Highway intersection and 19 street lights in line with regulations and standards. Council has received one complaint which has been investigated during the previous period and the works have been scoped and completed. Active review of processes have been undertaken whilst also attendance at conferences and seminars to enable planning and investigations to continue to improve infrastructure.
8.2.3.7 Street cleaning is undertaken to meet the needs of road users and pedestrians within financial constraints	* Street cleaning program is achieved * Customer complaints kept to a minimum	Street cleaning activities are carried out on a daily basis with additional duties undertaken prior to special events for town presentation. Customer complaints are dealt with promptly. Council has responded to a multiple number (18) of motor vehicle crashes within Parkes area where clean up and assistance has been required to limit environmental impacts. In the last period the Engineering Department has received over 320 customer requests and have completed over 92% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation.
8.2.3.P (Augmented Program) Ensure Ancillary Road facilities are serviceable and in line with current standards	* Estimated expenditure will ensure ancillary road facilities are serviceable and in line with current standards. The Delivery Program for a Progressive Parkes Shire will provide an additional $200,000 for new footpaths for Peak Hill, Trundle, Tullamore, Parkes Main Street, School precincts and Aged Care Precincts rolled out in 2014/2015 (Activity 41)	
8.2.3.1.P Provide additional footpaths in accordance with Augmented Program	* Asset Inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Augmented Construction program completed * Customer complaints kept to a minimum * Response times	Asset inspections carried out in accordance with the hierarchy of Parkes Shire Council's Transport Asset Management Plan. Condition Assessment of high use precincts conducted annually. High precincts are those around schools, hospitals and commercial precincts. Following from the community satisfaction survey, footpaths rank highly as important and they are considered to have a high level of dissatisfaction with their service level. To meet these concerns footpath and cycleways have been funded accordingly in the operational budget and special rate variation projects. Projects completed in this period include: Peak Hill works - totalling $90,000, Trundle - totalling $90,000 and Bogan Gate - totalling $22,000. In the last period the Engineering Department has received over 320 customer requests and have completed over 92% of those with the remainder being programmed or under investigation. The 15/16 SRV footpath program is currently being reviewed with allocations to be completed mid August. Works identified include aged care and school precincts.

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8.2.3.2.P Kerb and gutter is provided as part of the Augmented Program	* Asset Inspections carried out on a regular basis * Asset management data updated * Augmented Construction program completed * Customer complaints kept to a minimum * Response times	Asset inspections carried out in accordance with the hierarchy of Parkes Shire Council's Transport Asset Management Plan. New kerb and gutter provided in association with the augmented footpath programme where required.
8.2.3.3.P Increased street cleaning is undertaken to meet the needs of road users, pedestrians and CBD businesses	* Augmented street cleaning program is achieved * Customer complaints kept to a minimum	Additional street cleaning activities have been implemented in accordance with the Special Rate Variation. Communities are included in Council's street cleaning programme.
8.2.4 Source road making materials in an environmentally responsible manner	* Funding for works to maintain and operate the facilities is generated by the material removed from the quarry or pit utilised to a cost on the projects undertaken	
8.2.4.1 Ensure compliance with legislation pertaining to operation of gravel pits	* Asset inspections carried out on a regular basis * Breaches of legislation * Performance reports * Environmental protection undertaken * Comply with Pit Management Plan * NSW Trade & Investment quarterly reports	Reports submitted to Department Trade and Investment as per legislative requirements include: Quarterly incident reports which Parkes Shire had nil to report and also, Quarterly stocktake quantities extracted from Council managed quarries and pits. Under legislation, Councils Mine Safety Management Plan (MSMP) was reviewed and plans of quarries and pits updated accordingly. Random site inspections carried out to ensure compliance of contractors working within Council managed quarries and pits undertaken.
8.2.4.2 Manage contractors engaged in the processing of road making materials to ensure legislative compliance	* Breaches of legislation * Performance reports * NSW Trade & Investment quarterly reports	The winning and crushing of gravel tender is currently mid term where this tender enables Council to engage suitably qualified contractors to ensure compliance is met whilst undertaking works within Council managed quarries and pits. Management activities of the contractor include but not limited too are: Start up and pre-start checks, periodic inspections of plant by Council staff and reporting practices in accordance with legislation. Council staff regularly undertake quarterly reviews with the contractor to ensure that compliance is met on all aspects of the agreement. Nil breaches recorded during the reporting period.
8.2.4.3 Road making material stocks are maintained at a level to ensure timely supply for works	* Stockpile levels monitored on a regular basis * Works Program is linked to road making material supply needs * Stockpile surveys annually	Stockpile sites are monitored regularly to ensure that material availability meets current programs. Stack takes have been undertaken to ensure estimated quantities can be achieved prior to program being implemented. The construction and maintenance program has been reviewed along with stock. An extensive winning and crushing program has been identified and subsequently passed onto our contractor. 15/16 sees the largest roads program in the history of PSC, required stock control is paramount to ensure projects scheduled commence on time with no delays from lack of material.
8.2.4.4 Closed Gravel Pits are rehabilitated	* Pits are rehabilitated in accordance with Council's Pit Management Plan	No Council managed gravel pits were closed and therefore didn't require rehabilitation during the reporting period.

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8.2.4.5 Additional road making supplies are sought to ensure future needs are met	* New sources are identified and Development Applications lodged * Reopening of previously closed council pits	Additional road making supplies were identified early with major construction activities planned in early 2015 near Yarabandai. Council officers followed due process in reopening a previously closed gravel pit known as Bowditch's Pit. This process met all NSW Trade and Investment guidelines. No other additional sources have been identified. New program material to be sourced from current pits and quarries.
8.2.5 Implement the Parkes Shire Council Transport Asset Management Plan	* Funding to cover staff resources for asset inspection and management comes predominantly from existing road allocations and engineers' salaries. Information required to be collected and processed requires significant staff resources	
8.2.5.1 Data for the Asset Management Plan is collected in a timely manner	* Information recorded in the database reflects extents and condition of asset	Commenced revaluation of road assets including the footpaths and kerbs in the rural communities. 80% of the unsealed road network has been inspected utilising Council's newly purchased roughness meter and video device. Contractor has been engaged to carry out condition assessment, data capture for reporting of the sealed rural road network and Parkes streets. A full analysis of the condition rating and assessment of these assets will be conducted and presented to New South Wales Local Government as a requirement to comply with international accounting standards.
8.2.5.2 Data for the Asset Management Plan is maintained up to date	* Quality of information allows assessment of maintenance needs	Undertaken training through the software providers of the Asset Management system (Assetic). The training included all asset managers throughout Council including library services, administration, planning, engineering services, water, sewer and finance. The financial reconciliation is currently under way in MyData database with the Annual Report. Populating MyData inventory, fair value and unit rates for full implementation of the Asset Management System. Road inventory is 100% complete, fair value and unit rates are 100% complete.
8.2.5.3 Programs are developed in accordance with Transport Asset Management Plan principles	* Works programs are developed utilising data and principles from the Plan	Programmes developed in accordance with the Asset Management Plan include: Reseal Programme, Resheet Programme, Special Rate Variation Programme, Major Renewals Programme and Transport Asset Maintenance Programme. All of these programs are then ground truthed by Works Supervisors and staff to complete final program.
8.2.6 Seek additional grant funding for construction and maintenance of roads associated facilities	* Council relies on funding from the Australian and NSW Government to accomplish additional works that are not possible under current funding levels	
8.2.6.1 Applications are prepared and submitted for funding under the NSW Government's REPAIR Program on a yearly basis	* Applications are submitted on time * Success of applications	"Successful application for 2014/15 REPAIR Projects have beencompleted during this period. These projects included: Widening and reseal of the Bogan Way (MR350N) for approximately 9kms near Kadungle - totalling $600,000. 2015/16 REPAIR Programme applications that were submitted have been approved as successful projects, these include: Widening and reseal of the Bogan Way (MR350N) for approximately 6km, Widening and reseal of the Bogan Way (MR350S) for approximately 2km. These projects will compliment other funding streams such as Fixing Country Roads and Heavy Vehicle Safety Productivity Program. REPAIR projects for 16/17 have been identified with applications to close in October 2015"

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8.2.6.2 Applications are prepared and submitted for funding under the NSW Government program as they arise	* Applications are submitted on time * Success of applications	Applications prepared and submitted for a number of programmes during this yearly reporting period include: Fixing Country Roads Programme Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Program Federal Blackspot Funding Projects lodged include: Mugincoble Silo Access, Middle Trundle Road upgrade and seal, Bogan Way widen and seal, Southern Ring Road Nelungaloo Rail Crossing Total funding sought including Council's co-contribution $5.515,000
8.2.6.3 Representations are made through the local State and Federal Members of Parliament for assistance to obtain additional funding for significant projects	* Details of representations made are recorded, including outcomes	"Representations are made to members of Parliament regularly and include recent applications prepared and submitted for a number of programmes including: Fixing Country Roads Programme Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Program Federal Blackspot Funding. Director Engineering Services attends relevant seminars and meetings which are well attended by members of Parliament to ensure communication channels are open and transparent at all times."
8.2.6.4 Projects are identified, scoped and designed to a "job ready" state for when funding opportunities arise	* A suite of suitable projects are identified and documentation prepared	Road projects identified, scoped and estimated for Fixing Country Roads and Heavy Vehicle Safety and Productivity Program. Projects that received grant funding during this period include: Mugincoble Silo Access ($250,000 of $250,000 project), Middle Trundle Road upgrade and seal ($700,000 of $1,050,000 project), Bogan Way between Trundle and Tullamore widen and seal ($1,200,000 of $1,800,000 project) Bogan Way south of Gunningbland ($600,000 of $900,000 project). Federal Blackspot funding at 100% project value secured for Middle Trundle Road ($440,000) and Nelungaloo rail crossing ($125,000). Total grant projects funded $4,565,000 with $950,000 component required form Council. Footpath projects including shared path to Henry Parkes Centre to CBD and connection of shared path from Harrison Park to PAC Park ready for funding when available.
8.2.7 Plan for future transport and road infrastructure to service future needs	* Council relies on funding from the Australian and NSW Government. Planning needs to take place to ensure Council is in the best position to support grant applications and/or submissions for available funding	
8.2.7.1 Road network and supporting facilities are analysed to identify opportunities for development	* Projects identified for further investigation	Road network and supporting facilities continue to be analysed in keeping with Council's Transport Asset Management Plan, Pedestrian Access Management Plan, Strategic Transport Plan. Future projects to be developed in keeping with Council's Community Engagement Strategy. Examples include the Rural Roads Advisory Group provides consultation and recommendation for maintaining Council's road network to the agreed service levels. Following the Roads Revaluation during this period, the road hierarchy has been reviewed to best fit in line with Councils Asset Management Plans and also levels of service.
8.2.7.2 Projects are scoped and designed to a "job ready" state for when funding opportunities arise	* A suite of suitable projects have documentation prepared	Master planning, including infrastructure plans, underway for Parkes industrial estate redevelopment. Parkes CBD Car Parking Strategy commenced. Southern Ring Road options under environmental assessment. Ongoing discussion with Roads and Maritime and Australian Rail Track Corporation to align local infrastructure to State and National transport projects to maximise local benefits and integration to Parkes HUB.

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8.3 Ensure that Sewer Managment is in Line with Best Practice		
8.3.1 Provide an effective and safe Sewage Collection Network for Parkes Shire	* Estimated capital expenditure for renewals, network expansion and investigation and re-lining of sewer pipe for 2014/2015. This will need to increase to service new developments but will be funded from increased developer contributions (Activity 51)	
8.3.1.1 Maintain the network of collection mains and manholes	* Number of overflows * Annual replacement program implemented * Identify and reduce inflow and infiltration	* No major overflows recorded * Annual main relining and replacement program completed * Smoke testing program progressing with follow up audits required to ensure compliance. * Manhole rehabilitation program commenced trialling two proprietary methods for repair.
8.3.1.2 Provide a level of service for connections including attending to chokes and overflows	* Number of overflows * Service complaints received * Problem sewer mains identified and remedial works undertaken	* 86 chokes recorded for the period * No complaints received * Works done under renewal program.
8.3.1.3 Monitor and maintain pump stations to provide efficient conveyance of sewage	* Degree of station downtime * Number of overflows annually	* Parkes pump station down for approximately 2 weeks for maintenance, by passing pumping arrangement setup during this period * No overflows
8.3.1.4 Sewer Asset Plan development	* Continue CCTV investigation * Continue smoke test of network	* CCTV and conditional assessment work continuing * Smoke testing continuing
8.3.2 Ensure Sewerage Treatment Plants are able to meet needs of the Parkes Shire	* Completion of new Parkes Sewage treatment facility estimated at $18,500,000. In 2014/2015 $5,500,00 is budgeted for works (Activity 51)	
8.3.2.1 Manage treatment plants to effectively treat raw sewage	* Quality of treated effluent * Occasions of plant failure * Funding sources identified	* Treated effluent test results all within license limits * No plant failures during period * Subsidy available through NOW
8.3.2.2 Progress new STP upgrade	* Consultation * Degree of progress * Funding sources identified	* Community and government stakeholder workshops held and incorporated into project REF's * EOI component completed for delivery with 9 submissions from industry, evaluations continuing to determine best proponents to take through to STI phase.
8.3.3 Ensure treated waste water is managed in an environmentally responsible way with optimal opportunity for reuse	* $6,800,000 budgeted to construct combined effluent reuse and stormwater harvesting ring to service open space areas. This project is contingent upon a successful application for $3,400,000 in grant funding. $4,200,000 is budgeted for 2014/2015	
8.3.3.1 Investigate reuse options for the Shire's effluent	* Degree of completion of investigations	* Investigations continuing as a part of Federal grant for new ring main and advanced treatment facility, including business case for the cost of production of recycled water.
8.3.3.2 Provide effluent to the Parkes and Peak Hill Golf Courses	* Develop servicing agreement * Compliance with agreement	* Engaged with stakeholders through workshop * Agreement drafted as part of control mechanism for exposure
8.3.3.3 Dispose of excess effluent to receiving waters in an environmentally responsible manner	* Effluent does not cause environmental harm * Breaches of licence conditions	* No environmental incidents * No license breaches

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8.3.3.4 Investigate recommendations from the IWCM Plan	* Develop strategy to implement IWCM * Seek additional expertise to assist with implementation * Degree of implementation of the IWCM	* Strategy developed * Working with NOW to approve the issues paper
8.4 Ensure Stormwater Management Minimises negative impacts and Maximises Reuse		
8.4.1 Facilitate the implementation of Parkes Stormwater Management Plan	* Stormwater Levy introduced to fund required stormwater works, 2014/2015 budget $269,000, will require dedicated drainage crew to construct and maintain increasing infrastructure (Activity 25)	
8.4.1.1 Update existing Stormwater Management Plan	* Degree of completion	* Consultants engaged
8.4.1.2 Develop and implement Stormwater Management Plan works and procedures	* Degree of implementation of the annual Stormwater Management Program * Source funding for stormwater harvesting opportunities	* Works planned and delivered * No current grant opportunities available
8.4.1.3 Investigate options for improvement of stormwater quality	* Progress	* Progressing through PSC Design section
8.4.2.P (New Program) Development of Village Stormwater Management Plans	* Stormwater Levy introduced to fund required stormwater works will require dedicated drainage crew to construct and maintain increasing infrastructure. The Delivery Program for Progressive Parkes Shire will provide $50,000 in additional funding in 2014/2015 towards the program to develop Stormwater Management Plans in Tullamore, Peak Hill, Bogan Gate and Cookamidgera to improve drainage maintenance program and network capacity enhancements	
8.4.2.1.P Develop Stormwater Management Plan	* Degree of completion	* Construction program developed and 14/15 works completed.
8.4.2.2.P Implement SWMP for Villages	* Degree of implementation of the annual Stormwater Management Program	* Bogan Gate works complete * Tullamore plan drafted awaiting community engagement, some maintenance works completed.
8.4.2.3.P Investigate further stormwater mitigation measures	* Stormwater model used to identify solutions to stormwater problems * Response to customer complaints	* Stormwater model currently being updated * CAIRs used to track complaints
8.4.3 Manage the collection and removal of stormwater to minimise damage throughout the Shire	* Majority of investigations to be outsourced	
8.4.3.1 Source funding for stormwater harvesting opportunities	* Grant submissions lodged	* No grant opportunities available
8.4.3.P (Augmented Program) Provide enhanced drainage maintenance and enhancement works	* Requires dedicated drainage crew as per action 8.4.1. The delivery Program for a Progressive Parkes Shire will provide additional funding for drainage maintenance and enhancement. In 2013/2014 this is $50,000 (Activity 25)	
8.4.3.1.P Implement augmented drainage maintenance and enhancement program	* Benchmarks of projects met	* Program nearing completion

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8.4.4 Apply the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design to stormwater management	* Model for Urban Stormwater Investigation and Conceptualisation (MUSIC) licence value is $1,200 per year. It is designed to simulate Urban Stormwater systems and model water quality changes and design pollutant collection mechanisms. Joining the Central West Water Quality and Salinity Alliance will give access to resources for WSUD implementation at minimal cost (Activity 25)	
8.4.4.1 Develop a WSUD policy in relation to development and Council works	* Consultation * Policy developed in line with guidelines from CW CMA	Communication continues between PSC staff and CW Catchment Management Authority on best practice in urban stormwater management and water quality outcomes. Policy is under development for inclusion into Council's current draft Stormwater Design Guidelines. Council has purchased the Best Practice Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guidelines from IECA Australasia as the industry standard to be applied to all Council's projects and development within Parkes Shire. New stormwater management treatments applied to standard - installation of new raingarden and revegetation at the Southern Ring Road intersection to feature in industry paper in 2015.
8.4.4.2 Investigate the use of stormwater quality modelling	* Progress with investigations	* Currently MUSIC software being utilised by PSC Design staff
8.5 Maintain and Operate Parkes Regional Airport		
8.5.1 Ensure the Airport facilities and operations are in accordance with legislative and safety standards	* Estimated operational costs are consistent from year to year to enable compliance with legislative and safety standards for 2014/2015. Budget is $651,834. (Activity 42)	
8.5.1.1 Ensure Compliance with the Civil Aviation Safety Authority Requirements for a certified aerodrome	* Audit reports * Breaches recorded * Variations from CASR Part 139 Manual of Standards	In November 2014 the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) Inspection was undertaken with no Non-Conformances reported. Compulsory Technical Inspections in September 2014 and Lighting Inspections in October 2014 were also conducted with good results. The Airport Emergency Exercise held on 1 November 2014 was well responded by all agencies (52 personnel in total) with positive outcomes pertaining to inter agency communication and Airport Site familiarisation.
8.5.1.2 Ensure the security of the Airport is commensurate with current risk levels	* Audit reports * Breaches recorded * Variations from the Transport Security Plan	Airport boundary fencing replacement project is now complete. Transport Security Plan in place.
8.5.2 Maintain the grounds and services to a standard befitting the gateway to Parkes Shire and the region	* Funding is consistent from year to year to enable satisfactory maintenance of existing facilities in 2014/20154. Budget is $651,834 (Activity 42)	
8.5.2.1 Grounds are presented as welcoming for users within budgetary constraints	* Audit reports * Customer Complaints	Airport Grounds are well kept and maintained as the Gateway to the Shire and Region. Airport entrance work completed and well received by Airport tenants.
8.5.2.2 The terminal building is presented to provide a suitable waiting area for airline passengers	* Customer Complaints	Terminal Building maintained to acceptable standard. Terminal upgrade works to commence late July 2015. Aero Club facility upgrades now completed to provide a quality temporary terminal during construction work.
8.5.2.3 Programmed works are undertaken in accordance with the long term plan and Asset Management Plan (AMP)	* Completion of programmed works * Implementation of AMP	Programmed works have been completed such as linemarking, boundary fencing, resealing the cross runway and aprons with a two coat seal in consultation with Council's Engineering Services Staff.
8.5.3.P (New Project) Provide enhanced Airport Facilities	* Council has received funding for RDAF funding, LIRS Application submitted and Council in kind support $200,00 for 2014/2015 (Activity 42)	
8.5.3.1.P Design and construct new Airport Terminal	* Airport Terminal has been designed and constructed	Terminal Development Application and Construction Certificate approved. The tender for the construction was awarded to Hines Constructions Pty Ltd and will commence in late July 2015. Completion date for the upgraded terminal facility in early 2016.

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8.5.4 Seek opportunities to optimise the development of the Airport to support the future needs of the region	* Insufficient funding is available for development of facilities at the Airport. Grant funding or loan opportunities will be necessary to meet the financial requirements of facilities upgrading. Future development funded loans is contingent upon sufficient revenue being available to service the debt (Activity 42)	
8.5.4.1 Representations are made through the Local, State and Federal Members of Parliament for assistance to obtain funding	* Details of representations made are recorded, including outcomes	Representation to Federal Government for the Regional Development Australia Grant funding was successful for $1.5 million. Implementation of Regional Development Australia Grant funding with design phase of terminal building completed and construction plans issued. RESTART NSW Regional Tourism - Airport Infrastructure projects are currently being scoped for opportunity to submit grant applications after being successful in the Expressions of Interest (EOI) phase.
8.5.4.2 Business opportunities are explored for enhancement of the Airport facility	* Opportunities identified and progressed	Council has endeavored to expand business activities at the airport. Currently a freight/ charter company are operating at the Airport. Through the development of the Master Plan Council has identified future areas for industrial development, Council is working pro activity towards opening up these areas.

8.6 Manage, Maintain and Update Council Owned Propery

8.6.1 Effective maintenance of Council owned buildings	* $144.922 budgeted 2014/2015 for maintenance works. Refer (Building and Asset Management Plan Section 5&7)	
8.6.1.1 Ensure buildings are cleaned in a timely manner to meet expectations	* Buildings are cleaned and serviced in accordance with agreed frequency * Cleaning contracts are current	Cleaning contract for Council Administration Centre, Library Cultural Centre and Henry Parkes Centre in place and extended to Community Centre. Contract management meetings held and issues addressed.
8.6.1.2 Asset Management Plans developed for buildings and implemented	* Works/Improvements completed as identified in Asset Management Plan	Assets improved and maintained in accordance with operational budget. No resources devoted to building asset management plan in this reporting period.
8.6.1.3 Utilise CAIRS for building maintenance requests	* Requests listed in CAIRS * Tasks to be reviewed monthly	Maintenance help system developed and implemented. Tasks monitored.
8.6.1.P (Augmented Program) Effective maintenance of Council owned buildings	* In 2014/2015 an additional $20,000 is to be utilised for maintenance works at public conveniences at Cooke Park, Parkes and the Bush Shelter in Church Street, Parkes	
8.6.1.1.P Maintenance works at Cooke Park and the bus shelter conveniences	* Maintenance carried out	Refurbishment works to Cook Park and the bus shelter public amenities have been completed.
8.6.2 Manage the acquisition and sale of Council's buildings and properties	* Council draws upon assistance from contracted solicitors/agents for this purpose with fees incurred to Council case by case. The majority of the work is carried out by staff within their salaries functions.	
8.6.2.1 Acquisitions and sales occur as opportunities and resourcing permit	* Acquisitions and sales carried out	Marketing of Industrial Land is ongoing.
8.6.4 Manage and maintain Spicer Caravan Park	* The level of funding is contingent on available revenue streams. Budget for 2014/2015 is $267,213 (Activity 46)	
8.6.4.1 Supervise Management Lease of Spicer Caravan Park	* Manager fulfilling lease responsibilities	Caravan park operating in terms of lease. Regular lease management meetings held and matters addressed.
8.6.4.2 Asset Management Plan for Spicer Caravan Park implemented	* Works/improvements completed as identified in the Asset Management Plan	Air conditioners upgraded to park cabins. Site clearing and leveling work carried for re-development of permanent sites carried out. New hot water service upgraded in main amenities. New sealed driveway and parking areas installed to existing cabins. Two new cabins, (disabled & duplex) installed in Park and levelling for 5 new RV Friendly unpowered sites carried out.

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Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2005

References to 'section' refer to the Local Government Act 1993, while references to 'clause' refer to the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Council's general reporting requirements are set out in section 428 of the Local Government Act 1993 and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (Part 9, Division 7).

To access copies of the Acts and Regulations visit www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

Audited Financial Reports Local Government Act 1993 -and Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 Section 428 A

Councils Audited Financial Reports were lodged with the Office of Local Government on 31 October 2015.

A summary of Council's overview of financial performance for the year can be found in the Financial section of this report.

A full copy of the Financial Reports are available on Council's webpage www.parkes.nsw.gov.au

RATES AND CHARGES WRITTEN OFF [Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 Clause 132]

Pension Rebates granted during 2014/2015 financial year:

General	$186,147
Water	$104,509
Sewer	$ 90,768
Domestic Waste Management	$124,098
TOTAL	**$505,522**

Note: Council receives a subsidy equivalent to 55% of the amount of Pension Rebates.
An amount of $1984.92 was written off as rates and charges during the year.

Overseas Visits [Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428(4)(b), Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a)]

Nil to report for 2014/2015.

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COUNCILLOR EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a1)]

Council's Payment of Expenses and Provision of Facilities to Mayors and Councillors Policy allows for the payment of expenses incurred by, and the provision of facilities to the Councillors in relation to their roles as elected persons and members of the governing body of the Council. This policy was updated on 8 September 2015. A copy can be found on Council's webpage www.parkes.nsw.gov.au.

Council is required to furnish a copy of its currently adopted policy relating to the provision of expenses and facilities to Councillors.

COUNCILLOR EXPENDITURE

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a1)(i-viii)]

The total amount of fees paid to the Mayor and Councillors for the year was $130,861 being $21,488 for Mayoral Fees and $109,373 for Councillor Fees.

The total amount spent on providing facilities to Councillors' expenses and paying Councillors' expenses for the year was $85,643. This includes:

Dedicated Office Equipment	$ 72
Telephone Calls	$ 12,058
Conferences and seminars	$ 6,286
Training and skill development	$ 7,515
Travel	$ 30,174
Overseas Visits	$ Nil
Expenses of spouses, partners or accompanying persons	$ 490
Child care	$ Nil

LEGAL EXPENSES

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a3)]

Rates and Charges
Council retains a debt recovery service for the recovery of outstanding rates and charges. All charges incurred to council through the use of the service is recovered against the ratepayer.

Legal Action Against Council
During 2013/14 Council has appeared in a Class 4 Proceedings in relation to an approval given for the modification to DA08167 (DA379/88) relating to the recommencement of a mineral processing plant. Judgement was handed down in May 2015. The court dismissed the case ordering the applicant to pay the first and second respondent's costs.

Legal Action By Council
Final Orders in matter relating to the claim for compensation from Lehman Australia relating to the sale of synthetic Collateralised Debt Obligations to Council were made on 25 March, 2013.

Council has had its claim accepted by the Liquidators of Lehman Australia. Action is continuing enforce Council's judgement in this matter.

On 31 August 2015, Liquidators of Lehman Brothers Australia Limited (in liquidation) declared an interim dividend of 10.99% on admitted dividend of 10.99% on admitted claims.

This distribution was paid from the Insurance Scheme Fund, and not the General Estate. Parkes Shire Council's share of this interim distribution after funding and legal costs recoveries was $61,125.

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Contracts Awarded
[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a2)]

Contractor	Goods/Services Provided	2014/15 Payments
Millers Metals	Winning and Crushing Gravel	$611,000
CENTROC - Reliance Petroleum	Fuel Supply	$438,082
Griffins Leading Edge	Digital Radio Network	$230,000
CENTROC - Boral	Bitumen Emulsion	$180,000
Westlime	Supply and Delivery of Gravel	$605,440
Entracon Civil Pty Ltd	Lake Endeavour Dam Strengthening and Flood Security Upgrade (awarded 2013/214, project still running)	$7,283,153
SRS Roads	Bitumen Sealing Contract Extension	$660,000
Various	Hire of Equipment - Plant and Trucks	$1,214,974
Hines Constructions Pty Ltd	Parkes Regional Airport Terminal Upgrade	$1,714,023
Netwaste	JR Richards & Sons	$993,497

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STATEMENT OF PROPOSED CHARGES FOR THE CARRYING OUT OF WORK ON PRIVATE LAND

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a4)]

The Council may, by agreement with the owner or occupier of any private land, carry out any kind of work that may lawfully be carried out on the land (Section 67(1) of the Act). Examples of private works include subdivision works such as road making and water and sewerage connections. Private works are also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Council's Hire of Plant and Equipment Policy.

Following is Council's Policy for the carrying out of Private Works other than for works listed under Council's Fees and Charges:

Suggested Rates: (Section 67 (2) (a))

Wages: Actual wages of employee(s) carrying out the work.

On-Cost: Based on the appropriate rate to cover costs such as annual leave, holiday loading, sick leave, long service leave, public holidays, superannuation, workers compensation insurance, fringe benefits tax and training etc. The rate to cover the above employee costs is reviewed as necessary and in consideration of changing operating costs.

Stores & Materials: Based on average cost (plus percentage for store cost recovery)

Goods & Services: Based on actual cost plus freight

Plant Hire: Based on external rates

Administration: 4% to cover Engineering and Administration costs

Profit Margin: A minimum of 12% on total account as a profit margin

GST: Add 10% to the total of the above

Works carried out based upon the above to be dealt with in two ways:

1. Jobs up to $1,000.00
   (i.e $1,000 + $100GST = $1,100)

A fixed price is given including GST and money paid up front, unless otherwise authorised by the Director.

2. Jobs over $1,000
   (i.e $1,000 + $100GST = $1,100)

An estimate is given including GST and deposit received, with the actual job charged out as detailed above. An account is then sent if the deposit does not cover the total account.
A refund is forwarded if the job cost does not reach the amount of the deposit received.

An additional account is not sent and a deposit not refunded if the difference between the deposit and the actual cost plus profit margin is within $100.00

The level of deposit required is to be determined by the Director of the Department involved. If a fixed quote is given and accepted a refund is not required.

The only exception to the above Policy is for Kerb and Guttering works. With Kerb and Guttering works, plant hire will be charged at internal rates and the profit margin would not apply. Half of the actual costs would then be charged to property owners.

It is also a requirement that should Council decide to carry out work for an amount or at a rate which is less than the amount so fixed, that decision must be by resolution of the Council at an open meeting before the work is carried out. (Section 67 (2) (b)).

Council's Annual Report must include details or a summary of the above policy including work carried out as applicable in the preceding paragraph (i.e work carried out at less than the rates fixed) (Section 67 (3)).

Private works is subject to the Goods and Services Tax (GST).
A tax invoice in the prescribed form will be forwarded for all private works. All deposits received will include GST.

No works were carried out on private land which were subsidised by Council during the year.

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CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a5)]

The total amount contributed or otherwise granted by Council under Section 356 of the Local Government Act, 1993 was $15,000.

DELEGATED EXTERNAL BODIES

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a6)]

During the 2014/2015 financial year there were no external bodies exercising functions delegated by Council.

CONTROLLING INTEREST IN COMPANIES

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a7)]

Parkes Shire Council does not hold a controlling interest in any company

PARTNERSHIPS, CO-OPERATIVES AND MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDINGS

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(a8)]

Council was a party to the following partnerships, Co-operatives and Memorandums of Understanding throughout 2014/2015:

Statewide Mutual - bulk purchase of public liability and other insurance by Council in the state

State Cover - bulk purchase Workers Compensation insurance by Councils in the state

Skillset (formerly Central West Group Apprenticeship Scheme)

Resource Sharing with CENTROC Group of Councils

Mid Lachlan Alliance of Councils with Forbes, Lachlan and Weddin Councils

NetWaste - Waste Minimisation Strategy in conjunction with 29 Local Government bodies and the Environmental Protection Authority

Newell Highway Promotion Committee (together with 14 councils along the length of the Highway)

Road Safety and Injury Prevention Officer employed under a Memorandum of Understanding between Parkes, Forbes and Lachlan Shire Council's and the Roads and Maritime Services of NSW

Grants Officer and Aboriginal Project Officer Positions - Memorandum of Understanding with Northparkes Mines

Central NSW Tourism

Voluntary Planning Agreement with Northparkes Mine

Melbourne Brisbane Inland Railway Alliance

CENTROC Water Utilities Alliance

CENTROC Lighting and Energy Efficiency Program

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SENIOR STAFF

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428, Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217 (1)(b-c)(i-v)]

Five senior staff were employed by Council during 2014/2015: the General Manager, Director Technology Corporate Services, Director Engineering Services, Director Infrastructure and Director Planning & Environment.

The total expenditure for 2014/2015 in respect of employment of these senior staff, including salary, motor vehicle expenses, package benefits, fringe benefits tax, superannuation and provision for leave entitlements was $834,381.
The annual remuneration paid to senior staff for year ended 30 June 2015 was as follows:

General Manager	$218,755
Directors	$615,626

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SERVICES

[Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 - Clause 217(1)(e)]

This requirement applies where a Council has levied an annual charge for stormwater management services. It requires a comparison of the actual stormwater management services made available by the Council during the year (measured in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant Operational Plan) with the projected stormwater management services that were proposed to be made available (outlined in the Operational Plan relating to the year concerned), together with a statement of the reasons for any difference between them.

Stormwater Management Services charged by Parkes Shire Council in 2014/15 are as follows:

- $25.00 for all lots with an area below 1,200 m2.
- $100.00 for lots with an area greater than or equal to 1,200 m2 and below 5,000m2
- $375.00 for lots with an area greater than or equal to 5,000m2

NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY

Parkes Council has adopted the following activities for the purpose of the National Competition Policy.

Category 1 (Turnover >$2m)
Water Supply
Sewerage

Category 2 (Turnover <$2m)
No Category 2 businesses

Council has reported on the Category 1 businesses in the Special Purposes Financial Statements for the year ending 30 June 2015. These can be viewed on Council's webpage www.parkes.nsw.gov.au

Competitive Neutrality Complaints
Council has in place a specific category within its complaints handling system. During the 2014/15 financial year, no complaints regarding competitive neutrality were received.

Parkes Council publicises the system that it has in place in the revenue policy. The Council places a public notice annually, setting out the complaints process. Staff that receive a complaint, investigate and report back to the applicant.

PLANNING AGREEMENTS UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT (EPA) ACT 1979 Section 93G(5) EPA Act 1979

Council had no planning agreements during the 2014/2015 reporting period.

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STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT REPORT

[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428A(1)]

The State of Environment (SoE) Report is an audit on the condition of the environment and natural resources within the Parkes Shire.
In accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, Council is required to submit an annual SoE report. This report covers the reporting period from 1st July 2013 to 30 June 2014. The first SoE report after a Council election year must be a comprehensive report. Each other year, a supplementary report is complied, identifying any new environmental impacts since the previous report.
This years report for the 2014/2015 year is a supplementary report that seeks to address data gaps in previous reports.

Parkes Shire Council's SoE Report has the following objectives:

- To meet the requirements of Section 428, of the Local Government Act, 1993.
- To provide the community, public decision-makers and government with the information about the status and condition of the environment.
- To ensure that the Parkes Shire environment is preserved and enhanced to promote a healthy and safe lifestyle for current and future generations.
- To ensure that no undue environmental impact to the larger regional area be of a direct result from activities within this Local Government Area.

The report details Parkes Shire Council's best management practices which are incorporated into its operations to enable economic growth whilst maintaining ecologically sustainable development.

In order to define a structure for reporting, environmental indicators are determined. An indicator is a particular aspect of the environment that can be monitored to provide information on environmental conditions and trends. The indicators used in this report have been compiled into sectors. These are:

land
water
biodiversity
atmosphere
waste
heritage

The format for presenting each sector is called the state-pressure-response model. This identifies the current condition of the environment, the pressure that human activities apply to the immediate environment and the response of Council or other agencies, to these pressures.

The State of the Environment (SoE) Report can be found under the 'Our Environment' section of this Annual Report. The SoE Report can also be found on Councils website at http://www.parkes.nsw.gov.au.

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BUSHFIRE MANAGEMENT

Parkes Shire Council is a member of the Mid Lachlan Valley Team Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC), which includes the Parkes, Forbes, Lachlan and Weddin Shire areas. The BFMC met twice during the year and hazard reduction proposals and activities formed part of the business conducted.

Council carried out bush fire reduction activities during the year, including fire breaks surrounding council's waste disposal facilities, town areas and strategic locations where there are large expanses of land not separated by formed roads. The NSW RFS also conducted hazard reduction burns at strategic locations.

As part of the Service Agreement between Council and the NSW Rural Fire Service, the RFS inspect and reports fire hazards and serves Section 66 notices to property owners to reduce fuel levels on Council's behalf.

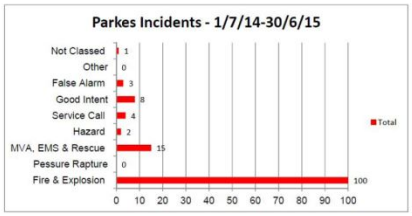
The RFS and Council regularly review the Service Agreement. This review was undertaken twice during 2014/2015.

Only 7 complaints were received that required property inspection.

Development controls were in place in rural areas for bush fire hazard reduction measures surrounding new rural dwellings, as well as provision of a water reserve for fire fighting purposes.

Meetings were also held of the Senior Management Team, incorporating the Group captains to discuss fire fighting issues, including hazard reductions.

2 major fires occurred during 2014/15 period. These were in Tullamore and Bogan Gate. There were 133 incidents registered in the Parkes Shire, 97 of which were fire related.



Above: Brigade Response Report by Type of Call - NSWRFS Report for Region 1/7/2014 to 30/6/2015

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SERVICES AND ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WITH DIVERSE CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC BACKGROUNDS, AND ACCESS AND EQUITY ACTIVITIES

The 2011 Census revealed that the Parkes Shire has 1,888 people who identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent, representing 7.3% of the total population.

The Census also revealed the number of people living in the Parkes Shire who were born overseas was 719 (6.7% of the population) with the three main countries of origin being United Kingdom (132), New Zealand (70) and the Philippines (55).

91.6% of the Parkes Shire population stated that the only language spoken at home was English. The three main languages spoken at home other than English were: Chinese languages (0.2%), Arabic (including Lebanese) (0.2%) and Filipino (0.1%).

These figures are consistent with the data obtained from previous census information and reveal a small percentage of the total population that would be classified as having cultural and linguistic diversity (CLD). Nevertheless, Council's Social Plan has identified the needs of people within the Shire and states as follows:

"It was noted that generally English proficiency and integration is not a large problem for CLD populations in the Parkes Shire. However is was considered important to recognise and value cultures. It was also noted that the population in percentage terms is quite small and therefore easy to ignore when planning for the social needs of the larger population.

Cultural awareness training for community service organisations was identified as a contributor to a solution, as well as increasing awareness of the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affair's Translating and Interpreter Service.

Additionally, the Parkes Shire Library has access to books in most languages and houses an Aboriginal/ Torres Strait Islander cultural resource Section.

Council is an active participant in Citizenship Ceremonies and encourages Shire residents who do not have Australian Citizenship to make application. Ceremony proceedings are conducted when required and reflect the significance and dignity of the occasion.

The Migrant Support Worker provides an outreach service from Orange during the year. The Multicultural Group continued to meet on a regular basis, lunches and activities were supported by the Parkes Neighbourhood Centre and the Parkes Library. The Parkes Neighbourhood Centre has also administered the Parkes Inter-agency Forums which meet every two months at the centre. The Council provides financial support for the administration of these meetings and the Council Report and Social Plan are a regular agenda item. Council provides funding for an Aboriginal Project Officer in partnership with Northparkes mine who oversees the Closing the Gap initiatives in the Parkes Shire and builds capacity for the Shire's Aboriginal Community in the areas of health, transportation, culture, employment.

SERVICE AND PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE FOR THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN

- Activities undertaken during 2014/2015 by Council to develop and promote services and programs that provide for the needs of children include:
- Rhyme Time for 0 to 3 year olds, storytime for 3 to 5 year olds for children at Parkes Shire Libraries.
- Collections to support the learning and recreational needs of children at Parkes Shire Libraries.
- Support of local organisation of public schools - Henry Parkes Learning Community.
- School class visits held in Parkes Shire Libraries.
- School holiday activities at Parkes Shire Libraries.
- Annual literacy celebrations held by Parkes Shire Libraries, and other literacy related events (Book Week, Simultaneous Storytime, Summer Reading Club).
- Administration of the Central West family Day Care service, over 300 families and 440 children utilise the service.
- Sponsorship of the Parkes Early Childhood Centre.
- Display of promotional material in the Administration Centre and Libraries.
- Provision of advice and support for various services and programs.
- Waste to Art local exhibition and workshops.

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COMPANION ANIMALS ACT AND REGULATION - ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE Clause 217(1)(f)

This statement requires Council to report its activities in enforcing and ensuring compliance with the Companion Act 1998 and Companion Animals Regulation 2008.

The pound collection data for the 2014/2015 reporting period was lodged with the Division in August 2014.

Lodgement of data relating to dog attacks with OLG

Council has a procedure in place to notify the Office of Local Government when Council officers have investigated complaints of dog attacks.

Animal management/activities expenditure

Expenditure for animal management and activities including wages, vehicle running costs and maintenance of animal shelter totaled $259,885 for 2014/2015 year.

Companion Animal and Desexing Community Education Programs

Nil.

Strategies to comply with S64(5) - euthanasia alternatives for unclaimed animals

During 2014/2015 there were no companion animals rehomed.

Off Leash area

Council acknowledges that dogs need an area where they can walk/run without being on a leash and as such provides a designated off-leash area adjoining Spicer Park in Parkes.

Companion Animals Fund expended as per S85(1a)

Council received $8,128 from the Companion Animals Fund for the 2014/2015 year. These funds were used towards the wages of one full time Ranger and a part time Ranger/Officer.

Summary of Pound Data	Cats	Dogs	Total
Seized and transferred to Council's facility	0	331	331
Dumped	106	63	169
Surrendered by Owners	9	41	50
Released to Owners	0	133	133
Euthanized	115	298	413
Sold	0	0	0
Released for re-homing	0	1	1
Died at Council Facility	0	1	1
Stolen or escaped from Council's Facility	0	2	2
Holding pending Court Action	0	0	0

General Manager Mayor

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REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION (PUBLIC ACCESS) ACT 2009 Section 125

Under Section 7 of the GIPA Act agencies must review their programs for the release of government information to identify the kinds of information that can be made publicly available. Council's program for the proactive release of information involved providing as much information as possible on Council's website and where proactive making other information available free of charge in accordance with Council's Information Guide.

During the reporting period Council received a total of 0 formal access applications and the details of these are outlined in the following tables:

Table A: Number of applications by type of applicant and outcome*

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of Parliament	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private sector business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not for profit organisations or community groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (application by legal representative)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Members of the public (other)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* More than one decision can be made in respect of a particular access application. If so, a recording must be made in relation to each such decision. This also applies to Table B.

Table B: Number of applications by type of application and outcome

	Access granted in full	Access granted in part	Access refused in full	Information not held	Information already available	Refuse to deal with application	Refuse to confirm/deny whether information is held	Application withdrawn
Personal information applications*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications (other than personal information applications)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access applications that are partly personal information applications and partly other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* A personal information application is an access application for personal information (as defined in clause 4 of Schedule 4 to the Act) about the applicant (the applicant being an individual).
The total number of decisions in Table B should be the same as Table A.

General Manager Mayor

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Table C: Invalid applications	
Reason for invalidity	**Number of applications**
Application does not comply with formal requirements (section 41 of the Act)	0
Application is for excluded information of the agency (section 43 of the Act)	0
Application contravenes restraint order (section 110 of the Act)	0
Total number of invalid applications received	0
Invalid applications that subsequently became valid applications	0

Table D: Conclusive presumption of overriding public interest against disclosure: matters listed in Schedule 1 of the Act	
	Number of times consideration used*
Overriding secrecy laws	0
Cabinet information	0
Executive Council information	0
Contempt	0
Legal professional privilege	0
Excluded information	0
Documents affecting law enforcement and public safety	0
Transport safety	0
Adoption	0
Care and protection of children	0
Ministerial code of conduct	0
Aboriginal and environmental heritage	0

*More than one public interest consideration may apply in relation to a particular access application and, if so, each such consideration is to be recorded (but only once per application). This also applies in relation to Table E.

Table E: Other public interest considerations against disclosure: matters listed in table to section 14 of the Act	
	Number of occasions when application not successful
Responsible and effective government	0
Law enforcement and security	0
Individual rights, judicial processes and natural justice	0
Business interests of agencies and other persons	0
Environment, culture, economy and general matters	0
Secrecy provisions	0
Exempt documents under interstate Freedom of Information legislation	0

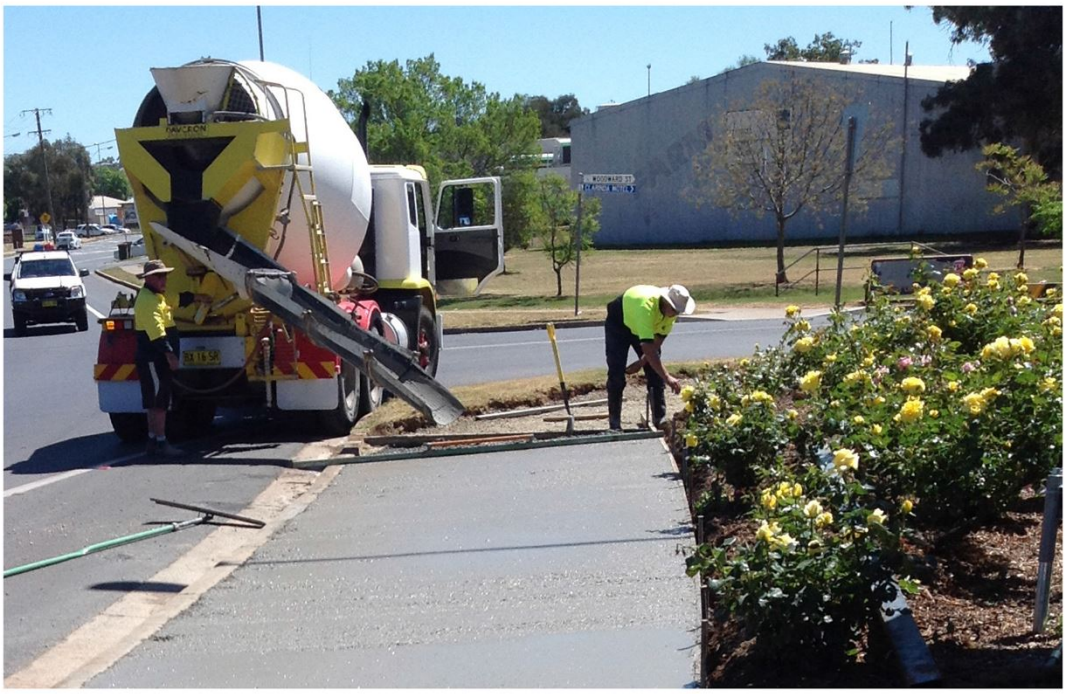
General Manager Mayor

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Table F: Timeliness	
	Number of applications
Decided within the statutory time frame (20 days plus any extensions)	0
Decided after 35 days (by agreement with applicant)	0
Not decided within time (deemed refusal)	0
Total	0

General Manager Mayor

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PUBLIC WORKS
[Local Government Act 1993 - Section 428]

Parkes Shire Public Works and Infrastructure comprises of Buildings, Roads, Water and Sewer services, Stormwater management and Open Spaces/Recreational assets. It is the major function of Council's business with a total current asset value of $504 million.

The 2014/15 report on Infrastructure assets (Special schedule 7) reported 97.5% of the assets are at a satisfactory level of service or better.

Notwithstanding the favourable report on the assets, the report shows there is a backlog (works to improve or renew assets) of works to sustain the Assets at a sustainable satisfactory level of service.

Council commenced major works on the upgrade and renewal of its water and sewerage assets in the 2013/2014 financial year. These works will continue into the 2015/16 financial year and once completed will bring these services to a high standard for the future.

Council continues to liaise with the community regarding forward planning and major works including such groups as the Rural Road Advisory Group.

The Public Works program is formed by the Integrated Planning & Reporting Delivery (IP&R) and Operational Plans.

General Manager Mayor

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Parkes Shire Council

Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets
as at 30 June 2015

$'000

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring up to a satisfactory standard refer (1)	Required Annual Maintenance refer (2)	Actual Maintenance 2014/15 refer (3)	Written Down Value (WDV) refer (4)	Assets in Condition as a % of WDV 1	2	3	4	5
						refer (4) & (5)				
Buildings	Council Offices / Administration Centres	-	70	39	2,275	0%	65%	35%	0%	0%
	Council Works Depot	81	29	16	945	19%	15%	58%	8%	0%
	Childcare Centre(s)	-	4	2	1,233	1%	2%	97%	0%	0%
	Libraries	-	18	19	2,536	87%	11%	1%	0%	0%
	Aerodrome	-	40	48	1,310	18%	21%	18%	43%	0%
	Public Privies	195	146	168	1,014	39%	39%	9%	12%	1%
	Pool Buildings	-	9	-	933	10%	9%	64%	17%	0%
	Cultural Buildings	28	52	26	5,686	77%	20%	0%	2%	1%
	Community Centres	-	3	14	817	19%	31%	50%	0%	0%
	Recreation Buildings	351	38	51	3,291	33%	22%	37%	8%	0%
	Tourist Office	-	2	3	181	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Cultural Facilities	-	8	8	741	75%	13%	0%	12%	0%
	Industrial Buildings	-	2	9	828	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Residential Buildings	110	13	1	500	0%	57%	36%	7%	0%
	Caravan Park Buildings	-	27	48	660	4%	7%	89%	0%	0%
	Disability Services	-	1	10	477	27%	42%	31%	0%	0%
	Other (Community Amentities)	21	9	-	8	0%	0%	40%	60%	0%
	Other (Animal Control)	-	6	11	330	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Other (Public Order & Safety)	-	4	-	1,150	61%	23%	15%	1%	0%
	Other (Health)	-	4	17	243	0%	72%	28%	0%	0%
	sub total	**786**	**485**	**490**	**25,158**	**41.7%**	**24.0%**	**28.3%**	**5.8%**	**0.3%**

General Manager

Mayor

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Parkes Shire Council

Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)
as at 30 June 2015

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Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring up to a satisfactory standard refer (1)	Required Annual Maintenance refer (2)	Actual Maintenance 2014/15 refer (3)	Written Down Value (WDV) refer (4)	Assets in Condition as a % of WDV refer (4) & (5) 1	2	3	4	5
Roads	Sealed Roads Surface	813	901	882	51,592	29%	48%	20%	3%	0%
	Sealed Roads Structure	4,529	-	-	199,916	79%	21%	0%	0%	0%
	Unsealed Roads	826	1,085	1,080	46,789	73%	16%	10%	1%	0%
	Bridges	-	12	27	9,739	46%	38%	13%	2%	1%
	Footpaths	-	82	83	6,758	16%	19%	61%	4%	0%
	Bus Stops	-	3	-	103	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Kerb and Gutter	-	-	-	13,521	9%	50%	37%	4%	0%
	Other Road Assets	-	-	-	1,704	42%	23%	23%	10%	2%
	Car Parking	-	-	3	1,545	71%	17%	10%	2%	0%
	sub total	**6,168**	**2,083**	**2,075**	**331,667**	**65.0%**	**26.2%**	**7.8%**	**1.0%**	**0.0%**
Water Supply Network	Bores	-	142	194	1,293	2%	0%	98%	0%	0%
	Dams (Surface Storage)	-	28	143	710	32%	0%	0%	0%	68%
	Reservoirs & Storage	-	19	37	8,100	32%	55%	13%	0%	0%
	Main & Water Services	-	261	310	47,680	15%	43%	35%	7%	0%
	Treatment Plants	-	112	31	2,010	11%	0%	0%	89%	0%
	Pump Stations	874	159	121	1,364	3%	17%	67%	13%	0%
	Land Under Roads	-	-	-	19	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	sub total	**874**	**721**	**836**	**61,176**	**16.8%**	**41.2%**	**32.6%**	**8.7%**	**0.8%**
Sewerage Network	Sewerage Treatment Plant	-	103	105	3,648	34%	12%	13%	40%	1%
	Sewer Mains	-	298	183	26,364	31%	52%	17%	0%	0%
	Sewer Pump Stations	230	26	37	335	39%	57%	0%	0%	4%
	sub total	**230**	**427**	**325**	**30,347**	**31.4%**	**47.2%**	**16.3%**	**4.8%**	**0.2%**

General Manager

Mayor

Parkes Shire Council

Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)
as at 30 June 2015

$'000

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring up to a satisfactory standard refer (1)	Required Annual Maintenance refer (2)	Actual Maintenance 2014/15 refer (3)	Written Down Value (WDV) refer (4)	Assets in Condition as a % of WDV refer (4) & (5) 1	2	3	4	5
Stormwater	Retarding Basins	-	5	-	536	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Open Drains	-	-	-	688	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Pits -Inlet and Outlet Structures	279	-	-	1,927	21%	71%	8%	0%	0%
	Pipes	-	90	125	17,362	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%
	sub total	**279**	**95**	**125**	**20,513**	**41.8%**	**57.5%**	**0.8%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Open Space/ Recreational	Swimming Pools	116	164	326	4,126	54%	7%	38%	1%	0%
	Public Cemeteries	-	147	145	219	6%	94%	0%	0%	0%
	Other Open Space / Recreational Assets	1,624	789	966	19,700	86%	6%	6%	1%	0%
	Cultural Assets	-	4	-	78	66%	34%	0%	0%	0%
	Economic Affairs	144	80	61	675	28%	69%	0%	2%	0%
	Parkes Airport Assets	94	235	241	9,853	53%	46%	0%	0%	0%
	sub total	**1,978**	**1,419**	**1,739**	**34,651**	**71.3%**	**19.6%**	**8.1%**	**0.9%**	**0.1%**
Reinstatement, Rehabilitation & Restoration Assets	Tip Assets	-	230	299	375	2%	93%	0%	5%	0%
	Other	-	-	-	-					
	sub total	**-**	**230**	**299**	**375**	**2.3%**	**92.6%**	**0.0%**	**4.9%**	**0.3%**

General Manager

Mayor

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Parkes Shire Council

Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)
as at 30 June 2015

$'000

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring up to a satisfactory standard refer (1)	Required Annual Maintenance refer (2)	Actual Maintenance 2014/15 refer (3)	Written Down Value (WDV) refer (4)	Assets in Condition as a % of WDV refer (4) & (5) 1	2	3	4	5
	TOTAL - ALL ASSETS	**10,315**	**5,460**	**5,889**	**503,887**	**55.4%**	**30.0%**	**12.1%**	**2.3%**	**0.2%**

Notes:

(1). Satisfactory is defined as "satisfying expectations or needs, leaving no room for complaint, causing satisfaction, adequate".
The estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard is the amount of money that is required to be spent on an asset to ensure that it is in a satisfactory standard.
This estimated cost should not include any planned enhancements (ie.to heighten, intensify or improve the facilities).

(2). Required Annual Maintenance is "what should be spent to maintain assets in a satisfactory standard.

(3). Actual Maintenance is what has been spent in the current year to maintain the assets.
Actual Maintenance may be higher or lower than the required annual maintenance due to the timing of when the maintenance actually occurs.

(4). Written Down Value is in accordance with Note 9 of Council's General Purpose Financial Statements.

(5). **Infrastructure Asset Condition Assessment "Key"**

1	**Excellent**	No work required (normal maintenance)
2	**Good**	Only minor maintenance work required
3	**Average**	Maintenance work required
4	**Poor**	Renewal required
5	**Very Poor**	Urgent renewal/upgrading required

General Manager

Mayor

Parkes Shire Council

Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets
as at 30 June 2015

$'000

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring up to a satisfactory standard refer (1)	Required Annual Maintenance refer (2)	Actual Maintenance 2014/15 refer (3)	(Fair Value CRC) refer (4)	Assets in Condition as a % of CRC 1	2	3	4	5
						refer (4) & (5)				
Buildings	Council Offices / Administration Centres	-	70	39	4,602	0%	57%	43%	0%	0%
	Council Works Depot	81	29	16	2,323	8%	11%	64%	17%	0%
	Childcare Centre(s)	-	4	2	2,848	1%	2%	97%	0%	0%
	Libraries	-	18	19	3,448	83%	13%	4%	0%	0%
	Aerodrome	-	40	48	4,498	5%	12%	13%	66%	4%
	Public Privies	195	146	168	2,073	23%	32%	13%	32%	0%
	Pool Buildings	-	9	-	2,797	4%	5%	63%	28%	0%
	Cultural Buildings	28	52	26	9,115	52%	17%	0%	10%	21%
	Community Centres	-	3	14	1,929	8%	23%	69%	0%	0%
	Recreation Buildings	351	38	51	7,038	19%	16%	45%	20%	0%
	Tourist Office	-	2	3	290	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Cultural Facilities	-	8	8	1,477	48%	11%	38%	2%	0%
	Industrial Buildings	-	2	9	1,843	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Residential Buildings	110	13	1	1,222	0%	44%	38%	18%	0%
	Caravan Park Buildings	-	27	48	1,410	3%	4%	93%	0%	0%
	Disability Services	-	1	10	824	17%	45%	38%	0%	0%
	Other (Community Amentities)	21	9	-	41	0%	0%	22%	78%	0%
	Other (Animal Control)	-	6	11	379	95%	0%	0%	0%	5%
	Other (Public Order & Safety)	-	4	-	1,839	43%	27%	23%	7%	0%
	Other (Health)	-	4	17	443	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
	sub total	**786**	**485**	**490**	**50,439**	**24.2%**	**20.0%**	**36.8%**	**15.0%**	**4.2%**

General Manager

Mayor

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Parkes Shire Council
Ordinary Meeting - 17 November 2015

Parkes Shire Council

Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)
as at 30 June 2015

$'000

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring up to a satisfactory standard refer (1)	Required Annual Maintenance refer (2)	Actual Maintenance 2014/15 refer (3)	(Fair Value CRC) refer (4)	Assets in Condition as a % of CRC refer (4) & (5) 1	2	3	4	5
Roads	Sealed Roads Surface	813	901	882	86,425	23%	46%	24%	7%	0%
	Sealed Roads Structure	4,529	-	-	220,150	76%	24%	0%	0%	0%
	Unsealed Roads	826	1,085	1,080	59,050	59%	20%	18%	3%	0%
	Bridges	-	12	27	13,253	36%	38%	20%	6%	0%
	Footpaths	-	82	83	8,672	13%	17%	62%	6%	2%
	Bus Stops	-	-	3	138	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Kerb and Gutter	-	3	-	17,421	7%	46%	39%	7%	1%
	Other Road Assets	-	-	-	4,091	24%	16%	23%	25%	12%
	Car Parking	-	-	-	2,025	54%	17%	15%	7%	7%
	sub total	**6,168**	**2,083**	**2,075**	**411,225**	**56.2%**	**29.2%**	**11.5%**	**2.8%**	**0.2%**
Water Supply Network	Bores	-	142	194	2,944	1%	0%	99%	0%	0%
	Dams (Surface Storage)	-	28	143	18,603	1%	0%	0%	0%	99%
	Reservoirs & Storage	-	19	37	13,845	24%	52%	24%	0%	0%
	Main & Water Services	-	261	310	110,539	8%	26%	40%	26%	0%
	Treatment Plants	-	112	31	8,295	3%	0%	0%	97%	0%
	Pump Stations	874	159	121	6,148	7%	6%	30%	16%	41%
	Land Under Roads	-	-	-	19	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	sub total	**874**	**721**	**836**	**160,393**	**8.2%**	**22.6%**	**32.6%**	**23.5%**	**13.1%**
Sewerage Network	Sewerage Treatment Plant	-	103	105	15,814	9%	5%	9%	55%	21%
	Sewer Mains	-	298	183	43,082	22%	56%	22%	0%	0%
	Sewer Pump Stations	230	26	37	1,060	15%	27%	0%	0%	58%
	sub total	**230**	**427**	**325**	**59,956**	**18.6%**	**41.9%**	**18.3%**	**14.6%**	**6.6%**

General Manager

Mayor

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Parkes Shire Council

Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)
as at 30 June 2015

$'000

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring up to a satisfactory standard refer (1)	Required Annual Maintenance refer (2)	Actual Maintenance 2014/15 refer (3)	(Fair Value CRC) refer (4)	Assets in Condition as a % of CRC refer (4) & (5) 1	2	3	4	5
Stormwater Drainage	Retarding Basins	-	5	-	564	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Open Drains	-	-	-	720	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Pits - Inlet and Outlet Structures	279	-	-	2,521	17%	72%	12%	0%	0%
	Pipes	-	90	125	21,176	35%	65%	0%	0%	0%
	sub total	**279**	**95**	**125**	**24,981**	**36.4%**	**62.4%**	**1.2%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**
Open Space/ Recreational Assets	Swimming Pools	116	164	326	7,397	34%	7%	57%	1%	1%
	Other (Public Cemeteries)	-	147	145	359	4%	96%	0%	0%	0%
	Other (Recreation Parks)	1,624	789	966	25,750	68%	8%	12%	6%	6%
	Other (Cultural)	-	4	-	96	59%	41%	0%	0%	0%
	Other (Economic Affairs)	144	80	61	1,022	20%	65%	0%	6%	8%
	Other (Parkes Aerodrome)	94	235	241	13,231	46%	53%	1%	0%	0%
	sub total	**1,978**	**1,419**	**1,739**	**47,855**	**55.4%**	**22.1%**	**15.4%**	**3.4%**	**3.6%**
Reinstatement, Rehabilitation & Restoration Assets	Tip Assets	-	230	299	583	2%	79%	0%	16%	4%
	Other									
	sub total	**-**	**230**	**299**	**583**	**1.5%**	**78.9%**	**0.0%**	**16.0%**	**3.6%**

General Manager

Mayor

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Parkes Shire Council

Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)
as at 30 June 2015

$'000

Asset Class	Asset Category	Estimated cost to bring up to a satisfactory standard refer (1)	Required Annual Maintenance refer (2)	Actual Maintenance 2014/15 refer (3)	(Fair Value CRC) refer (4)	Assets in Condition as a % of CRC refer (4) & (5) 1	2	3	4	5
	TOTAL - ALL ASSETS	10,315	5,460	5,889	755,432	40.1%	28.9%	18.1%	8.9%	3.9%

Notes:

(1). Satisfactory is defined as "satisfying expectations or needs, leaving no room for complaint, causing satisfaction, adequate".
The estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory standard is the amount of money that is required to be spent on an asset to ensure that it is in a satisfactory standard.
This estimated cost should not include any planned enhancements (ie.to heighten, intensify or improve the facilities).

(2). Required Annual Maintenance is "what should be spent to maintain assets in a satisfactory standard.

(3). Actual Maintenance is what has been spent in the current year to maintain the assets.
Actual Maintenance may be higher or lower than the required annual maintenance due to the timing of when the maintenance actually occurs.

(4). Valuation used is Current Replacement Cost in accordance with Note 9 of Council's General Purpose Financial Statements.

(5). Infrastructure Asset Condition Assessment "Key"

1	Excellent	No work required (normal maintenance)
2	Good	Only minor maintenance work required
3	Average	Maintenance work required
4	Poor	Renewal required
5	Very Poor	Urgent renewal/upgrading required

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Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 June 2015

$ '000	Amounts 2015	Indicator 2015	Prior Periods 2014	2013
Infrastructure Asset Performance Indicators Consolidated				
1. Building, Infrastructure & Other Structures Renewals Ratio				
Asset Renewals (Building, Infrastructure & Other Structures) [1]	19,219	207.12%	81.86%	102.00%
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment	9,279			
2. Infrastructure Backlog Ratio				
Estimated Cost to bring Assets to a Satisfactory Condition	10,315	2.05%	3.62%	10.00%
Total value[2] of Infrastructure, Building, Other Structures & depreciable Land Improvement Assets	503,512			
3. Asset Maintenance Ratio				
Actual Asset Maintenance	5,889	1.08	1.01	1.11
Required Asset Maintenance	5,460			
4. Capital Expenditure Ratio				
Annual Capital Expenditure	23,229	2.10	1.29	1.47
Annual Depreciation	11,062			

Notes

[1] Asset Renewals represent the replacement &/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance. Asset Renewals include building, infrastructure & Other Structure assets only.

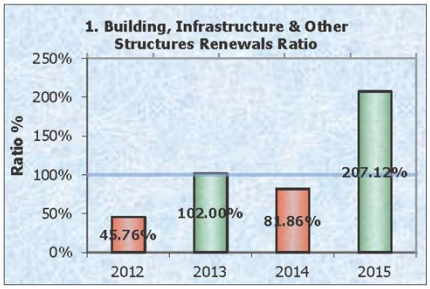
[2] Written Down Value

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Parkes Shire Council

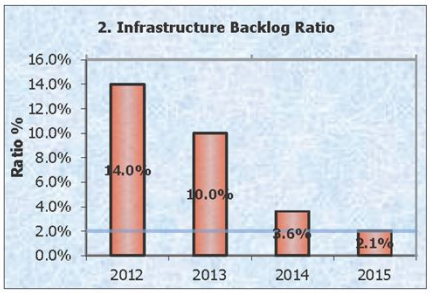
Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 June 2015



Purpose of Asset Renewals Ratio	Commentary on 2014/15 Result
To assess the rate at which these assets are being renewed relative to the rate at which they are depreciating.	**2014/15 Ratio 207.12%** The Building & Infrastructure Renewal Ratio for 2014/15 was 207.12%. As outlined in Council's Fit for Future Submission, Council's strategy has been to concentrate on the renewal of its assets bringing them up to a satisfactory standard, and thereby reducing the required maintenance, and reduce the Infrastructure Backlog.

Benchmark: ——— Minimum >=100.00%
Source for Benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #23

Ratio is within Benchmark
Ratio is outside Benchmark



Purpose of Infrastructure Backlog Ratio	Commentary on 2014/15 Result
This ratio shows what proportion the backlog is against the total value of a Council's infrastructure.	**2014/15 Ratio 2.05%** The benchmark for the proportion of the infrastructure backlog is less than 0.02x. Council with the additional income from the Special rate Variation in the Progressive Delivery Program has worked through a works program to reduce the backlog and improve the condition of Council's assets. Council is slightly above the benchmark with a backlog of 2.05%.

Benchmark: ——— Maximum <0.02
Source for Benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #23

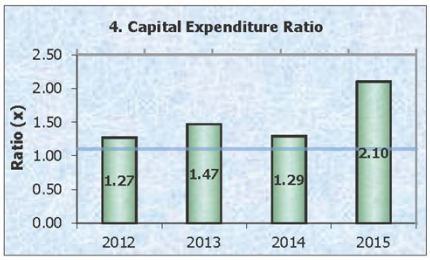
Ratio is within Benchmark
Ratio is outside Benchmark



Purpose of Asset Maintenance Ratio	Commentary on 2014/15 Result
Compares actual vs. required annual asset maintenance. A ratio above 1.0 indicates Council is investing enough funds to stop the Infrastructure Backlog growing.	**2014/15 Ratio 1.08 x** In 2014/15 Council is maintaining the amount of maintenance spent on Council's infrastructure. This will assist with stopping the infrastructure backlog from increasing. The Infrastructure backlog has decreased to $ 10.315m in 2014/15.

Benchmark: ——— Minimum >1.00
Source for Benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #23

Ratio is within Benchmark
Ratio is outside Benchmark



Purpose of Capital Expenditure Ratio	Commentary on 2014/15 Result
To assess the extent to which a Council is expanding its asset base thru capital expenditure on both new assets and the replacement and renewal of existing assets.	**2014/15 Ratio 2.10 x** Council's capital Expenditure Ratio has exceeded the benchmark of 1.1x over the previous four years. In the remaining two years of the delivery plan, Council will utilise the additional income received from a Special Rate variation to renew and maintain and improve Council's Asset Infrastructure.

Benchmark: ——— Minimum >1.10
Source for Benchmark: Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting #23

Ratio is within Benchmark
Ratio is outside Benchmark

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Parkes Shire Council

Special Schedule No. 7 - Report on Infrastructure Assets (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 June 2015

$ '000		Water 2015	Sewer 2015	General[1] 2015
Infrastructure Asset Performance Indicators By Fund				
1. Building, Infrastructure & Other Structures Renewals Ratio				
Asset Renewals (Building, Infrastructure & Other Structures)[2] / Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment		**448.15%**	**336.99%**	**116.95%**
	prior period:	79.18%	102.69%	80.62%
2. Infrastructure Backlog Ratio				
Estimated Cost to bring Assets to a Satisfactory Condition / Total value[3] of Infrastructure, Building, Other Structures & Depreciable Land Improvement Assets		**1.43%**	**0.76%**	**2.24%**
	prior period:	10.14%	6.85%	2.63%
3. Asset Maintenance Ratio				
Actual Asset Maintenance / Required Asset Maintenance		**1.16**	**0.76**	**1.10**
	prior period:	1.17	1.43	0.96
4. Capital Expenditure Ratio				
Annual Capital Expenditure / Annual Depreciation		**4.33**	**3.18**	**1.41**
	prior period:	1.03	1.03	1.40

Notes

[1] General Fund refers to all of Council's activities except for its Water & Sewer activities which are listed separately.

[2] Asset Renewals represent the replacement &/or refurbishment of existing assets to an equivalent capacity/performance as opposed to the acquisition of new assets (or the refurbishment of old assets) that increases capacity/performance. Asset Renewals include building, infrastructure & Other Structure assets only.

[3] Written Down Value

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Financial Performance

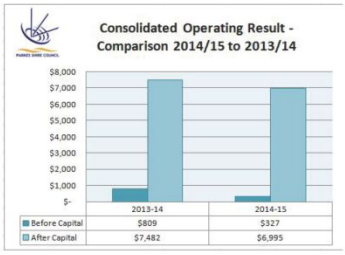
Council's financial position continues to remain sound. A summary of our performance is outlined below.

	2015 ($'000)	2014 ($'000)
Income Statement		
Total Income from Continuing Operations	44,872	41,204
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	37,877	33,722
Operating Result from Continuing Operations	6,995	7,482
Net Operating Result for the Year	6,995	7,482
Net Operating Result before Grants and Contributions provided for Capital Purposes	327	809
Statement of Financial Position		
Total Current Assets	65,578	62,606
Total Current Liabilities	(9,018)	(8,262)
Total Non Current Assets	550,619	533,509
Total Non Current Liabilities	(7,855)	(8,329)
Total Equity	599,324	579,524
Other Financial Information		
Operating Performance Ratio (%)	0.44%	-1.02%
Own Source Operating Revenue Ratio (%)	62.7%	64.45%
Unrestricted Current Ratio	2.50x	2.99x
Debt Service Cover Ratio (%)	11.71x	1241.75%
Rates & Annual Charges Outstanding Ratio (%)	5.24%	5.21%
Cash Expense Cover Ratio (times)	21.99mnths	28.7 months

Summary of Financial Statements

Operating Result

Council has had a strong financial result in 2015 of $6,995,000 for the year as compared to $7,482,000 for 2014. This result was attributable to an Operating Result of $4,934,000 within the Water Fund, $1,688,000 within the Sewer Fund and $373,000 within the General Fund. These results include Grants and Contributions provided for Capital Purposes. After considering Grants and Contributions provided for Capital Purposes, Council still posted a surplus of $327,000 and this was attributable to $1,657,000 within the Water Fund, $1,018,000 within the Sewer Fund and ($2,348,000) deficit was recorded within the General Fund. This deficit within the General Fund was $677,000 favourable to budget. A surplus is used to fund capital expenditure and build up reserves for Council's assets to be renewed in accordance with Council's Asset Management Plans.

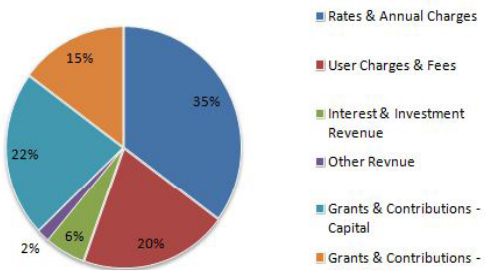


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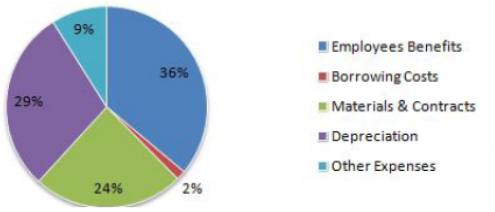
Rates and Annual Charges income grew by $1,200,000 (13.7%) to $9,972,000 (2014 - $8,772,000). The increase follows Council's successfully application to IPART for permission to increase general rates above the rate pegging limit for the next four years, from the 2013/14 financial year onward. User charges and fees income increase by $931,000 (11.3%) to $9,165,000 (2014 - $8,234,000) mainly as a result of increase external roadwork performed for NSW Roads & Martine Services. Interest and Investment Revenue is down on 2014, showing $2,501,000 (2014 - $3,495,000). The 2014 year experienced the realisation of $949,000 in gains in the value of CDO investments as they matured. This year, with fewer remaining CDO investments and a lower interest rate environment the gain was only $178,000.

Revenue - 2014.15



Employees Costs grew to $19,667,000 (2014 - $11,899,000) through a combination of growth in the number of employees and increases in training costs and workers compensation insurance premiums. Materials and Contract expenses also increased to $9,163,000 (2014 - $6,734,000) consistent with the growth in RMS income and a greater level of maintenance on council roads.

Expenses - 2014.15



Council has had a Special Rate Variation of 13.0% p.a. approved for the four years 2013/14 to 2016/17. These additional funds within the Progressive Delivery Program have been programmed towards renewing and maintaining Council's Asset Infrastructure and improving their condition and level of service. Council's Building and Infrastructure ratio 207.12% was significantly improved to 2014 (81.86%). The works for the previous year had been affected by the re-prioritisation of its works program to complete repair works and additional grant funded projects.

Highlights for the year include works mostly being completed at the Lake Endeavour Dam Safety Upgrade, and planning and preparations for the construction of the Water and Sewerage Treatment Plant in 2015/16. Projects achieved through the special rate variation included improvements to swimming pools in outer lying townships, sporting grounds masterplans, moat cottage fit-out for the 200th Anniversary of Henry Parkes birthday, and works associated with infrastructure backlog, drainage, renewal of footpaths, town improvements, and upgrades to Bedgerebong Road ($397k). To be available for the Anzac Day Centenary Commemorations for the landing at Gallipoli, Council worked alongside community organisations to rejuvenate Parkes Memorial Hill with combined capital works and maintenance funds totalling $174k. These works coincided with the 200th Anniversary of Sir Henry Parkes Birthday celebrations at Sir Henry Parkes Moat Cottage (253k) which were opened by the Governor-General His Excellency Sir Peter Cosgrove.

Council's depreciation expense has increased from the previous year affected by the revaluation of Buildings in 2013, and indexation of Council's infrastructure assets. Total Interest and Investment Revenue decreased in 2014 due to the low interest rate environment, and 2013 included $1.2m with respect to a positive valuation change in relation to Council's holdings in Collateral Debt Obligations. During 2014, $1,075,000 was reinstated costs with respect to the impaired assets, which had been recognised in 2012. This repair work had been funded from government grants. Council has had to re-prioritise its work program as a result of these repair works.

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Cash Position

Council had cash and investment holdings of $58,399,000 at 30 June 2015. A decrease of $3,365,000 from the previous year. Total cash holdings included $50,829,000 of Externally Restricted Assets which restricts Council to commit those funds to the purposes from which they are provided and $6,749,000 is subject to internal restrictions agreed upon by Council for designated purposes.

Summary of Cash Flow for year ended 30 June 2015

	2015	2014
Cash flows from Operating Activities	$19,759	$13,923
Cash flows from Investing Activities	-$21,465	-$16,810
Cash flows from Financing Activities	-$437	$661
Net Increase/Decrease in cash held	-$2,143	-$2,226
Cash at beginning of the financial year	$4,186	$6,412
Cash at the end of the financial year	$2,043	$4,186
Additional Information	$-	$-
plus Investment on Land - end of year	$56,356	$57,578
Total Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	$58,399	$61,764

Council's overall cash and investment position has decreased during the year, and this is attributable to the ongoing construction of the Lake Endeavour Safety Upgrade ($7.573m), planning, preparations and pre-construction costs associated with Parkes Water Treatment Plant ($1.891m), and Sewerage Treatment Plant ($1.424m). In addition Council renewed the secondary runway at Parkes Regional Airport at a cost of $0.567m, and expended $1.652m on the Southern Ring Road which has enabled the new Parkes Hospital to commence construction. Council has significant amounts in Accrued Revenues ($0.826m) and Government Debtors ($1.118m) which when received should increase its level of cash backed reserves.

Financial Position

Council's total equity increased to $ 599,324,000 (2015) from $ 579,552,000 (2014). Council's liquidity continues to be well maintained as indicated by an Unrestricted Current Ratio of 2.50 (2014 - 2.99), well above the benchmark of 1.50x. Council did not take out any additional borrowings in 2014/15. The debt service ratio (which is the cost of repaying principal and interest which expresses that cost as a percentage of revenue from ordinary activities) was 2.97% (2014 - 2.91%). Parkes Shire Council's ratio is well below the industry benchmarks and indicates manageable debt.

Council's operating performance ratio reflected a positive result of 0.44% or $169,000 in 2014/15
(2014 - (1.02%) or ($342,000)) which was affected by an increase in User Charges & Fees of $931k and Grants and Contributions provided for operating purposes of $2,447k. The decline in the previous year is predominantly due to the prepayment of the 2013/14 Federal Assistance Grant in June 2013, which suppressed the ratio in 2014.

Council's own source revenue remained steady at 62.68% (2014 - 64.45%) which is above the industry benchmark of 60.00%. With Council receiving approval to have a Special Rate Variation of 13.0% p.a. for the four years 2013/14 to 2016/17, the ratio is forecast to improve and remain above the benchmark through the life of the Long Term Financial Plan.

Council's rating staff have been concentrating on reducing outstanding rates, and with the second year of the special rate variation, the outstanding rates, interest and annual charges ratio still remains low by industry standards at 5.24% (2014 - 5.21%).

With Council's emphasis on renewal of its assets, the Infrastructure Backlog Ratio continues to improve from 0.14x (2012), 0.10x (2013), 0.04x (2014) to 0.02x (2015). With the works programmed in the Delivery Program, and 2015/16 Operational Budget, and the emphasis on renewal works in the revised Long term Financial Plan 2015/16 to 2024/25, it is forecast that the benchmark of 0.02x will continue to be realised. Council's program of asset maintenance ratio of 1.08x (2014 - 1.01x) indicates Council is investing enough funds to stop the infrastructure backlog increasing. The Capital Expenditure Ratio of 2.10x (1.29x - 2014) indicates the extent that Council is expanding its asset base through capital expenditure on both new and the replacement of existing assets.

General Manager Mayor

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General Manager

Mayor

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10.3 (GM) Local Government Reform - Fit for the Future

Executive Summary

As previously reported, the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) released their Review of Local Council Fit for the Future proposals on 20 October 2015. Parkes Council was found to be "Fit" for the Future.

Council considered the IPART findings at a meeting on 3 November 2015 and resolved to confirm the communities position by survey. The survey has since been completed.

Council has until 18 November 2015 to make a submission. The State Government has then undertaken to advise of their response prior to the end of 2015. The most recent letter from the Minister for Local Government is also attached.

Background Information

The current round of Local Government reform commenced with the Mayor and General Manager attending the forum "Local Government - Destination 2036" in Dubbo on 17 and 18 August 2011. The forum was hosted by the Division of Local Government with the assistance of the Local Government and Shires Association and Local Government Managers Australia. Every Council in NSW was represented with over 350 delegates in attendance.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Local government reform could have a profound effect on all councils.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: *3. Promote, Support and Grow our Communities*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Good*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Moderate*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★☆☆	*Environmental*	★★★☆☆
Social	★★★☆☆	*Civic Leadership*	★★★☆☆

Budget & Financial Aspects

Unknown at this stage

Recommendation

1. For Councils consideration.

General Manager Mayor

Report

Micromex Research was engaged to complete a telephone survey across the Parkes community to determine their appetite for a merger of Parkes and Lachlan Shire Councils as proposed by the ILGRP. Over 300 residents were interviewed which provides a maximum sampling error of plus or minus 5.6% at 95% confidence level. The sample was weighted by age and gender to reflect the 2011 ABS census data.

The conclusion of the survey is outlined below.

Awareness of the State Government Review

- 71% of the community were aware of the State overnment's review or the Local Government System

Community Responses to options

- Parkes residents were very supportive of standing alone, with 87% indicating they were 'somewhat supportive' to 'completely supportive'.
- This was corroborated when residents chose between the 2 options, with 61% preferring Parkes Shire Council to stand alone over the option to merge with Lachlan Shire Council

A similar survey was conducted in the Lachlan Shire with the following conclusion;

Awareness of the State Government Review

- There was an extremely high level of awareness of the review, with 92% confirming they were aware of it

Support for Standing Alone

- Lachlan residents were very supportive of standing alone, with those supporting a merger with Parkes Shire Council in the minority (Somewhat supportive to completely supportibe:70% cf. 21%)
- This was reiterated when residents choe between the 2 options, with 68% preferring Lachlan Council to stand alone despite hte required rate increase and the State Government's bigger incentive offerto

From the survey results it is apparent that the communities of Parkes and Lachlan at this point in time do not see any benefit in the Councils merging, in fact the sentiment is soundly opposing the merger. Lachlan communities have run a "Keep Lachlan Local" campaign which has been strongly supported to the extent that there is considerable animosity at the prospect of a possible merger with Parkes.

Parkes Council has on every occasion been a respectful corporate citizen in regard to the views of our neighbouring Councils and the above survey results suggest both communities views are unchanged.

As Council is aware a Parkes Lachlan merged entity would see a population increase of 45% with a commensurate 70% budget increase, however the land area increases by 250%, the road network by nearly 200% and infrastructure backlog by a massive 1120% (based on most recent audited figures). The required assets maintenance expenditure also increases by around 220%. Additionally there are an additional 9 public halls 3 swimming pools and 2 additional libraries. Average population density goes from 2.5 people/square km to 1.04 people/square kilometre.

General Manager Mayor

The road network in Lachlan is 3981 km, equating to a 'road length per capita' of 591.2 km/capita compared with Parkes Councils 2057 km network and 'road length per capita' of 135.5 km/capita. Using this broad metric, a merged entity would theoretically result in a very significant transfer of road maintenance burden per capita to the residents of Parkes shire.

Lachlan Council is typical of the larger western councils, which are burdened by large infrastructure demands and limited own-source revenue to meet maintenance costs. A merger with Parkes causes significant negative fiscal issues for Parkes Shire constituents, if backlog infrastructure is to be addressed.

Council, having previously considered these impacts has not preferred a merger with Lachlan Shire Council alone, unless there is sustained additional income to offset the significant impact on the Parkes Shire constituents, however additional income is unlikely.

It is noted that a number of Councils surrounding Parkes have been identified as "unfit" and the submission we are now required to lodge requires identification of preferred merger partners for these councils to resolve their unfit status.

Similarly the most recent letter from the Minister for Local Government (attached) is strongly pushing identification of mergers partners, irrespective of the partners views. This approach would be inconsistent with the values historically demonstrated by this council, which has always been to respect the views of our neighbours.

Clearly there are numerous options for mergers other than Lachlan alone, however as identified in the Tate report "Hasty and poorly planned amalgamations that do not involve adequate consultation will result in poor outcomes and disaffected communities." And that "this situation is exacerbated when amalgamations are pursued primarily on cost-saving grounds and without regard to strategic outcomes". (Aulich et al 2011, p. 52).

The ILGRP proposed two possible options for Parkes, firstly a stand-alone Council in the Central West JO or secondly to merge with Lachlan Council, with no preference for either option. Council has dutifully analyses these recommendations and had the analysis verified by third party experts.

In summary of the merger case with Lachlan;

- MorrisonLow identified $14.5m in savings which included a $5m incentive payment, however recent case studies indicate these savings are often not realised, but instead costs savings are offset by the need to normalise service levels across the merged entity.
- At $210,000,000 (audited financials 30 June 2014), the infrastructure backlog at Lachlan dwarfs any potential savings, including the possible $5m implementation and $5m incentive payments.
- The communities are opposed to the merger

It is clear that the constituents of Parkes Shire and Lachlan Shire do not wish to merge and that the constituents of Parkes Shire would not be better served if amalgamated with Lachlan Council, particularly due to the size of the shire, low population hence low rate base, large asset base including nearly 4000 kilometres of roads and particularly the high cost to bring assets to a satisfactory condition ($210,000,000 at 30 June 2014).

Parkes Council has a demonstrable history of progress and reform and while it may be perceived as recalcitrance to reject the Lachlan merger scenario, we would be acting against the will of our neighbours, the attitude of our community and the cost/benefit analysis to opt for this option. Notwithstanding that, Council should remain open to reform, including mergers, partnerships resource sharing and the like, which provide genuine long term sustainable benefits to our community.

It was recommended by the ILGRP that Parkes Council stand alone as a Council in the Central West JO and IPART has deemed Parkes Council "fit" on that basis.

Attachments

1. Letter 11 November 2015 from the Premier and Minister for Local Government

General Manager Mayor

The Hon Paul Toole MP
Minister for Local Government

11 NOV 2015

Dear Mayor

Thank you for your continued engagement on the Government's Fit for the Future reforms. It is encouraging to see that many councils have responded positively to the opportunity for final consultation since the release of the IPART report and opened discussions with their neighbouring councils and the Government on the benefits of merging.

The Government is committed to recognising and supporting councils that have done the right thing by their community and agreed to merge. With less than two weeks until the end of the final consultation period, we are writing to clarify some issues that have been raised.

As you will be aware, the Government is providing significant funding for mergers. Up to $15 million is available to newly merged councils to invest in community infrastructure projects or better services. Funding of up to $10 million is also available to meet the upfront costs of merging. To access funding, mergers must be agreed to by councils, supported by the Government and submitted by the deadline of 18 November.

Councillors that have demonstrated an ability to work together in reaching agreement to merge will have the opportunity to shape the future of the new council and serve their community until the end of their current term. This will include input to decisions on service levels, branding, jobs, location of key administrative centres and/or local representation.

We ask you to consider carefully the interests of your community and the benefits of a larger council. We ask you to also consider the job protections in place (in particular for areas with fewer than 5000 people) and the guarantee the Government has given on services, infrastructure, rates and local representation.

Councils that see the benefits of merging, but are unable to reach agreement with neighbouring councils, should submit their merger preferences even if agreement has not been reached. These councils will have the best opportunity to shape the future of the new council.

We look forward to receiving your response to the IPART findings and merger preferences by the November 18 deadline.

Following your Council's response, the Government will take the next step in local government reform. The Government is strongly committed to ensuring ratepayers get value for money and the services and infrastructure they deserve, and benefit from the close to $2 billion in savings identified by IPART.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss your merger preferences, please do not hesitate to contact DPC Executive Directors John Clark (02 9228 3570) and Steve Orr (02 9228 5518).

Yours sincerely

Hon. Mike Baird MP
Premier

Hon. Paul Toole MP
Minister for Local Government

GPO Box 5341, Sydney NSW 2001
Phone: (61 2) 8574 7000 Fax: (61 2) 9339 5552 Email: office@toole.minister.nsw.gov.au

General Manager

Mayor

11 DIRECTOR TECHNOLOGY AND CORPORATE SERVICES REPORT

11.1 (DTCS) Financial Information as at 31 October 2015

Executive Summary

A regular report is provided to Council in relation to a number of financial indicators, including investments, total monthly repayments, receipting and collection of rate revenue.

Background Information

The supply of financial information on a regular basis fulfils statutory requirements and ensures prudent financial management.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Local Government Act, 1993
Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation, 1999

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

1. That the report detailing accounts paid, rate revenue collected, receipts received and the bank reconciliation to 31 October 2015 be received and noted.

Report

1. **Accounts**

The accounts cover the period 01/10/2015 to 30/10/2015:

Payment	From	To	Sub Total
Combined A/C Cheques and Deskbank	128378	E047075	$6,357,995.19 -
Salaries & Wages	01/10/2015	30/10/2015	$1,249,850.47
TOTAL			**$7,607,845.66**

2. **Revenue Statement due to 31 October 2015**

A copy of the Revenue Statement due to 31 October 2015 is attached.

3. **Statement of Receipts - 01 October 2015 to 31 October 2015**

A Statement of Receipts for the period 01 October 2015 to 31 October 2015 is attached.

4. **Bank Reconciliation as at 31 October 2015**

The bank reconciliation for the month of October 2015 has been finalised and is submitted for the information of Council.

The reconciliation of the Cash Books of the Council and the Bank Accounts has been carried out. The accounts have been reconciled with a balance of $321,875.40 as at 31 October 2015.

Attachments

1. Rates Revenue Statement
2. Statement of Receipts

General Manager Mayor

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

REVENUE STATEMENT RATES AND CHARGES DUE TO 31 OCTOBER 2015

	AMOUNT PAYABLE 1/7/2015	COLLECTIONS	AMOUNT DUE 31/10/2015	%COLLECTED THIS YEAR	3 Year Average %
COMBINED RATES	16,353,195	6,039,545	10,313,650	36.93%	37.27%
GARBAGE & OTHER SERVICE CHARGES	2,319,938	860,705	1,459,233	37.10%	38.96%
SUB TOTAL	**18,673,133**	**6,900,250**	**11,772,883**	**36.95%**	**37.48%**
WATER, SEWER & TRADE WASTE CONSUMPTION ARREARS & ACCOUNTS 2015/16					
WATER	1,744,891	1,306,771	438,120	74.89%	76.40%
SEWER USAGE	144,767	122,028	22,739	84.29%	86.91%
TRADE WASTE	38,347	25,535	12,811	66.59%	75.21%
SUB TOTAL	**1,928,005**	**1,454,334**	**473,671**	**75.43%**	**77.27%**
INTEREST, EXTRA CHARGES & LEGAL COSTS					
INTEREST, EXTRA CHARGES & LEGAL COSTS	188,212	143,584	44,628	76.29%	72.38%
SUB TOTAL	**188,212**	**143,584**	**44,628**	**76.29%**	**72.38%**
TOTAL	**20,789,350**	**8,498,168**	**12,291,182**	**40.88%**	**41.20%**

General Manager

Mayor

Parkes Shire Council
Local Government Management System

Receipt Summary

For the period from 1-Oct-2015 to 30-Oct-2015

GL Account	Description	Total Transactions	Amount
0110-1201-0000	Section 603 Certificate	36	2,700.00
0110-1358-0000	GIPA Act - Application Fees	1	30.00
0110-1402-0001	Sundry Income - GST Free	4	940.65
0110-1402-0003	Sundry Income - GST Inclusive	5	100.42
0110-3100-0000	Investments	5	4,575,000.00
0110-3200-0001	Rates Receivable - Consolidated	6,830	809,607.99
0110-3232-0001	Miscellaneous Debtors - Consolidated	211	554,764.64
0110-3238-0000	Sundry Debtor - Avdata	1	369.63
0110-3291-0000	S/Dr - Jardines Insurance Claims	1	2,204.82
0110-3292-0000	S/DR - Zurich Insurance Claims	1	595.26
0110-5005-0000	Building Construction LS Levy	9	5,203.80
0110-5007-0000	DA (Strategic Fee)	5	883.00
0110-5343-0000	Bond - K & G Building Wrks >1/7/14	8	2,960.00
0120-1202-0000	Construction Certificate Inspection	15	2,430.00
0120-1216-0000	Construction Plan Assess Fee	1	206.00
0120-1402-0003	Sundry Income	2	274.66
0140-1351-0000	Interest on Investments	4	102,544.47
0140-1358-0000	Investment Insurance Recoveries	1	309,311.22
0199-4505-0000	Sales Clearing Account	1	20,000.00
0230-1207-0001	Dog Impounding - Deposits/Release	12	360.00
0230-5008-0000	Dog Rego - Companion Animals Suspen	11	899.00
0230-5009-0000	Microchipping Suspense	3	198.00
0240-1458-0000	Animal Infringements - OSR	2	587.00
0270-1532-0001	Salary/Oncosts - GST Free	1	3,701.25
0270-1532-0002	Program costs - GST recoverable	1	715.01
0270-1533-0000	Grant - RSO Special Projects	1	1,375.00
0310-1402-0003	Sundry Income - Inc Copying/Scanning	3	108.00
0410-1507-0000	Operational Grant	8	13,999.50
0410-1508-0000	Childcare Benefit Grant	4	66,282.74
0410-1510-0000	Educator Admin Levies	9	1,715.50
0410-1537-0000	FDC - Family Registration	1	180.00
0410-1543-0000	D Sups Payments (ISS)	4	90.09
0410-1718-0001	Contri - FDC In Home - Admin Levy	1	61.74
0410-1718-0003	Contribution - FDC In Home Care	1	43.56
0410-1744-0000	FDC - Playgroup Fees	5	237.00
0410-1766-0000	FDC - Educator Receipt Books	2	15.00
0520-1211-0011	Development Fees	10	3,125.30
0520-1212-0000	Subdivision Certificates	1	150.00
0520-1213-0000	Section 149 Certificates	60	3,433.00
0570-1214-0000	Septic Tank Fees (Applications)	4	546.00
0580-1215-0015	Parkes Cemetery	3	1,214.00
0580-1215-0016	Parkes Lawn Cemetery	7	14,665.00
0580-1215-0017	Villages Cemetery	6	1,328.00
0610-1125-0000	Water Standpipe Sales	5	460.95
0610-1231-0000	Water Meter Reading Fee	24	1,104.00
0610-1402-0003	Sundry Income	12	523.00
0610-5327-0000	Deposit - Standpipe Access Cards	5	100.00

General Manager Mayor

Document Set ID: 847707
Version: 1, Version Date: 20/11/2015

Receipt Summary

For the period from 1-Oct-2015 to 30-Oct-2015

GL Account	Description	Total Transactions	Amount
0710-1251-0000	Sewer Plan Fees	27	999.00
0710-1252-0000	Sewer Inspection Fee	17	1,304.00
0710-1402-0003	Sundry Income - GST Inclusive	6	127.00
0810-1220-0020	Use of Mulit-Media Computer	2	12.84
0810-1220-0021	Facsimile Sales	5	149.25
0810-1220-0022	Lost Books	2	11.50
0810-1220-0023	Photocopying/Printing - Parkes	11	1,114.15
0810-1220-0026	Inter Library Loans	1	20.00
0810-1220-0027	Lost Library Cards	5	18.90
0810-1220-0030	Sale of Library Bags	2	5.00
0810-1220-0031	Library Workshops	1	7.75
0810-1402-0003	Sundry Income - GST Inclusive	4	439.20
0820-1446-0004	HPC - Admissions	55	8,196.00
0830-1731-0000	Contribution Community Centre	4	80.00
0850-1230-0000	Hire - Culture Centre	1	156.20
0860-1255-0000	Parkes Admissions	107	58,438.90
0860-1257-0000	Peak Hill Admissions	2	480.00
0860-1259-0000	Trundle Admissions	3	720.00
0860-1466-0001	Poolside Cafe - Sales - Ex GST	27	266.05
0860-1466-0003	Poolside Cafe - Sales - Inc GST	58	13,327.75
0870-1402-0003	Hire Fees - GST Inclusive	1	340.00
1010-1235-0000	Construction Certificate	10	6,736.00
1010-1236-0000	Complying Development Certificate	12	3,298.20
1010-1237-0000	Inspection Fee	30	16,152.00
1010-1238-0000	Occupation Certificate	3	556.00
1010-1240-0000	Sec 735A & 12ZP Notices	16	2,072.00
1010-1266-0000	Drafting Fee	15	1,980.00
1110-1686-0000	Cap. Cont-B/Spot Brolgan Rd	1	3,300.00
1132-1517-0000	Regional Roads Block	2	295,000.00
1132-1566-0000	Grant-R/Roads traffic facilities	1	20,500.00
1133-1521-0000	Grant - Repair Program	1	10,000.00
1140-1672-0000	Capital Grant-Cheney Park Footpath	1	5,500.00
1140-1674-0000	Capital Grant-Bike Racks	1	3,200.00
1140-1675-0000	Cap. Cont-HPC/Webb St F/Path	1	11,500.00
1140-1685-0000	Cap. Cont-Hooley St F/Path	1	2,180.00
1150-1402-0003	Sundry Income - GST Inclusive	1	37.58
1190-1355-0000	Rural Addressing Marker Fees	1	67.00
1220-1243-0042	Caravan Sites - 5.5% Adjust	4	1,008.52
1220-1243-0043	Caravan Sites - Fees	25	15,185.25
1220-1243-0045	Caravan Sites - Electricity	24	2,522.65
1220-1244-0044	Cabin Fees - Fees	17	6,638.85
1220-1244-0046	Cabin Fees - Electricity	17	377.28
1220-1247-0000	Multi Coin Washing Machine	2	104.00
1230-1402-0003	Sundry Income - Inc GST	1	25.80
1230-1445-0001	Visitor Info Ctr - Merchandise Sales	16	304.58
1230-1445-0003	Visitor Info Ctr - Merchandise Sales	50	3,176.07
1230-5400-0003	Merchandise on Consignment - T/Ctr	11	252.00
1295-1595-0000	Op. Contrib. - Elvis Merchandise	2	436.47
1295-1597-0000	Op. Contrib. - Elvis Ticket Sales/Re	6	212.00
1295-1598-0000	Op. Contrib. - Elvis Accom Programs	9	3,710.00
		7,969	**7,009,589.94**

General Manager Mayor

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Version: 1, Version Date: 20/11/2015

11.2 (DTCS) Investment Report October 2015

Executive Summary

The carrying value of Council's investments at 31 October 2015 was $ 57,749,240

Background Information

In accordance with Clause 212 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, the following details are provided of Council's investments under Section 625 of the Local Government Act, 1993.

The carrying values of the investments outlined in this report have been those advised to Council by the arrangers, brokers or custodian of those securities.

Legislative or Policy Implications

- Parkes Shire Council Investment Policy, Clause 212 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 and Section 625 of the Local Government Act, 1993.
- DLG Circular 10-11 - Investment Policy Guidelines
- DLG Circular 11-01 Ministerial Investment Order

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect all of the Delivery Program Future Direction's.

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Excellent*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Negligible*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★★☆	*Environmental*	★★★★☆
Social	★★★★★	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★★

General Manager Mayor

Budget & Financial Aspects

All returns on investments are included in Council's Operating Budget. Any amendment to budgeted interest income is effected through the Quarterly Budget Review process. Both the average level of funds invested and the rate of return determine returns.

In accordance with the Australian equivalent of International Accounting Standards, securities that are classified as held for trading are required to be valued at market value at each balance date. The balance of investments held includes market values that existed at the 31 October 2015. The custodians of the securities provide these valuations to Council. The custodian of Council's structured investment is the Westpac Bank.

Investments in the form of cash or cash equivalents and held to maturity investments are valued at cost. Floating Rate Notes acquired on the secondary market are valued at cost. Where the purchase consideration is different to face value the resulting premium or discount are amortised on a straight line basis over the life of the Note.

Recommendation

1. That the information in relation to investments held at 31 October 2015 be received and noted.

Report

The following securities held are currently rated less than the minimum required under the Ministerial Investment Order. Council is permitted to hold the securities under the grandfathering clause in the Ministerial Investment order dated 12 January 2011.

- Hickory Note CDO currently rated CCC-

Investment Rates as at 31 October 2015

Rate Range %	$
1.35 to 4.00	56,049,240
4.01 to 6.00	1,700,000
Total	**57,749,240**

The weighted average interest rate of the investment portfolio as at 31 October 2015 is 3.07%
(3.05 % - 30 September 2015).

90-Day (Benchmark) Bank Bill Swap Rate as at 31 October 2015 – 2.1100 %
(2.1800 % - 30 September 2015)

General Manager Mayor

Credit Quality Targets and Limits

The maximum holding limit in each rating category and the target credit quality weighting for Council's Term Deposit portfolio as at 31 October 2015 is as follows:

Long Term Rating Range	***Short Term Credit Range***	***Maximum Holding***	***% Holding as at 31 October 2015 (at % of Face Value)***	***$ Holding as at 31 October 2015***
AAA Category	*A-1+*	*100%*	*-*	*$ -*
AA Category	*A-2*	*80%*	*62.07 %*	*$ 35,851,000*
A Category	*A-2*	*60%*	*24.76 %*	*$ 14,300,000*
BBB Category & Unrated ADI's	*A-3*	*40%*	*5.97 %*	*$ 3,450,000*

The maximum exposure to each counterparty / financial institution will be restricted by their rating so single entity exposure is limited. These limits with respect to Council's current Term Deposit portfolio are listed as follows:

Financial Institution	***Long-Term Rating Range***	***Short-Term Credit Range***	***Limit***	***% Holding as at 31 October 2015 (at % of Face Value)***
National Australia Bank	*AA-*	*A1+*	*40%*	*40.26 %*
Westpac	*AA-*	*A1+*	*40%*	*6.67 %*
Commonwealth Bank	*AA-*	*A1+*	*40%*	*1.73 %*
Rabobank Australia	*Aa2 Moody's*	*P-1 Moody's*	*40%*	*5.19 %*
AMP Bank	*A+*	*A1*	*30%*	*8.31 %*
Rabobank Direct	*Aa2 Moody's*	*P-1 Moody's*	*40%*	*8.23 %*
Central West Credit Union	*Unrated*	*Unrated*	*20%*	*1.73 %*
Bank of Queensland	*A-*	*A2*	*30%*	*5.19 %*
Bendigo &Adelaide Bank	*A-*	*A2*	*30%*	*1.73 %*
Suncorp Bank	*A1 Moody's*	*P-1 Moody's*	*40%*	*9.52 %*
ME Bank	*BBB*	*A2*	*20%*	*4.26 %*

The report reflects at the 31 October 2015, the % of Holdings at Face Value held for the National Australia Bank is 40.26%, which exceeds the recommended counterparty limit by 0.26%. On the 7th November 2015, council redeemed an investment totalling $1,000,000 which has since reduced the % of Holdings at Face Value below the investment policy limit of 40%.

The holdings of Floating Rate Notes and Bonds, and trading securities, are listed as follows:

Description	**Face Value**	**Carrying Value**	**% Holding as at 31 October 2015 (at % of Face Value)**
Floating Rate Notes	$ 2,520,000	$ 2,520,000	4.34 %
Trading Securities	$ 2,000,000	$ 1,628,240	2.84 %

General Manager Mayor

Summary

The Board of the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) at their last meeting of 3 November 2015 decided to leave the cash rate unchanged at 2.0 per cent.

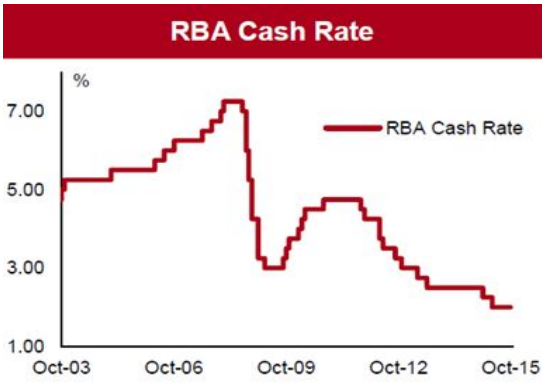
The 90 day Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW) closed the month at 2.1100%. The Australian dollar increased slightly against the USD in October, buying 0.7099 USD at month end, an increase of 0.89 cents. The Australian Dollar has declined noticeably against a rising US dollar over the past year, though less so against a range of currencies. Further depreciation seems both likely and necessary, particularly given the significant declines in key commodity prices.

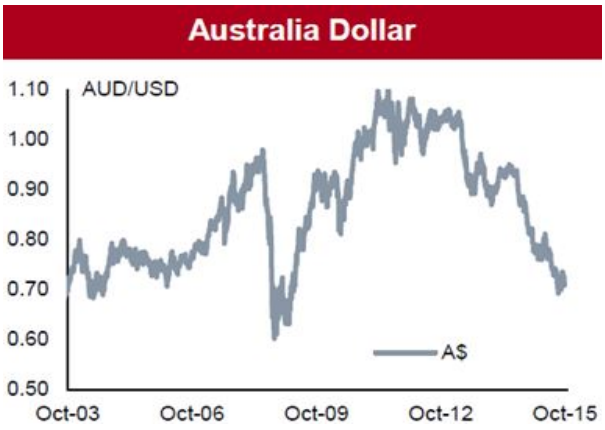
The global economy is expanding at a moderate pace, with some further softening in conditions in China and East Asia of late, but stronger US growth. Key commodity prices are much lower than a year ago, in part reflecting increased supply, including from Australia. Australia's terms of trade are falling. The Federal Reserve is expected to start increasing its policy rate later this year, but some other major central banks are continuing to ease policy. Long-term borrowing rates for most sovereigns and creditworthy private borrowers remain remarkably low. Overall, global financial conditions remain very accommodative.

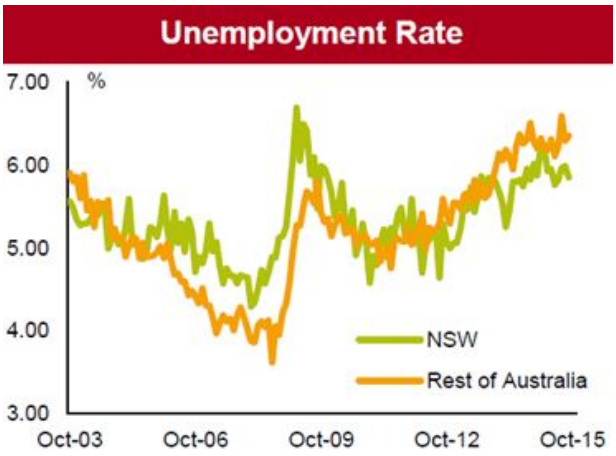
In Australia, the available information suggests that moderate expansion in the economy continues. While GDP growth has been somewhat below longer-term average for some time, business surveys suggest a gradual improvement in conditions over the past year. This has been accompanied by somewhat stronger growth in employment and a steady rate of unemployment.

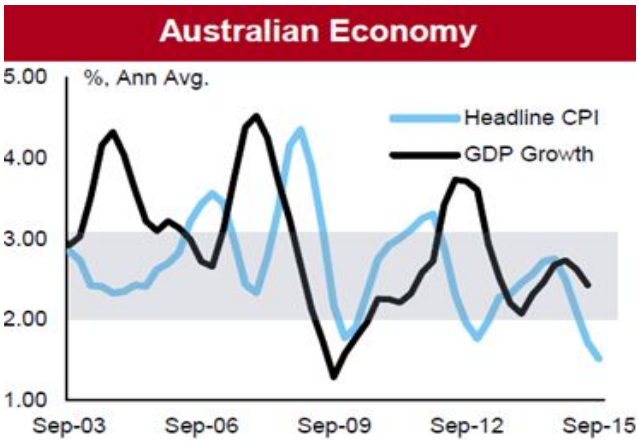
In the Board's judgement, the prospect for an improvement in economic conditions had firmed a little over recent months and that leaving the cash rate unchanged was appropriate at this meeting. The Board will continue to assess the outlook, and hence whether the current stance of policy will most effectively foster sustainable growth and inflation consistent with the target.

The following graphics display key Financial and Economic Indicators and data released by New South Wales Treasury Corporation.





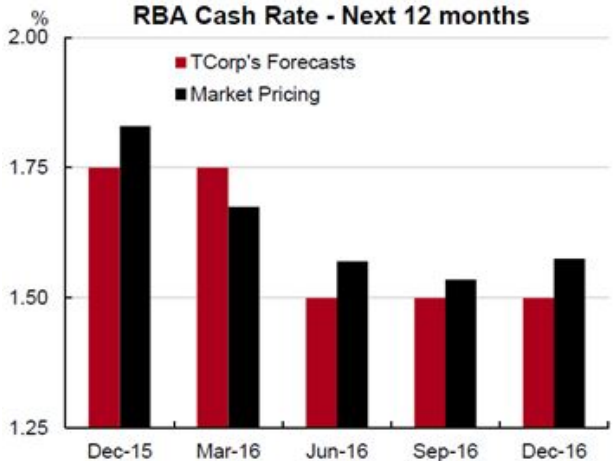




Market Movements and Economic Data

Financial Data	30 Oct	Monthly change
Cash Rate	2.00%	0.00 –
Corporate Bond	3.80%	0.13 ▲
Term Deposit**	2.20%	0.00 –
ASX200	5239	4.3% ▲
S&P500	2079	8.3% ▲
AUD/USD	0.714	0.012 ▲
Economic Data* **	**30 Oct**	**Quarterly change**
Headline CPI	1.5%	0.2% ▲
Trimmed Mean CPI	2.1%	-0.2% ▼
GDP Growth	2.0%	-0.5% ▼
House Prices	10.5%	3.0% ▲
Unemployment	6.2%	0.1% ▲

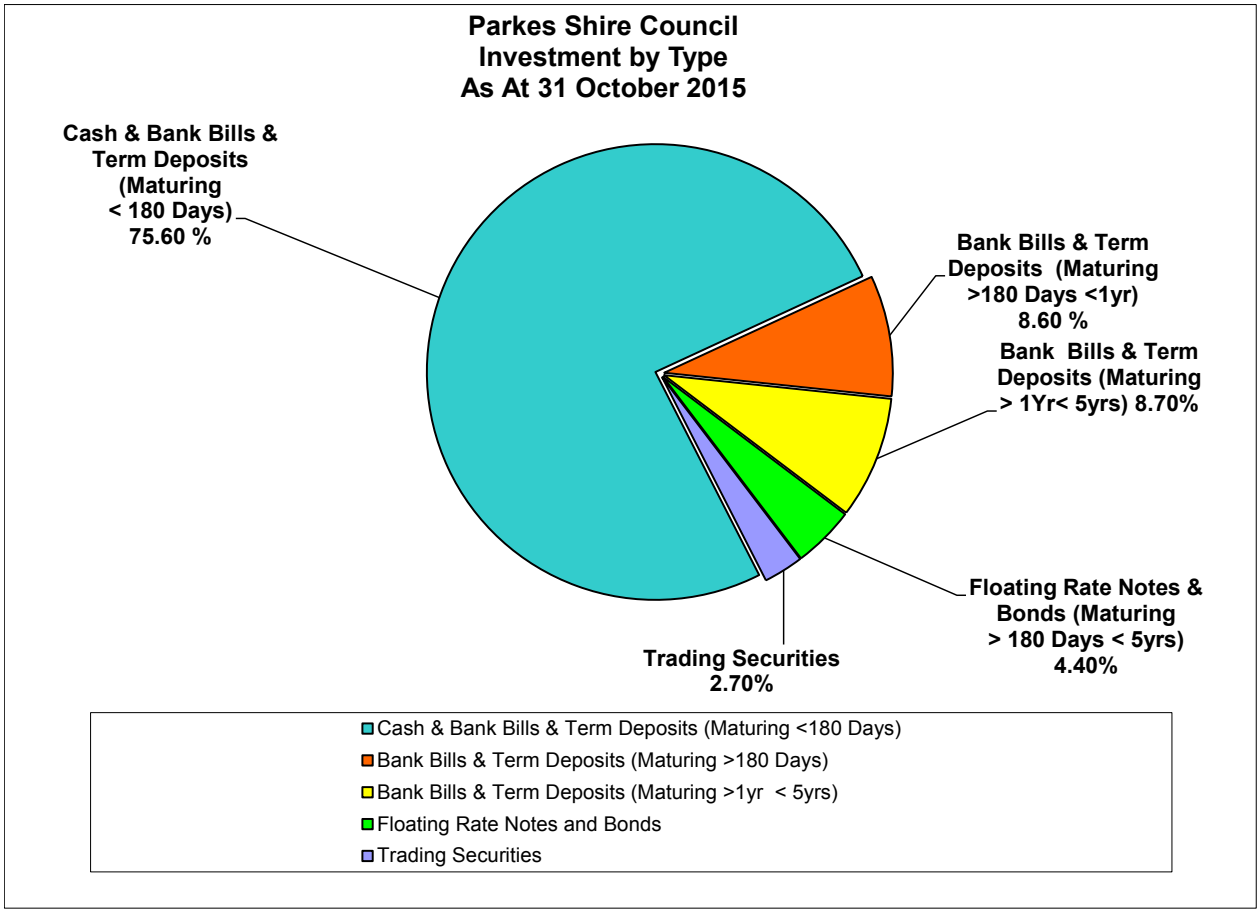
*A-rated 5-year rate, source: RBA **Average 90-day rate of the five largest banks for $10,000, source: RBA ***National data, y/y, source: ABS, RBA



General Manager

Mayor

The following graphic displays the percentages of the portfolio by investment type with an aged breakdown of the Cash, Bank Bills & Term Deposits.



The movement in Investments for the month of October 2015 were as follows:

Opening Balance as at 30 September 2015	$57,818,844
Plus New Investments – October 2015	$4,350,000
Less Investments redeemed - October 2015	($4,575,000)
Plus Increase in CDO Valuations - October 2015	$155,396
Closing Balance as at 31 October 2015	$57,749,240

The latest valuations of the market value for the CDO's with Westpac have resulted in an increase in the Fair Value of the CDO's by $ 155,396 as at 31 October 2015. Councillors would be aware that valuations fluctuate significantly each month due to the volatility of the market surrounding CDO's.

General Manager Mayor

Certification - Responsible Accounting Officer

The Chief Financial Officer hereby certifies that the investments listed in the Investment Summary have been made in accordance with Section 625 of the Local Government Act, 1993, Clause 212 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 and Council's Investment Policy.

Attachments

1. List of Investments held at 31 October 2015.

General Manager

Mayor

Document Set ID: 847707
Version: 1, Version Date: 20/11/2015

Investments Summary 31/10/2015

Name	Face Value $	Current Rate %	Expected Maturity	Maturity Profile from Summary Date	Carrying Value $	Investment Type
Westpac Maxi-Direct General	3,101,000	1.35	At Call	At Call	3,101,000	At Call Deposit
Westpac	750,000	3.50	2/11/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	750,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	2.96	5/11/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	3.60	7/11/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
ME Bank	750,000	2.95	13/11/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	750,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	3.60	20/11/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	3.18	20/11/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	3.20	25/11/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,500,000	3.65	26/11/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	1,500,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	2.96	9/12/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
BOQ	1,000,000	2.90	4/01/2016	< 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
BOQ	500,000	2.95	6/01/2016	< 90 Days<1yr	500,000	Term Deposit
NAB	2,000,000	3.75	18/01/2016	< 90 Days<1yr	2,000,000	Term Deposit
Rabobank Direct	750,000	3.95	18/01/2016	< 90 Days<1yr	750,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	2.95	27/01/2016	< 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Suncorp	2,000,000	2.90	28/01/2016	< 90 Days<1yr	2,000,000	Term Deposit
CBA	1,000,000	3.05	2/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
AMP Bank	1,800,000	3.30	5/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,800,000	Term Deposit
AMP Bank	2,000,000	3.30	9/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	2,000,000	Term Deposit
Suncorp	1,500,000	2.90	15/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,500,000	Term Deposit
Suncorp	500,000	2.90	16/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	500,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	3.18	16/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	3.18	16/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	4.20	22/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	2.93	24/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	2.90	29/02/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Rabobank Direct	1,000,000	2.90	7/03/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Rabobank Direct	1,000,000	3.00	12/03/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Rabobank Direct	1,000,000	3.00	15/03/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
ME Bank	1,000,000	2.90	16/03/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Suncorp	1,000,000	2.95	21/03/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
BOQ	1,000,000	2.90	24/03/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,500,000	3.03	28/03/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,500,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	2.90	29/03/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	2.99	6/04/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
BOQ	500,000	2.90	11/04/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	500,000	Term Deposit
CWCU	1,000,000	3.00	11/04/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,000,000	2.91	18/04/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Suncorp	500,000	2.85	26/04/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	500,000	Term Deposit
ME Bank	700,000	4.01	1/05/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	700,000	Term Deposit
NAB	2,000,000	2.86	2/05/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	2,000,000	Term Deposit
NAB	1,250,000	2.96	2/06/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,250,000	Term Deposit
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank	1,000,000	2.90	27/07/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,000,000	Term Deposit
AMP Bank	1,000,000	2.90	14/11/2016	>1yr<5yrs	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Rabobank Direct	1,000,000	3.15	13/02/2017	>1yr<5yrs	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Rabobank Australia	1,000,000	2.95	31/07/2017	>1yr<5yrs	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Rabobank Australia	1,000,000	3.30	27/08/2019	>1yr<5yrs	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Rabobank Australia	1,000,000	3.20	9/09/2019	>1yr<5yrs	1,000,000	Term Deposit
Cash & Term Deposits	**53,601,000**				**53,601,000**	
Commonwealth Senior - FRN	1,020,000	3.6000	24/12/2015	< 90 Days<1yr	1,020,000	Held to Maturity
Bendigo and Adelaide Bank Limited	500,000	3.3500	17/05/2017	>1yr<5yrs	500,000	Held to Maturity
Commonwealth Bank - FRN	500,000	2.8900	19/10/2018	>1yr<5yrs	500,000	Held to Maturity
Bank of Queensland - FRN	500,000	3.2600	29/04/2019	>1yr<5yrs	500,000	Held to Maturity
Floating Rate Notes and Bonds	**2,520,000**				**2,520,000**	
Westpac - Hickory Trust Notes	2,000,000	3.9850	21/06/2016	> 90 Days<1yr	1,628,240	Tradeable Security
Trading Securities	**2,000,000**				**1,628,240**	
Total Investments	**58,121,000**				**57,749,240**	

General Manager

Mayor

11.3 (DTCS) Budget Review as at 30 September 2015

Executive Summary

The quarterly budget review to 30 September 2015 is submitted for Council's consideration.

Background Information

In accordance with Clause 203 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 not later than two months after the end of each quarter (except the June Quarter), the Responsible Accounting Officer must submit to Council a statement that shows by reference to the estimate of income and expenditure set out in the management plan that Council has adopted for the current year, a revised estimate of the income and expenditure for that year. The budget statement must include a note by the Responsible Accounting Officer as to whether or not he believes that the financial position of Council is satisfactory , having regard to the original estimate of income and expenditure.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 Clause 203

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The quarterly budget review monitors the progress of the 2014/15 operation budget which programs the plan to achieve the actions and strategic objectives set within Council's progressive delivery plan.

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: *Function 1: Financial Sustainability*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Good*

Council is forecasted to have a minor working funds surplus in line with its budget forecasts for 2014/15.

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Minor*

As council's working funds forecasts are close to break-even, it is critical to monitor programs against budget to avoid depending on savings from other programs and to utilise reserves that had been set aside for other specific purposes.

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★★☆	*Environmental*	★★★★☆
Social	★★★★☆	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★☆

The operational budget affects all indicators of the quadruple bottom line.

General Manager Mayor

Budget & Financial Aspects

The Quarterly Budget Review reflects that Council is progressing well in line with the 2015/16 budget and at this stage there is no need to amend the forecast working funds result of $28,665. Changes to the budget have been predominately related to new grants received and associated capital projects.

This September review has incorporated the carried over 2014/15 projects which had been approved in quarterly review prepared at 30/06/2015.

Recommendation

1. That the Budget Review report to 30 September 2015 be adopted and the variations to income and expenditure be voted.

Report

The General Fund original budget surplus of $28,665 remains unchanged. Any movements between programs have been met within the existing budget.

Council's Roads to Recovery Program for 2015/16 financial year has increased from $1,772,376 to $2,531,688, equating to an increase of $759,312. The increased funding made available to Council will allow for additional upgrades, rehabilitation, shoulder restoration, widening and resealing works to be carried out across Council's roads network. Council was also successful in securing $565,000 through Federal Government funding under the National Black Spot Programme. The funding has been allocated to projects along the Middle Trundle and Brolgan Road. The funding will improve road safety between Parkes and Trundle whilst also enhancing the movement of freight.

Council recently applied for funding through the Public Reserves Management Fund Program and has successful in securing funding to assist in the upgrade of public amenities at Trundle Swimming Pool and the construction of a new amenities block at Pioneer Oval. The amenities upgrade at Trundle Pool received $175,900 towards the project and $40,000 was granted to Pioneer Oval. These projects will provide benefit to the users of these facilities and respond to a recommendation indicated in the adopted master plans.

Water Fund
The original budget has been amended to include the grant being received to upgrade the River Intake, and Refurbish Bore 8 and Recycled Water Main. In addition, the budget for the Lake Endeavour dam has been amended to reflect the updated progress forecasted for 2015/16, and planned works on the water treatment plant.

The Responsible Accounting Officer is of the opinion that the Water Fund's projected level of available working capital is considered satisfactory based upon the revised estimates of income and expenditure as at 30 June 2016.

Sewer Fund
The original budget has been amended to reflect the updated progress forecasted for planned works on the sewerage treatment plant.

The Responsible Accounting Officer is of the opinion that the Sewer Fund's projected level of available working capital is considered satisfactory based upon the revised estimates of income and expenditure as at 30 June 2016.

Statement by Responsible Accounting Officer
The following statement is made in accordance with Clause 203(2) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005:

It is my opinion that the Quarterly Budget Review Statement for Parkes Shire Council for the quarter ended 30/09/15 indicates that Council's projected financial position at 30/6/16 will be satisfactory at year-end, having regard to the projected estimates of income and expenditure and the original budgeted income and expenditure.

Attachments

1. Detailed Quarterly Budget Report as at 30th September 2015 has been distributed separately.

General Manager Mayor



Budget Review
September Quarter 2015
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General Manager

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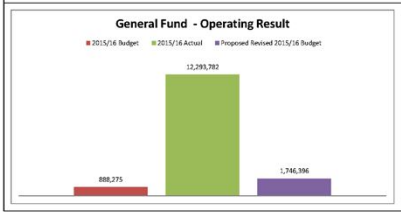
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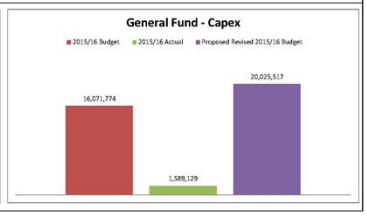
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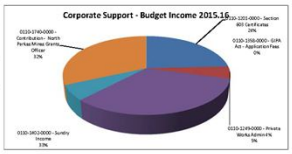
PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL GENERAL FUND QUARTERLY BUDGET REVIEW AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2015	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	30 Sept 2015 Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	31,122,276	19,425,913	62.4	32,379,839	1,257,563
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	30,234,001	7,132,131	23.6	30,633,443	399,442
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	888,275	12,293,782	1,384.0	1,746,396	858,121
TOTAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS	4,509,742	186,856	4.1	5,734,168	1,313,226
TOTAL DEPRECIATION	7,372,700	1,665,667	22.6	7,107,500	-265,200
TOTAL INCREASE IN ELE	220,960	55,240	25.0	220,960	0
TOTAL LOAN FUNDS USED	2,220,000	0	0.0	2,220,000	0
TOTAL REPAYMENTS BY DEFERRED DEBTORS	0	0	100.0	0	0
TOTAL CAPITAL REVENUE	14,323,402	1,907,763	13.3	15,282,628	1,048,026
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENSES	16,071,774	1,589,129	9.9	20,025,517	3,977,093
TOTAL REPAYMENT OF LOANS	505,003	125,175	24.8	505,003	0
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-1,365,100	12,487,241		-3,501,496	-2,070,946
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)					
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO RESTRICTED ASSETS	1,816,179	797,182		2,142,977	326,798
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS	3,209,944	3,877,003		5,673,138	2,463,194
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	28,665	15,567,062		28,665	65,450





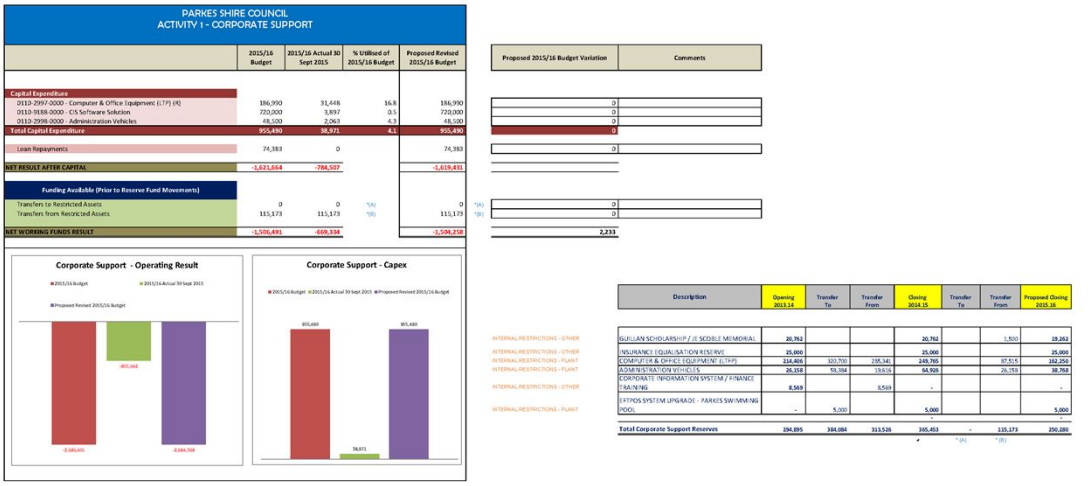
PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY I - CORPORATE SUPPORT

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0110-1201-0000 - Section 603 Certificates	30,600	7,539	24.6	30,600	0	
0110-1249-0000 - Private Works Admin 4%	6,370	868	13.6	6,370	0	
0110-1358-0000 - GIPA Act - Application Fees	0	30	100.0	30	30	
0110-1402-0000 - Sundry Income	41,320	5,042	12.2	41,320	0	
0110-1409-0000 - Sale of IT Hardware	7,790	0	0.0	7,790	0	
0110-1740-0000 - Contribution - North Parkes Mines Grants Officer	40,000	0	0.0	40,000	0	
Total Operating Revenue	126,080	13,479	10.7	126,110	30	
Operating Expenditure						
0110-2011-0000 - Salaries & Wages	2,332,320	630,037	27.0	2,332,320	0	
0110-2020-0000 / 0110-2021-0000 - Corporate Vehicle / Travel Expenses	45,971	3,299	7.2	45,971	0	
0110-2022-0000 - Sundry Office Expenditure	3,170	1,225	38.6	3,170	0	
0110-2026-0000 - Sundry Administration Expenses	15,950	8,543	53.6	15,950	0	
0110-2031-0000 - Printing & Stationery	53,190	12,760	24.0	53,190	0	
0110-2041-0000 - Advertising	14,900	350	2.3	14,900	0	
0110-2051-0000 - Insurances - PL, PI, Broker Fee	31,880	25,851	81.1	25,851	-6,029	DECREASE IN INSURANCE COSTS COMPARED TO ORIGINAL BUDGET
0110-2053-0000 - Insurances - Councillor / Acc / Fidelity	29,000	24,534	84.6	29,000	0	
0110-2058-0000 - Building Administration - Gas, Elect & Water	172,380	58,682	33.9	172,380	0	
0110-2060-0000 - Interest Loans Corporate Support (CIS)	10,800	0	0.0	10,800	0	
0110-2060-0000 - Interest Parkes Shire Council	15,000	0	0.0	15,000	0	
0110-2071-0000 - Legal Costs	5,220	225	4.3	5,220	0	
0110-2072-0000 - Investment Advisory Services	10,430	2,257	21.6	10,430	0	
0110-2075-0000 - Centre Pay Costs	2,090	615	29.4	2,090	0	
0110-2076-0000 - Bank Charges	30,530	7,502	24.6	30,530	0	
0110-2091-0000 - Postage	43,660	9,006	20.6	43,660	0	
0110-2092-0000 - Telephone & Facsimile	26,470	5,847	22.1	26,470	0	
0110-2094-0000 - Permanent Internet Connection	1,050	0	0.0	1,050	0	
0110-2097-0000 - Provision for Bad Debts	10,180	0	0.0	10,180	0	
0110-2101-0000 - Auditors Fees	47,000	5,419	11.5	47,000	0	
0110-2102-0000 - Valuation Fees	80,240	0	0.0	80,240	0	
0110-2103-0000 - Shires Association Subscription	30,190	28,793	95.4	30,190	0	
0110-2104-0000 - Mine Related Councils Subscription	7,060	10,886	154.2	10,886	3,826	INCREASE IN SUBSCRIPTION CHARGES - 2015/16
0110-2105-0000 - Office Equipment Maintenance	197,770	137,176	69.4	197,770	0	
0110-2106-0000 - Microfilming	3,190	0	0.0	3,190	0	
0110-2107-0000 - Section 356 Expenditure	16,000	5,642	35.3	16,000	0	
0110-2108-0000 - Gullan Scholarship	1,500	0	0.0	1,500	0	
0110-2111-0000 - Integrated Planning Review	20,350	5,682	27.9	20,350	0	
0110-2112-0000 - Internet Development (Customer Applications)	2,130	0	0.0	2,130	0	
0110-2114-0000 - Councillors Expenses (Inc. Mayoral)	80,640	11,534	19.0	80,640	0	
0110-2115-0000 - Mayoral Fees	25,250	4,005	15.9	25,250	0	
0110-2116-0000 - Councillors Fees	114,190	18,350	16.1	114,190	0	
0110-2119-0000 - Accounting Valuations (Assets)	25,440	5,860	23.0	25,440	0	
0110-2120-0000 - Corporate Development	30,000	0	0.0	30,000	0	
0110-2121-0000 - Internal Audit/Audit Committee	31,290	1,250	4.0	31,290	0	
0110-2175-0000 - Valuation Fees - Commercial Rentals	5,090	0	0.0	5,090	0	
0110-2176-0000 - Finance Strategy Plan	0	4,213	100.0	0	0	
0110-2177-0000 - Business Improvement Initiatives	20,350	2,457	12.1	20,350	0	
0110-2179-0000 - I.G Reform - Fit For The Future	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0110-2181-0000 - Business Continuity Plan	1,530	0	0.0	1,530	0	
0110-2194-0000 - WHS Improvement	25,440	15,000	59.0	25,440	0	
0110-2196-0000 - Procurement Improvement Initiatives	10,180	0	0.0	10,180	0	
0110-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Corporate Support	336,300	100,479	29.9	336,300	0	
0110-2998-0000 - LESS Overheads Distributed	-1,112,660	-278,165	25.0	-1,112,660	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	2,812,681	865,121	30.9	2,810,478	-2,203	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-2,686,601	-855,642	31.8	-2,684,368	2,233	
Capital Revenue						
Depreciation Expense - Corporate Support	336,300	100,479	29.9	336,300	0	
Increase in ELE	38,510	9,628	25.0	38,510	0	
Loan Funds Used	1,720,000	0	0.0	1,720,000	0	
Repayments by Deferred Debtors	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Revenue	2,094,810	110,107	5.3	2,094,810	0	



General Manager Mayor

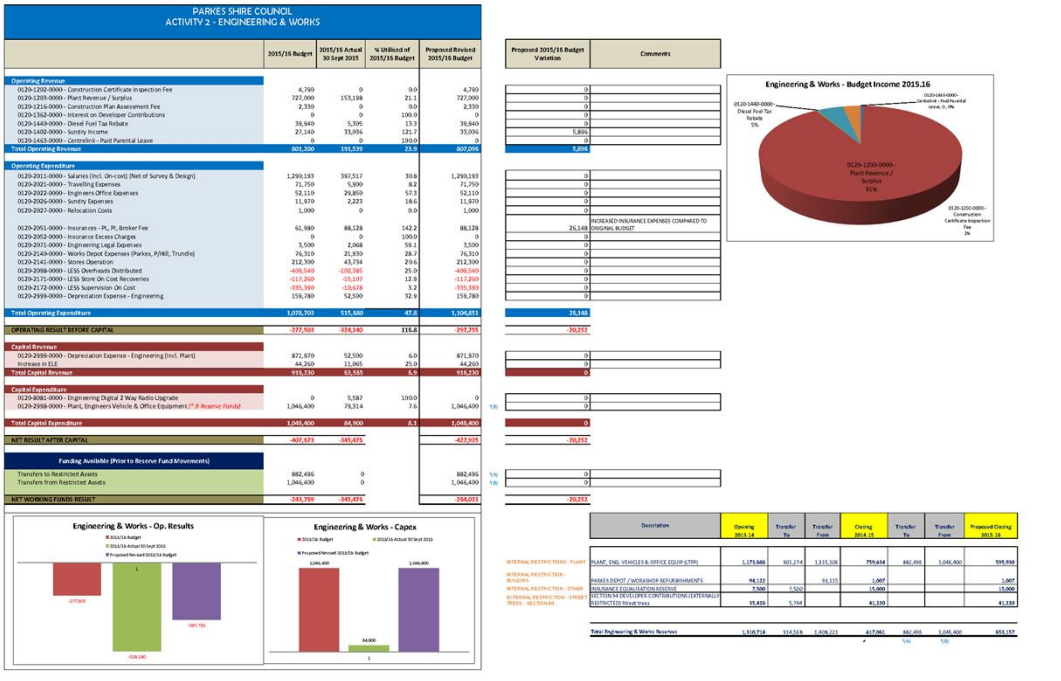
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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 1 - CORPORATE SUPPORT

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Capital Expenditure						
0110-2997-0000 - Computer & Office Equipment (LTP) (R)	186,990	31,448	16.8	186,990	0	
0110-9188-0000 - CiS Software Solution	720,000	3,897	0.5	720,000	0	
0110-2998-0000 - Administration Vehicles	48,100	2,063	4.3	48,100	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	955,490	38,971	4.1	955,490	0	
Loan Repayments	74,383	0		74,383	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-1,621,664	-784,507		-1,619,491		
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0	*(A)	0	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	115,173	115,173	*(B)	115,173	0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-1,506,491	-669,334		-1,504,258	2,233	

	Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER	GUILLAN SCHOLARSHIP / JE SCOBLE MEMORIAL	20,752			20,752		1,500	19,252
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER	INSURANCE EQUALISATION RESERVE	25,000			25,000			25,000
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - PLANT	COMPUTER & OFFICE EQUIPMENT (LTFP)	214,406	320,700	285,341	249,765		97,515	152,250
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - PLANT	ADMINISTRATION VEHICLES	26,158	53,358	13,618	65,898		26,733	39,768
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER	CORPORATE INFORMATION SYSTEM / FINANCE TRAINING	8,569		8,569	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - PLANT	EXTROS SYSTEM UPGRADE - PARKES SWIMMING POOL	-	5,000		5,000			5,000
	Total Corporate Support Reserves	294,885	384,084	313,526	365,453	-	125,173	250,280
						*(A)	*(B)	



PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 2 - ENGINEERING & WORKS

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0129-1202-0000 - Construction Certificate Inspection Fee	4,790	0	0.0	4,790	0	
0129-1203-0000 - Plant Revenue / Surplus	727,000	153,198	21.1	727,000	0	
0129-1216-0000 - Construction Plan Assessment Fee	2,330	0	0.0	2,330	0	
0129-1362-0000 - Interest on Developer Contributions	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0129-1440-0000 - Diesel Fuel Tax Rebate	39,940	5,305	13.3	39,940	0	
0129-1402-0000 - Sundry Income	27,140	33,096	121.7	33,096	5,956	
0129-1443-0000 - Centrelink - Paid Parental Leave	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Revenue	801,300	191,599	23.9	807,096	5,956	
Operating Expenditure						
0129-2011-0000 - Salaries (Incl. On-cost) (Net of Survey & Design)	1,293,193	397,517	30.8	1,293,193	0	
0129-2021-0000 - Travelling Expenses	71,750	5,900	8.2	71,750	0	
0129-2022-0000 - Engineers Office Expenses	52,110	29,859	57.3	52,110	0	
0129-2026-0000 - Sundry Expenses	11,979	2,223	18.6	11,979	0	
0129-2027-0000 - Relocation Costs	1,000	0	0.0	1,000	0	
0129-2951-0000 - Insurances - PL, PI, Broker Fee	61,980	88,128	142.2	88,128	26,148	INCREASED INSURANCE EXPENSES COMPARED TO ORIGINAL BUDGET
0129-2952-0000 - Insurance Excess Charges	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0129-2971-0000 - Engineering Legal Expenses	3,500	2,068	59.1	3,500	0	
0129-2143-0000 - Works Depot Expenses (Parkes, P/Hill, Trundle)	76,319	21,930	28.7	76,319	0	
0129-2141-0000 - Stores Operation	212,300	43,734	29.6	212,300	0	
0129-2998-0000 - LESS Overheads Distributed	-406,540	-102,385	25.0	-406,540	0	
0129-2171-0000 - LESS Store On Cost Recoveries	-117,269	-15,137	12.8	-117,269	0	
0129-2172-0000 - LESS Supervision On Cost	-335,369	-10,678	3.2	-335,369	0	
0129-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Engineering	159,780	52,500	32.9	159,780	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	1,076,703	515,680	47.9	1,104,851	26,148	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-377,503	-324,140	116.6	-397,755	-20,192	
Capital Revenue						
0129-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Engineering (Incl. Plant)	871,970	52,500	6.0	871,970	0	
Increase in ELE	44,260	11,065	25.0	44,260	0	
Total Capital Revenue	915,230	63,565	6.9	915,230	0	
Capital Expenditure						
0129-8081-0000 - Engineering Digital 2 Way Radio Upgrade	0	5,587	100.0	0	0	
0129-2998-0000 - Plant, Engineers Vehicle & Office Equipment (* # Reserve Funds)	1,046,400	79,314	7.6	1,046,400	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	1,045,400	84,900	8.1	1,045,400	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-507,573	-345,476		-427,925	-20,192	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	882,496	0		882,496	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	1,046,400	0		1,046,400	0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-343,769	-345,476		-364,021	-20,192	

	Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - PLANT	PLANT, ENG. VEHICLES & OFFICE EQUIP (LTFP)	1,179,666	801,274	1,221,106	759,834	882,496	1,046,400	595,930
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING	PARKES DEPOT / WORKSHOP REFURBISHMENTS	94,122		93,115	1,007			1,007
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	INSURANCE EQUALISATION RESERVE	7,500	7,500		15,000			15,000
EXTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	SECTION 94 DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS (EXTERNALLY RESTRICTED)	35,426	5,794		41,220			41,220
TREES - SECTION 94	Street trees							
	Total Engineering & Works Reserves	1,316,714	814,568	1,314,221	817,061	882,496	1,046,400	653,157
						*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager

Mayor

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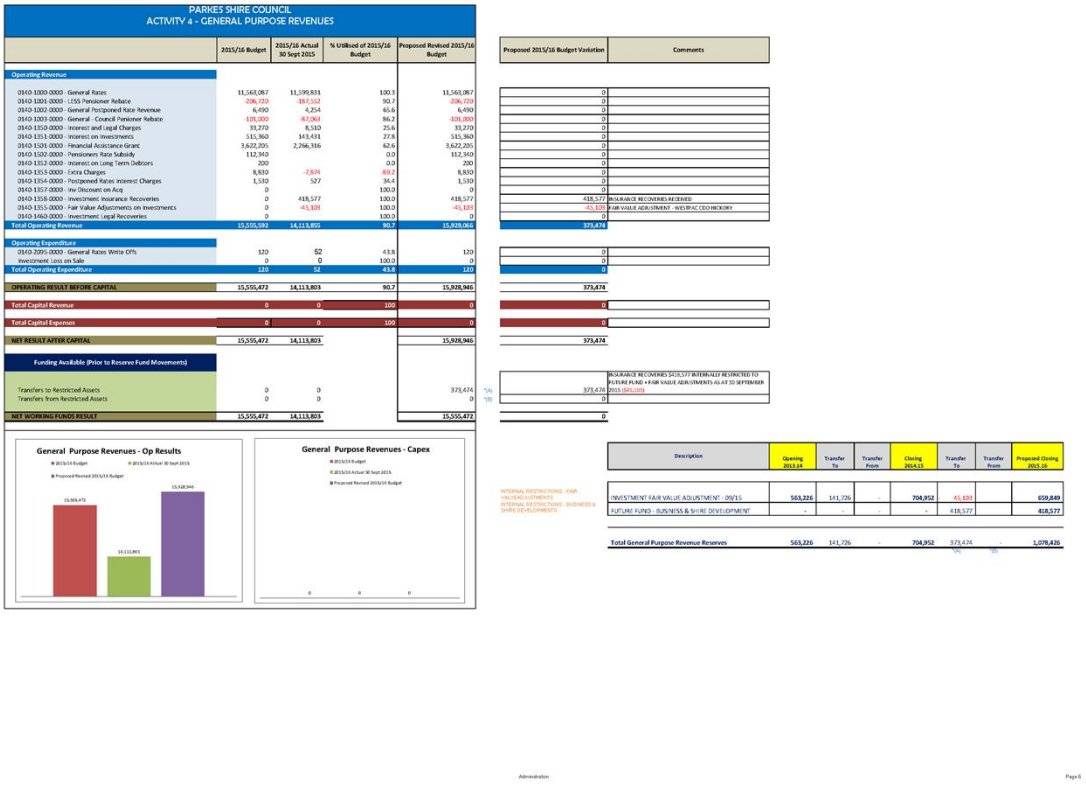
PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 3 - OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0130-1524-0000 - Employment Traineeships (*A)	29,000	14,500	50.0	29,000	0	
0130-1722-0000 - Contribution Risk Management Incentive (*B)	20,350	0	0.0	20,350	0	
0130-1724-0000 - Contribution - WHS Incentive (*C)	36,860	0	0.0	36,860	0	
0130-1746-0000 - Contribution - Property Incentive (*D)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0130-1764-0000 - Contribution - Scale Cover Health Wellbeing	10,180	0	0.0	10,180	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**96,390**	**14,500**	**15.0**	**96,390**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0130-2065-0000 - Dishonoured Cheque Clearing Account	0	659	100.0	0	0	
0130-2082-0000 - Payroll Tax	5,420	390	7.2	5,420	0	
0130-2180-0000 - Corporate Wardrobe	2,870	364	12.0	2,870	0	
0130-2182-0000 - WH & S Incentive Scheme (*C)	36,860	3,139	8.5	36,860	0	
0130-2183-0000 - CENTROC - Membership & Admin Fees	15,190	15,284	100.6	15,190	0	
0130-2184-0000 - Risk Management Incentive (*B)	20,350	8,811	43.3	20,350	0	
0130-2186-0000 - Existing Worker Traineeships (*A)	29,000	0	0.0	29,000	0	
0130-2187-0000 - Employee Service Awards	1,670	500	30.0	1,670	0	
0130-2188-0000 - Employee Assistance Program	5,090	150	2.9	5,090	0	
0130-2189-0000 - Senior Staff Recruitment	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0130-2190-0000 - Pre-Employment Medicals	7,980	840	10.5	7,980	0	
0130-2192-0000 - Property Incentive Expenditure (*D)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0130-2010-0000 - Employees Entitlements LSL (*E) Reserve Funded	327,150	56,041	17.1	327,150	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**451,580**	**86,197**	**19.1**	**451,580**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-355,190**	**-71,697**	**20.2**	**-355,190**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
Loan Funds Used	0	0		0	0	
Transfer SRV Program Funds to Caravan Park Activity (+Spicer Grandstand)	0	0		0		$100,000 SRV GENERAL FUNDS INCLUDED IN CARAVAN PARK ACTIVITY
Repayments by Deferred Debtors	0	0		0	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	
Capital Expenditure						
IPR Community Initiatives : Health and Wellness Plan	1,000,000	0	0.0	1,000,000	0	
IPR Community Initiatives : Health and Wellness Plan (Tsfr)	0	0	100.0	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	SRV IPR INITIATIVES PROJECTS IN ADVANCE + LOAN FUNDING ALLOCATED ACROSS ACTIVITIES
Building Maintenance (AMP) implementation	50,000	0	0.0	50,000	0	
Building Maintenance (AMP) implementation (Tsfr)	0	0	100.0	71,200	71,200	REFER HENRY PARKES CENTRE
Major Infrastructure	171,000	0	0.0	171,000	0	
Major Infrastructure (Tsfr)	0	0	100.0	171,000	171,000	
Total Capital Expenditure	**1,221,000**	**0**	**0**	**71,200**	**1,192,200**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-1,576,190**	**-71,697**		**-283,990**	**1,192,200**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
Transfers to Restricted Assets	90,000	0		90,000	0	*A
Transfers from Restricted Assets	377,150	0		377,150	0	*B
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-1,289,040**	**-71,697**		**-96,840**	**1,192,200**	

Other Support Services - Operating Results

Other Support Services - Capex

Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - INFRASTRUCTURE: MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE - INDOOR SWIMMING POOL FEASIBILITY STUDY	80,000		80,000	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - EMPLOYEE LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS: EMPLOYEES LEAVE ENTITLEMENT	1,014,277	321,500	217,971	1,117,806	90,000	327,150	880,656
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER: BUILDING MAINTENANCE	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER: RISK MANAGEMENT INCENTIVE SCHEME	22,922			22,922			22,922
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER: WORKER TRAINEESHIPS	6,866		6,866	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER: INCENTIVES - RISK / PROPERTY	-	52,713	-	52,713			52,713
Total Other Support Services Reserves	**1,124,065**	**374,213**	**304,837**	**1,193,441**	**90,000**	**377,150**	**905,291**



PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 4 - GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0140-1000-0000 - General Rates	11,563,087	11,599,831	100.3	11,563,087	0	
0140-1001-0000 - LESS Pensioner Rebate	-206,720	-187,552	90.7	-206,720	0	
0140-1002-0000 - General Postponed Rate Revenue	6,490	4,254	65.6	6,490	0	
0140-1003-0000 - General - Council Pensioner Rebate	-101,000	-87,063	86.2	-101,000	0	
0140-1350-0000 - Interest and Legal Charges	33,270	8,510	25.6	33,270	0	
0140-1351-0000 - Interest on Investments	511,360	143,431	27.8	511,360	0	
0140-1501-0000 - Financial Assistance Grant	3,622,205	2,266,316	62.6	3,622,205	0	
0140-1502-0000 - Pensioners Rate Subsidy	112,340		0.0	112,340	0	
0140-1352-0000 - Interest on Long Term Debtors	200		0.0	200	0	
0140-1353-0000 - Extra Charges	8,830	-7,674	-89.2	8,830	0	
0140-1354-0000 - Postponed Rates Interest Charges	1,530	527	34.4	1,530	0	
0140-1357-0000 - Inv Discount on Acq	0		100.0	0	0	
0140-1358-0000 - Investment Insurance Recoveries	0	418,577	100.0	418,577	418,577	INSURANCE RECOVERIES RECEIVED
0140-1355-0000 - Fair Value Adjustments on Investments	0	-45,109	100.0	-45,109	-45,109	FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT - WESTPAC CEO HICKORY
0140-1460-0000 - Investment Legal Recoveries	0		100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**15,555,592**	**14,113,855**	**90.7**	**15,928,066**	**373,474**	
Operating Expenditure						
0140-2095-0000 - General Rates Write Offs	120	52	43.8	120	0	
Investment Loss on Sale	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**120**	**52**	**43.8**	**120**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**15,555,472**	**14,113,803**	**90.7**	**15,928,946**	**373,474**	
Total Capital Revenue	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
Total Capital Expenses	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**15,555,472**	**14,113,803**		**15,928,946**	**373,474**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		373,474	373,474	*A INSURANCE RECOVERIES $418,577 INTERNALLY RESTRICTED TO FUTURE FUND + FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2015 ($45,109)
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*B
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**15,555,472**	**14,113,803**		**15,555,472**	**0**	

General Purpose Revenues - Op Results

General Purpose Revenues - Capex

Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS: INVESTMENT FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT - 09/13	563,226	141,726	-	704,952	45,109	-	659,849
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - BUSINESS & SHIRE DEVELOPMENTS: FUTURE FUND - BUSINESS & SHIRE DEVELOPMENT	-	-	-	-	418,577	-	418,577
Total General Purpose Revenue Reserves	**563,226**	**141,726**	**-**	**704,952**	**373,474**	**-**	**1,078,426**

General Manager

Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 5 - FIRE PROTECTION

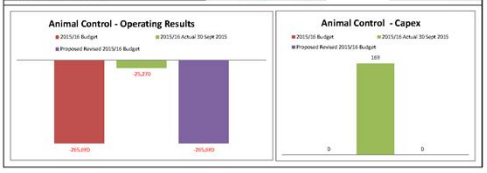
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0220-1402-0000 - Sundry Income - Bushfire	25,300	0	0.0	25,300	0	
0220-1504-0000 - Grant - Bushfire Protection Sec M & R	188,850	0	0.0	188,850	0	
0220-1455-0000 - Grant - Sec 44 Tullamore / Peak Hill	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Revenue	214,150	0	0.0	214,150	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0220-2200-0000 - Contribution to Fire Brigade	39,280	17,972	45.8	39,280	0	
0220-2201-0000 - Contribution to Bushfire Fund	285,290	140,135	49.1	285,290	0	
0220-2202-0000 - Fire Control - Non Claimable Expenses	5,900	2,546	43.2	5,900	0	
0220-2209-0000 - RFS - Additional Vehicle Servicing	440	0	0.0	440	0	
0220-0204-0000 - Hazard Reduction costs	30,000	0	0.0	30,000	0	
0220-2203-0000 - Fire Control - Repairs	111,210	14,355	12.9	111,210	0	
0220-2999-0000 - Depreciation	343,500	92,853	27.0	343,500	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	815,620	267,861	32.8	815,620	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-601,470	-267,861	44.5	-601,470	0	
Capital Revenue						
0220-2999-0000 - Depreciation	343,500	92,853	27.0	343,500	0	
0220-1605-0000 - Grant - RFS Capital (Cash)	62,000	0	0.0	62,000	0	
0220-1600-0000 - Grant - Equipment Issues	806,982	0	0.0	806,982	0	
Total Capital Revenue	1,212,482	92,853	7.7	1,212,482	0	
Capital Expenditure						
0220-2998-0000 - RFS - Bushfire Tankers	806,982	0	0.0	806,982	0	
0220-8100-0000 - RFS - Bogan Gate Stations	0	623	100.0	0	0	
0220-8101-0000 - RFS - Alectown Stations	0	1,136	100.0	0	0	
0220-8115-0000 - RFS - New Station	31,000	0	0.0	18,318	-12,682	
0220-8116-0000 - RFS - Waratah Station - Land Parcel	31,000	0	0.0	31,000	0	
0220-8117-0000 - RFS - Mickibri Station	0	19,091	100.0	12,682	12,682	
Total Capital Expenditure	868,982	20,850	2.4	868,982	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-257,970	-195,858		-257,970	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	*(A) 0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	*(B) 0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-257,970	-195,858		-257,970	0	



Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER							
RFS - M & R	0			0			0
Total Fire Protection Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 6 - ANIMAL CONTROL

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0230-1205-0000 - Dog Rego - Companion Animals	8,550	3,456	40.4	8,550	0	
0230-1207-0000 - Dog Impounding - Fees & Fines	2,350	756	32.2	2,350	0	
0230-1208-0000 - Straying Stock - Fees & Fines	520	1,435	276.5	520	0	
0230-1465-0000 - Sale of Impounded Livestock	0	36,805	100.0	36,805	36,805	
0230-1401-0000 - Fines & Costs	50	0	0.0	50	0	
Total Operating Revenue	11,470	42,452	370.1	48,275	36,805	
Operating Expenditure						
0230-2020-0000 - Vehicle/Travelling Expenses	11,910	0	0.0	11,910	0	
0230-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed	28,950	0	0.0	28,950	0	
0230-2210-0000 - Control of Dogs	196,490	52,422	26.7	196,490	0	
0230-2212-0000 - Straying Livestock	26,600	11,666	43.9	63,405	36,805	
0230-2213-0000 - Impounding Cattle	0	1,376	100.0	0	0	
0230-2999-0000 - Depreciation	13,200	2,258	17.1	13,200	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	277,150	67,722	24	313,955	36,805	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-265,680	-25,270	9.5	-265,680		
Capital Revenue						
0230-2999-0000 - Depreciation	13,200	2,258	17.1	13,200	0	
Increase in ELE	2,040	510	25.0	2,040	0	
Total Capital Revenue	15,240	2,768	18.2	15,240	0	
Capital Expenditure						
0230-0097-0007 - Drop Off Cages	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0230-0097-0008 - CCTV Animal Shelter	0	169	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	169	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-250,440	-22,672		-250,440		
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	*(A) 0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	0	0		0	*(B) 0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-250,440	-22,672		-250,440	0	



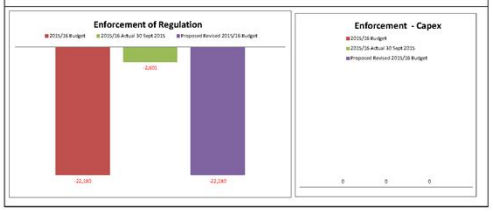
Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - BUILDING							
ANIMAL MANAGEMENT CENTRE	25,229		25,229	-			-
Total Animal Control Reserves	25,229	-	25,229	-	-	-	-
					*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 7 - ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS

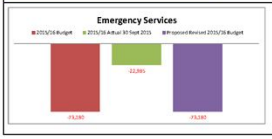
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0240-1401-0000 - Fines & Costs	1,000		0.0	1,000	0	
0240-1438-0000 - Fines & Costs - Animal Control - OSR	6,470	1,784	27.6	6,470	0	
0240-1439-0000 - Fines & Costs - Traffic Infringements - OSR	12,880	142	1.1	12,880	0	
0240-1461-0000 - Fines & Costs - On Property - OSR	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Revenue	20,350	1,925	9.5	20,350	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0240-2019-0000 - Working Expenses	22,180	2,461	11.1	22,180	0	
0240-2032-0000 - On Property Enforcement	20,350	2,065	10.1	20,350	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	42,530	4,527	10.6	42,530	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-22,180	-2,601	11.7	-22,180	0	
Total Capital Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	0	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-22,180	-2,601		-22,180	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-22,180	-2,601		-22,180	0	

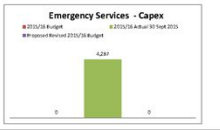


Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMS (92% x SURPLUS x ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS)	6,095	855		6,950			6,950
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER CAT PARKING (92% x SURPLUS x ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS)	6,095	855		6,950			6,950
Total Enforcement of Regulations Reserves	12,190	1,710	-	13,900	-	-	13,900
					*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 8 - EMERGENCY SERVICES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0250-1402-0000 - Sundry Income - Emergency Services	290	0	0.0	290	0	
Total Operating Revenue	290	0	0.0	290	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0250-2230-0000 - SES Squads	15,650	7,678	49.1	15,650	0	
0250-2231-0000 - SES - Direct contribution	32,340	11,019	34.1	32,340	0	
0250-2999-0000 - Depreciation	25,480	4,287	16.8	25,480	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	73,470	22,985	31.3	73,470	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-73,180	-22,985	31.4	-73,180		
Capital Revenue						
0250-2999-0000 - Depreciation	25,480	4,287	16.8	25,480	0	
Total Capital Revenues	25,480	4,287	16.8	25,480	0	
Total Capital Expenses	0	0	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-47,700	-18,697		-47,700	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-47,700	-18,697		-47,700	0	





Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - PLANT VEHICLE REPLACEMENT	0			0			0
Total Emergency Services Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 9 - ROAD SAFETY & INJURY PREVENTION OFFICER

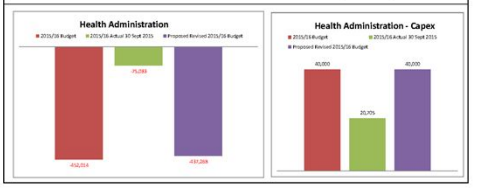
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0270-1332-0000 - RMS - RSO Salary/Program Costs (Incl. On-cost)	49,505	13,054	26.4	49,505	0	
0270-1333-0000 - RMS - RSO Special Projects	14,420	0	0.0	14,420	0	
0270-1546-0000 - RMS - Learner Driver Workshop	6,800	0	0.0	6,800	0	
0270-1579-0000 - RMS - RSO Mock Crash	3,090	0	0.0	3,090	0	
0270-1714-0000 - Contribution - Forbes Shire Council	25,007	0	0.0	25,007	0	
0270-1715-0000 - Contribution - Lachlan Shire Council	25,007	0	0.0	25,007	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**123,829**	**13,054**	**10.5**	**123,829**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0270-2011-0000 - Salary (Incl. On-cost)	88,830	24,025	27.0	88,830	0	
0270-2020-0000 - Vehicle Expenses	5,420	0	0.0	5,420	0	
0270-2022-0000 - Program Expenses	10,180	7,358	72.2	10,180	0	
0270-2026-0000 - Safety Around Schools	2,040	0	0.0	2,040	0	
0270-2028-0000 - RSO - Mock Crash Demonstration	12,590	6,689	53.1	12,590	0	
0270-2027-0000 - S/Project Learner Driver Parent Workshops	6,720	0	0.0	6,720	0	
0270-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed	7,290	0	0.0	7,290	0	
0270-2243-0000 - Special Projects	14,420	4,196	29.1	14,420	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**147,490**	**42,264**	**28.7**	**147,490**	**0**	
			103.0			
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-23,661**	**-29,210**	**123.4**	**-23,661**	**0**	
Total Capital Revenue	**0**	**0**	**100.0**	**0**	**0**	
Capital Expenditure						
Laptop Computer	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Road Safety Officer Vehicle	20,500	0	0.0	20,500	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	**20,500**	**0**	**0.0**	**20,500**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-44,161**	**-29,210**		**-44,161**	**0**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-44,161**	**-29,210**		**-44,161**	**0**	



Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER							
ROAD SAFETY OFFICER	13,595			13,595			13,595
Total Road Safety Officer Reserves	**13,595**	**-**	**-**	**13,595**	**-**	**-**	**13,595**
					*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 10 - HEALTH ADMINSTRATION

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0310-1209-0000 - Food Premises - Inspection Fees	12,670	-500	-3.9	12,670	0	
0310-1210-0000 - Administration Fee (Regulatory Only)	6,100	875	14.3	6,100	0	
0310-1401-0000 - Fines & Costs	440	0	0.0	440	0	
0310-1402-0000 - Sundry Income - Inc Copying / Scanning	18,180	3,836	21.1	18,180	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**37,390**	**4,211**	**11.3**	**37,390**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0310-2011-0000 - Salaries (Incl. On-cost)	790,604	156,936	19.9	790,604	0	
0310-2020-0000 - Health Vehicle / Travelling Expenses	25,550	0	0.0	25,550	0	
0310-2026-0000 - Sundry Expenses	32,110	9,625	30.0	32,110	0	
0310-2051-0000 - Insurance - PL, PI, Broker Fee	31,880	17,134	53.7	17,134	-14,746	
0310-2071-0000 - Legal Costs	1,020	0	0.0	1,020	0	
0310-2250-0000 - Food Inspections	6,000	0	0.0	6,000	0	
0310-2550-0000 - Food Inspections	12,580	0	0.0	12,580	0	
0310-2999-0000 - Depreciation	19,210	2,987	15.5	19,210	0	
0310-2098-0000 - LESS Overheads Distributed	-429,550	-107,388	25.0	-429,550	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**489,404**	**79,294**	**16.2**	**474,658**	**-14,746**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-452,014**	**-75,083**	**16.6**	**-437,268**	**14,746**	
Capital Revenue						
0310-2999-0000 - Depreciation	19,210	2,987	15.5	19,210	0	
Increase in ELE	11,090	2,773	25.0	11,090	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**30,300**	**5,759**	**19.0**	**30,300**	**0**	
Capital Expenditure						
0310-9101-0000 - Health Administration Vehicles	40,000	20,705	51.8	40,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	**40,000**	**20,705**	**51.8**	**40,000**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-461,714**	**-90,029**		**-446,968**	**14,746**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-461,714**	**-90,029**		**-446,968**	**14,746**	



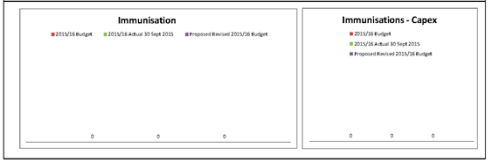
Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - PLANT							
HEALTH VEHICLES	0			0			0
Total Health Administration Reserves	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
					*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 11 - IMMUNISATIONS

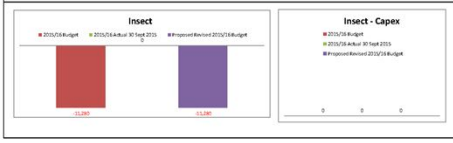
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Total Operating Revenues	0		100.0	0	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0320-2260-0000 - Immunisation Expenses	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	0	0	100.0	0	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	0	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	0	0		0	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT		0		0	0	



Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - OTHER							
IMMUNISATIONS				0			0
Total Immnisation Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 12 - INSECT & VERMIN CONTROL

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Total Operating Revenue	0		100.0	0	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0340-2265-0000 - Fruit Fly Control	8,090	0	0	8,090	0	
0340-2267-0000 - Destruction of Pests	3,190	0	0	3,190	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	11,280	0	0.0	11,280	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-11,280	0	0.0	-11,280	0	
Total Capital Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	0	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-11,280	0		-11,280	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	-		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	-		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-11,280	0		-11,280	0	



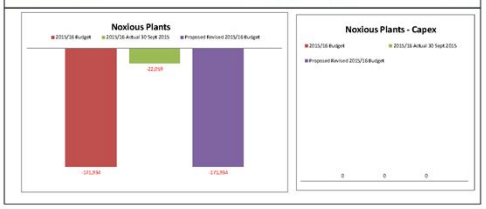
Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
DUST CONTROL	1,531		1,531	-			-
Total Insect Reserves	1,531	-	1,531	-	-	-	-
					*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 13 - NOXIOUS PLANTS

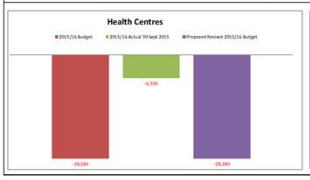
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0350-1402-0000 - Sundry Income	270	691	257	270	0	
0350-1501-0000 - Grant - Local Inspectorial	80,934	0	0	80,934	0	
0350-1570-0000 Grant - Crown Land Lake Endeavour	0	0	100	0	0	
0350-1737-0000 - Contribution - Weed Identification Workshops	700	0	0	700	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**81,904**	**691**	**1**	**81,904**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0350-2275-0000 - Inspectorial Program	161,868	8,389	5	161,868	0	
0350-2276-0000 - Destruction of Plants - Local Operational	33,030	86	0	33,030	0	
0350-2277-0000 - Destruction of Plants - Regional	52,820	11,213	21	52,820	0	
0350-2278-0000 - Grant - Noxious Weeds Crown Land	1,360	0	0	1,360	0	
0350-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Noxious Weeds	4,760	3,073	65	4,760	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**253,838**	**22,750**	**9**	**253,838**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-171,934**	**-22,059**	**13**	**-171,934**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
0350-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Noxious Weeds	4,760	3,073	65	4,760	0	
Increase in ELE	2,640	660	25	2,640	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**7,400**	**3,733**	**50**	**7,400**	**0**	
Total Capital Expenditure	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-164,534**	**-18,325**		**-164,534**	**0**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	-		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	19,431	33,507		33,507	14,076	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-145,103**	**15,182**		**-131,027**	**14,076**	

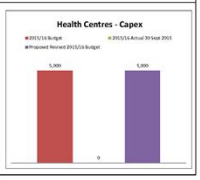


Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
INSPECTORIAL PROGRAM - CARRY OVER	76,431	19,431	57,000	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
DESTRUCTION OF PLANTS - LOCAL & REGIONAL		33,507		33,507		33,507	
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
SUNDRY RESERVE	13,645		13,645	-			-
Total Noxious Plants Reserves	**90,076**	**14,076**	**70,645**	**33,507**	-	**33,507**	-
				▼	*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 14 - HEALTH CENTRES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0360-1412-0000 - Rent - Doctors Surgery Tullamore	6,740	6,543	97	6,740	0	
0360-1420-0000 - Rent - Doctors Surgery Peak Hill	4,700	0	0	4,700	0	
0360-1425-0000 - Rent - Registrars Accommodation	20,040	8,866	44	20,040	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**31,480**	**15,409**	**49**	**31,480**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0360-2280-0000 - Bush Bursary Scheme (Rural Doctors)	3,100	0	0	3,100	0	
0360-2282-0000 - Peak Hill Doctors Surgery	7,890	9,655	122	9,655	1,765	
0360-2283-0000 - Tullamore Doctors Surgery	10,960	1,765	16	9,195	-1,765	
0360-2284-0000 - Registrars Accommodation - Coleman Road	11,490	4,035	35	11,490	0	
0360-2286-0000 - Doctor Recruitment Program	3,050	0	0	3,050	0	
0360-2287-0000 - Breast Screen Relocation	2,460	417	17	2,460	0	
0360-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Health Centres	20,810	5,845	28	20,810	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**59,760**	**21,718**	**36**	**59,760**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-28,280**	**-6,309**	**22**	**-28,280**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
0360-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Health Centres	20,810	5,845	28	20,810	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**20,810**	**5,845**	**28**	**20,810**	**0**	
Capital Expenditure						
0360-2998-0027 - Parkes Registrars Accommodation - Coleman Road	5,000		0	5,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	**5,000**	**0**	**0**	**5,000**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-12,470**	**-464**		**-12,470**	**0**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-12,470**	**-464**		**-12,470**	**0**	





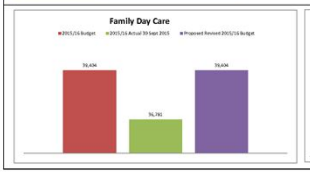
Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
MEDICAL RECRUITMENT PROGRAM	27,324		3,000	24,324			24,324
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING							
PEAK HILL MEDICAL CENTRE	-			-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING							
BUILDING MAINTENANCE RESERVE (PARKES BUILDINGS AMP)	8,132		8,132	-			-
Total Health Centres Reserves	**35,456**	-	**11,132**	**24,324**	-	-	**24,324**
				▼	*(A)	*(B)	

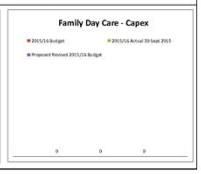
General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 15 - FAMILY DAY CARE

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0410-1602-0000 - Sundry Income	2,660	278	10	2,660	0	
0410-1464-0000 - FDC Carbon Tax Repeal	40	0	0	40	0	
0410-1507-0000 - Operation Grant Subsidy	147,910	42,656	29	147,910	0	
0410-1508-0000 - Childcare Benefit Grant	638,600	237,116	37	638,600	0	
0410-1509-0000 - FDC Levies	152,650	43,802	29	152,650	0	
0410-1510-0000 - Educator Admin Levies	11,640	4,533	39	11,640	0	
0410-1537-0000 - Family Registration Fee	1,060	175	17	1,060	0	
0410-1542-0000 - RTAG - FDC Transport Assistance	10,870	2,969	27	10,870	0	
0410-1543-0000 - D Supp Subsidy (ISS)	4,730	172	4	4,730	0	
0410-1538-0000 - Educator Registration Fee	1,180	25	2	1,180	0	
0410-1577-0000 - Grant Received - FDC Operating	13,030	0	0	13,030	0	
0410-1718-0000 - Contribution - FDC in Home Care	1,030	328	32	1,030	0	
0410-1766-0000 - FDC Educator Receipt Books	210	55	26	210	0	
0410-1744-0000 - Playgroup Fees	2,640	561	21	2,640	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**988,150**	**332,674**	**34**	**988,150**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0410-2011-0000 - Salaries & Wages	196,206	49,711	25	196,206	0	
0410-2020-0000 - FDC Vehicle Running Expenses / Travel Expenses	8,510	578	7	8,510	0	
0410-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed	18,740	4,681	25	18,740	0	
0410-2300-0000 - Wages - Educators	638,600	216,982	34	638,600	0	
0410-2301-0000 - Operating Expenses	76,040	20,905	27	76,040	0	
0410-2302-0000 - Educator D Supp Payments	4,670	155	3	4,670	0	
0410-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Family Day Care	5,980	2,878	48	5,980	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**948,746**	**295,891**	**31**	**948,746**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**39,404**	**36,781**	**93**	**39,404**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
0410-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Family Day Care	5,980	2,878	48	5,980	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**5,980**	**2,878**	**48**	**5,980**	**0**	
Capital Expenditure						
0410-8175-0000 - FDC - Computer Upgrade	0	0	100	0	0	
0410-8179-0000 - FDC - Photocopier	0	0	100	0	0	
Total Capital Expenses	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**45,384**	**39,658**		**45,384**	**0**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Cash at Bank	45,384	45,384		45,384	0	*(A)
Transfers from Cash at Bank	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**0**	**5,726**		**0**	**0**	

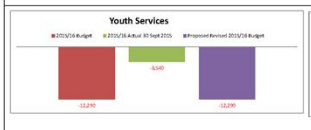


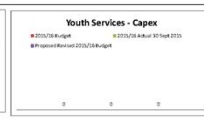


	Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	CASH AT BANK	156,935	79,472	9,449	226,958	45,384		272,342
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	RESERVES	25,000			25,000			25,000
	Total Family Day Care Reserves	181,935	79,472	9,449	251,958	45,384		297,342
						*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 16 - YOUTH SERVICES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0430-1511-0000 - Grant - Youth Week	0	0	100	0	0	
0430-1762-0000 - Contribution - Youth Week Sponsorship	1,870	0	0	1,870	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**1,870**	**0**	**0**	**1,870**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0430-2315-0000 - Youth Week	2,720	0	0	2,720	0	
0430-2323-0000 - Youth Services Operating Expenses	1,170	0	0	1,170	0	
0430-2317-0000 - Youth Services Forum	640	0	0	640	0	
0430-2318-0000 - Youth Services - Skate Park Expenses	7,760	2,824	36	7,760	0	
0430-2320-0000 - Life Education Van (Contribution)	0	0	100	0	0	
0430-2999-0000 - Depreciation	1,870	716	38	1,870	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**14,160**	**3,540**	**25**	**14,160**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-12,290**	**-3,540**	**29**	**-12,290**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
0430-2999-0000 - Depreciation	1,870	716	38	1,870	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**1,870**	**716**	**38**	**1,870**	**0**	
Total Capital Expenditure	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-10,420**	**-2,824**		**-10,420**	**0**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-10,420**	**-2,824**		**-10,420**	**0**	





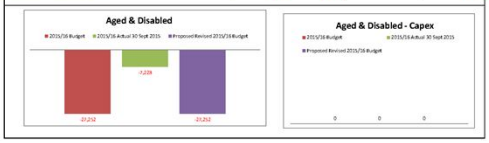
	Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	YOUTH SERVICES	0			0			0
	Total Youth Services Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
						*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 17 - AGED & DISABLED

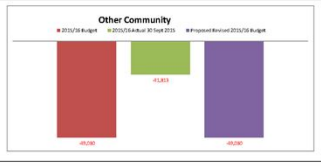
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0450-1426-0000 - Rent - 30 Welcome Street	43,600	6,793	16	43,600	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**43,600**	**6,793**	**16**	**43,600**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0450-2060-0000 - Interest on Loan - 30 Welcome St	35,642	4,040	11	35,642	0	
0450-2325-0000 - Senior Citizens Week	1,050	0	0	1,050	0	
0450-2326-0000 - 30 Welcome St - Expenses	18,340	6,447	35	18,340	0	
0450-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Aged & Disabled	15,820	3,534	22	15,820	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**70,852**	**14,021**	**20**	**70,852**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-27,252**	**-7,228**	**27**	**-27,252**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
0450-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Aged & Disabled	15,820	3,534	22	15,820	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**15,820**	**3,534**	**22**	**15,820**	**0**	
Total Capital Expenditure	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
0450-5803-0000 - Principal Loan Repayments	15,690	7,831	50	15,690	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-27,122**	**-11,524**		**-27,122**	**0**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0 *(A)	
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	0		0	0 *(B)	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-27,122**	**-11,524**		**-27,122**	**0**	

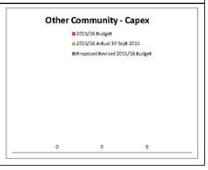


	Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING	BUILDING MAINTENANCE (PARKES BUILDINGS AMP)	23,894			23,894			23,894
	Total Aged & Disabled Reserves	**23,894**	-	-	**23,894**	- *(A)	- *(B)	**23,894**

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 18 - OTHER COMMUNITY SERVICES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0480-1589-0000 - Contribution - N/P Mine - Aboriginal Project Co-Ordinator	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**40,000**	**0**	**0**	**40,000**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0480-2337-0000 - Tullamore/Peak Hill TV Towers	340	46	14	340	0	
0480-2341-0000 - Neighbourhood Centre - Inter-Agency Costs	2,040	0	0	2,040	0	
0480-2340-0000 - SBS Radio	80	86	108	80	0	
0480-2344-0000 - Aboriginal Project Co-Ordinator (Progressive Program)	80,000	40,000	50	80,000	0	
0480-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Other Community Services	6,620	1,680	25	6,620	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**89,080**	**41,813**	**47**	**89,080**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-49,080**	**-41,813**	**85**	**-49,080**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
0480-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Other Community Services	6,620	1,680	25	6,620	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**6,620**	**1,680**	**25**	**6,620**	**0**	
Total Capital Expenditure	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-42,460**	**-40,132**		**-42,460**	**0**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0 *(A)	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0 *(B)	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-42,460**	**-40,132**		**-42,460**	**0**	





	Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING	NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE (PARKES BUILDING AMP)	29,641	8,450	37,980	111			111
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING	SENIOR CITIZENS BUILDING	-	38,238	19,399	18,839			18,839
		-			-			-
	Total Other Community Reserves	**29,641**	**46,688**	**57,379**	**18,950**	- *(A)	- *(B)	**18,950**

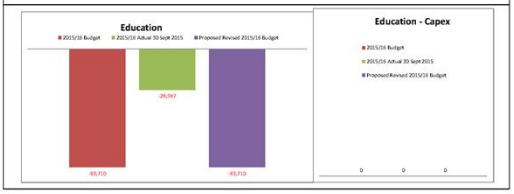
General Manager

Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 19 - EDUCATION

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0490-1558-0000 - Grant - International Women's Day	1,030	0	0	1,030	0	
0490-1723-0000 - Jack Scoble Contribution - Scholarship	1,630	0	0	1,630	0	
Total Operating Revenue	2,660	0	0	2,660	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0490-2019-0000 - Working Expenses - Early Childhood Centre	24,810	16,150	65	24,810	0	
0490-2025-0000 - Local Government Week	1,120	0	0	1,120	0	
0490-2354-0000 - Youth Education (J Scoble Memorial Initiative)	6,500	0	0	6,500	0	
0490-2357-0000 - McGrane Scholarship	510	0	0	510	0	
0490-2341-0000 - International Women's Day	1,020	0	0	1,020	0	
0490-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Education	52,410	12,837	24	52,410	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	86,370	28,987	34	86,370	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-83,710	-28,987	35	-83,710	0	
Capital Revenue						
0490-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Education	52,410	12,837	24	52,410	0	
Total Capital Revenue	52,410	12,837	24	52,410	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	0	100	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-31,300	-16,150		-31,300	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	*(A) 0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	*(B) 0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-31,300	-16,150		-31,300	0	

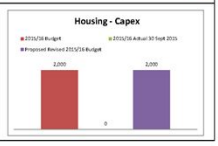


Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING	PARKES EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTRE (PARKES BUILDING AMP) (REFER COUNCIL RESOLUTION - ECM 16/11/2010)	6,573			6,573			6,573
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	CONTRIBUTION - TAFE/CSU PSC SUNDRIES	2,667		2,667	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	PARKES STUDY CENTRE CO-ORD	-			-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	J.E SCOBLE MEMORIAL INITIATIVE (REFER CORPORATE RESERVES)	-			-			-
	Total Education Reserves	9,240	-	2,667	6,573	-	-	6,573
						*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 20 - HOUSING

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0510-1413-0000 - Rent - 31 Dalton Street, Parkes	6,830	6,740	98	6,830	0	
0510-1414-0000 - Rent - Tullamore Pool Residence	5,450	5,358	98	5,450	0	
0510-1421-0000 - Rent - Saleyards Cottage	6,120	6,017	98	6,120	0	
Total Operating Revenue	18,420	18,115	98	18,420	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0510-2360-0000 - Dwellings	25,890	14,649	57	25,890	0	
0510-2361-0000 - House Numbering	230	0	0	230	0	
0510-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Housing	12,940	7,421	57	12,940	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	39,080	22,070	56	39,080	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-20,660	-3,954	19	-20,660	0	
Capital Revenue						
0510-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Housing	12,940	7,421	57	12,940	0	
Total Capital Revenue	12,940	7,421	57	12,940	0	
Capital Expenditure						
0510-9407-0000 - Tullamore Pool Residence - Maintenance	2,000		0	2,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-9,720	3,467		-9,720	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	*(A) 0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	2,000	2,000		2,000	*(B) 0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-7,720	5,467		-7,720	0	





Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING	MAINTENANCE RESERVE (PARKES BUILDINGS AMP)	21,734	2,000		23,734		2,000	21,734
	Total Housing Reserves	21,734	2,000	-	23,734	-	2,000	21,734
						*(A)	*(B)	

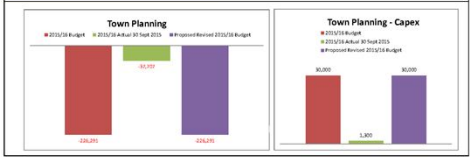
General Manager

Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 21 - TOWN PLANNING

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0520-1211-0000 - Development Fees	46,350	17,286	37	46,350	0	
0520-1212-0000 - Subdivision Fees	3,610	300	8	3,610	0	
0520-1213-0000 - Section 149 Certificates	36,050	10,278	29	36,050	0	
0520-1402-0000 - Other Income	4,330	0	0	4,330	0	
0520-1767-0000 - Sundry Income	12,880	0	0	12,880	0	
Total Operating Revenue	103,220	27,864	27	103,220	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0520-2011-0000 - Salary & Wages (Incl. On-cost)	240,071	61,286	26	240,071	0	
0520-2019-0000 - Working Expenses	37,370	2,271	6	35,810	-1,560	
0520-2021-0000 - Travelling Expenses	13,590	443	3	13,590	0	
0520-2041-0000 - DA Advertisement	15,670	0	0	15,670	0	
0520-2076-0000 - Bank Charges	40	12	29	40	0	
0520-2364-0000 - Policy and Code Review	0	1,560	100	1,560	1,560	
0520-2367-0000 - Scanning - Records	10,180	0	0	10,180	0	
0520-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Town Planning	12,590	0	0	12,590	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	329,511	65,572	20	329,511	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-226,291	-37,707	17	-226,291	0	
Capital Revenue						
0520-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Town Planning	12,590	0	0	12,590	0	
Increase in ELE	3,340	835	25	3,340	0	
Total Capital Revenue	15,930	835	5	15,930	0	
Capital Expenditure						
0520-0990-0000 - Section 94 Plan	30,000	1100	4	30,000	0	
0520-0998-0000 - Vehicle Replacement Program	0		100	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	30,000	1,100	4	30,000	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-240,361	-38,172		-240,361	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	*(A) 0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	0	0		0	*(B) 0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-240,361	-38,172		-240,361	0	

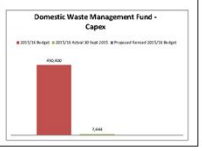


Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
EXTERNAL RESTRICTION - LAND DEVELOPMENT (SECTION 94)							
LAND DEVELOPMENT (SEC 94 TOWN PLANNING STUDY)	26,464			26,464			26,464
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
E-HOUSING PROJECT Grant	25,415		25,415	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - PLANT							
PLANNING VEHICLES	43,908	46,087	38,500	51,445			51,445
Total Town Planning Reserves	95,787	46,087	63,915	77,909	- *(A)	- *(B)	77,909

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 22 - DOMESTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0530-1050-0000 - Domestic Waste Charges	1,817,940	1,821,896	100	1,817,940	0	
0530-1051-0000 - LESS Garbage Pensioner Rate Rebate Given	-133,390	-125,035	94	-133,390	0	
0530-1350-0000 - Interest & Legal Charges	4,170	2,157	52	4,170	0	
0530-1351-0000 - Interest on Investments - Domestic Waste	9,140	2,300	25	9,140	0	
0530-1403-0000 - Rental Income - Tip Land	2,190	0	0	2,190	0	
0530-1502-0000 - Pensioner Rate Subsidy (Garbage) - State	73,360	0	0	73,360	0	
Total Operating Revenue	1,773,310	1,701,018	96	1,773,310	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0530-2018-0000 - Collection Contractor Expenses	629,100	91,658	15	629,100	0	
0530-2026-0000 - Sundry Expenses	15,950	0	0	15,950	0	
0530-2096-0000 - DWM Waste Offs	20	16	84	20	0	
0530-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed	104,310	0	0	104,310	0	
0530-2383-0000 - Rubbish Tip Working Expenses	559,630	104,997	19	559,630	0	
0530-2387-0000 - Environmental Monitoring Program	25,220	16,393	65	25,220	0	
0530-2392-0000 - Nemexia Activities	5,000	254	5	5,000	0	
0530-2388-0000 - Collection Tip Regional Waste Activity	11,890	0	0	11,890	0	
0530-2394-0000 - Recycle Expenses	110	28	26	110	0	
0530-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Domestic Waste Mgt	14,490	3,436	24	14,490	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	1,365,720	216,782	16	1,365,720	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	406,590	1,484,236	365	406,590	0	
Capital Revenue						
0530-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Domestic Waste Mgt	14,490	3,436	24	14,490	0	
Increase in ELE	0	0	100	0	0	
Loan Funds Used	0	0	100	0	0	
Repayments by Deferred Debtors	0	0	100	0	0	
0530-1460-0000 - Grant - NSW Environment Trust	0	0	100	0	0	
0530-1679-0000 - Capital Contribution - Landfill Consolidation	0	0	100	0	0	$400,000 GRANT APPLICATION (TOTAL)
Total Capital Revenue	14,490	3,436	24	14,490	0	
Capital Expenditure						
0530-8231-0000 - Peak Hill Tip - Transfer Station	190,000	1,490	1	220,000	30,000	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15
0530-8231-0000 - Trundle Tip - Transfer Station	0	0	100	0	0	
0530-8231-0000 - Other Town Landfills - Environmental Improvements	91,200	0	0	151,200	60,000	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15
0530-8245-0000 - Parkes Landfill Upgrade	0	5,955	100	928,319	928,319	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15
0530-8245-0000 - Parkes Landfill - Weighbridge and Site Works	114,000	0	0	114,000	0	
0530-8248-0000 - Motor Vehicle - Waste Management Officer	15,200	0	0	15,200	0	
0530-8250-0000 - Corporate Information System (CIS) - (DWM Share)	90,000	0	0	90,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	490,400	7,444	2	1,388,719	898,319	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-69,310	1,480,228		-967,639	-898,319	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Cash at Bank	0	0		0	*(A) 0	
Transfers from Cash at Bank	0	0		0	*(B) 0	
Transfers to Restricted Assets	421,080	421,080		421,080	*(A) 0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	490,400	1,388,719		1,388,719	*(B) 898,319	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	0	2,447,867		0	0	





Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
EXTERNAL RESTRICTION - DOMESTIC WASTE FUND							
GARBAGE SERVICES - DWM RESERVES	2,150,233	190,013	17,663	2,322,583	421,080	1,388,719	1,354,944
EXTERNAL RESTRICTION - DOMESTIC WASTE FUND							
GARBAGE SERVICES - DWM BANK ACCOUNT	-			-			
Total Domestic Waste Management Reserves	2,150,233	190,013	17,663	2,322,583	421,080 *(A)	1,388,719 *(B)	1,354,944

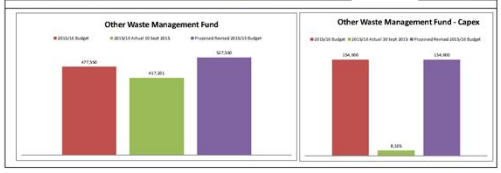
General Manager

Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 23 - OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT

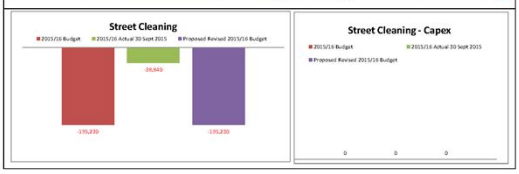
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0540-1300-0000 - Trade Waste	372,240	372,127	100.0	372,240	0	
0540-1303-0000 - Other Waste (Building)	5,480	0	0.0	5,480	0	
0540-1302-0000 - Tip Fees - Parkes Tip	234,380	51,307	21.8	259,380	25,000	
0540-1305-0000 - Tip Fees - Contractors	124,770	43,186	34.6	149,770	25,000	
0540-1350-0000 - Interest Charges	820	354	42.9	820	0	
0540-1403-0000 - Rental Income - Tip Land	3,280	3,138	95.7	3,280	0	
0540-1404-0000 - Sale of Scrap Metal	65,510	0	0.0	65,510	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**806,500**	**469,938**	**58**	**856,500**	**50,000**	
Operating Expenditure						
0540-2018-0000 - Collection Contractors Expenses	116,060	18,773	16.2	116,060	0	
0540-2096-0000 - Commercial Waste Wetz Offs	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0540-2401-0000 - Rubbish Tip Working Expenses	166,870	33,157	19.9	166,870	0	
0540-2026-0000 - Sundry Expenses	1,060	36	3.4	1,060	0	
0540-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed	32,940	0	0.0	32,940	0	
0540-2087-0000 - Environmental Monitoring Program	7,970	0	0.0	7,970	0	
0540-2088-0000 - Collection Tip Regional Waste Activities	3,750	0	0.0	3,750	0	
0540-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Waste Management	300	741	247.9	300	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**328,950**	**52,707**	**16**	**328,950**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**477,550**	**417,231**	**87**	**527,550**	**50,000**	
Capital Revenue						
0540-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Waste Management	300	741	247.9	300	0	
Increase in ELE	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Loan Funds Used	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Repayments by Deferred Debtors	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0540-1664-0000 - Grant -NSW Environment Trust	88,800	0	0.0	88,800	0	$400,000 GRANT APPLICATION (TOTAL)
Total Capital Revenue	**89,100**	**741**	**1**	**89,100**	**0**	
Capital Expenditure						
0530-8231-0000 - Peak Hill Tip - Transfer Station	60,000	470	0.8	60,000	0	
0530-8231-0000 - Trundle Tip - Transfer Station	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0530-8231-0000 - Other Town Landfills - Environmental Improvements	28,800	0	0.0	28,800	0	
0530-8245-0000 - Parkes Landfill Upgrade	0	1,880	100.0	0	0	
0530-8245-0000 - Parkes Landfill - Weighbridge and Site Works	36,000	0	0.0	36,000	0	
0530-8248-0000 - Motor Vehicle - Waste Management Officer	4,800	0	0.0	4,800	0	
0530-8250-0000 - Corporate Information System (CIS) - (OW Share)	25,000	0	0.0	25,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	**154,600**	**8,305**	**5.4**	**154,600**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**412,050**	**409,637**		**462,050**	**50,000**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	1,000	1,000		1,000	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	154,600	154,600		154,600	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**565,650**	**563,237**		**615,650**	**50,000**	



Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
PEAK HILL SCRAP/WASTE PROJECT (PEAK HILL SPORTS COUNCIL FUNDS - REFER COUNCIL RESOLUTION)	22,434	1,000		23,434	1,000		24,434
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
GARBAGE SERVICES - OTHER RESERVES	478,178	-	191,833	286,345		154,600	131,745
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
PARKES LANDFILL UPGRADE	-	196,080		196,080			196,080
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
PEAK HILL TIP - TRANSFER STATION	-	7,200		7,200			7,200
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
OTHER TIPS - TRANSFER STATIONS	-	14,400		14,400			14,400
Total Other Waste Reserves	**500,612**	**218,680**	**191,833**	**527,459**	**1,000** *(A)	**154,600** *(B)	**373,859**

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 24 - STREET CLEANING

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Total Operating Revenue	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0550-2420-0000 - Street & Gutter Cleaning	190,650	38,840	20	190,650	0	
0550-2421-0000 - Litter Bins Replacement	4,580	0	0	4,580	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**195,230**	**38,840**	**20**	**195,230**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-195,230**	**-38,840**	**20**	**-195,230**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
Depreciation	0	0	100	0	0	
Increase in ELE	2,360	590	25	2,360	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**2,360**	**590**	**25**	**2,360**	**0**	
Total Capital Expenditure	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-192,870**	**-38,250**		**-192,870**	**0**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-192,870**	**-38,250**		**-192,870**	**0**	



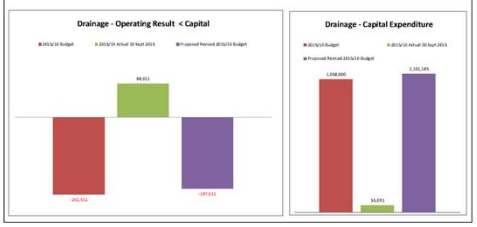
Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
	0			0			0
	0			0			0
	0			0			0
Total Street Cleaning Reserves	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0** *(A)	**0** *(B)	**0**

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 25 - DRAINAGE

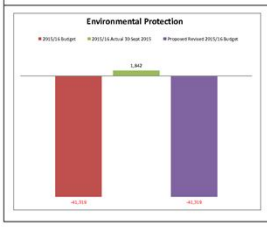
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0560-3062-0000 - Stormwater Management Charge	159,188	159,363	100	159,188	0	
0560-3350-0000 - Interest Charges	520	217	42	520	0	
Total Operating Revenue	159,708	159,580	100	159,708	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0560-2060-0000 - Loans on Interest	7,500	0	0	7,500	0	
0560-2095-0000 - Urban Stormwater Drainage Write Offs	0	3	100	0	0	
0560-2425-0000 - Urban Maintenance	126,600	19,017	15	111,600	-15,000	
0560-2430-0000 - Trundle Flood Study	0	0	100	0	0	
0560-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Drainage	228,240	52,549	23	228,240	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	362,340	71,569	20	347,340	-15,000	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-202,632	88,011	-43	-187,632	15,000	
Capital Revenue						
0560-1944-0000 - Capital Contribution - PAC - Park Public Reserves Funding	0	0	100	0	0	
0560-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Drainage	228,240	52,549	23	228,240	0	
Loan Funds Used	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	
Total Capital Revenue	728,240	52,549	7	728,240	0	
Capital Expenditure						
0560-2998-0000 - Drainage Construction * - General (New)	100,000	31,834	32	100,000	0	
0560-2998-0000 Drainage Construction * - Levy (Renewal)	158,000	13,600	9	158,000	0	
0560-2998-0000 Drainage Construction * - General (New)	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	
0560-2431-0000 - Parkes Shire Progressive Drainage Works - Upgrade	50,000	9,657	19	50,000	0	
0560-2432-0000 - Tullamore - Stormwater Drainage Works	0	0	100	33,185	33,185	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15
0560-2436-0000 - Peak Hill - Stormwater Works (Upgrade)	60,000	0	0	60,000	0	
0560-8323-0000 - Drainage Network Capacity Enhancements (Upgrade)	185,000	0	0	185,000	0	
Cookamidgera - Flood Management Plan	5,000	0	0	15,000	10,000	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15
Total Capital Expenditure	1,058,000	55,091	5	1,101,185	43,185	
Loan Repayments	21,623	0		21,623	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-554,015	85,469		-582,200	-28,185	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	159,188	159,363		159,188	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	343,000	13,600		386,185	-43,185	*(B) CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-370,203	-60,293		-395,203	15,000	

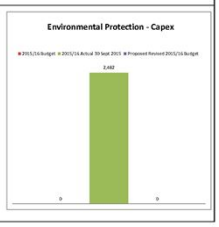


	Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE	DRAINAGE URBAN CONST (incl Land Rest PAC Park)	25,000		25,000	-			-
EXTERNAL RESTRICTION - STORMWATER LEVY	STORMWATER LEVY (EXTERNAL RESTRICTION)	707,629	158,994	44,249	822,365	159,188	343,000	638,553
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY OVER	TULLAMORE STORMWATER - SRV	-	33,185		33,185		33,185	-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY OVER	COOKAMIDGERA - FLOOD MANAGEMENT PLAN	-	10,000		10,000		10,000	-
	Total Drainage Reserves	**732,629**	**202,179**	**69,249**	**865,550**	**159,188**	**386,185**	**638,553**
						*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 26 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0570-1234-0000 - Septic Tank Fees	4,780	1,088	23	4,780	0	
0570-1401-0000 - Litter Fines, Sale of Abandon Vehicles	520	0	0	520	0	
0570-1580-0000 - Grant - Roadside Vegetation	0	0	100	0	0	
0570-1599-0000 - Grant - Roadside Vegetation Mgmt	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	
Total Operating Revenue	15,300	1,088	7	15,300	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0570-2435-0000 - Removal Litter, Abandon Vehicles	1,160	0	0	1,160	0	
0570-2060-0000 - Interest - Renewal Energy Infrastructure Loan	16,259	-1,697	-10	16,259	0	
0570-2389-0000 - Roadside Vegetation - Grant Funds	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	
0570-2390-0000 - Public Place Recycle Facility Tullamore	820	0	0	820	0	
0570-2391-0000 - Grant - Roadside Vegetation Mgmt	5,780	0	0	5,780	0	
0570-2442-0000 - Environmental Support	15,279	832	5	15,279	0	
0570-2445-0000 - Environmental Reporting Expenses	7,330	0	0	7,330	0	
0570-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Environment Protection	0	111.00	100	0	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	56,619	-755	-1	56,619	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-41,319	1,842	-4	-41,319	0	
Total Capital Revenue	0	0	100	0	0	
0570-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Environment Protection	0	111	100	0	0	
0570-0600-0000 - 20 Million Trees - Akuna Road	0	2,371	100	0	23,350	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $23,350
			100			
Total Capital Expenditure	0	2,482	100	0	23,350	
0570-5806-0000 - Loan Principal Repayments	31,719	0	0	31,719	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-73,038	-640		-73,038	-23,350	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	0	23,350		23,350	23,350	*(B) CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $23,350
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-73,038	22,710		-49,688	0	





	Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT (Including On-Site Sewage Man)	4,785			4,785			4,785
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	ENVIRONMENTAL RENEWABLE ENERGY (REC PROCEEDS)(LTFP)	10,921			10,921			10,921
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	20 MILLION TREES PROGRAM - AKUNA ROAD (LANDCARE)	-	23,350		23,350		23,350	-
	Total Environment Protection Reserves	**15,706**	**23,350**	**-**	**39,056**	**-**	**23,350**	**15,706**
						*(A)	*(B)	

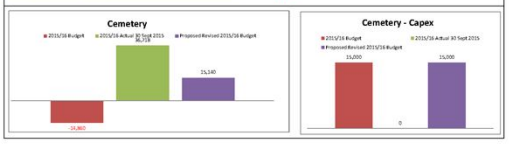
General Manager

Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 27 - PUBLIC CEMETERIES

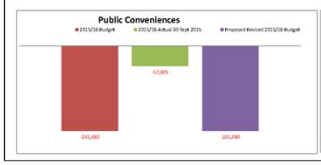
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0580-1215-0000 - Cemetery - Fees & Charges	142,580	60,741	43	162,580	20,000	
0580-1532-0000 - Grant Received - Parkes War Cemetery	3,440	0	0	3,440	0	
Total Operating Revenue	146,020	60,741	42	166,020	20,000	
Operating Expenditure						
0580-2019-0000 - Maintenance & Working Expenses	151,000	21,359	14	141,000	-10,000	
0580-2430-0000 - Maintenance Expenses - Goobang Cemetery	2,200	356	16	2,200	0	
0580-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Public Cemeteries	7,630	2,308	30	7,630	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	160,830	24,022	15	150,830	-10,000	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-14,860	36,718	-247	15,140	30,000	
Capital Revenue						
0580-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Public Cemeteries	7,630	2,308	30	7,630	0	
Total Capital Revenue	7,630	2,308	30	7,630	0	
Capital Expenditure						
0580-8342-0000 - Front Entry Beautification*	0	0	100	0	0	
0580-8346-0000 - Rose Garden / Columbarium (Memorial Wall) (*A)	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	
0580-8350-0000 - Peak Hill Cemetery Improvements	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-22,230	39,026		7,770	30,000	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	15,000	15,000		15,000	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-7,230	54,026		22,770	30,000	

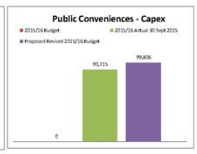


Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
CEMETERY IMPROVEMENTS (LTFP)	62,806		28,432	34,394		15,000	19,394
Total Cemetery Reserves	62,806	-	28,432	34,394	-	15,000	19,394
					*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 28 - PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Total Operating Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0590-2019-0000 - Maintenance & Working Expenses	224,760	47,738	21	224,760	0	
0590-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Public Conveniences	16,720	10,137	61	16,720	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	241,480	57,875	24.0	241,480	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-241,480	-57,875	24	-241,480	0	
Capital Revenue						
0590-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Public Conveniences	16,720	10,137	61	16,720	0	
Total Capital Revenue	16,720	10,137	61	16,720	0	
Capital Expenditure						
*Public Amenities & Grandstands LTP**						
0590-8512-0000 - Cooke Park Amenities - Refurb	0	2,304	100	9,581	9,581	CARRY FORWARD - COOKE PARK PUBLIC AMENITIES
0590-8513-0000 - Church Street Amenities - Refurb	0	314	100	12,436	12,436	CARRY FORWARD - CHURCH STREET PUBLIC AMENITIES
0590-8511-0000 - Aboretum - Public Amenities	0	87,490	100	77,809	77,809	CARRY OVER - ARBORETUM PUBLIC AMENITIES
0590-8513-0000 Trundle Main Street Amenities	0	607	100	0	0	
0890-8504-0000 - Cleaners Vehicle	0	0	100	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	90,715	100	99,806	99,806	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-224,760	-138,453		-324,566	-99,806	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	99,806		99,806	99,806	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-224,760	-38,647		-224,760	0	



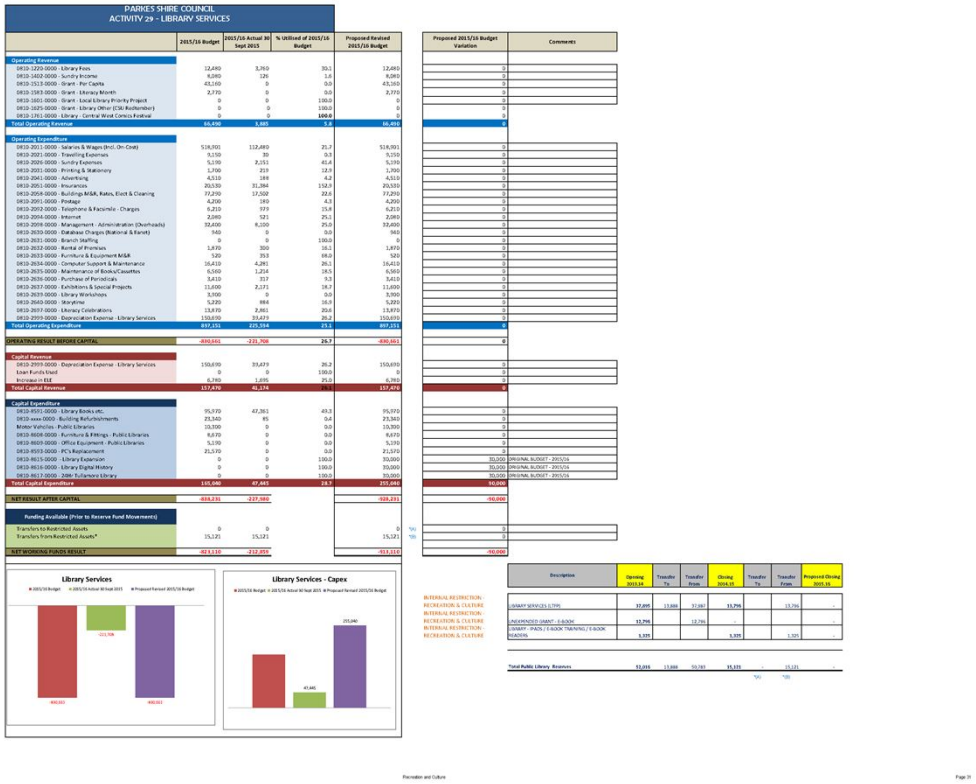


Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
PUBLIC AMENITIES ETC (LTFP)	63,439	21,997	60,194	25,242			25,242
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - PLANT							
VEHICLE	40,000	21,997	18,227	224		-	224
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
CARRY OVER (COOKE PARK & CHURCH ST & ARBORETUM)	-	99,806		99,806		99,806	-
Total Public Conveniences Reserves	103,439	99,806	78,421	124,824	-	99,806	25,016
					*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager

Mayor

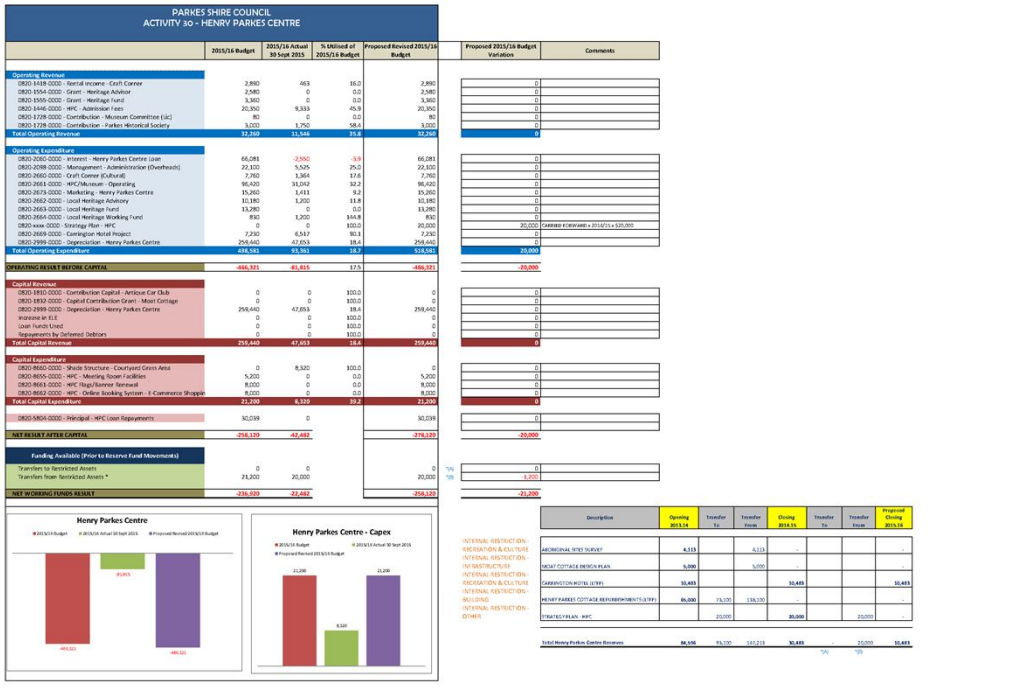
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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 29 - LIBRARY SERVICES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0810-1220-0000 - Library Fees	12,480	3,760	30.1	12,480	0	
0810-1602-0000 - Sundry Income	8,080	126	1.6	8,080	0	
0810-1513-0000 - Grant - Per Capita	43,160	0	0.0	43,160	0	
0810-1583-0000 - Grant - Library Month	2,770	0	0.0	2,770	0	
0810-1601-0000 - Grant - Local Library Priority Project	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0810-1625-0000 - Grant - Library Other (CSU Rothember)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0810-1761-0000 - Library - Central West Comics Festival	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**66,490**	**3,885**	**5.8**	**66,490**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0810-2021-0000 - Salaries & Wages (Incl. On Cost)	518,001	132,680	25.7	518,001	0	
0810-2021-0000 - Travelling Expenses	9,150	30	0.3	9,150	0	
0810-2026-0000 - Sundry Expenses	5,190	2,151	41.4	5,190	0	
0810-2031-0000 - Printing & Stationery	1,700	219	12.9	1,700	0	
0810-2041-0000 - Advertising	4,510	188	4.2	4,510	0	
0810-2051-0000 - Insurances	20,530	31,284	152.4	20,530	0	
0810-2054-0000 - Buildings M&R, Rates, Elect & Cleaning	77,200	17,502	22.6	77,200	0	
0810-2091-0000 - Postage	4,200	189	4.5	4,200	0	
0810-2092-0000 - Telephone & Facsimile - Charges	6,210	979	15.8	6,210	0	
0810-2094-0000 - Internet	2,080	521	25.1	2,080	0	
0810-2098-0000 - Management - Administration (Overheads)	32,400	8,100	25.0	32,400	0	
0810-2630-0000 - Database Charges (National & Rural)	960	0	0.0	960	0	
0810-2631-0000 - Branch Staffing	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0810-2632-0000 - Rental of Premises	1,870	300	16.1	1,870	0	
0810-2633-0000 - Furniture & Equipment M&R	520	353	68.0	520	0	
0810-2634-0000 - Computer Support & Maintenance	16,410	4,291	26.1	16,410	0	
0810-2635-0000 - Maintenance of Books/Cassettes	6,560	1,214	18.5	6,560	0	
0810-2636-0000 - Purchase of Periodicals	3,410	317	9.3	3,410	0	
0810-2637-0000 - Exhibitions & Special Projects	11,000	2,171	19.7	11,000	0	
0810-2639-0000 - Library Workshops	3,900	0	0.0	3,900	0	
0810-2640-0000 - Storytime	5,200	884	16.9	5,200	0	
0810-2697-0000 - Literacy Celebrations	13,870	2,861	20.6	13,870	0	
0810-2959-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Library Services	150,690	39,473	26.2	150,690	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**897,151**	**225,384**	**25.1**	**897,151**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-830,661**	**-221,708**	**26.7**	**-830,661**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
0810-2959-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Library Services	150,690	39,473	26.2	150,690	0	
Loan Funds Used	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Increase in ELE	6,780	1,695	25.0	6,780	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**157,470**	**41,174**	**26.1**	**157,470**	**0**	
Capital Expenditure						
0810-4501-0000 - Library Books etc.	95,970	47,361	49.3	95,970	0	
0810-xxxx-0000 - Building Refurbishments	23,340	85	0.4	23,340	0	
Motor Vehicles - Public Libraries	33,000	0	0.0	33,000	0	
0810-4608-0000 - Furniture & Fittings - Public Libraries	8,670	0	0.0	8,670	0	
0810-4609-0000 - Office Equipment - Public Libraries	5,190	0	0.0	5,190	0	
0810-4593-0000 - PC's Replacement	21,570	0	0.0	21,570	0	
0810-8615-0000 - Library Expansion	0	0	100.0	33,000	33,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0810-8616-0000 - Library Digital History	0	0	100.0	33,000	33,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0810-8617-0000 - 2686 Tullamore Library	0	0	100.0	33,000	33,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
Total Capital Expenditure	**195,940**	**47,445**	**24.2**	**257,440**	**99,000**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-868,231**	**-227,980**		**-969,231**	**-99,000**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	15,121	15,121		15,121	0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-853,110**	**-212,859**		**-953,110**	**-99,000**	

Description	Opening 2015.16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2016.17	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - RECREATION & CULTURE							
LIBRARY SERVICES (LTFP)	37,095	13,800	32,087	11,796		13,796	-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - RECREATION & CULTURE							
UNEXPENDED GRANT - E-BOOK	12,796		12,796	-		-	-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - RECREATION & CULTURE							
LIBRARY - IPADS / E-BOOK TRAINING / E-BOOK READERS	1,325			1,325		1,325	-
Total Public Library Reserves	**51,216**	**13,800**	**50,287**	**13,121**	**-**	**15,121**	**-**
					0%	0%	



PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 30 - HENRY PARKES CENTRE

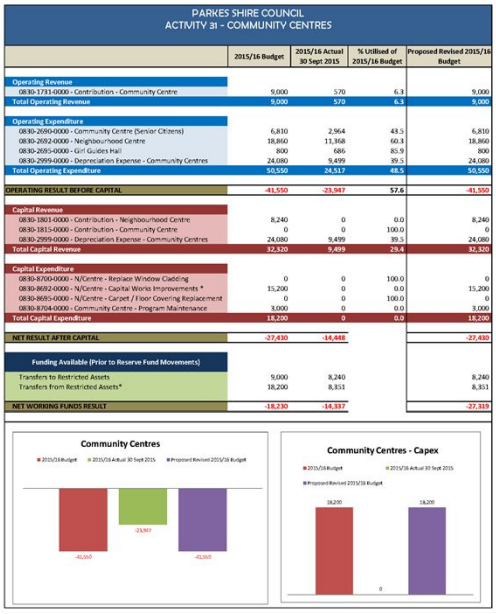
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0820-1418-0000 - Rental Income - Croft Corner	2,890	463	16.0	2,890	0	
0820-1554-0000 - Grant - Heritage Advisor	2,580	0	0.0	2,580	0	
0820-1555-0000 - Grant - Heritage Fund	3,360	0	0.0	3,360	0	
0820-1646-0000 - HPC - Admission Fees	20,350	9,333	45.9	20,350	0	
0820-1728-0000 - Contribution - Museum Committee (Llc)	80	0	0.0	80	0	
0820-1728-0000 - Contribution - Parkes Historical Society	3,000	1,750	58.4	3,000	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**32,260**	**11,546**	**35.8**	**32,260**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
0820-2060-0000 - Interest - Henry Parkes Centre Loan	66,081	-2,550	-3.9	66,081	0	
0820-2098-0000 - Management - Administration (Overheads)	22,100	5,525	25.0	22,100	0	
0820-2660-0000 - Craft Corner (Cultural)	7,760	1,364	17.6	7,760	0	
0820-2661-0000 - HPC/Museum - Operating	98,420	31,042	32.2	98,420	0	
0820-2673-0000 - Marketing - Henry Parkes Centre	15,260	1,433	9.2	15,260	0	
0820-2662-0000 - Local Heritage Advisory	10,180	1,200	11.8	10,180	0	
0820-2663-0000 - Local Heritage Fund	13,280	0	0.0	13,280	0	
0820-2664-0000 - Local Heritage Working Fund	850	1,200	141.8	850	0	
0820-xxxx-0000 - Strategy Plan - HPC	0	0	100.0	20,000	20,000	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15 x $20,000
0820-2669-0000 - Carrington Hotel Project	7,230	6,547	90.5	7,230	0	
0820-2999-0000 - Depreciation - Henry Parkes Centre	259,440	47,053	18.4	259,440	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**494,581**	**93,381**	**18.7**	**514,581**	**20,000**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-466,321**	**-81,835**	**17.5**	**-486,321**	**-20,000**	
Capital Revenue						
0820-1810-0000 - Contribution Capital - Antique Car Club	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0820-1832-0000 - Capital Contribution Grant - Moat Cottage	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0820-2999-0000 - Depreciation - Henry Parkes Centre	259,440	47,053	18.4	259,440	0	
Increase in ELE	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Loan Funds Used	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Repayments by Deferred Debtors	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**259,440**	**47,053**	**18.4**	**259,440**	**0**	
Capital Expenditure						
0820-8660-0000 - Shade Structure - Courtyard Grass Area	0	8,320	100.0	0	0	
0820-8655-0000 - HPC - Meeting Room Facilities	5,200	0	0.0	5,200	0	
0820-8661-0000 - HPC Flags/Banner Renewal	8,000	0	0.0	8,000	0	
0820-8662-0000 - HPC - Online Booking System - E-Commerce Shoppin	8,000	0	0.0	8,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	**21,200**	**8,320**	**39.2**	**21,200**	**0**	
0820-5804-0000 - Principal - HPC Loan Repayments	30,039	0		30,039	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-258,120**	**-42,482**		**-279,120**	**-20,000**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	21,200	20,000		20,000	-1,200	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-236,920**	**-22,482**		**-258,120**	**-21,200**	

Description	Opening 2015.16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2016.17	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - RECREATION & CULTURE							
ABORIGINAL SITES SURVEY	6,113		6,113	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
MOAT COTTAGE DESIGN PLAN	5,000		5,000	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - RECREATION & CULTURE							
CARRINGTON HOTEL (LTFP)	10,493			10,493			10,493
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING							
HENRY PARKES COTTAGE REFURBISHMENTS (LTFP)	86,000	73,120	134,120	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
STRATEGY PLAN - HPC		20,000		20,000		20,000	-
Total Henry Parkes Centre Reserves	**86,506**	**93,120**	**147,213**	**30,493**	**-**	**20,000**	**10,493**
					0%	0%	

General Manager

Mayor

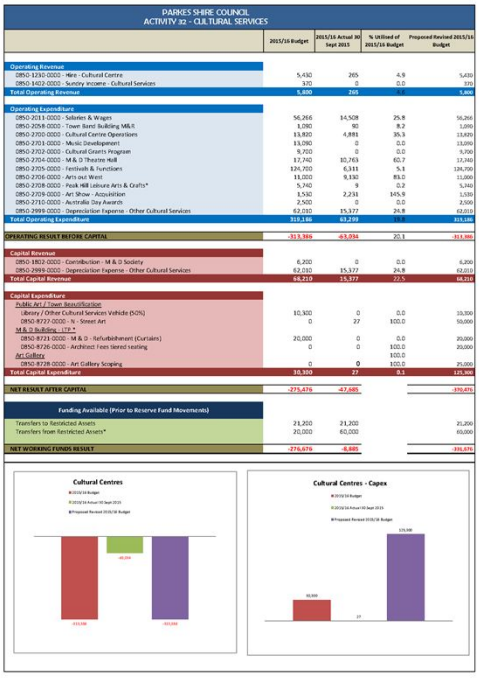
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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 31 - COMMUNITY CENTRES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0830-1731-0000 - Contribution - Community Centre	9,000	570	6.3	9,000	0	
Total Operating Revenue	9,000	570	6.3	9,000	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0830-2690-0000 - Community Centre (Senior Citizens)	6,810	2,964	43.5	6,810	0	
0830-2692-0000 - Neighbourhood Centre	18,860	11,368	60.3	18,860	0	
0830-2695-0000 - Girl Guides Hall	800	686	85.9	800	0	
0830-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Community Centres	24,080	9,499	39.5	24,080	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	50,550	24,517	48.5	50,550	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-41,550	-23,947	57.6	-41,550	0	
Capital Revenue						
0830-1801-0000 - Contribution - Neighbourhood Centre	8,240	0	0.0	8,240	0	
0830-1815-0000 - Contribution - Community Centre	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0830-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Community Centres	24,080	9,499	39.5	24,080	0	
Total Capital Revenue	32,320	9,499	29.4	32,320	0	
Capital Expenditure						
0830-8700-0000 - N/Centre - Replace Window Cladding	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0830-8692-0000 - N/Centre - Capital Works Improvements *	15,200	0	0.0	15,200	0	
0830-8695-0000 - N/Centre - Carpet / Floor Covering Replacement	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0830-8704-0000 - Community Centre - Program Maintenance	3,000	0	0.0	3,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	18,200	0	0.0	18,200	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-27,430	-14,448		-27,430	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	9,000	8,240		8,240	-760	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	18,200	8,351		8,351	-9,849	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-18,230	-14,357		-27,319	-9,089	

Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING: NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE (PARKES BUILDING AMP) (LTFP)	29,641	8,450	37,980	111	8,240	8,351	-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING: SENIOR CITIZENS BUILDING	-	18,238	19,399	18,839	-		18,839
Total Community Centres Reserves	29,641	46,688	57,379	18,950	8,240	8,351	18,839
					*(A)	*(B)	



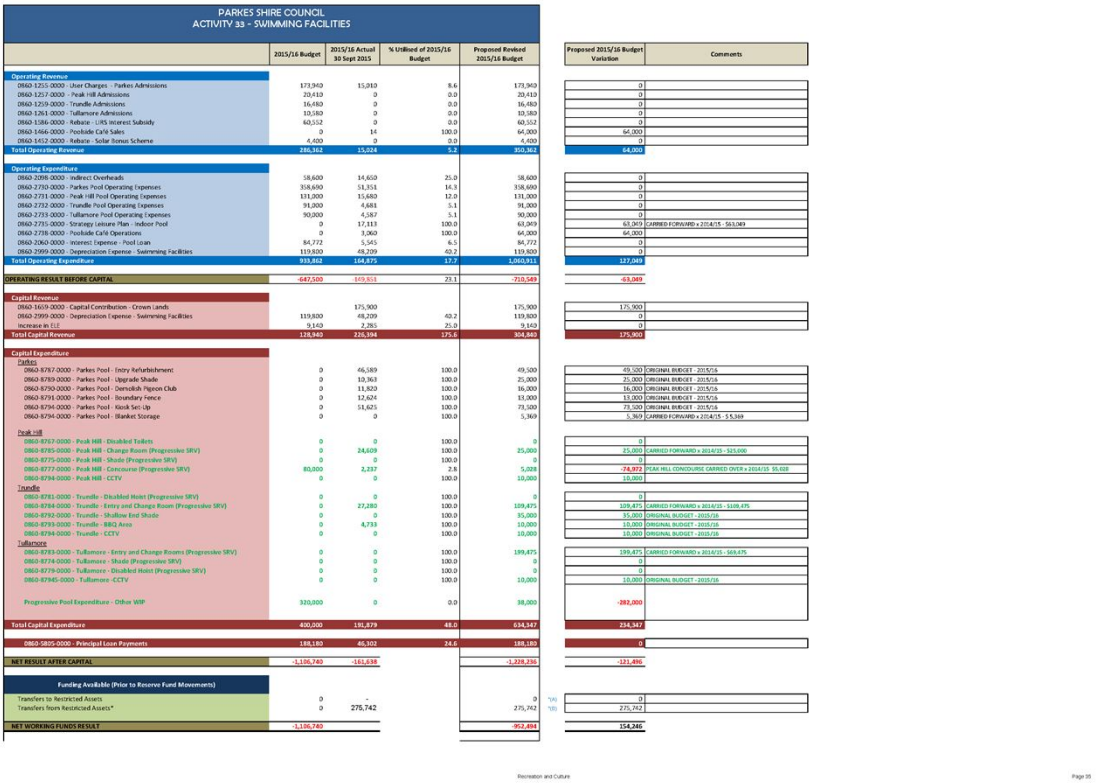
PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 32 - CULTURAL SERVICES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0850-1230-0000 - Hire - Cultural Centre	5,430	265	4.9	5,430	0	
0850-1402-0000 - Sundry Income - Cultural Services	370	0	0.0	370	0	
Total Operating Revenue	5,800	265	4.6	5,800	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0850-2011-0000 - Salaries & Wages	56,266	14,508	25.8	56,266	0	
0850-2058-0000 - Town Band Building M&R	1,080	90	8.2	1,080	0	
0850-2700-0000 - Cultural Centre Operations	13,820	4,881	35.3	13,820	0	
0850-2701-0000 - Music Development	13,090	0	0.0	13,090	0	
0850-2702-0000 - Cultural Grants Program	9,700	0	0.0	9,700	0	
0850-2704-0000 - M & D Theatre Hall	17,740	10,763	60.7	17,740	0	
0850-2705-0000 - Festivals & Functions	124,700	6,311	5.1	124,700	0	
0850-2706-0000 - Arts out West	13,000	9,330	85.0	11,000	0	
0850-2708-0000 - Peak Hill Leisure Arts & Crafts*	5,740	9	0.2	5,740	0	
0850-2709-0000 - Art Show - Acquisition	3,530	2,231	145.9	3,530	0	
0850-2710-0000 - Australia Day Awards	2,500	0	0.0	2,500	0	
0850-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Other Cultural Services	62,010	15,377	24.8	62,010	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	319,186	63,230	19.8	319,186	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-313,386	-63,034	20.1	-313,386	0	
Capital Revenue						
0850-1802-0000 - Contribution - M & D Society	6,200	0	0.0	6,200	0	
0850-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Other Cultural Services	62,010	15,377	24.8	62,010	0	
Total Capital Revenue	68,210	15,377	22.5	68,210	0	
Capital Expenditure						
Public Art / Town Beautification						
Library / Other Cultural Services Vehicle (50%)	10,300	0	0.0	10,300	0	
0850-8727-0000 - N - Street Art	0	27	100.0	50,000	50,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
M & D Building - LTP *						
0850-8721-0000 - M & D - Refurbishment (Curtains)	20,000	0	0.0	20,000	0	
0850-8726-0000 - Architect Fees Stand seating	0	0	100.0	20,000	20,000	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $20,000
Art Gallery			100.0			
0850-8728-0000 - Art Gallery Scoping	0	0	100.0	25,000	25,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
Total Capital Expenditure	30,300	27	0.1	125,300	95,000	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-275,476	-47,685		-330,476	-95,000	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	21,200	21,200		21,200	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	20,000	60,000		60,000	40,000	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-274,676	-8,885		-330,676	-55,000	

Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING: CULTURAL CENTRE (LTFP)	$ 53,338	$ 16,336		$ 35,000	$ -	$ -	$ 35,000
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - PLANT: MOTOR VEHICLE	$ -	$ -		$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - RECREATION & CULTURE: CULTURAL SPACE MASTERPLAN IMPLEMENTATION	$ -	$ 20,000		$ 20,000	$ -	$ -	$ 20,000
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - RECREATION & CULTURE: CULTURAL PUBLIC ART	$ -	$ 20,000		$ 20,000	$ -	$ 20,000	$ -
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING: MULTI PURPOSE PARKES SHIRE LITTLE THEATRE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS)	$ -	$ 33,538	$ 14,038	$ 19,500	$ 21,200	$ 20,000	$ 17,500
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING: NEW TIERED SEATING	$ -	$ 20,000		$ 20,000	$ -	$ 20,000	$ -
Total Other Cultural Reserves	$ 53,338	$ 76,209	$ 14,038	$ 115,500	$ 21,200	$ 60,000	$ 75,500
					*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager

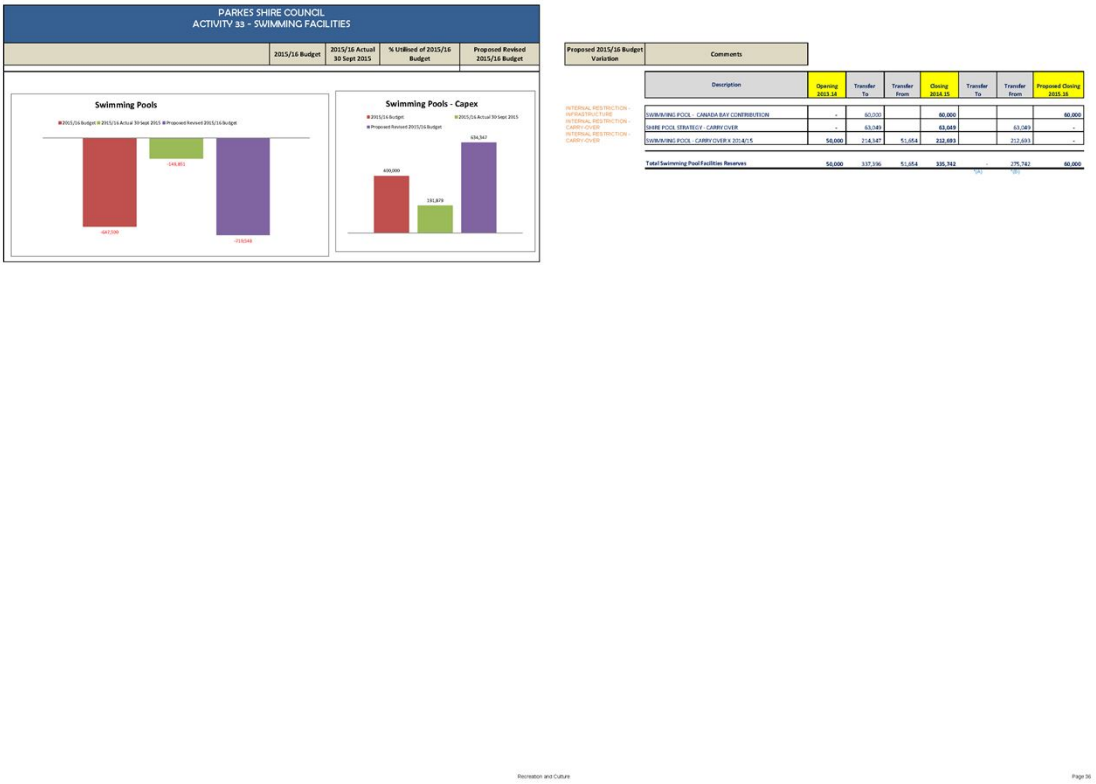
Mayor



PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 33 - SWIMMING FACILITIES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0860-1255-0000 - User Charges - Parkes Admissions	173,940	15,910	8.6	173,940	0	
0860-1257-0000 - Peak Hill Admissions	20,410	0	0.0	20,410	0	
0860-1259-0000 - Trundle Admissions	16,480	0	0.0	16,480	0	
0860-1261-0000 - Tullamore Admissions	10,580	0	0.0	10,580	0	
0860-1586-0000 - Rebate - LIRS Interest Subsidy	60,552	0	0.0	60,552	0	
0860-1466-0000 - Poolside Café Sales	0	14	100.0	64,000	64,000	
0860-1452-0000 - Rebate - Solar Bonus Scheme	4,400	0	0.0	4,400	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**286,362**	**15,924**	**5.2**	**350,362**	**64,000**	
Operating Expenditure						
0860-2096-0000 - Indirect Overheads	58,600	14,650	25.0	58,600	0	
0860-2750-0000 - Parkes Pool Operating Expenses	358,600	51,351	14.3	358,600	0	
0860-2731-0000 - Peak Hill Pool Operating Expenses	131,000	15,680	12.0	131,000	0	
0860-2732-0000 - Trundle Pool Operating Expenses	91,000	4,681	5.1	91,000	0	
0860-2733-0000 - Tullamore Pool Operating Expenses	90,000	4,587	5.1	90,000	0	
0860-2735-0000 - Strategy Leisure Plan - Indoor Pool	0	17,111	100.0	63,049	63,049	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $63,049
0860-2738-0000 - Poolside Café Operations	0	1,060	100.0	64,000	64,000	
0860-2060-0000 - Interest Expense - Pool Loan	84,772	5,545	6.5	84,772	0	
0860-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Swimming Facilities	119,800	49,209	41.1	119,800	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**933,862**	**164,877**	**17.7**	**1,060,911**	**127,049**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-647,500**	**-149,851**	**23.1**	**-710,549**	**-63,049**	
Capital Revenue						
0860-1619-0000 - Capital Contribution - Crown Lands		175,900		175,900	175,900	
0860-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Swimming Facilities	119,800	49,209	41.1	119,800	0	
Increase in ELE	9,140	2,285	25.0	9,140	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**128,940**	**226,394**	**175.6**	**304,840**	**175,900**	
Capital Expenditure						
Parkes						
0860-8787-0000 - Parkes Pool - Entry Refurbishment	0	46,589	100.0	49,500	49,500	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0860-8789-0000 - Parkes Pool - Upgrade Shade	0	10,363	100.0	25,000	25,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0860-8790-0000 - Parkes Pool - Demolish Pigeon Club	0	11,820	100.0	16,000	16,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0860-8791-0000 - Parkes Pool - Boundary Fence	0	12,624	100.0	13,000	13,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0860-8794-0000 - Parkes Pool - Kiosk Set-Up	0	51,625	100.0	73,500	73,500	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0860-8794-0000 - Parkes Pool - Blanket Storage	0	0	100.0	5,369	5,369	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $5,369
Peak Hill						
0860-8787-0000 - Peak Hill - Disabled Toilets	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0860-8785-0000 - Peak Hill - Change Room (Progressive SRV)	0	24,609	100.0	25,000	25,000	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $25,000
0860-8775-0000 - Peak Hill - Shade (Progressive SRV)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0860-8777-0000 - Peak Hill - Concourse (Progressive SRV)	80,000	2,237	2.8	5,028	-74,972	PEAK HILL CONCOURSE CARRIED OVER x 2014/15 $5,028
0860-8794-0000 - Peak Hill - CCTV	0	0	100.0	10,000	10,000	
Trundle						
0860-8781-0000 - Trundle - Disabled Hoist (Progressive SRV)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0860-8784-0000 - Trundle - Entry and Change Room (Progressive SRV)	0	27,280	100.0	109,475	109,475	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $109,475
0860-8792-0000 - Trundle - Shallow End Shade	0	0	100.0	35,000	35,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0860-8793-0000 - Trundle - BBQ Area	0	4,733	100.0	10,000	10,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0860-8794-0000 - Trundle - CCTV	0	0	100.0	10,000	10,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
Tullamore						
0860-8783-0000 - Tullamore - Entry and Change Rooms (Progressive SRV)	0	0	100.0	199,475	199,475	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $69,475
0860-8774-0000 - Tullamore - Shade (Progressive SRV)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0860-8779-0000 - Tullamore - Disabled Hoist (Progressive SRV)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0860-8794S-0000 - Tullamore -CCTV	0	0	100.0	10,000	10,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
Progressive Pool Expenditure - Other WIP	320,000	0	0.0	38,000	-282,000	
Total Capital Expenditure	**400,000**	**191,879**	**48.0**	**634,347**	**234,347**	
0860-5805-0000 - Principal Loan Payments	188,180	46,302	24.6	188,180	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-1,106,740**	**-161,638**		**-1,228,236**	**-121,496**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	-		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	275,742		275,742	275,742	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-1,106,740**			**-952,494**	**154,246**	

Recreation and Culture Page 35



PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 33 - SWIMMING FACILITIES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments

Swimming Pools

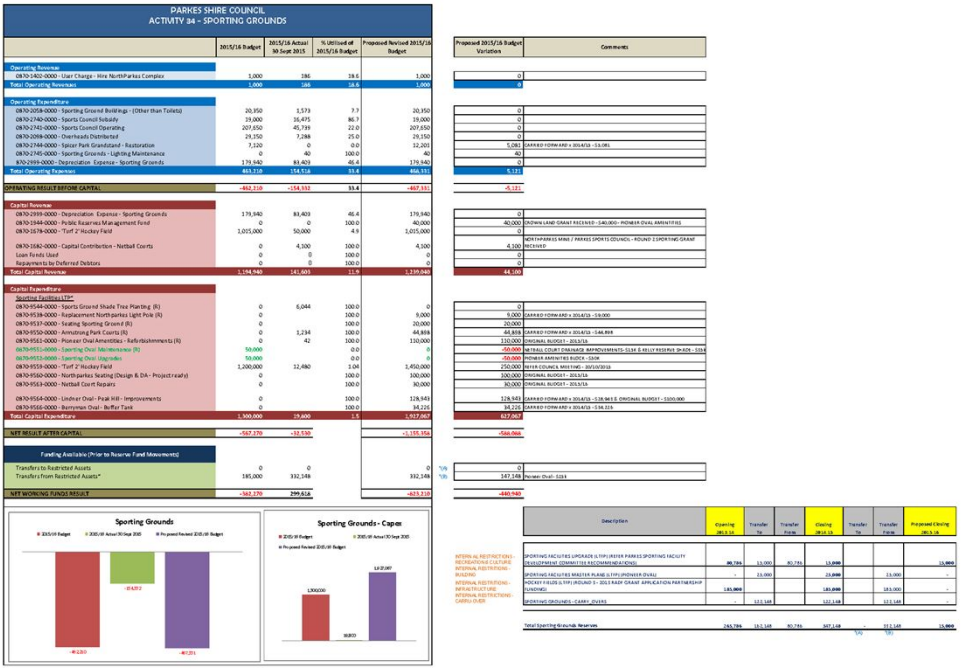
Swimming Pools - Capex

Description	Opening 2013-14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014-15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015-16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
SWIMMING POOL - CANADA BAY CONTRIBUTION	-	60,000		60,000			60,000
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY-OVER							
SHIRE POOL STRATEGY - CARRY OVER	-	63,049		63,049		63,049	-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY-OVER							
SWIMMING POOL - CARRY OVER X 2014/15	50,000	214,347	51,654	212,693		212,693	-
Total Swimming Pool Facilities Reserves	**50,000**	**337,396**	**51,654**	**335,742**	- *(A)*	**275,742** *(B)*	**60,000**

Recreation and Culture Page 36

General Manager

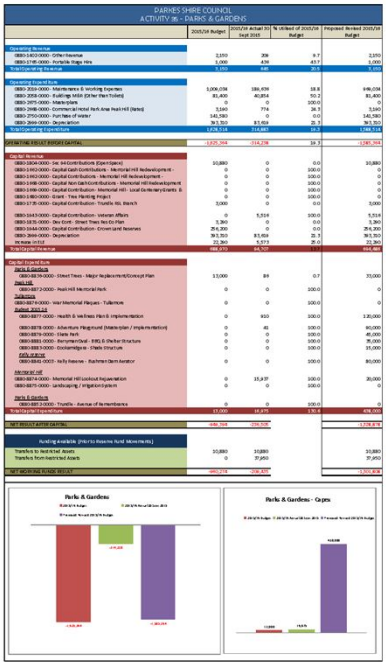
Mayor



PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 34 - SPORTING GROUNDS

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0870-1402-0000 - User Charge - Hire NorthParkes Complex	1,000	186	18.6	1,000	0	
Total Operating Revenues	1,000	186	18.6	1,000	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0870-2078-0000 - Sporting Ground Buildings - (Other than Toilets)	20,350	1,573	7.7	20,350	0	
0870-2740-0000 - Sports Council Subsidy	19,000	16,475	86.7	19,000	0	
0870-2741-0000 - Sports Council Operating	207,650	45,739	22.0	207,650	0	
0870-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed	29,150	7,288	25.0	29,150	0	
0870-2744-0000 - Spicer Park Grandstand - Restoration	7,120	0	0.0	12,201	5,081	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15 - $5,081
0870-2745-0000 - Sporting Grounds - Lighting Maintenance	0	40	100.0	40	0	
870-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Sporting Grounds	179,940	83,403	46.4	179,940	0	
Total Operating Expenses	463,210	154,518	33.4	468,331	5,121	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-462,210	-154,332	33.4	-467,331	-5,121	
Capital Revenue						
0870-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Sporting Grounds	179,940	83,403	46.4	179,940	0	
0870-1944-0000 - Public Reserves Management Fund	0	0	100.0	40,000	40,000	$40K from LAND GRANT RECEIVED - $40,000 - PIONEER OVAL AMENITIES
0870-1678-0000 - "Turf 2" Hockey Field	1,015,000	50,000	4.9	1,015,000	0	
0870-1682-0000 - Capital Contribution - Netball Courts	0	4,100	100.0	4,100	4,100	NORTHPARKES MINES / PARKES SPORTS COUNCIL - ROUND 2 SPORTING GRANT RECEIVED
Loan Funds Used	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Repayments to be Deferred Debtors	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Revenue	1,194,940	141,403	11.9	1,239,040	44,100	
Capital Expenditure						
Sporting Facilities LTFP*						
0870-9544-0000 - Sports Ground Shade Tree Planting (R)	0	6,044	100.0	0	0	
0870-9538-0000 - Replacement Northparkes Light Pole (R)	0		100.0	9,000	9,000	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15 - $9,000
0870-9537-0000 - Seating Sporting Ground (R)	0		100.0	20,000	20,000	
0870-9530-0000 - Amusing Park Courts (R)	0	1,234	100.0	44,868	44,868	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15 - $44,868
0870-9561-0000 - Pioneer Oval Amenities - Refrishimments (R)	0	42	100.0	110,000	110,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0870-9551-0000 - Sporting Oval Maintenance (R)	50,000		0.0	0	-50,000	NETBALL COURT ENHANCED IMPROVEMENTS- $134 E-KELLY RESERVE 34-826 - $334
0870-9553-0000 - Sporting Oval Upgrades	50,000		0.0	0	-50,000	PIONEER AMENITIES BLOCK - $50K
0870-9553-0000 - "Turf 2" Hockey Field	1,200,000	12,480	1.04	1,450,000	250,000	RIFFER COUNCIL MEETING - 20/10/2015
0870-9550-0000 - North parkes Seating (Design & DA - Project ready)	0		100.0	100,000	100,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0870-9563-0000 - Netball Court Repairs	0		100.0	30,000	30,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0870-9564-0000 - Lindner Oval - Peak Hill - Improvements	0		100.0	128,943	128,943	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15 - $28,943 E. ORIGINAL BUDGET - $100,000
0870-9591-0000 - Berrymon Oval - Boffer Tank	0		100.0	34,225	34,225	CARRIED FORWARD + 2014/15 - $34,225
Total Capital Expenditure	1,300,000	19,800	1.5	1,927,068	627,068	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-567,270	-32,930		-1,155,356	-566,968	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	185,000	332,148		332,148	147,148	Pioneer Oval - $1K
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-382,270	299,218		-823,210	-440,940	

Description	Opening 2015-16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2015-16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015-16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - RECREATIONS CULTURE							
SPORTING FACILITIES UPGRADE (LTFP) (REFER PARKES SPORTING FACILITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS)	88,786	13,000	80,786	13,000			13,000
SPORTING FACILITIES MASTER PLANS (LTFP) (PIONEER OVAL)		13,000		13,000		13,000	-
HOCKEY FIELDS (LTFP) (ROUND 3 - 2013 RADF GRANT APPLICATION PARTNERSHIP FUNDING)	185,000			185,000		185,000	-
SPORTING GROUNDS - CARRY_OVERS	-	122,148		122,148		122,148	-
Total Sporting Grounds Reserves	243,786	135,148	80,786	347,148	-	135,148	13,000



PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 36 - PARKS & GARDENS

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0880-1400-0000 - Other Revenue	2,150	208	9.7	2,150	0	
0880-1745-0000 - Portable Bogs Hire	5,000	438	8.7	5,000	0	
Total Operating Revenue	7,150	646	9.0	7,150	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0880-2004-0000 - Maintenance & Working Expenses	1,009,038	186,474	18.5	949,038	-60,000	
0880-2058-0000 - Buildings MMS (Other than Toilets)	81,400	40,854	50.2	81,400	0	
0880-2070-0000 - Materials	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0880-2098-0000 - Commercial Hotel Park Area Peak Hill (Rates)	3,160	774	24.5	3,160	0	
0880-2750-0000 - Purchase of Water	146,580	0	0.0	146,580	0	
0880-2999-0000 - Depreciation	363,350	83,458	23.0	363,350	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	1,603,528	311,485	19.4	1,544,528	-60,000	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-1,596,378	-310,839	19.5	-1,587,378	60,000	
Capital Revenue						
0880-1804-0000 - Sec 94 Contributions (Open Space)	10,880	0	0.0	10,880	0	
0880-1902-0000 - Capital Cash Contributions - Memorial Hill Redevelopment -	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0880-1992-0000 - Capital Contributions - Memorial Hill Redevelopment -	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0880-1998-0000 - Capital Non Cash Contributions - Memorial Hill Redevelopment	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0880-1998-0000 - Capital Contribution - Memorial Hill - Local Centenary Grants &	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0880-1800-0000 - Grant - Tree Planting Project	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0880-1775-0000 - Capital Contribution - Trunkle Hill Branch	3,000	0	0.0	3,000	0	
0880-1665-0000 - Capital Contribution - Veteran Affairs	0	5,014	100.0	5,014	5,014	
0880-1998-0000 - Dev Cont - Street Trees No Go Plan	3,360	0	0.0	3,360	0	
0880-1818-0000 - Capital Contribution - Crown Land Reserves	274,200	0	0.0	274,200	0	
0880-2999-0000 - Depreciation	363,350	83,458	23.0	363,350	0	
Income Unit	77,360	5,573	7.2	77,360	0	
Total Capital Revenue	886,970	94,707	10.7	864,880	5,014	
Capital Expenditure						
Parks & Gardens						
0880-8836-0000 - Street Trees - Major Replacement/Concept Plan	33,000	89	0.7	33,000	30,000	CARRIED FORWARD + 2015/16
Peak Hill					0	
0880-8872-0000 - Peak Hill Memorial Park	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Cemeteries					0	
0880-8874-0000 - War Memorial Plaques - Tullamore	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Capital 2015-16						
0880-8877-0000 - Health & Wellness Plan 6 -Implementation	0	910	100.0	120,000	120,000	FIRE Rec 8 DEC 17 - $120K
0880-8878-0000 - Adventure Playground (Masterplan / Implementation)	0	40	100.0	80,000	80,000	FIRE Rec 8 DEC 17 - $80K PLAN - $80,000
0880-8879-0000 - Dams Park	0	0	100.0	40,000	40,000	FIRE Rec 8 DEC 17 - $40K
0880-8881-0000 - Berrymon Oval - BBQ & Shelter Structure	0	0	100.0	35,000	35,000	FIRE Rec 8 DEC 17 - $35K
0880-8883-0000 - Gundamilgroo - Dams Structure	0	0	100.0	35,000	35,000	FIRE Rec 8 DEC 17 - $35K
Parks & Gardens						
0880-8881-0000 - Kelly Reserve - Bushmen Dam Aerator	0	0	100.0	80,000	80,000	
Memorial Hill						
0880-8874-0000 - Memorial Hill Lookout Rejuvenation	0	15,237	100.0	20,000	20,000	
0880-8875-0000 - Landscaping / Irrigation System	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Parks & Gardens						
0880-8872-0000 - Trunkle - Avenue of Remembrance	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	33,000	16,276	1.9	428,000	330,000	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-740,408	-232,407		-1,150,498	340,986	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	10,880	10,880		10,880	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	37,950		37,950	37,950	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-692,218	-204,337		-1,101,418	302,336	

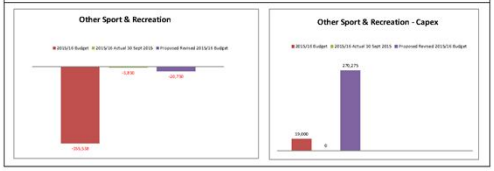
Description	Opening 2015-16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2015-16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015-16
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - BUILDINGS & FACILITIES							
MEMORIAL HALL/TRUST (REFER PARKES MEMORIAL HALL PROJECT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS)	67,200	20,000	47,200	40,000		20,000	
COUNCIL MEETING 16.06.2015 - RESOLUTION 10							
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - INFRASTRUCTURE							
PLANT & EQUIPMENT (LTFP)	48,878	9,000	48,878	9,000			9,000
PLANT & EQUIPMENT (SECTION 94A) (LTFP) PEAK HILL	17,267	13,963		31,231	613.50		49,493
MEMORIAL HALL PROJECTS (LTFP) (REFER MEMORIAL HALL PROJECT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS)	-	17,970		17,970			-
Total Parks & Gardens Reserves	133,345	60,933	96,078	98,201	613.50	20,000	58,493

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 36 - OTHER SPORT & RECREATION

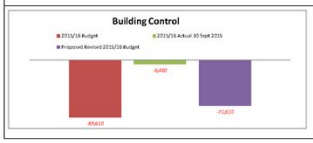
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Total Operating Revenues	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Operating Expenditure						
0890-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed	5,220	1,305	25.0	5,220	0	
0890-2772-0000 - Village Improvements - Villages	207,430	458	0.2	10,430	-197,000	PEAK HILL TI - $50K + TOILETS/HOME TI - $15k + TRUNDLE TI - $10k, & BOGAN GATE TI - $10k
0890-2775-0000 - Village Improvements - Parkes	137,808	0	0.0	0	-137,808	MAIN STREET CCTV STAGE 2 - $50K & CHRISTMAS TREE - $15K & BRAND PARKES SIGN & ADVENTURE PLAYGROUND - $50K & SKATE PARK - $30K
Alectown Hall - Maintenance (not Cnl Asset)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0890-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Other Sport and Recreation	5,080	2,067	40.7	5,080	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	355,538	3,830	1.1	20,730	-334,808	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-355,538	-3,830	1.1	-20,730	334,808	
Capital Revenue						
0880-1944-0000 - Capital Contribution - Berryman Oval - Public Reserves	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0890-xxxx-0000 - Capital Contribution - Showground Lighting	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0890-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Other Sport and Recreation	5,080	2,067	40.7	5,080	0	
Total Capital Revenue	5,080	2,067	40.7	5,080	0	
Capital Expenditure						
Villages Future Capital Works						
0890-0009-0000 - Villages Special Capital Allocation	39,000	0	0.0	39,000	0	
0890-0022-0000 - Berryman Oval Playground & Shade Structure	0	0	100.0	64,000	64,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0890-0027-0000 - Trundle Showground Lighting	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0890-xxxx-0000 - Trundle Main Street Public Toilet	0	0	100.0	120,000	120,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
0890-0023-0000 - Amenities Peak Hill Memorial Park Refurbishments	0	0	100.0	27,275	27,275	
0890-0024-0000 - Bogan Gate - Free Camping Area	0	0	100.0	20,000	20,000	ORIGINAL BUDGET - 2015/16
Total Capital Expenditure	39,000	0	0.0	270,275	231,275	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-389,458	-1,763		-285,925	103,533	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	-		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	4,969	202,911		202,911	197,942	*(B) $50,000 SKATE PARK + PEAK HILL TI - $15K & SPECIAL CAPITAL GRANT $ 42,275
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-384,489	201,148		-83,014	301,475	



Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY OVER							
RELEASE IMPROVEMENTS - PEAK HILL,TRUNDLE ETC	151,995	140,667		292,622		140,638	151,984
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - RECREATION & CULTURE							
TOWN IMPROVEMENTS - PARKES	-			-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - RECREATION & CULTURE							
ALECTOWN HALL	8,112		8,112	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTIONS - CARRY OVER							
PALADIES CAPITAL GRANT	30,067	41,889	25,639	46,857		42,275	4,582
Total Other Sport & Recreation Reserves	190,174	182,555	33,750	339,479	-	202,911	136,568
					*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 37 - BUILDING CONTROL

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
1010-1217-0000 - Section 68 Approvals	2,960	822	27.8	2,960	0	
1010-1234-0000 - Compliance Certificates	690	600	87.1	690	0	
1010-1236-0000 - Complying Development Certificates	24,170	2,412	10.0	24,170	0	
1010-1235-0000 - Construction Certificates	26,400	10,880	41.2	31,400	5,000	
1010-1237-0000 - Inspection Fees	61,800	26,443	42.8	71,800	10,000	
1010-1238-0000 - Occupation Certificate	3,170	728	23.0	3,170	0	
1010-1239-0000 - Building Certificates	3,800	1,266	33.3	3,800	0	
1010-1240-0000 - Sec 735A and 121ZP Notices	15,840	6,088	38.4	18,840	3,000	
1010-1266-0000 - Drafting Fees	2,580	2,320	90.0	2,580	0	
1010-1402-0000 - Sundry Income	1,590	0	0.0	1,590	0	
1010-1408-0000 - Long Service Leave Commission	1,480	162	11.0	1,480	0	
Total Operating Revenue	144,480	51,720	35.8	162,480	18,000	
Operating Expenditure						
1010-2026-0000 - Sundry Expenses	1,370	0	0.0	1,370	0	
1010-2098-0000 - Overhead Distribution	232,720	58,180	25.0	232,720	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	234,090	58,180	24.9	234,090	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-89,610	-6,460	7.2	-71,610	18,000	
Total Capital Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	0	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-89,610	-6,460		-71,610	18,000	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-89,610	-6,460		-71,610	18,000	



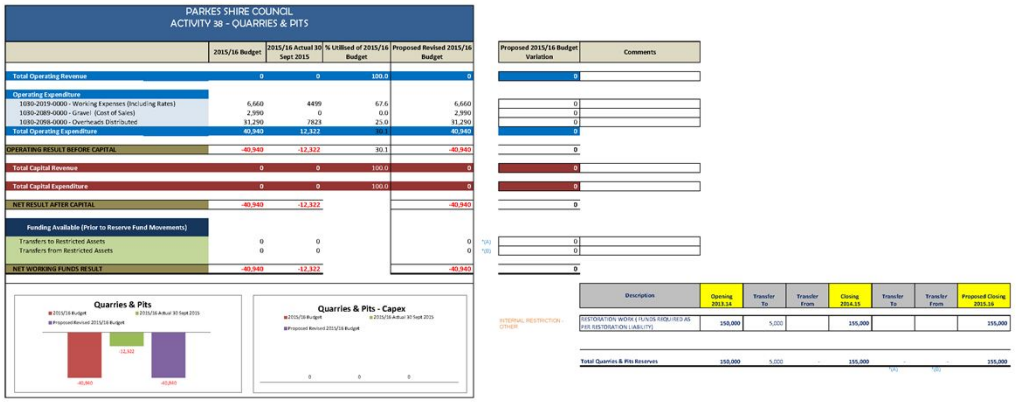


Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
BUILDING CONTROL				0			0
Total Building Control Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager

Mayor

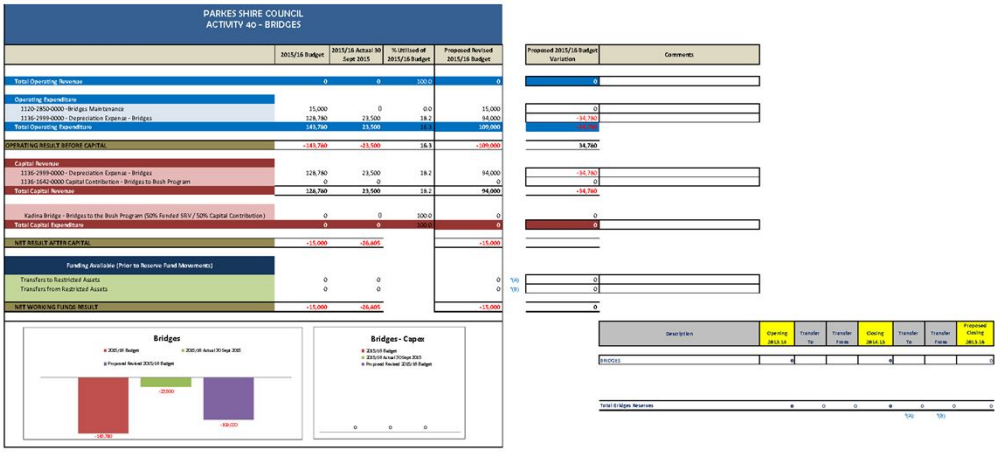
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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 38 - QUARRIES & PITS

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Total Operating Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Operating Expenditure						
1080-2019-0000 - Working Expenses (Including Rates)	6,660	4499	67.6	6,660	0	
1080-2089-0000 - Gravel (Cost of Sales)	2,990	0	0.0	2,990	0	
1080-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed	31,290	7823	25.0	31,290	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	40,940	12,322	30.1	40,940	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-40,940	-12,322	30.1	-40,940	0	
Total Capital Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	0	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-40,940	-12,322		-40,940	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-40,940	-12,322		-40,940	0	

Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
RESTORATION WORK (FUNDS REQUIRED AS PER RESTORATION LIABILITY)	150,000	5,000		155,000			155,000
Total Quarries & Pits Reserves	150,000	5,000	-	155,000	-	-	155,000



PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 40 - BRIDGES

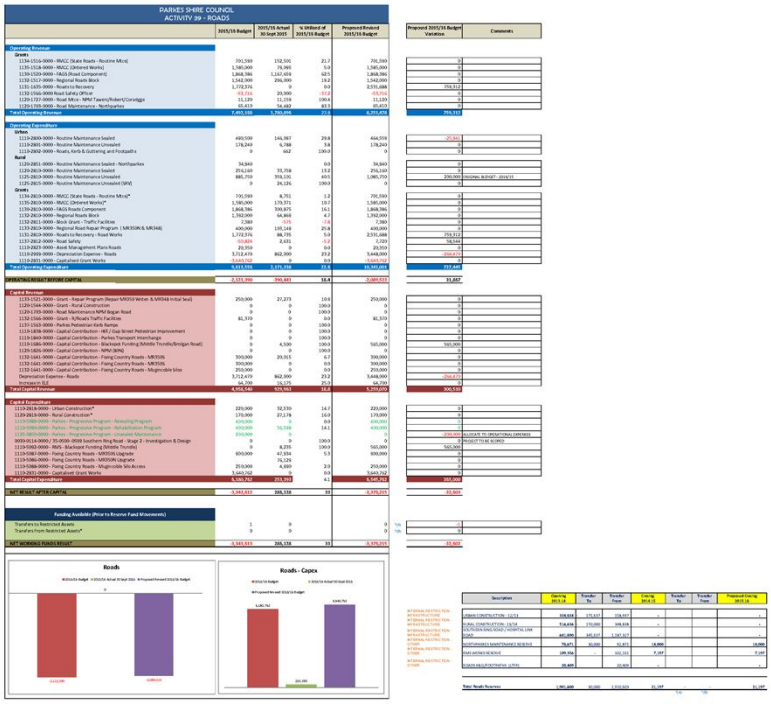
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Total Operating Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Operating Expenditure						
1120-2850-0000 -Bridges Maintenance	15,000	0	0.0	15,000	0	
1136-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Bridges	128,780	23,500	18.2	94,000	-34,780	
Total Operating Expenditure	143,780	23,500	16.3	109,000	-34,780	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-143,780	-23,500	16.3	-109,000	34,760	
Capital Revenue						
1136-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Bridges	128,780	23,500	18.2	94,000	-34,780	
1136-1642-0000 Capital Contribution - Bridges to Bush Program	0	0	-	0	0	
Total Capital Revenue	128,760	23,500	18.2	94,000	-34,760	
Kadina Bridge - Bridges to the Bush Program (50% Funded SRV / 50% Capital Contribution)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	0	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-15,000	-26,605		-15,000		
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-15,000	-26,605		-15,000	0	

Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
BRIDGES							
Total Bridges Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

General Manager

Mayor

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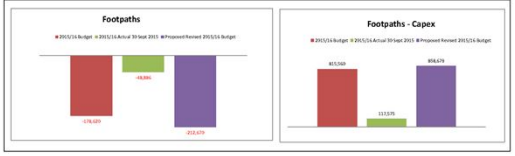
PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 39 - ROADS

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
Grants						
1134-2516-0000 - RMCC (State Roads - Routine Mtce)	791,590	152,501	21.7	791,590	0	
1135-1518-0000 - RMCC (Ordered Works)	1,580,000	76,965	5.0	1,580,000	0	
1139-1509-0000 - FAGS (Road Component)	1,868,386	1,247,459	68.5	1,868,386	0	
1132-1517-0000 - Regional Roads Block	1,542,000	296,800	19.2	1,542,000	0	
1132-2611-0000 - Block Grant - Traffic	2,580	975	37.8	3,339	759,317	
1132-1566-0000 Road Safety Officer	70,216	19,990	28.5	70,216	0	
1139-1727-0000 - Road Mtce - NPW Tavern/Robert/Corradigbe	11,139	11,139	100.0	11,139	0	
1139-1705-0000 - Road Maintenance - Northparkes	65,419	54,482	83.3	65,419	0	
Total Operating Revenue	7,493,338	1,700,356	23.0	8,251,676	759,317	
Operating Expenditure						
Urban						
1119-2830-0000 - Routine Maintenance Sealed	440,500	146,367	29.8	464,978	-25,521	
1119-2845-0000 - Routine Maintenance Unsealed	178,240	6,768	3.8	178,240	0	
1119-2862-0000 - Roads, Kerb & Guttering and Footpaths	0	662	100.0	0	0	
Rural						
1125-2811-0000 - Routine Maintenance Sealed - Northparkes	34,669	0	0.0	34,669	0	
1129-2813-0000 - Routine Maintenance Sealed	256,160	35,758	13.2	256,160	0	
1125-2815-0000 - Routine Maintenance Unsealed	885,750	558,191	63.0	1,085,750	200,000	Ordinary BUDGET - 2016/17
1125-2825-0000 - Routine Maintenance Unsealed (SRV)	0	24,126	100.0	0	0	
Grants						
1134-2813-0000 - RMCC (State Roads - Routine Mtce)*	791,590	8,751	1.2	791,590	0	
1135-2813-0000 - RMCC (Ordered Works)*	1,580,000	170,371	10.7	1,580,000	0	
1139-2813-0000 - FAGS Roads Component	1,868,386	300,875	16.1	1,868,386	0	
1132-2813-0000 - Regional Roads Block	1,702,000	64,868	4.2	1,702,000	0	
1132-2811-0000 - Block Grant - Traffic Facilities	2,580	975	37.8	2,580	0	
1139-2813-0000 - Regional Road Repair Program (MR350N & MR348)	400,000	105,148	25.8	400,000	0	
1131-2813-0000 - Roads to Recovery - Road Works	1,772,576	88,735	5.0	2,531,688	759,112	
1139-2813-0000 - Flood Damage	10,000	2,610	26.1	10,000	58,544	
1119-2823-0000 - Asset Management Plans Roads	50,000	0	0.0	49,000	0	
1119-2899-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Roads	3,212,479	862,300	27.0	3,448,000	-304,417	
1119-2871-0000 - Capitalised Grant Works	3,648,000	0	0.0	3,648,000	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	9,633,706	1,376,358	23.0	10,341,023	737,640	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-2,133,368	-966,681	16.0	-2,089,023	21,677	
Capital Revenue						
1119-1521-0000 - Grant - Repair Program (Repair MR550 Wetter & MR348 Initial Seal)	250,000	27,273	10.9	259,090	0	
1129-1544-0000 - Grant - Rural Construction	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1129-1705-0000 - Road Maintenance NPW Bogan Road	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1132-1566-0000 - Grant - R/Roads Traffic Facilities	81,370	0	0.0	81,370	0	
1139-1727-0000 - Road Mtce - NPW Tavern/Robert	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1119-1808-0000 - Capital Contribution - RFS / Cox Street Pedestrian Improvement	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1119-1843-0000 - Capital Contribution - Parkes Transport Interchange	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1119-1886-0000 - Capital Contribution - Blackspot Funding (Mobile Thumbs/Bridgman Road)	0	4,500	100.0	565,000	565,000	
1139-1826-0000 - Capital Contribution - NPW (80%)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1132-1641-0000 - Capital Contribution - Fixing Country Roads - MR350S	350,000	29,915	8.5	350,000	0	
1132-1641-0000 - Capital Contribution - Fixing Country Roads - MR350S	350,000	0	0.0	350,000	0	
1132-1641-0000 - Capital Contribution - Fixing Country Roads - Mugincoble Silo	250,000	0	0.0	250,000	0	
Depreciation Expense - Roads	3,212,479	862,300	27.0	3,448,000	-304,417	
Forecast: 0.0	64,700	16,175	25.0	64,700	0	
Total Capital Revenue	4,556,549	929,963	16.0	5,359,090	306,539	
Capital Expenditure						
1119-2818-0000 - Urban Construction*	220,000	32,330	14.7	220,000	0	
1129-2819-0000 - Rural Construction*	170,000	27,178	16.0	170,000	0	
1119-2868-0000 - Parkes - Progressive Program - Reseaing Program	400,000	0	0.0	400,000	0	
1119-2886-0000 - Parkes - Progressive Program - Rehabilitation Program	400,000	56,588	14.1	400,000	0	
1135-2870-0000 - Parkes - Progressive Program - Unsealed Maintenance	250,000	0	0	0	-250,000	BUDGET TO OPERATIONAL EXPENSES
9999-0114-0000 / 35-0000-3999 Southern Ring Road - Stage 2 - Investigation & Design	0	0	100.0	0	0	PROJECT TO BE SCOPED
1119-5982-0000 - RMS - Blackspot Funding (Mobile Thumbs)	0	8,235	100.0	565,000	565,000	
1119-5983-0000 - Fixing Country Roads - MR350N Upgrade	300,000	47,834	5.5	300,000	0	
1119-5986-0000 - Fixing Country Roads - MR350N Upgrade	0	76,129	0	0	0	
1119-5988-0000 - Fixing Country Roads - Mugincoble Silo Access	250,000	4,369	2.0	250,000	0	
1119-2831-0000 - Capitalised Grant Works	3,640,782	0	0.0	3,640,782	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	5,700,782	251,663	4.5	6,145,782	315,000	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-3,144,233	678,300	22	-3,875,715	23,461	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	1	0	0	0	-1	
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	0	0	0	0	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-3,143,233	206,138	33	-3,375,215	23,462	

Description	Opening 2015-16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2016-17	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2017-18
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
URBAN CONSTRUCTION - 11721	318,618	175,617	318,617	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
RURAL CONSTRUCTION - 11718	714,696	170,000	399,696	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
HOUTMAN KING ROAD / HOSPITAL LAW COURT	347,000	347,617	1,347,617	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
MAINTENANCE MAINTENANCE RESERVE	76,871	10,000	61,871	18,000			18,000
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
RMS WORKS RESERVE	189,356		181,241	8,147			8,147
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
CAPITAL PROJECTS/PROJECTS (CPR)	18,997		18,997	-			-
Total Roads Reserves	1,665,488	10,000	1,910,023	26,147			26,147

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 41 - FOOTPATHS

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Total Operating Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Operating Expenditure						
1140-2860-0000 - Footpaths Maintenance	89,670	26,648	29.7	89,670	0	
1140-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Footpaths	88,950	22,238	25.0	123,000	34,050	
Total Operating Expenditure	178,620	48,886	27.4	212,670	34,050	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-178,620	-48,886	27.4	-212,670	-34,050	
Capital Revenue						
1140-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Footpaths	88,950	22,238	25.0	123,000	34,050	
1140-1643-0000 - Capital Contribution RMS (Hospital Precinct)	0	30,400	100.0	30,400	30,400	
1140-1667-0000 - Capital Contribution RMS (Cheney Park)	0	24,900	100.0	24,900	24,900	
1140-1668-0000 - Capital Contribution RMS (Hill/Bushman St)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1140-1669-0000 - Capital Contribution RMS Bike Racks	0	2,926	100.0	2,926	2,926	
1140-1681-0000 - Capital Contribution Learn to Ride Park	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1140-1670-0000 - Capital Contribution - PAMP and Bike Plan	45,000	3,545	7.9	45,000	0	
1140-1671-0000 - Capital Contribution - Shared Path - Webb Street to HPC	77,500	17,909	23.1	77,500	0	
1140-1674-0000 - Capital Contribution - Bike Racks	0	2,926	100.0	2,926	2,926	
1140-1669-0000 - Capital Contribution - Hooley Street	5,280	2,570	48.7	5,280	0	
1140-1669-0000 - Capital Contribution - Baker Street to Hospital	240,000	2,818	1.2	240,000	0	
Total Capital Revenue	456,730	110,232	24.1	551,932	95,202	
Capital Expenditure						
0016-0043-0000 - Footpaths -Webb Street to HPC/VIC	155,000	58,089	37.5	155,000	0	
0016-0053-0000 - Footpaths - Hospital Precinct	0	1,113	100.0	0	0	
0016-0060-0000 - Cycleway - Cheney Park	0	23,791	100.0	32,196	32,196	
0016-0070-0000 - Learn to Ride Path	0	4,455	100.0	0	0	
0016-0079-0000 - Bike Racks in & Around Town	0	0	100.0	10,923	10,923	
0016-0080-0000 - PAMP and Bike Plan	60,000	538	0.9	60,000	0	
0016-0090-0000 - Hooley Street Footpath	10,560	0	0.0	10,560	0	
0016-0130-0000 - Footpath - Pedestrian Refuge - Newell Hwy	240,000	765	0.3	240,000	0	
0016-0110-0000 - Footpaths - Tullamore Main Street	100,000	27,555	27.6	100,000	0	
0016-0120-0000 - Footpaths - Parkes Main Street	50,000	1,080	2.2	50,000	0	
0016-0130-0000 - Footpaths - Aged Care Precincts	100,000	209	0.2	100,000	0	
0016-0140-0000 - Footpaths - School Precincts	100,000	0	0.0	100,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	815,560	117,575	14.4	858,679	43,119	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-537,450	-56,229		-519,417	18,033	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	43,119		43,119	43,119	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-537,450	-13,110		-476,298	61,152	



Description	Opening 2015-16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2016-17	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2017-18
FOOTPATH CONSTRUCTION (LTFP)	30,617		30,617	-			-
BIKE RACKS (PARKES CBD) - RMS FUNDED	-	32,196		32,196		32,196	-
CYCLEWAY - CHENEY PARK/BAKER STREET - RMS FUNDED	-	10,923		10,923		10,923	-
Total Footpaths Reserves	30,617	43,119	30,617	43,119		43,119	-

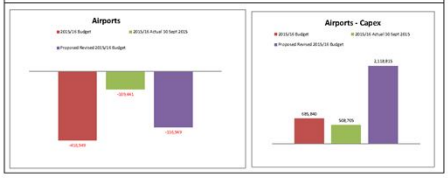
General Manager

Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 42 - AIRPORT

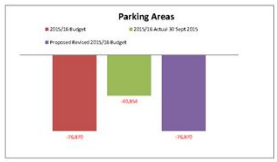
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
1150-1242-0000 - Landing Fees	277,350	46,372	16.7	277,350	0	
1150-1402-0000 - Sundry Income	2,660	37	1.4	2,660	0	
1150-1403-0000 - Airport - Rental Income	21,540	6,634	30.8	21,540	0	
1150-1413-0000 - Sundry Income - Electricity	4,660	0	0.0	4,660	0	
1150-1452-0000 - Fidleta - LHS	27,062	0	0.0	27,062	0	
Total Operating Revenue	333,272	53,043	15.9	333,272	0	
Operating Expenditure						
1150-2060-0000 - Loan Interest	142,569	0	0.0	142,569	0	
1150-2060-0000 - Loan Interest - Parkes Regional Airport	53,312	28,584	53.6	53,312	0	
1150-2071-0000 - Legal Costs	1,530	0	0.0	1,530	0	
1150-2098-0000 - Management - Administration (Overheads)	15,600	3,900	25.0	15,600	0	
1150-2870-0000 - Other Airstrips	23,470	2,753	11.7	23,470	0	
1150-2874 - 0000 / 1150-4021-0000 - Airport Strategic Plan	1,180	0	0.0	1,180	0	
1150-2871-0000 - Parkes Airport	381,920	99,608	26.1	301,920	-80,000	
1150-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Airport	130,630	27,639	21.2	130,630	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	750,221	162,484	21.7	670,221	-80,000	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-416,948	-109,441	26.2	-336,948	80,000	
Capital Revenue						
1150-3663-0000 - RDAF Funding - (End 4) PFA Redevelopment	700,000	0	0.0	1,350,000	650,000	RDAF GRANT FUNDING - 2015/16
1150-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Airport	130,630	27,639	21.2	130,630	0	
Increase in E.E	3,180	795	25.0	3,180	0	
Total Capital Revenue	833,810	28,434	3.4	1,483,810	650,000	
Capital Expenditure						
Airport LTP						
1150-9040-0000 - Aeroclub Disabled Ramp (N)	0	12,661	100.0	0	0	
1150-9048-0000 - Airport - Linemarking (E)	0	31,154	100.0	0	0	
1150-9049-0000 - Airport Public Amenities - (N)	0	13,815	100.0	13,815	13,815	LANDSCAPING - 2015/16
Parkes Regional Airport Re-Development						
1150-9038-0020 - Car Park Upgrade	0	63,358	100.0	175,000	175,000	
1150-9038-0030 - Entry Treatment	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1150-9036-0050 - Terminal	585,840	387,918	66.2	1,750,000	1,164,160	
1150-9036-0000 - Stage 2 Development	100,000	0	0.0	100,000	0	
1150-9038-0070 - Electrical Transformer - Parkes Regional Airport	0	0	100.0	80,000	80,000	
Total Capital Expenditure	685,840	508,705	74.2	2,118,815	1,432,975	
1150-5801-0000 - Principal Loan Repayments	143,369	71,043		143,369	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-412,348	-660,754		-1,135,323	-782,975	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	11,000	582,357		582,357	571,357	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-401,348	-78,397		-552,966	-211,618	

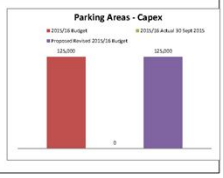


Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE - AIRPORT LOAN SINKING FUND	36,002		11,000	25,002		11,000	14,002
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE - PARKES REGIONAL AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT	1,306,746		735,389	571,357		571,357	-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE - PARKES REGIONAL AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT - LOAN	142,254		142,254	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE - PARKES REGIONAL AIRPORT REDEVELOPMENT (MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE REPAIR)	1,349,097	1,149,097		-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE - AIRPORT (LTFP) (PARKES REGIONAL AIRPORT BOMB & PARKES BUSINESS PARK)	14,813		14,813	-			-
Total Airport Reserves	2,844,912	1,149,097	903,356	596,359	*(A)	582,357	14,002

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 43 - PARKING AREA

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
1160-1804-0000 - Sec 94 Car Parking (Note 17)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1160-1632-0000 - Sec 94 Interest on Developer Contributions	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Operating Expenditure						
Car Parking						
1160-2880-0000 - Rates	34,700	34,700	100.0	34,700	0	
1160-2880-0000 - Maintenance	20,350	699	3.4	20,350	0	
1160-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Parking Areas	21,820	5,455	25.0	21,820	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	76,870	40,854	53.1	76,870	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-76,870	-40,854	53.1	-76,870	0	
Capital Revenue						
1160-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Parking Areas	21,820	5,455	25.0	21,820	0	
Total Capital Revenue	21,820	5,455	25.0	21,820	0	
Capital Expenditure						
1160-0100-0000 - Parkes - Parking Strategy	25,000	0	0.0	25,000	0	
1160-0150-0000 - Parkes - Parking Area Improvements	100,000	0	0.0	100,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	125,000	0	0.0	125,000	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-180,050	-35,399		-180,050	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets	125,000	125,000		125,000	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-55,050	89,601		-55,050	0	





Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER - CAR PARKING (LTFP)	-			-			-
EXTERNAL RESTRICTION - CAR PARKING (SECTION 94) (EXTERNALLY RESTRICTED)	135,076	7,180		143,156		125,000	18,156
Total Parking Area Reserves	135,076	7,180	-	143,156	*(A)	125,000	18,156

General Manager

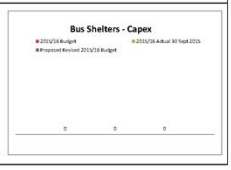
Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 44 - BUS SHELTERS & SERVICES

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Total Operating Revenue	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Operating Expenditure						
1170-2890-0000 - Bus Shelter & Street Seat M&R	3,490	0	0.0	3,490	0	
1170-2892-0000 - Street Seats / Taxi	240	242	101.3	240	0	
1170-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Bus Shelters	6,800	1,700	25.0	6,800	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	10,530	1,942	18.4	10,530	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-10,530	-1,942	18.4	-10,530	0	
Capital Revenue						
1170-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Bus Shelters	6,800	1,700	25.0	6,800	0	
Total Capital Revenue	6,800	1,700	25.0	6,800	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	0	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-3,730	-242		-3,730	0	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-3,730	-242		-3,730	0	



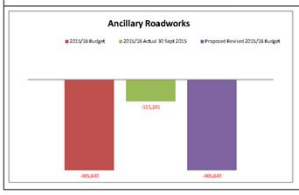


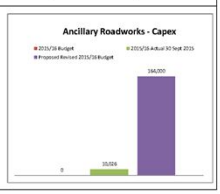
Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
BUS SHELTERS & SERVICES	0			0			0
Total Bus Shelters & Services Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*(A) *(B)

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 45 - ANCILLARY ROADWORKS

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
1190-1805-0000 - K&G Half Cost to Owners	3,700	0	0.0	3,700	0	
1190-1241-0000 - Vehicle Entrances / K & G Works	14,150	0	0.0	14,150	0	
1180-1523-0000 - Grant - Traffic Route Lighting	65,900	0	0.0	65,900	0	
1190-1315-0000 - Rural Addressing - Marker Fees	620	244	39.4	620	0	
Total Operating Revenue	84,370	244	0.3	84,370	0	
Operating Expenditure						
1190-2900-0000 - Kerb & Gutter / Vehicle Entrances	35,610	4,648	13.1	35,610	0	
1190-2901-0000 - Street Trees	135,530	37,069	27.4	135,530	0	
1190-2903-0000 - Tidy Towns	2,960	0	0.0	2,960	0	
1190-2904-0000 - Main Street Maintenance	90,220	17,048	18.9	90,220	0	
1190-2909-0000 - Main Street Cleaning	1,560	0	0.0	1,560	0	
1180-2895-0000 - Street Lighting	265,580	50,445	19.0	265,580	0	
1180-2913-0000 - Street Lighting Maintenance	10,000	0	0.0	10,000	0	
1190-2918-0000 - Rural Addressing - Federal / State / Local	1,050	90	8.6	1,050	0	
1180-2897-0000 - Street Lighting - Capital Contribution	7,500	3	0.0	7,500	0	
1190-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Ancillary Roadworks	0	2,181	100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	550,010	111,484	20.3	550,010	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-465,640	-111,241	23.9	-465,640	0	
1190-3657-0000 - Grant - Capital Contribution - CCTV Stage 2	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1190-2999-0000 - Depreciation	0	2,181	100.0	0	0	
Increase in ELE	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Loan Funds Used	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Repayments by Deferred Debtors	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Revenue	0	2,181	100.0	0	0	
0090-9168-0000 - Main Street Activation	0	4,550	100.0	84,000	84,000	
0090-9170-0000 - Big Christmas Tree	0	613	100.0	30,000	30,000	
0090-9165-0000 - CBD Improvements - CCTV - Stage 2	0	4,863	100.0	50,000	50,000	
1190-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Ancillary Roadworks	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	10,026	100.0	164,000	164,000	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-465,640	-119,085		-629,640	-164,000	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-465,640	-119,085		-629,640	-164,000	





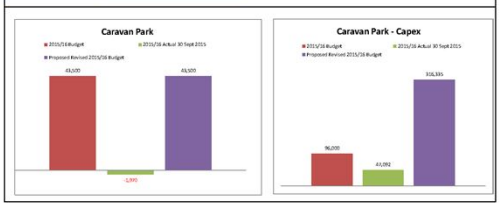
Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	K & G CONSTRUCTION (LTFP)	-			-			-
EXTERNAL RESTRICTION - KERB & GUTTERING (SECTION 94)	SECTION 94 CONTRIBUTIONS - KERB & GUTTERING EXTERNALLY RESTRICTED	-			-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	STREET LIGHTING EQUALISATION	-			-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	CBD IMPROVEMENTS & BEAUTIFICATION (LTFP)	-			-			-
Total Ancillary Roadworks Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*(A) *(B)

General Manager Mayor

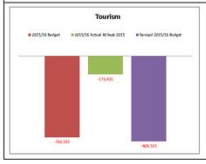
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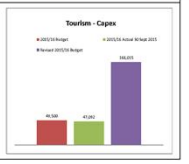
PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL ACTIVITY 46 - CARAVAN PARK	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
1220-1243-0000 - Camping Site Fees	153,410	50,485	33.3	153,410	0	
1220-1244-0000 - Cabin Fees	155,420	25,323	16.3	155,420	0	
1220-1247-0000 - Sundry Income	3,100	380	12.3	3,100	0	
1220-1704-0000 - Contribution - Lessee	5,810	0	0.0	5,810	0	
Total Operating Revenue	315,740	76,187	24.1	315,740	0	
Operating Expenditure						
1220-2098-0000 - Overheads Distribution	26,970	6,743	25.0	26,970	0	
1220-2919-0000 - Working Expenses	83,440	32,120	38.5	83,440	0	
1220-2920-0000 - Contract & Commission	87,660	20,533	23.4	87,660	0	
1220-2921-0000 - Gas & Electricity	41,720	2,865	6.9	41,720	0	
1220-2922-0000 - Spicer Caravan Park Master Strategy Plan	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1220-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Caravan Park	32,450	15,897	49.0	32,450	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	272,240	78,158	28.7	272,240	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	43,500	-1,970	-4.5	43,500	0	
Capital Revenue						
1220-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Caravan Park	32,450	15,897	49.0	32,450	0	
1220-xxxx-0000 Capital Contribution - SRV General Fund Infrastructure Backlog & Loan Funding - Advanced SRV Projects		78,158	100.0	200,000	200,000	
1220-1676-0000 - Capital Contribution - Spicer Park Cabins	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Revenue	32,450	94,055	289.9	232,450	200,000	
Capital Expenditure						
Caravan Park LTFP						
1220-9050-0000 - Cabin Improvements	0	325	100.0	0	0	
1220-9058-0000 - Cabin Replacement	0	45,915	100.0	70,335	70,335	CARRY FORWARD x 2014/15 - $ 24,420
1220-9067-0000 - Re-Levelling of Sites	5,000	0	0.0	5,000	0	
1220-9077-0000 - Unisex Disabled Toilet & Shower	50,000	0	0.0	0	-50,000	
1220-9078-0000 - Signage - Billboards (Tourism Directional Signs)	5,000	0	0.0	5,000	0	
1220-9079-0000 - TV Reception	15,000	0	0.0	15,000	0	
1220-9080-0000 - Spicer Park - Grandstand Refurbishments	21,000	852	4.1	221,000	200,000	
Total Capital Expenditure	96,000	47,092	49.1	316,335	220,335	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-20,050	44,993		-83,385	-20,335	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	75,950	30,035		30,035	-41,915	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets *	96,000	70,420		70,420	-25,580	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	0	85,378		0	0	



	Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE	CARAVAN PARK	104,118	48,107	146,198	7,027	40,035	46,000	1,062
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDINGS	COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION - DESTINATION NSW - REGIONAL VISITOR ECONOMY GRANT PROJECT - SPICER CARAVAN PARK (CABIN REPLACEMENT & RE-LEVELLING OF SITES)	-	53,063	53,063	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE	CARAVAN PARK MASTER PLAN	10,000			10,000	10,000		-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY OVER	CARAVAN PARK - CARRY OVER	-	24,420		24,420		24,420	-
	Total Caravan Park Reserves	114,118	126,590	199,261	41,447	50,035	70,420	1,062
						*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL ACTIVITY 47 - TOURISM	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
1230-1356-0000 - Peak Hill - Open Cut Experience (Tours)	2,370	65	2.7	2,370	0	
1230-1452-0000 - Rebate - Solar Bonus Scheme	2,560	0	0.0	2,560	0	
1230-1602-0000 - Other Income	4,170	0	0.0	4,170	0	
1230-1645-0000 - Visitor Information Centre - Merchandise Sales	43,170	7,440	14.5	43,170	0	
Total Operating Revenues	40,270	7,505	15.2	40,270	0	
Operating Expenditure						
1230-2021-0000 - Salaries & Wages (Incl. On-Cost)	565,625	147,095	26.0	565,625	0	
1230-2085-0000 - Merchandise Cost of Sales - Visitor Centre	30,080	4,044	13.4	30,080	0	
1230-2013-0000 - Operating Expenses	71,510	9,362	13.0	71,510	0	
1230-2020-0000 - Tourism Vehicle / Travelling/Vehicle	11,060	2,198	19.1	11,060	0	
1230-2019-0000 - Working Expenses - Events Officer	970	99	10.2	970	0	
1230-2098-0000 - Management - Administration (Overheads)	14,440	0	0.0	14,440	0	
1230-2930-0000 - Contribution Regional Association	11,210	0	0.0	11,210	0	
1230-2931-0000 - Advertising &Imagery of Area	17,000	6,940	39.4	17,000	0	
1230-2933-0000 - Special Events Program (Elvis Festival)	0	215	100.0	0	0	
1230-2934-0000 - CENTROC Film & TV Project	1,050	1,000	95.3	1,050	0	
1230-2937-0000 - Open Cut Experience - Peak Hill	10,180	1,011	9.9	10,180	0	
1230-2938-0000 - Shire Events Promotion	9,630	20	0.2	9,630	0	
1230-2950-0000 - Tourism Promotional Materials	42,550	55	0.1	42,550	0	
1230-2960-0000 - Tourism Australia Day Committee	3,150	0	0.0	3,150	0	
1230-2964-0000 - Destination Website	2,000	0	0.0	2,000	0	
1230-2966-0000 - Destination Management Plan	0	0	100.0	40,000	40,000	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $40,000
1230-2983-0000 - Seasonal Marketing Campaign	10,180	2,700	26.5	10,180	0	
1230-2986-0000 - Open Cut Visitor Improvement Plan	0	950	100.0	0	0	
1230-2949-0000 - Sister Council Relationship (x Canada Bay)	1,020	0	0.0	1,020	0	
1230-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Tourism	13,580	5,443	40.0	13,580	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	813,835	180,941	22.2	855,835	40,000	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-766,565	-173,435	22.6	-806,565	-40,000	
Capital Revenue						
1230-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Tourism	13,580	5,443	40.0	13,580	0	
Increase in ELE	4,450	1,133	25.0	4,450	0	
Loan Funds Used	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Repayments by Deferred Debtors	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Revenue	18,030	6,576	36.5	18,030	0	
Capital Expenditure						
1230-9104-0000 - Tourism Vehicle	20,500	0	0.0	20,500	0	
1230-9113-0000 - Promotional Material	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1230-9119-0000 - Interpretative Signage - History Trail	0	0	100.0	11,515	11,515	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $ 11,515
1230-9129-0000 - Peak Hill Open Cut Experience ($50,000 Carried Forward x 2014.15 + $50,000 Own Source Revenue + $50,000 Peak Hill Town Improvement Vote Approved)	15,000	1,170	7.8	120,000	105,000	Peak Hill Open Cut Experience Funding $60,000 Carried Forward x 2014.15 + $50,000 Own Source Revenue (incl $15k SRV) + $50,000 Peak Hill Town Improvement Vote Approved
1230-9133-0000 - Destination Parkes Website	5,000	45	0.9	5,000	0	
1230-9134-0000 - Tourist Centre Refurbish	0	0	100.0	0	0	
1230-9138-0000 - Tourist Centre Visitor MPC - Office Equipment	5,000	0	0.0	5,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	45,500	1,215	2.7	166,015	116,515	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-794,035	-168,075		-954,550	-156,515	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	118,515		118,515	118,515	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	-794,035	-49,560		-836,035	-38,000	





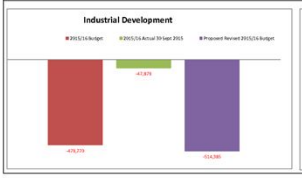
	Description - Tourism Reserves	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - PLANT	TOURISM VEHICLE	10,000		8,872	9,128		7,000	2,128
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	OPEN CUT EXPERIENCE PEAK HILL	39,754		10,000	29,754			29,754
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY OVER	OPEN CUT EXPERIENCE PEAK HILL - CARRY OVER		60,000		60,000		60,000	
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	DESTINATION MANAGEMENT PLAN	73,282		60,000	13,282			13,282
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	DESTINATION MANAGEMENT PLAN - CARRY OVER		40,000		40,000		40,000	
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER	TOURISM PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL	39,340		39,340	-			
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - BUILDING	VISITORS CENTRE (LTFP)	-			-			
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY OVER	INTERPRETATIVE SIGNAGE - HISTORY TRAIL		11,515		11,515			
	*Total Tourism Reserves	190,760	111,515	178,212	123,663	-	118,515	45,160
						*(A)	*(B)	

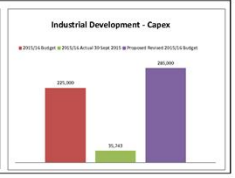
General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 48 - INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROMOTION

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
1240-1402-0000 - Sundry Income Industrial Promotions	0	5,000	100.0	5,000	5,000	SALE OF INLAND RAIL DOMAIN NAME TO ARTC
1240-1768-0000 - Diversification Planning	100,000	100,000	100.0	100,000	0	
1240-1410-0000 - Sale Industrial Land	100,000	0	0.0	100,000	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**200,000**	**105,000**	**52.5**	**204,999**	**4,999**	
Operating Expenditure						
1240-2011-0000 - Salaries (Incl On-Cost)	185,748	30,689	16.5	185,748	0	
1240-2021-0000 - Travelling Expense	10,112	1,078	10.7	10,112	0	
1240-2071-0000 - Legal Costs	2,940	0	0.0	2,940	0	
1240-2096-0000 - Overheads Distributed	19,910	0	0.0	19,910	0	
1240-2943-0000 - Industrial Promotion	18,950	172	0.9	18,950	0	
1240-2941-0000 - Industrial Land - Expenses	64,710	91,668	147.8	64,710	0	
1240-2984-0000 - Marketing	43,700	0	0.0	43,700	0	
1240-2967-0000 - Shire & Business Development	90,000	2,000	2.2	90,000	0	
1240-2959-0000 - Brand Parkes	40,000	17,790	44.5	79,614	39,614	CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $39,614
1240-2949-0000 - Development Strategy	80,000	5,482	6.9	80,000	0	
1240-2972-0000 - Parkes ID Solutions	18,320	0	0.0	18,320	0	
1240-2947-0000 - Economic Development Exhibitions	10,180	0	0.0	10,180	0	
1240-xxxx-0000 - Diversification Planning	100,000	0	0.0	100,000	0	
1240-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Industrial Development	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**679,770**	**152,879**	**22.5**	**719,384**	**39,614**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**-479,770**	**-47,879**	**10.0**	**-514,385**	**-34,615**	
Capital Revenue						
1240-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Industrial Development	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Increase in ELE	3,180	795	25.0	3,180	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**3,180**	**795**	**25.0**	**3,180**	**0**	
Capital Expenditure						
1240-2996-0000 - Residential Development	125,000	21,349	17.1	125,000	0	
1240-9921-4001 - Industrial Estate/Improvement	100,000	7,106	7.1	100,000	0	
1240-9932-0000 - Sparkle/Inlighten/Vivid	60,000	7,289	100.0	60,000	60,000	
Total Capital Expenditure	**225,000**	**35,743**	**15.9**	**285,000**	**60,000**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**-701,590**	**-82,827**		**-796,205**	**-94,615**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	100,000	100,000		100,000	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	100,000	139,614		139,614	39,614	*(B) CARRIED FORWARD x 2014/15 - $39,614 SHIRE & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**-701,590**	**-43,213**		**-756,591**	**-55,001**	





Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
LAND DEVELOPMENT	201,501		100,424	101,077	100,000	100,000	101,077
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - PLANT							
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER VEHICLE	18,000		18,000	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY-OVER							
BRAND PARKES		39,614		39,614		39,614	-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - CARRY-OVER							
DIVERSIFICATION PLANNING		100,000		100,000			100,000
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
MARKETING & BRANDING - PROGRESSIVE PARKES	20,970		20,970	-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - OTHER							
BUSINESS AND SHIRE DEVELOPMENT	34,671			34,671			34,671
Total Industrial Development Reserves	**275,142**	**139,614**	**139,394**	**275,362**	**100,000**	**139,614**	**235,748**
					*(A)	*(B)	

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 49 - OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
1280-1415-0000 - Rent - Tubemakers	72,570	11,788	16.2	72,570	0	
1280-1416-0000 - Rent - Chaff Mill	12,000	0	0.0	12,000	0	
1280-1417-0000 / 1280-1403-0000 - Rental Income -	4,310	4,547	105.5	4,310	0	
1280-1448-0000 - Rent - Kelly Reserve - Landcare	8,490	3,998	47.1	8,490	0	
1290-1248-0000 - Private Works Income	137,920	8,134	5.9	137,920	0	
1290-1250-0000 - Private Works Profit	16,350	922	5.6	16,350	0	
1280-1439-0000 - Clearing Sale Proceeds	4,890	0	0.0	4,890	0	
Total Operating Revenue	**256,730**	**29,389**	**11.4**	**256,730**	**0**	
Operating Expenditure						
1280-2954-0000 - Shops & Offices Expenses	35,590	14,175	39.8	35,590	0	
1280-2956-0000 - Other Land Expenses	34,510	17,572	50.9	34,510	0	
1290-2955-0000 - Private Works Expenses	121,570	8,057	6.6	121,570	0	
1280-2999-0000 - Depreciation	32,030	9,949	31.1	32,030	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	**223,700**	**49,754**	**22.2**	**223,700**	**0**	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	**33,030**	**-20,364**	**-61.7**	**33,030**	**0**	
Capital Revenue						
1280-2999-0000 - Depreciation	32,030	9,949	31.1	32,030	0	
Increase in ELE	3,000	750	25.0	3,000	0	
Total Capital Revenue	**35,030**	**10,699**	**30.5**	**35,030**	**0**	
Total Capital Expenditure	**0**	**0**	**100.0**	**0**	**0**	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	**68,060**	**-9,665**		**68,060**	**0**	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	0	0		0	0	*(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	**68,060**	**-9,665**		**68,060**	**0**	

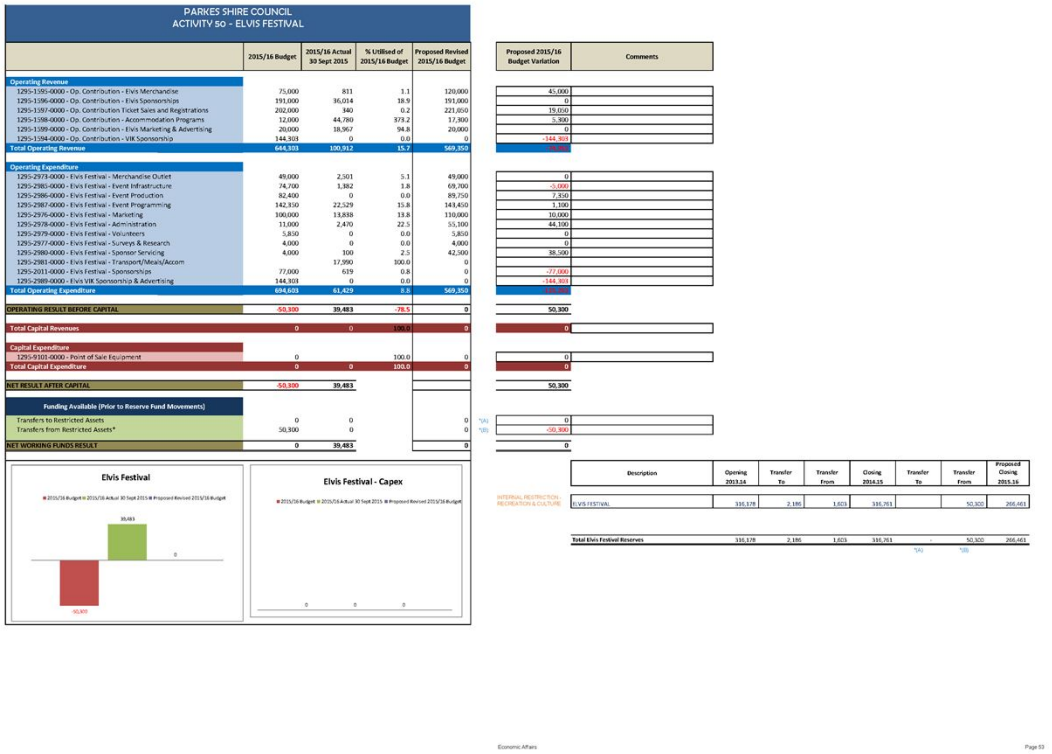




Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
EAST STREET INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY	-			-			-
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - SHIRE DEVELOPMENT							
SHIRE DEVELOPMENT LAND AND BUILDING ACQUISITIONS	274,397	125,603	-	400,000			400,000
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - INFRASTRUCTURE							
OTHERS LAND SALES				-			-
Total Other Business Undertakings Reserves	**274,397**	**125,603**	**-**	**400,000**	**-**	**-**	**400,000**
					*(A)	*(B)	

General Manager Mayor

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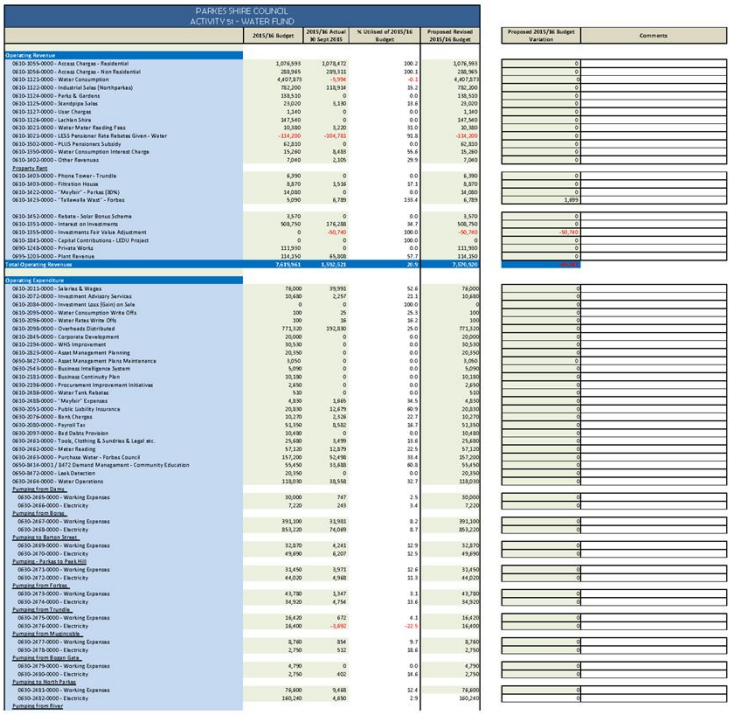


PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 50 - ELVIS FESTIVAL

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
1295-1595-0000 - Op. Contribution - Elvis Merchandise	75,000	811	1.1	120,000	45,000	
1295-1596-0000 - Op. Contribution - Elvis Sponsorships	191,000	36,014	18.9	191,000	0	
1295-1597-0000 - Op. Contribution Ticket Sales and Registrations	202,000	340	0.2	221,650	19,650	
1295-1598-0000 - Op. Contribution - Accommodation Programs	12,000	44,780	373.2	17,300	5,300	
1295-1599-0000 - Op. Contribution - Elvis Marketing & Advertising	20,000	18,967	94.8	20,000	0	
1295-1594-0000 - Op. Contribution - VIR Sponsorship	144,303	0	0.0	0	-144,303	
Total Operating Revenue	644,303	100,912	15.7	569,350	-74,953	
Operating Expenditure						
1295-2973-0000 - Elvis Festival - Merchandise Outlet	49,000	2,501	5.1	49,000	0	
1295-2981-0000 - Elvis Festival - Event Infrastructure	74,700	1,382	1.8	69,700	-5,000	
1295-2986-0000 - Elvis Festival - Event Production	82,400	0	0.0	89,750	7,350	
1295-2987-0000 - Elvis Festival - Event Programming	142,310	22,529	15.8	143,410	1,100	
1295-2976-0000 - Elvis Festival - Marketing	100,000	13,838	13.8	110,000	10,000	
1295-2978-0000 - Elvis Festival - Administration	11,000	2,470	22.5	55,100	44,100	
1295-2979-0000 - Elvis Festival - Volunteers	5,850	0	0.0	5,850	0	
1295-2977-0000 - Elvis Festival - Surveys & Research	4,000	0	0.0	4,000	0	
1295-2980-0000 - Elvis Festival - Sponsor Servicing	4,000	100	2.5	42,500	38,500	
1295-2981-0000 - Elvis Festival - Transport/Meals/Accom		17,990	100.0	0	0	
1295-2011-0000 - Elvis Festival - Sponsorships	77,000	619	0.8	0	-77,000	
1295-2989-0000 - Elvis VIR Sponsorship & Advertising	144,303	0	0.0	0	-144,303	
Total Operating Expenditure	694,603	61,429	8.8	569,350	-125,253	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	-50,300	39,483	-78.5	0	50,300	
Total Capital Revenues	0	0	100.0	0	0	
Capital Expenditure						
1295-9101-0000 - Point of Sale Equipment	0		100.0	0	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	0	0	100.0	0	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-50,300	39,483			50,300	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	0	0		0	0	*TAI
Transfers from Restricted Assets*	50,300	0		0	-50,300	*TAI
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	0	39,483		0	0	

Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
INTERNAL RESTRICTION - RECREATION & CULTURE							
ELVIS FESTIVAL	116,178	2,186	1,823	116,763		50,300	266,463
Total Elvis Festival Reserves	116,178	2,186	1,823	116,763	-	50,300	266,463
					*TAI	*VIR	

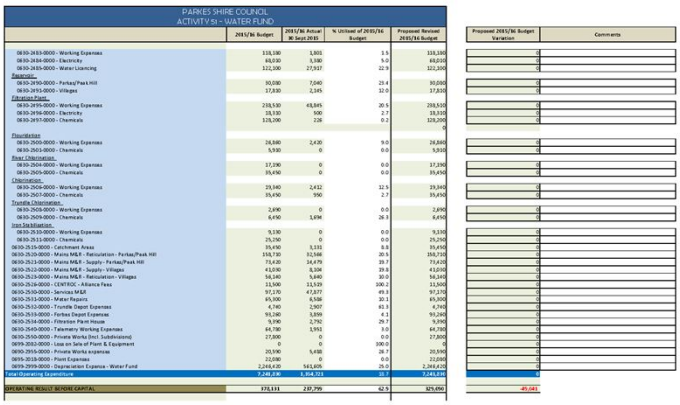
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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 51 - WATER FUND

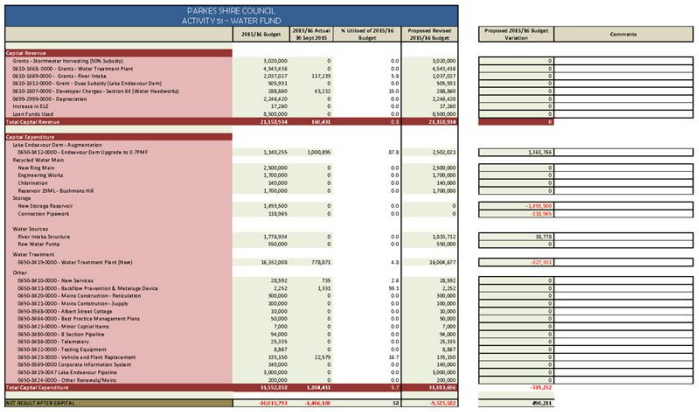
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0610-3055-0000 - Access Charges - Residential	1,076,593	1,078,472	100.2	1,076,593	0	
0610-3056-0000 - Access Charges - Non Residential	288,965	289,111	100.1	288,965	0	
0610-3123-0000 - Water Consumption	4,407,873	-5,994	-0.1	4,407,873	0	
0610-3122-0000 - Industrial Sales (Northparkes)	782,200	118,934	15.2	782,200	0	
0610-3124-0000 - Parks & Gardens	138,510	0	0.0	138,510	0	
0610-3125-0000 - Standpipe Sales	23,020	3,130	13.6	23,020	0	
0610-3127-0000 - User Charges	1,340	0	0.0	1,340	0	
0610-3128-0000 - Lachlan Shire	147,540	0	0.0	147,540	0	
0610-3023-0000 - Water Meter Reading Fees	30,380	3,220	11.0	30,380	0	
0610-3023-0000 - LESS Pensioner Rate Rebates Given - Water	-134,200	-104,731	91.8	-134,200	0	
0610-3502-0000 - PLUS Pensioners Subsidy	82,810	0	0.0	82,810	0	
0610-3350-0000 - Water Consumption Internet Charge	15,260	8,481	55.6	15,260	0	
0610-3402-0000 - Other Revenues	7,040	2,105	29.9	7,040	0	
Property Rent						
0610-3403-0000 - Phone Tower - Trundle	8,390	0	0.0	8,390	0	
0610-3403-0000 - Filtration House	8,870	1,538	17.3	8,870	0	
0610-3422-0000 - "Meyfair" - Parkes (30%)	14,080	0	0.0	14,080	0	
0610-3423-0000 - "Tallawalla West" - Forbes	5,090	6,789	133.4	6,789	1,699	
0610-3453-0000 - Rebate - Solar Bonus Scheme	3,570	0	0.0	3,570	0	
0610-3355-0000 - Interest on Investments	508,750	176,288	34.7	508,750	0	
0610-3355-0000 - Investments Fair Value Adjustment	0	-90,740	100.0	-90,740	-90,740	
0610-3343-0000 - Capital Contributions - LEDU Project	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0690-3249-0000 - Private Works	111,910	0	0.0	111,910	0	
0695-3203-0000 - Plant Revenue	134,350	65,009	48.7	134,350	0	
Total Operating Revenues	7,619,561	1,552,329	20.5	7,190,526	-429,035	
Operating Expenditure						
0610-2013-0000 - Salaries & Wages	78,000	39,991	51.6	78,000	0	
0610-2073-0000 - Investment Advisory Services	10,680	2,257	21.1	10,680	0	
0610-2084-0000 - Investment Loss (Gain) on Sale	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0610-2095-0000 - Water Consumption Write Offs	100	25	25.3	100	0	
0610-2096-0000 - Water Rates Write Offs	100	38	38.2	100	0	
0610-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed	773,120	192,830	25.0	773,120	0	
0610-2845-0000 - Corporate Development	20,000	0	0.0	20,000	0	
0610-2294-0000 - WHS Improvement	30,530	0	0.0	30,530	0	
0610-2623-0000 - Asset Management Planning	20,350	0	0.0	20,350	0	
0650-8627-0000 - Asset Management Plans Maintenance	3,050	0	0.0	3,050	0	
0610-2543-0000 - Business Intelligence System	5,090	0	0.0	5,090	0	
0610-2183-0000 - Business Continuity Plan	10,180	0	0.0	10,180	0	
0610-2294-0000 - Procurement Improvement Initiatives	2,650	0	0.0	2,650	0	
0610-2838-0000 - Water Tank Rebates	530	0	0.0	530	0	
0610-2838-0000 - "Meyfair" Expenses	4,830	1,645	34.5	4,830	0	
0610-2053-0000 - Public Liability Insurance	20,930	12,679	60.9	20,930	0	
0610-2074-0000 - Bank Charges	10,270	2,326	22.7	10,270	0	
0610-2030-0000 - Payroll Tax	51,350	8,582	16.7	51,350	0	
0610-2097-0000 - Bad Debts Provision	10,430	0	0.0	10,430	0	
0610-2683-0000 - Tools, Clothing & Sundries & Legal etc.	25,680	3,499	13.6	25,680	0	
0610-2682-0000 - Meter Reading	57,120	12,879	22.5	57,120	0	
0610-2693-0000 - Purchase Water - Forbes Council	157,200	52,498	33.4	157,200	0	
0650-8614-0001 / 8472 Demand Management - Community Education	55,450	33,638	60.8	55,450	0	
0650-8472-0000 - Leak Detection	20,350	0	0.0	20,350	0	
0610-2684-0000 - Water Operations	118,030	38,558	32.7	118,030	0	
Pumping from Dams						
0630-2685-0000 - Working Expenses	30,000	747	2.5	30,000	0	
0630-2686-0000 - Electricity	7,220	243	3.4	7,220	0	
Pumping from Bores						
0630-2667-0000 - Working Expenses	391,100	33,981	8.2	391,100	0	
0630-2668-0000 - Electricity	853,220	74,049	8.7	853,220	0	
Pumping to Barton Street						
0630-2669-0000 - Working Expenses	32,870	4,241	12.9	32,870	0	
0630-2670-0000 - Electricity	49,690	6,207	12.5	49,690	0	
Pumping - Parkes to Peak Hill						
0630-2671-0000 - Working Expenses	31,450	3,971	12.6	31,450	0	
0630-2672-0000 - Electricity	44,020	4,948	11.3	44,020	0	
Pumping from Tarana						
0630-2673-0000 - Working Expenses	43,780	1,347	3.1	43,780	0	
0630-2674-0000 - Electricity	34,920	4,754	13.6	34,920	0	
Pumping from Trundle						
0630-2675-0000 - Working Expenses	16,420	672	4.1	16,420	0	
0630-2676-0000 - Electricity	16,400	-3,692	-22.5	16,400	0	
Pumping from Magazine No. 1						
0630-2677-0000 - Working Expenses	8,760	854	9.7	8,760	0	
0630-2678-0000 - Electricity	2,750	512	18.6	2,750	0	
Pumping from Bogan Gate						
0630-2679-0000 - Working Expenses	4,790	0	0.0	4,790	0	
0630-2680-0000 - Electricity	2,750	492	17.9	2,750	0	
Pumping to North Parkes						
0630-2681-0000 - Working Expenses	76,600	9,448	12.4	76,600	0	
0630-2682-0000 - Electricity	160,240	4,630	2.9	160,240	0	
Pumping from River						

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 91 - WATER FUND

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
0830-2653-0000 - Working Expenses	118,190	1,801	1.5	118,190	0	
0830-2654-0000 - Electricity	68,030	3,180	5.0	68,030	0	
0830-2655-0000 - Water Licencing	122,100	27,937	22.9	122,100	0	
Reservoir:						
0830-2690-0000 - Parkes/Peak Hill	30,080	7,040	23.4	30,080	0	
0830-2691-0000 - Villages	17,830	2,145	12.0	17,830	0	
Filtration Plant:						
0830-2695-0000 - Working Expenses	218,510	48,845	20.5	218,510	0	
0830-2696-0000 - Electricity	33,510	930	2.7	33,510	0	
0830-2697-0000 - Chemicals	128,200	226	0.2	128,200	0	
				0		
Fluoridation						
0830-2600-0000 - Working Expenses	26,880	2,430	9.0	26,880	0	
0830-2601-0000 - Chemicals	5,930	0	0.0	5,930	0	
River Chlorination:						
0830-2604-0000 - Working Expenses	17,390	0	0.0	17,390	0	
0830-2605-0000 - Chemicals	39,450	0	0.0	39,450	0	
Chlorination:						
0830-2606-0000 - Working Expenses	29,340	2,412	12.5	29,340	0	
0830-2607-0000 - Chemicals	35,450	990	2.7	35,450	0	
Trundle Chlorination:						
0830-2608-0000 - Working Expenses	2,690	0	0.0	2,690	0	
0830-2609-0000 - Chemicals	6,450	1,694	26.3	6,450	0	
Iron Sedimation:						
0830-2610-0000 - Working Expenses	9,130	0	0.0	9,130	0	
0830-2611-0000 - Chemicals	25,250	0	0.0	25,250	0	
0830-2615-0000 - Catchment Areas	39,450	3,131	8.0	39,450	0	
0830-2620-0000 - Mains M&R - Reticulation - Parkes/Peak Hill	159,710	32,566	20.4	159,710	0	
0830-2623-0000 - Mains M&R - Supply - Parkes/Peak Hill	73,420	14,479	19.7	73,420	0	
0830-2622-0000 - Mains M&R - Supply - Villages	43,030	8,304	19.3	43,030	0	
0830-2625-0000 - Mains M&R - Reticulation - Villages	56,340	5,840	10.4	56,340	0	
0830-2626-0000 - CENTROC - Alliance Fees	11,500	11,529	100.2	11,500	0	
0830-2630-0000 - Services M&R	97,170	47,877	49.3	97,170	0	
0830-2631-0000 - Meter Repairs	65,300	6,588	10.1	65,300	0	
0830-2632-0000 - Trundle Depot Expenses	4,740	2,907	61.3	4,740	0	
0830-2633-0000 - Forbes Depot Expenses	93,260	3,859	4.1	93,260	0	
0830-2634-0000 - Filtration Plant House	9,390	2,792	29.7	9,390	0	
0830-2640-0000 - Telemetry Working Expenses	64,780	1,951	3.0	64,780	0	
0830-3500-0000 - Private Works (Incl. Subdivisions)	27,800	0	0.0	27,800	0	
0899-2002-0000 - Loss on Sale of Plant & Equipment	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0890-2955-0000 - Private Works expenses	20,590	5,438	26.7	20,590	0	
0895-2035-0000 - Plant Expenses	22,080	0	0.0	22,080	0	
0899-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Water Fund	2,248,630	543,605	25.0	2,248,630	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	7,248,830	1,354,723	18.7	7,248,830	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	370,111	237,799	62.5	325,490	-49,681	

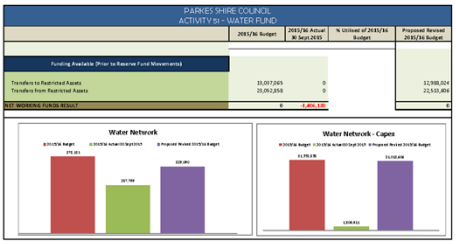


PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 91 - WATER FUND

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Capital Revenue						
Grants - Stormwater Harvesting (50% Subsidy)	3,020,000	0	0.0	3,020,000	0	
0810-1616-0000 - Grants - Water Treatment Plant	4,541,434	0	0.0	4,541,434	0	
0830-1609-0000 - Grants - River Intake	2,057,027	117,239	5.8	2,057,027	0	
0830-3812-0000 - Grant - Dues Subsidy (Lake Endeavour Dam)	505,953	0	0.0	505,953	0	
0830-1007-0000 - Developer Charges - Section 64 (Water Headworks)	288,860	43,232	15.0	288,860	0	
0899-2999-0000 - Depreciation	2,248,630	0	0.0	2,248,630	0	
Increase in ELE	17,260	0	0.0	17,260	0	
Loan Funds Used	8,500,000	0	0.0	8,500,000	0	
Total Capital Revenue	21,510,934	160,471	0.8	21,510,934	0	
Capital Expenditure						
Lake Endeavour Dam - Augmentation						
0650-3812-0000 - Endeavour Dam Upgrade to 0.7PMF	1,340,255	1,000,895	87.8	2,562,023	1,141,760	
Recycled Water Main						
New Ring Main	2,500,000	0	0.0	2,500,000	0	
Engineering Works	1,700,000	0	0.0	1,700,000	0	
Chlorination	140,000	0	0.0	140,000	0	
Reservoir 2ML - Bushmans Hill	1,700,000	0	0.0	1,700,000	0	
Storage						
New Storage Reservoir	1,493,500	0	0.0	0	-1,493,500	
Connection Pipework	133,565	0	0.0	0	-133,565	
Water Sources						
River Intake Structure	1,776,934	0	0.0	1,835,712	58,778	
Raw Water Pump	560,000	0	0.0	560,000	0	
Water Treatment						
0650-3829-0000 - Water Treatment Plant (New)	16,332,068	778,871	4.8	16,004,677	-327,391	
Other						
0650-3810-0000 - New Services	28,592	735	2.6	28,592	0	
0650-3811-0000 - Backflow Prevention & Meterage Device	2,252	1,531	99.1	2,252	0	
0650-3820-0000 - Mains Construction - Reticulation	300,000	0	0.0	300,000	0	
0650-3821-0000 - Mains Construction - Supply	100,000	0	0.0	100,000	0	
0650-3569-0000 - Albert Street Cottage	10,000	0	0.0	10,000	0	
0650-3664-0000 - Best Practice Management Plans	50,000	0	0.0	50,000	0	
0650-3813-0000 - Minor Capital Items	7,000	0	0.0	7,000	0	
0650-3830-0000 - B Section Pipeline	94,000	0	0.0	94,000	0	
0650-3836-0000 - Telemetry	25,355	0	0.0	25,355	0	
0650-3822-0000 - Testing Equipment	9,867	0	0.0	9,867	0	
0650-3823-0000 - Vehicle and Plant Replacement	135,150	22,579	16.7	135,150	0	
0650-3569-0000 Corporate Information System	140,000	0	0.0	140,000	0	
0650-3839-0047 Lake Endeavour Pipeline	1,000,000	0	0.0	1,000,000	0	
0650-3824-0000 - Other Renewals/Works	200,000	0	0.0	200,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	31,552,252	1,804,811	5.7	31,013,606	-195,252	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-10,041,753	-1,644,339	16	-9,525,182	490,251	

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 51 - WATER FUND

	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	10,057,065	0		12,988,024	-49,041	
Transfers from Restricted Assets	20,052,858	0		21,510,404	-939,354	
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	0	-1,404,130		0	0	

Description	Opening 2015-16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2015-16	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015-16
HEADWORKS CHARGES (S64)	1,619,841	564,109		1,304,045	188,390		1,492,435
INVESTMENT VALUATION RESERVE							
INVESTMENTS REVALUE ADJUSTMENT	643,620	-	79,840	713,520	30,780		662,780
LEASE EQUALISATION RESERVE	1,881,108			1,881,108			1,881,108
INSURANCE EQUALISATION RESERVE	10,000			10,000			10,000
Recreation & Culture	-			-			-
ENVIRONMENTAL RENEWABLE ENERGY (REC PROCEEDS) (LTFP)	18,418			18,418			18,418
CAPITAL RESERVE	18,444,256		1,013,840	17,430,376	11,790,404	23,515,906	17,347,174
	-			-	-	-	-
Total Water Fund Reserves	22,621,304	564,109	956,000	21,271,513	12,988,024	23,515,906	21,749,901

EXTERNAL RESTRICTION - WATER FUND

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
ACTIVITY 52 - SEWER FUND

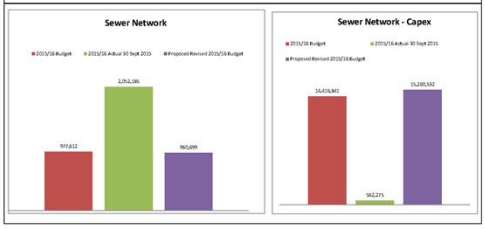
	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Operating Revenue						
0710-1060-0000 - Sewer Access Charge - Residential	2,006,036	2,008,688	100.1	2,006,036	0	
0710-1059-0000 - Sewer Access Charge - Non-Residential	307,569	308,998	100.5	307,569	0	
0710-1032-0000 / 1034 - Tullamore & Trundle Access Charge	167,518	169,948	101.5	167,518	0	
0710-1031-0000 - LESS Pensioner Rebate	-102,780	-90,546	88.1	-102,780	0	
0710-1140-0000 - Sewer Usage Charges	267,970	0	0.0	267,970	0	
0710-1141-0000 - Trade Waste Usage Charges	61,360	0	0.0	61,360	0	
0710-1251-0000 - Sewer Plan Fees	6,310	2,140	33.9	6,310	0	
0710-1252-0000 - Sewer Inspection Fees	4,090	2,458	60.1	4,090	0	
0710-1061-0000 - Trade Waste Service Charge	29,640	29,640	100.0	29,640	0	
0710-1351-0000 - Interest on Investments	418,900	72,005	17.2	418,900	0	
0710-1355-0000 - Investment Capital Adjustment	0	-16,913	100.0	-16,913	-16,913	FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT - WESTPAC CDO HICKORY
0710-1350-0000 - Sewer Usage Interest Charges	5,680	3,460	60.9	5,680	0	
0710-1360-0000 - Interest & Extra Charges	1,020	0	0.0	1,020	0	
0710-1402-0000 - Sundry Income	1,530	38	2.5	1,530	0	
0710-1403-0000 - Rent & Sale of Treated Water	2,940	1,597	54.3	2,940	0	
0710-1422-0000 - Property Rent - 'Mayfair' Parkes	3,663	0	0.0	3,663	0	
0710-1502-0000 - PLUS Pensioner Rate Subsidy - Sewer	56,530	0	0.0	56,530	0	
0710-1641-0000 - Grant Income PWD - Augmentation Fixed	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0710-1807-0000 - Developer Changes Income (Headworks)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0790-1248-0000 - Private Works Income	10,180	0	0.0	10,180	0	
0795-1203-0000 - Plant Revenue	46,090	22,080	47.9	46,090	0	
Total Operating Revenue	3,294,246	2,513,594	76.3	3,277,334	-16,913	
Operating Expenditure						
0710-2031-0000 - Salaries & Wages	29,750	27,165	91.3	29,750	0	
0710-2072-0000 - Investment Advisory Service	5,090	1,129	22.2	5,090	0	
0710-2194-0000 - WHS Improvement	20,350	0	0.0	20,350	0	
0710-2196-0000 - Procurement Improvement Initiatives	1,320	0	0.0	1,320	0	
0710-2096-0000 - Sewer Rates Write Offs	30	24	84.3	30	0	
0710-2098-0000 - Overheads Distributed - Admin/Eng/Health	344,900	0	0.0	344,900	0	
0710-2489-0000 - Corporate Development	10,000	0	0.0	10,000	0	
0710-2488-0000 - Mayfair Expenses	29,100	0	0.0	29,100	0	
0710-2181-0000 - Business Continuity Plan	5,090	0	0.0	5,090	0	
0730-2051-0000 - Public Liability Insurance	9,620	9,325	96.9	9,620	0	
0730-2076-0000 - Bank Charges	4,110	1,057	25.7	4,110	0	
0730-2080-0000 - Payroll Tax	30,530	6,896	22.6	30,530	0	
0730-2097-0000 - Bad Debts Expense	5,090	0	0.0	5,090	0	
0730-2161-0000 - Tools, Clothing & Sundries	3,910	679	17.4	3,910	0	
0710-2823-0000 - Asset Management Plans	20,360	0	0.0	20,360	0	
0710-2823-0000 - Asset Management System (Annual Maintenance)	1,530	0	0.0	1,530	0	
0730-2543-0000 - Business Intelligence System (Annual Maintenance)	5,090	0	0.0	5,090	0	
0730-2565-0000 - Parkes Treatment Works - Working Expenses	354,980	78,696	22.2	354,980	0	
0730-2568-0000 - Load Based Licensing Fees	27,840	0	0.0	27,840	0	
0730-2570-0000 - Trade Waste Monitoring/Effluent Testing	14,200	245	1.7	14,200	0	
0730-2572-0000 - Trade Waste Inspections	49,260	0	0.0	49,260	0	
0730-2574-0000 - Effluent Disposal & Reuse	21,980	0	0.0	21,980	0	
0730-2580-0000 - Peak Hill Treatment Works - Working Exp	141,350	70,737	50.0	141,350	0	
0730-2584-0000 - Sewer Mains - M&R - Tullamore	910	0	0.0	910	0	
0730-2585-0000 - Sewer Mains - M&R - Parkes	263,010	70,931	27.0	263,010	0	
0730-2586-0000 - Sewer Mains - M&R - Peak Hill	26,140	1,562	6.0	26,140	0	
0730-2591-0000 - Trundle Sewer Operations	29,340	11,057	37.7	29,340	0	
0730-2592-0000 - Tullamore Sewer Operations	20,960	8,811	42.0	20,960	0	
0710-2060-0000 - Interest Loan - Trundle Sewer Treatment Works	115,234	13,013	11.3	115,234	0	
0710-2060-0000 - Interest Loan - Parkes Treatment Plant	60,000	0	0.0	60,000	0	
0730-2600-0000 - Private Works (Incl. Subdivisions)	8,950	0	0.0	8,950	0	
0795-2018-0000 - Plant Expenses	16,280	0	0.0	16,280	0	
0730-2999-0000 - Depreciation Expense - Sewer Fund	640,330	160,083	25.0	640,330	0	
Total Operating Expenditure	2,316,634	461,409	19.9	2,316,634	0	
OPERATING RESULT BEFORE CAPITAL	977,612	2,052,185	209.9	960,699	-16,913	
Capital Revenue						
0730-2999-0000 - Depreciation	640,330	160,083	25.0	640,330	0	
Increase in ELE	8,490	2,123	25.0	8,490	0	
Loan Funds Used	4,000,000	0	0.0	4,000,000	0	
0710-1641-0000 - Grant Income PWD - Augmentation Fixed	3,371,700	0	0.0	3,371,700	0	
0710-1807-0000 - Developer Changes Income (Headworks)	103,680	14,341	13.8	103,680	0	
Total Capital Revenue	8,124,200	176,546	2.2	8,124,200	0	

General Manager

Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL ACTIVITY 52 - SEWER FUND	2015/16 Budget	2015/16 Actual 30 Sept 2015	% Utilised of 2015/16 Budget	Proposed Revised 2015/16 Budget	Proposed 2015/16 Budget Variation	Comments
Capital Expenditure						
0750-8520-0000 - Mains Construction (N)	500,000	40,651	8.1	500,000	0	
0750-8527-0000 - Minor Items Plant (R)	8,338	0	0.0	8,338	0	
0750-8521-0000 - Pipe Investigation/Reline (R)	40,575	3,843	9.5	40,575	0	
0750-8517-0000 - Safety Audit	0	2,904	100.0	0	0	
0750-8556-0000 - Vehicle & Equipment Replacement (R)	85,000	0	0.0	85,000	0	
0750-8533-0000 - Other Renewals (R)	106,090	5,042	4.8	106,090	0	
0750-8151-0000 - Parkes Sewer Treatment Plant Construction (R)	13,486,818	506,771	3.8	14,326,066	839,248	
0750-8552-0000 - Land Purchase - Tullamore STP	0	3,065	100.0	3,065	3,065	
0750-8554-0000 - Renewal - Digital Radio Station (R)	0	0	100.0	0	0	
0750-8553-0000 - Parkes Regional Airport - Septic System	50,000	0	0.0	50,000	0	
0750-8557-0000 - Corporate Information System	140,000	0	0.0	140,000	0	
Total Capital Expenditure	**14,416,841**	**562,275**	**3.9**	**15,260,532**	**843,691**	
0710-5802-0000 - Repayment on loans - Principal (Trundle)	28,682	0		28,682	0	
Repayments of Loans - Principal (Treatment Plant)	172,583	0		172,583	0	
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL	-5,316,694	1,666,456		-6,372,298	-860,604	
Funding Available (Prior to Reserve Fund Movements)						
Transfers to Restricted Assets	5,101,812	0		5,084,899	-16,913	'(A)
Transfers from Restricted Assets	10,618,506	0		11,462,197	843,691	'(B)
NET WORKING FUNDS RESULT	0	1,666,456		-0	-0	



Description	Opening 2013.14	Transfer To	Transfer From	Closing 2014.15	Transfer To	Transfer From	Proposed Closing 2015.16
WORK CHARGES (SEC 64)	1,358,181	211,561		1,569,952	103,680		1,673,632
INVESTMENT VALUATION RESERVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INVESTMENTS FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENT	211,210	-	26,630	237,840	16,913	-	220,927
INSURANCE EQUALISATION RESERVE	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
CAPITAL RESERVE	11,886,530	-	499,630	11,386,900	4,998,132	11,462,197	4,922,835
EMPLOYEES ENTITLEMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				-			-
EXTERNAL RESTRICTION - SEWER FUND				-			-
Total Sewer Fund Reserves	**13,476,131**	**211,561**	**473,000**	**13,214,692**	**5,084,899**	**11,462,197**	**6,837,394**
					'(A)	'(B)	

General Manager Mayor

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11.4 (DTCS) Corporate Information System Upgrade - Progress Report

Executive Summary

Parkes Shire Council went to the market for a new Corporate Information System (CIS) through an Expression of Interest process, which closed on 30 October 2015. 11 responses were received from a total of 19 interested providers. The CIS evaluation team met on Monday 2 November to short list providers and make recommendations as to the next steps. The list of potential providers was reduced to 4, with one to be omitted following site visits to Cabonne and Maitland Councils. Demonstrations to staff will commence from 16 November and a Selective Tender process, with further site visits, will begin in mid-December.

Background Information

The PracticalPlus Local Government System is no longer able to meet the current needs of Council in terms of reporting and governance. There has been little development of the product and support has declined since the company was purchased by Civica. In 2015 Council resolved to go to market to replace the system commencing in the 2015/16 budget period. The tender and implementation process is expected to be phased over two financial years, broken into various stages.

Legislative or Policy Implications

The purchase and implementation of the system is expected to come under Section 55 of the Local Government Act (1993) and the Regulations (Part 7 - Tendering). Council's procurement policy also applies were applicable. Within the current Fit for the Future reforms on-foot, the documentation carried a statement that the process could be halted subject to the outcomes of the Local Government Strengthening process.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily affect all areas of the Delivery Program.

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Good*

The new CIS will enable more pro-active management of our budgeted program of works and introduce systems and procedures that will improve productivity and efficiency

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Major*

A large software implementation project impacts greatly on staff and resources. A delivery framework is yet to be finalised, however the project is expected to span at least two years.

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★☆☆	*Environmental*	★★★☆☆
Social	★★★★☆	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★☆

General Manager Mayor

Budget & Financial Aspects

Council has allocated funds across a number of financial years for implementation. A more detailed analysis will be provided in the final review of tenders. The process is being monitored by the Steerco Committee and the Risk Review Committee.

Recommendation

1. That the information be received and noted.

Report

The current corporate and planning systems which calculate and provide property information, rates, finance, ledgers and other functions are largely 13-15 years old.

The current system as a whole lacks modern interfaces, integrated customer focus and on-line functionality. The accounting system is not agile enough to cope with modern strategic decision making requirements.

The selection and implementation of a modern system will provide a streamlined, transaction based framework by which to measure the cost effectiveness of Council's functions. As Council's workforce becomes more mobile and as customers expect and demand more interaction with Council via online offerings, a new system is required to deliver these expectations.

Attachments

Nil.

11.5 (DTCS) Marketing and Destination Development Update - October 2015

Executive Summary

A brief update of general marketing, and destination development activities.

Background Information

Nil.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Nil.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Plan Future Direction relating to: *4.2 Grow and Diversify the Economic Base: Increase visitation and length of stay across the Parkes Shire.*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Plan: *Excellent*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Plan: *Low*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★★★	*Environmental*	★★★☆☆
Social	★★★★★	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★★

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

That the Marketing and Destination Development Update be received and noted.

General Manager

Mayor

Report

1. Parkes Elvis Festival Finalist at the 2015 NSW Tourism Awards

The Festival Director and Mayor will be attending the 2015 NSW Tourism Awards in Sydney on 26 November. The 2015 Festival is an automatic finalist in the Festivals & Events category, having won the 2015 Inland Tourism Awards category.

Now in their 26th year, the NSW Tourism Awards celebrate and acknowledge tourism businesses that have demonstrated outstanding achievement and success throughout the year.

There are 29 categories across the industry spectrum – attractions, festivals and events, ecotourism, tour and transport operators, marketing and accommodation and outstanding contribution from individuals.

Parkes Elvis Festival is competing against the Penrith CBD Festival, Boggabri Drovers Campfire, Sydney Country Music Festival, The Camden Show and Twilight at Taronga.

2. Discover the Magic Campaign Report

The 'Discover the Magic' campaign has now completed after eight weeks in market. The campaign targeted the self-drive touring market including families and RV travellers within 4 hours of Parkes and specifically the Canberra region. The objectives of the campaign were to:

1. To increase awareness of Parkes Shire as a destination to self-drive family market, car and caravan clubs;
2. To create destination awareness to Canberra region and strengthen the Parkes Shire presence at Canberra Home and Leisure Show;
3. Increase visits to the Destination Website and build social media engagement and;
4. Increase visitation and expenditure in Parkes Shire.

The campaign culminated in print, digital, television and social media promotion with a call to action to special tourism offers through the visitparkes website. An Instagram competition was also run in conjunction to build followers and engage with visitors, and an exhibition space was also utilised at the Canberra Home & Leisure Show.

The campaign has proved very successful with results measured by website statistics, e-news sign ups, social media insights, visitor information statistics and surveys and special offer redemptions.

Eight local tourism operators participated in the campaign providing a special offer with over 35 of these offers redeemed by visitors. Some of the feedback from operators has been encouraging with The Dish recording a significant increase in visitors, up 50% compared to the same period in 2014. The Parkes Visitor Information Centre also experienced a significant increase in visitor enquiries during the campaign period recording a 15% notable increase.

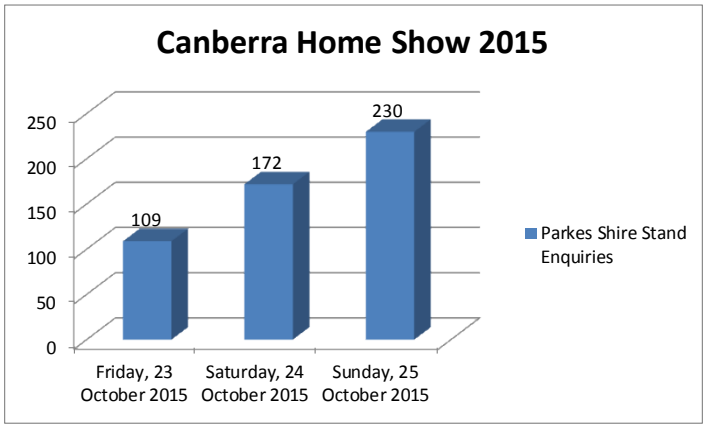
A summary of the social media and destination website results are shown below:

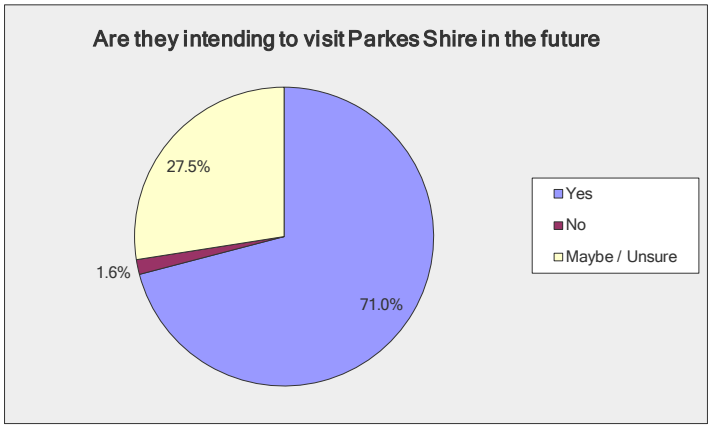
Instagram Photo Competition	Number	Increase in followers
photos posted with #discoverparkes	29	
Followers pre campaign	81	92%
Followers post campaign	156	

Other Social Media	#Posts	Increase in Likes	Total Reach
Facebook - reached 1,000 likes during the campaign	77	4%	11,511
Twitter - reached 1,000 like during the campaign	49	9%	9,103

Visitparkes.com.au	Page Views September	Page Views October	TOTAL PAGE VIEWS
Overall	2012	1587	3599
Campaign Page	197	124	321

Over 600 visitor enquiries were recorded at the Canberra Home & Leisure Show with 78 people signing up to the e-newsletter. 300 information packages were also distributed across the three day event. Visitor surveys and statistics were conducted during the course of the event to gain insight into demographics, motivation for travel and likelihood of visiting the Parkes region in the future. The survey results are summarised below:





General Manager

Mayor

PARKES STAND - VISITOR DEMOGRAPHICS	238 surveys completed
Average Number of people in the group	2 or more
Average Age	51+
% that had visited Parkes before	42%
Most popular enquiry type	Attractions & Elvis
% of people that took information away	85%
% who are intending on visiting in the future	71%

The Visitor Information Centre statistics will continue to be analysed to measure any shift in visitation from the Canberra region as a result of campaign activity.

3. Henry Parkes Centre Open Day

Plans for the 2015 Henry Parkes Centre Open Day are being realised with the event taking place on Saturday 28 November from 10am - 4pm.

The event will mark the 5th anniversary of the opening of the Henry Parkes Centre and is anticipated to celebrate the 50,000th ticket sale to the museums. The open day will also provide the ideal platform to launch a new 'Local Loyalty Program' to further leverage the Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR) market and ensure the local community continues to promote the attraction to their visitors. The incentive program will offer free admission to any local resident who accompanies a full paying visitor to the museums.

A range of community groups will be involved in the open day events including the Parkes Rotary Club and Parkes Action Club who will operate a BBQ, jumping castle and snow cone machine on the day. King's Castle exhibition owner Greg Page will also be in attendance and will treat the audience to a live performance of the Wiggles, Elvis and Neil Diamond songs providing a great draw card for the event.

The Parkes Antique Motor Club and the Parkes and District Historical Society will also operate a range of interactive displays and demonstrations on the day showcasing of range of historic themes and culture to the community.

4. Parkes Sparkles Campaign and Illumination Project

The 'Parkes Sparkles' campaign which have been developed between Council and the Parkes Chamber of Commerce is currently in market promoting a shop local program and increased trading hours for local businesses. The campaign includes the development of a Christmas Catalogue with 16,000 copies distributed via a letterbox drop throughout Parkes, Forbes, Condobolin, Peak Hill, Trundle, Bogan Gate, Tullamore, Eugowra, Canowindra, Molong, Manildra and Cargo. The Parkes Champion Post has also come on board again this year, with a copy being inserted in the paper early November. An extensive television campaign is underway on the WIN and Prime Networks to further promote and strengthen the Sparkles promotion.

To complement the campaign and further encourage visitation from outside the region and spend at local outlets, Council will be instigating a large scale illumination of various elements throughout the main street from Friday 4 December to Thursday 24 December 2015. Retail Activation Kits have recently been distributed to main street business identifying how they can participate in coordinated extended trading hours and in the illumination program by lighting up their own shop windows with smaller scale lighting and projections. The lights will go out after Christmas, but will return to entertain Elvis visitors from 6 - 10 January.





General Manager

Mayor

5. Elvis Festival Planning Update

2016 Sponsorships and Funding - The Festival's Sponsorship and Marketing Coordinator continues to liaise with sponsors and funders with sponsor servicing schedules created to ensure benefits continue to be rolled out. Canon has come on board as Photographic Partner sponsoring the 2016 Photography Competition. The company's marketing arm, the Canon Collective, will also offer workshop experiences, set up a display area and be involved in the set-up of photo booths at Miss Priscilla and Elvis Central.

Trundle business, Goodsell Machinery & Hire, is now a Contributing Partner, sponsoring the 2016 Miss Priscilla Dinner, and Cooke Park Takeaway has come on board as a cash sponsor of the 2016 Busking Competition.

2016 Marketing and Publicity - The WIN Network is airing two x 15 second commercials for the next three months as part of in-kind airtime. This follows a three-week paid campaign. A four-week campaign with regional radio partners Star FM / 2GZ FM is scheduled to begin this month including ticket giveaways to the Ultimate Elvis Tribute Artist Contest during Star FM breakfast shows.

The Festival has received promotion through the digital community noticeboard at McDonald's in Parkes, Forbes and Cowra thanks to a long-standing partnership with the business.

The Festival continues to engage with visitors through its social media channels, with the Sponsorship and Marketing Coordinator rolling out a schedule of posts. The Festival is focusing on regional advertising after placing ads in several Inner Sydney and suburban magazines targeting music lovers and the over 55's market. Ad space has been purchased in the Champion Post, Southern Weekly, Canowindra Phoenix, Forbes Phoenix and the Central Western Daily (CWD). The CWD ad will coincide with the radio campaign through Star FM / 2GZ FM.

The free print pocket guide is undergoing changes for a final reprint in November. The 64pp souvenir brochure and souvenir calendar are in the final rounds of approval. A new six-fold DL bus services schedule has been printed and distributed. Coasters for Festival venues have been designed and await printing.

Ticket sales - 49% of available tickets to Festival-produced shows have sold in the first 6 weeks of the 16-week sales period following program launch.

6. Parkes Shire Destination Guide

Council's Destination and Marketing team is planning the design and production of a new Destination Guide for the Parkes region.

Quotations are being sought from suitably qualified suppliers for the design and print of the publication which is a key marketing tool to promote tourism and lifestyle and encourage visitation to the region. The guide will be produced in both print and digital formats and will align with the new destination brand for Parkes Shire, 'Parkes, it all adds up'.

Local operators and industry will be invited to participate by advertising in the brochure and providing up to date details about their business or service to ensure visitors are provided with accurate information to plan their visit to the Parkes Shire.

The 2016/17 edition of the Destination Guide is expected to be launched in March 2016 along with a strategic distribution program to ensure optimal placement, access and visibility of the publication online and in key information outlets and gateways.

7. Events Update

Several major tourism and community events have taken place over the past month including:

Parkes Chamber of Commerce Sir Henry Business Awards 2015 - Friday 16 October

Over 170 Parkes Shire business representatives and residents attended the gala evening which was emceed by special guest Andrew Gee MP. The successful evening included a presentation from Vicki Seccombe of the NSW Business Chamber, followed by the presentation of the Business Excellence Awards (with winners going onto State Finals), People's Choice awards, the Hall of Fame Ken Birch Memorial Award which went to Ron Dunford, and Parkes' Most Outstanding Business which was awarded to Parkes & Forbes Betta Home Living. Council's Events Development Officer heavily assisted the Parkes Chamber of Commerce in organising the Business Awards event this year and will continue to work with them to plan for future events.

Central West Car Club's Annual Show 'n' Shine Car & Bike Show - Saturday 17 October.

This year's Show & Shine experienced increased entrants and crowd numbers, which together provided a magnificent display at Pioneer Oval. Gold coin donations once again helped raise over $2,000.00 for Can Assist.

The Parkes Antique Motor Club's (PAMC) 20th Annual Swap Meet; 17 & 18 October

Over 90 stall vendors travelled from around NSW including offering a variety of goods trading over 2 days from 12 noon Saturday and finishing at 12 noon Sunday.

'All about E' Film Launch - Saturday 24 October

This new Aussie feature was filmed in and around Parkes and Trundle and was great for the promotion of the region. Over 150 tickets were sold for film launch gala event held at the Trundle Memorial Hall which created valuable media coverage for Trundle and the surrounds with ongoing publicity expected to follow as the film is screened around Australia.

Boomerang Centenary March & Ceremony, Parkes NSW - Saturday 31 October

Coordinated by the Parkes RSL Sub-Branch, the Boomerang Centenary Ceremony took place in Cooke Park, followed by the March which concluded at the Parkes Train Station where the crowd gave a vocal send off as the marchers boarded the train for the next leg to Forbes. Since then the Boomerang Re-enactment has continued throughout the district culminating with participants boarding a train to Sydney to join in Remembrance Day activities on the 11 November.

Events Coming Up

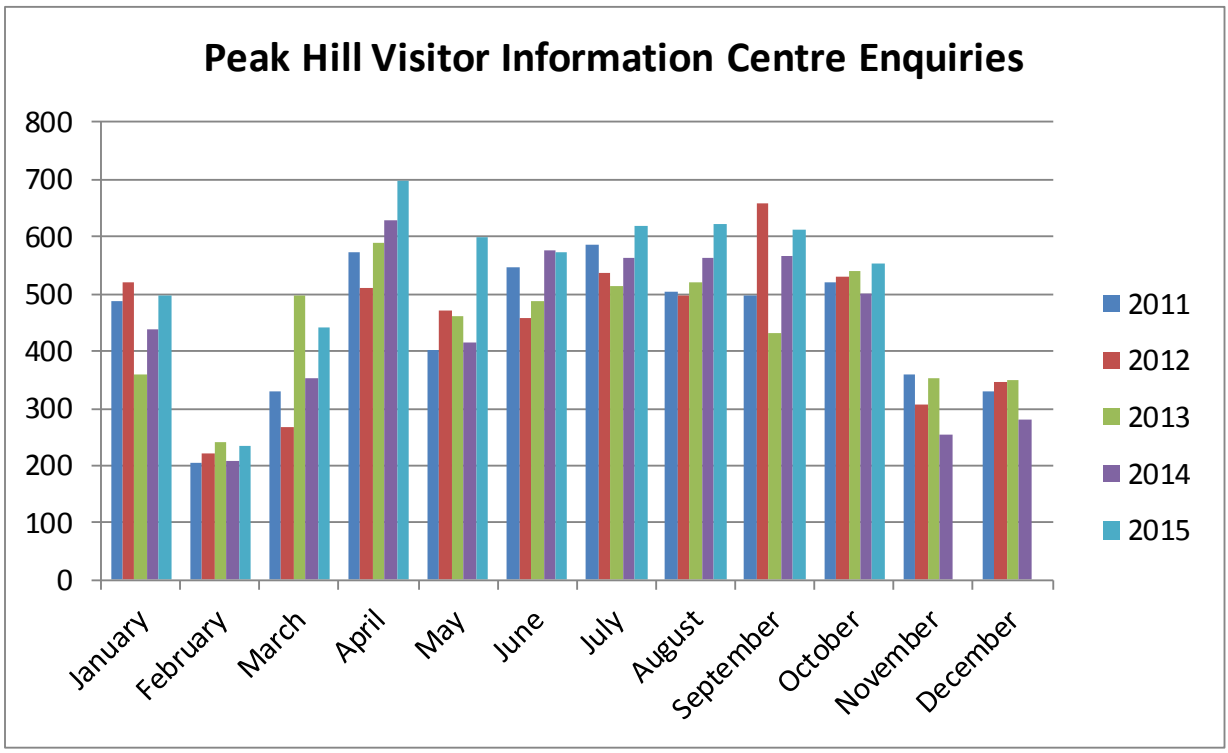
Pony Club NSW State Show Riding Championships, Parkes NSW - 4 - 6 December
Over 200 competitors and their families will arrive in Parkes for the equestrian event starting on the Friday 4th December. The event is hosted by Zone 11, which comprises Parkes, Forbes, Condobolin, Peak Hill, Trundle, Tullamore, West Wyalong and Eugowra Pony Clubs.

Christmas Events in Parkes Shire - Annual Christmas celebration events will take place throughout the Shire in December. The Parkes Sparkle in the Park and Illumination event will take place on Friday 4 December including the Christmas Upmarkets and Outdoor Movie in Cooke Park. Peak Hill's Annual Meet You Up the Street and Billy Cart Derby will also take place on Friday 4 December and Carols in Cooke Park will take place on Sunday 13 December.

Historic Aviation Restoration Society (HARS) - Will be landing two historic aircrafts a Dakota and Caribou at Parkes Regional Airport on Sunday 22nd November at approximately 11am. The Dakota will only stay for a short time before departing back to Albion Park. However, the Caribou will stay at Parkes until Sunday 29th November, for gold coin donation visitors will be escorted on board to view the historic aircraft by HARS personnel.

8. Peak Hill Visitor Information Centre Numbers

The volunteer managed Peak Hill Visitor Information Centre operated from Peak Hill Country Crafts provides visitor statistics. Statistics from 2011 to 2015 are provided for the information of Council. 554 visitors were recorded during the month of October 2015, representing an 11 per cent increase on the same period in 2014.

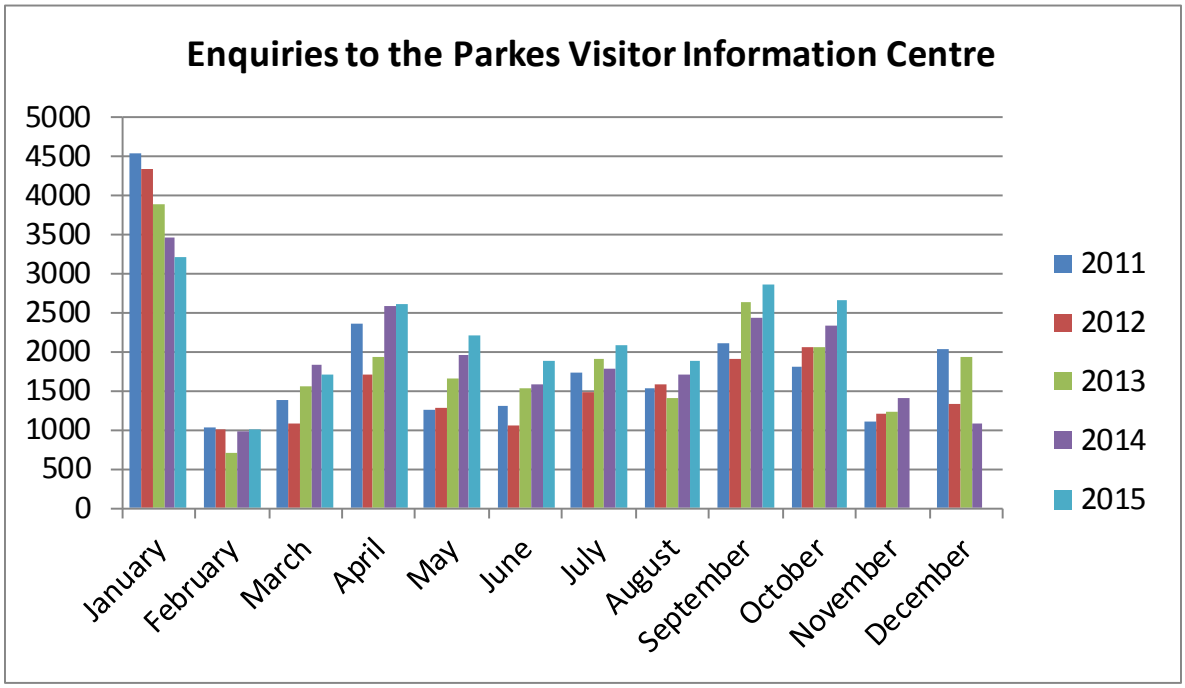


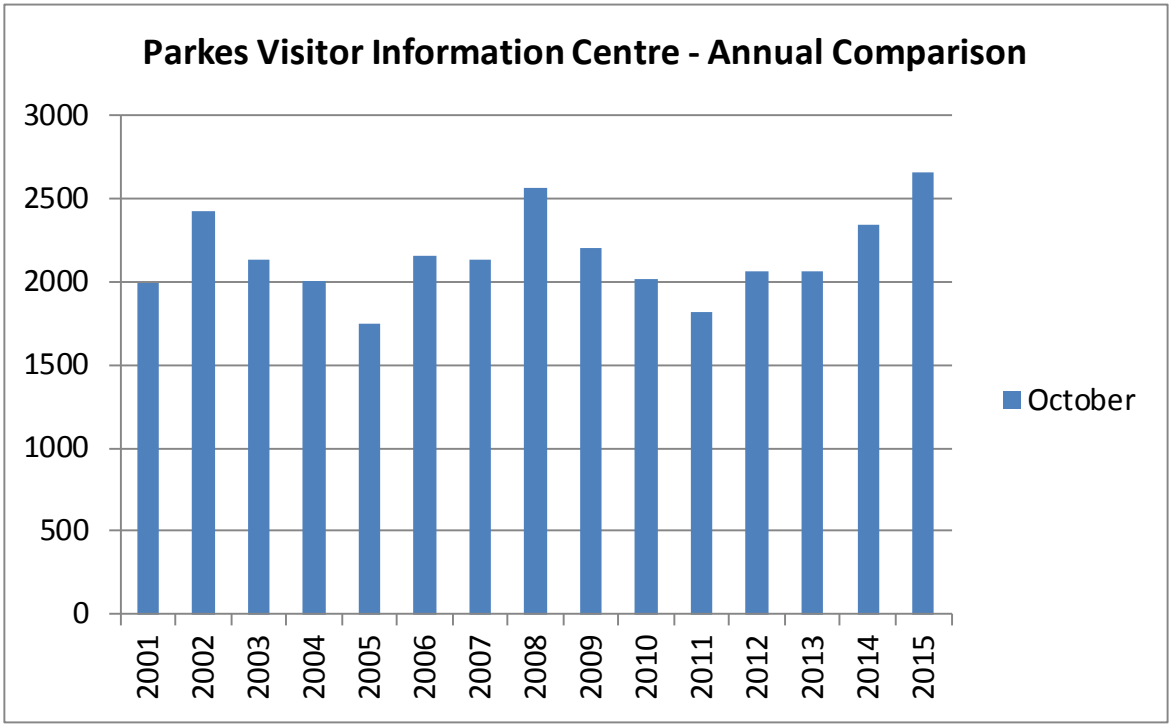
General Manager

Mayor

9. Parkes Visitor Information Centre Numbers

Enquiries to the Council managed Parkes Visitor Information Centre for the month of October 2015 totalled 2,655 visitors which represents a significant 13 per cent increase on the same period in 2014 and a 23 per cent increase on the October average.



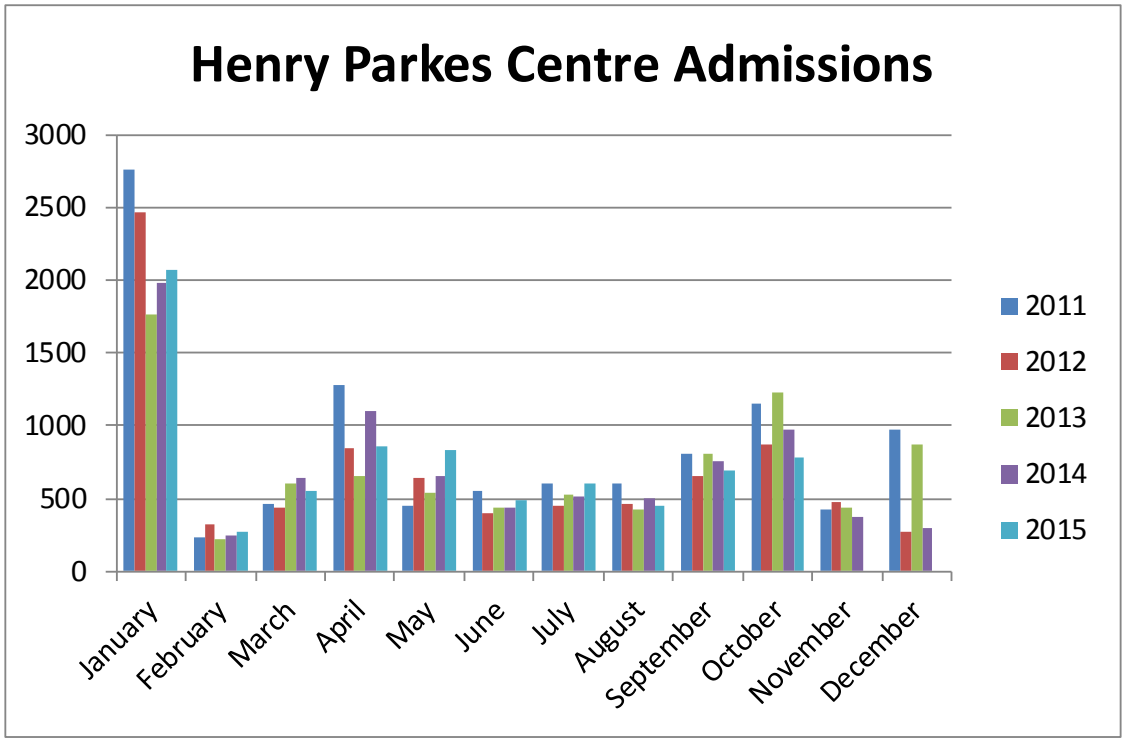


General Manager

Mayor

10. Henry Parkes Centre Visitor Numbers

Results from admissions to the Council managed Henry Parkes Centre for 2011-2015 are provided for the information of Council. Ticketed admissions for the month of October 2015 totalled 784 people. The paid admissions represent a 22 per cent downturn on the October average.



Attachments

Nil

General Manager

Mayor

11.6 (DTC) Main Street Vibrancy Program Issues Paper

Executive Summary

The Parkes Central Business District (CBD) is an energetic and enterprising business centre that serves a large regional catchment in Central NSW.

Parkes Shire Council has committed funding in the 2015/16 Financial Year to develop the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy. This strategy aims to engage with stakeholders to develop new ideas and urban renewal projects to make the centre more attractive to a range of customers.

Parkes Shire Council can play a particularly important role in encouraging property investment and urban renewal in the Parkes CBD, as the authority responsible for administering most of the regularly framework relating to planning, building, heritage and footpath trading and as manager of public spaces in the centre.
As a precursor to the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy, the Parkes CBD Issues Paper has been prepared, ready for public exhibition leading up to Christmas 2015. The aim of the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is to explore the relevant issues that need to be considered through the stakeholder engagement process, which is proposed to be undertaken through a series of Inquiry-by-Design Workshops commencing early 2016.

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy process will be distinguished by a high level of community and stakeholder engagement to develop a common vision for the CBD. As the main centre for the Shire, Parkes must develop its own vision and sense of place that captures the past and present, its unique natural attributes, rural setting and lifestyle. To sustain this reality into the future requires a healthy, vibrant commercial centre that is robust enough to grow and accommodate the ever changing dynamics demanded of a modern country community. Following the stakeholder engagement process, strategy options and actions for the Parkes CBD will be developed.

Support to publicly exhibit the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is being sought, including preliminary engagement with stakeholders.

Background Information

The Parkes Central Business District (CBD) has been open for business since the early days of European settlement, with the Main Street Clarinda Street providing access to the first mining leases granted in the 1870s Gold Rush. Parkes Shire Council has been a strong supporter of the Parkes CBD as well as other commercial centres located in the Parkes Shire.

A new planning approach is proposed under the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy process that aims to engage with stakeholders to develop new ideas and urban renewal projects to make the centre more attractive to a range of customers. Greater focus will also be given to government policies that increase appetite for property owners and businesses to invest in building refurbishments and maintenance is considered vital in the current context of the Parkes CBD.

In the current regional and local context, strategies that harness community energy to improve the vibrancy of town centres is vital for sustaining communities, and worthy of investment.

Legislative or Policy Implications

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy has potential to influence a number of Council Policies relating to the town centre. At this stage there are no significant policy issues that need to be specifically considered.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: *4. Grow and Diversify the Economic Base*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Excellent*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Moderate*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★★★	*Environmental*	★★★★☆
Social	★★★★★	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★★

Budget & Financial Aspects

Parkes Shire Council has committed funding of $84,000 in the 2015/16 Financial Year to develop the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy.

Recommendation

1. That this report and the Parkes CBD Issues Paper be noted.

2. That the Parkes CBD Issues Paper be endorsed for the purposes of public exhibition from 23 November 2015 to 31 December 2015.

General Manager Mayor

Report
Parkes is an important regional centre in the Central West of NSW. Parkes has a Regional Catchment Area (RCA) which extends past Condobolin, Canowindra, Forbes and Peak Hill. Aldi, Big-W, Coles, Target, Woolworths and a wide range of specialty stores all serve this catchment. Vital community, commercial, government and professional services are also conveniently available at the Parkes CBD for all Shire residents and visitors to use.

The Parkes CBD is the community's most important meeting place. It is where locals and visitors come to collect daily provisions, eat and drink at local clubs, pups, cafes and restaurants, attend events and utilise community facilities.

As the area with the highest level of retail and commercial activity in the Shire, a focused strategy is required for the Parkes CBD. This strategy should include actions across a range of subject areas that impact the Shire's ability to compete with other commercial centres in the region. This strategy however, should not be a Council Plan but rather a strategy for the Parkes CBD. It should be equally important to the Council and the Parkes Chamber of Commerce as well as other stakeholders who have an interest in the centre.

The Regional Catchment Area (RCA) for the Parkes CBD is large, but is forecast to remain stable in the short to medium term. Any significant increases in the customer base will likely have to come from new markets (Newell Highway travellers and visitors to special events and sports) as well business innovation and new employment generators. To support future growth and activity in the centre will require close consideration of key issues and requirements that will encourage these emerging markets to turn their attention to the Parkes CBD.

A new planning approach is proposed under the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy process that aims to engage with stakeholders to develop new ideas and urban renewal projects to make the centre more attractive to a range of customers. Greater focus will also be given to government policies that increase appetite for property owners and businesses to invest in building refurbishments and maintenance is considered vital in the current context of the Parkes CBD.

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy will be undertaken in the following stages:

Parkes CBD Issues Paper - The public exhibition of the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is the first official step in realising the possibilities and opportunities of the CBD through an urban renewal approach. Feedback from the exhibition of the Issues Paper will be used to inform subsequent stages.

Inquiry-by-Design Workshops - A series of Inquiry-by-Design Workshops will be organised after Christmas 2015 to identify potential projects and programs. The aim of the workshops will be to explore ways to create more attractive public spaces and to invigorate business and general activation in the Parkes CBD. The findings of the workshops will help the Project Team prepare the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy and Action Plan.

Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy - The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy will document the tasks and projects proposed to be tackled over the next 4 to 10 year period. It is in this document that a number of tangible actions will be documents for review by the Shire community. The Strategy will be placed on public exhibition to gain important feedback on proposed strategy tasks.

Parkes CBD Action Plan - The Parkes CBD Action Plan is the final task and will programme the improvements to be undertaken by Council, the Parkes Chamber of Commerce and other groups interested in making the Parkes more vibrant.

The public exhibition of the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is the first official step in realising the possibilities and opportunities for the CBD through an urban renewal approach. Feedback from the engagement process will allow for more informed decisions on how to undertake the next phases of the overall Strategy process: the Inquiry-by Design Workshops, Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy and the Parkes CBD Action Plan. The key issues identified in the Issues Paper as listed below:

- New Markets and Enterprises
- Building on economic success
- Consolidating activity
- Defining the centre of the CBD
- Adopting simple urban design principles
- Stimulating Property Investment
- Creating the right mix of development
- Catering to tourist and visitor markets
- Using the CBD night and Day
- Embracing innovation
- Instilling culture and a sense of community
- Creating a beautiful centre
- Outdoor Advertising Signage
- Focusing on spaces lacking vitality
- Safer by Design
- Designing the Public Domain
- Maintaining the Public Domain
- Creating more environmental resilience
- Catering for cyclists, mobility scooters, kick scooters and skateboards

A copy of the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is attached to this report.

The Project Team is seeking Council's Endorsement to place the Issues Paper on public exhibition up until the end of the Calendar Year.

Attachments

1. Parkes CBD Issues Paper. (Distributed separately)



CBD Issues Paper

It all adds up. PARKES

General Manager

Mayor

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PARKES It all adds up.

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General Manager Mayor

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PARKES It all adds up.

1.0 Executive Summary

The Parkes Central Business District (CBD) is an energetic and enterprising business centre that serves a large regional catchment in Central NSW. Main-street improvements undertaken over the past 20 years have contributed significantly to the attraction and amenity of the CBD. Retail stores and services are consolidated in the centre. Access to and within the CBD is generally convenient for motorists and pedestrians and there is adequate parking. Street trees are well established and provide shade and character in the retail core.

The Regional Catchment Area (RCA) for the Parkes CBD is large, but is forecast to remain stable in the short to medium term. Any significant increases in the customer base will likely have to come from new markets (Newell Highway travellers and visitors to special events and sports) as well business innovation and new employment generators. To support future growth and activity in the centre will require close consideration of key issues and requirements that will encourage these emerging markets to turn their attention to the Parkes CBD.

The Parkes Shire Council and the Parkes Chamber of Commerce agree that it is time to plan the next phases of the Parkes CBD. Parkes Shire Council has committed funding in the 2015/16 Financial Year to develop the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy. This strategy aims to engage with stakeholders to develop new ideas and urban renewal projects to make the centre more attractive to a range of customers.

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy will be distinguished by a high level of community and stakeholder engagement to develop a common vision for the CBD. As the main centre for the shire, Parkes must develop its own vision and sense of place that captures the past and present, its unique natural attributes, rural setting and lifestyle. To sustain this reality into the future requires a healthy, vibrant commercial centre that is robust enough to grow and accommodate the ever changing dynamics demanded of a modern country community.

Greater focus on government policies that increase appetite for property owners and businesses to invest in building refurbishments and maintenance is considered vital in the current context of the Parkes CBD. Parkes Shire Council can play a particularly important role in encouraging property investment, as the authority responsible for administering most of the regularly framework relating to planning, building, heritage and footpath trading in the CBD. A review of Council policies that potentially act as impediments or stimulants for growth and development (such as car parking contributions, footpath trading policies, and incentive funding schemes) are intended to be considered in the strategy process.

This Issues Paper has been prepared as a precursor to the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy. The aim of the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is to explore the relevant issues that need to be considered through the stakeholder engagement process, which is proposed to be undertaken through a series of Inquiry-by-Design Workshops. Following the stakeholder engagement process, strategy options and actions for the Parkes CBD will be developed.

General Manager

Mayor

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PARKES It all adds up.

2.0 Introduction

Parkes is an important regional centre in the Central West of NSW. Parkes has a Regional Catchment Area (RCA) which extends past Condobolin, Canowindra, Forbes and Peak Hill. Aldi, Big-W, Coles, Target, Woolworths and a wide range of specialty stores all serve this catchment. Vital community, commercial, government and professional services are also conveniently located in the Parkes CBD for all Shire residents and visitors to use.

The Parkes CBD is the community's most important meeting place. It is where locals and visitors come to collect daily provisions, shop for clothes and other personal belongings, eat and drink at local clubs, pubs, cafes and restaurants, attend events and utilise community facilities. The way trade and activity is conducted in the CBD is a reflection of the style and character of the centre and the wider shire community. Along with convenience and comfort, the style and character of centres are proving to be key issues underpinning successful business districts.

As the area with the highest level of retail and commercial activity in the Parkes Shire, a focused strategy is required for the Parkes CBD. This strategy should include actions across a range of community infrastructure needs that impact the Shire's ability to compete with other commercial centres in the region. This strategy however, should not be a Council Policy but rather a strategy for the Parkes CBD. It should be equally important to the Council and the Parkes Chamber of Commerce as well as other stakeholders who have an interest in the centre.

The Parkes CBD Issues Paper has been prepared to identify the key issues that need to be considered for the successful delivery of a new strategy for the CBD. The public exhibition of the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is the first official step in realising the possibilities and opportunities for the CBD through a community driven urban renewal approach.

Council and the Parkes Chamber of Commerce are seeking feedback on the Parkes CBD Issues Paper. This will allow for more informed decisions on how to undertake the next phases of the overall Strategy process: the Inquiry-by Design Workshops, Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy and the Parkes CBD Action Plan. Strong investment and support from building owners, shop owners, leasing agents, community groups and residents is required to build a sustainable centre – so comments on the Parkes CBD Issues Paper are particularly encouraged from this sector of our community.

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2.0 Introduction

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy will be undertaken in the following stages:

CBD Issues Paper

The public exhibition of the Parkes CBD Issues Paper is the first official step in realising the possibilities and opportunities of the CBD through an urban renewal approach. Feedback from the exhibition of the Issues Paper will be used to inform subsequent stages.

Inquiry-by-Design Workshops

A series of Inquiry-by-Design Workshops will be organised after Christmas 2015 to identify potential projects and programs. The aim of the workshops will be to explore ways to create more attractive public spaces and to invigorate business and general activation in the Parkes CBD. The findings of the workshops will help the Project Team prepare the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy and Action Plan.

Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy will document the tasks and projects proposed to be tackled over the next 4 to 10 year period. It is in this document that a number of tangible actions (new projects and programs) will be documented for review by the Shire community. The Strategy will be placed on public exhibition to gain important feedback on proposed strategy tasks.

Parkes CBD Action Plan

The Parkes CBD Action Plan is the final task and will programme the improvements to be undertaken by Council, the Parkes Chamber of Commerce and other groups interested in making the Parkes CBD more vibrant.



Stakeholders are invited to share ideas on how to make the Parkes CBD more vibrant

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3.0 Vision and Opportunity

3.1. The Community Vision

Parkes is at the centre of a strong agricultural and mining region and is strategically located at the crossroads of national road and rail corridors. In recent community engagement processes, the Parkes Shire Council and community members have come together to determine the vision for the Parkes Shire and to map-out the framework for achieving this vision. The Parkes Shire Community Strategic Plan establishes that in 2022 Parkes Shire will be:

> *'A progressive regional centre, embracing a national logistics hub, with vibrant communities, diverse opportunities, learning and healthy lifestyles.'*

Parkes Shire Council is undertaking a number of strategic planning projects in the 2015/16 Financial Year, aimed at positioning Parkes as a regional centre in Central NSW. This body of work includes the preparation of the Parkes Strategic Plan, Parkes Shire Living Well Program, Parkes Shire Pedestrian and Cycling Strategy, and the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy.

The strategic planning work will inform and enhance further community-based strategic planning to be undertaken as part of the preparation of the Parkes Shire Council 2016/17 Delivery Program. The Delivery Program is Council's four year commitment to the progression of work highlighted for action, and should go a long way to implementing new projects and programs aimed at growing Parkes into a strong and attractive regional centre in NSW.

The Parkes Shire Community Strategic Plan 2022 identifies the following key future directions that are relevant to the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy:

- Maximise public safety.
- Develop and implement pedestrian access and cycling mobility facilities.
- Develop strategies to work with and support the townships endeavours.
- Utilise an integrated planning framework to guide the development of our communities.
- Provide equitable access to community facilities.
- Develop and support the tourism industry in the Shire.
- Manage road assets.

3.2. Vision

The vision for the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy is:

> *'The Parkes CBD will be valued as a vibrant town centre, with quality streets, footpaths and car parks servicing an attractive array of active street frontages, character buildings and places.'*

The challenge is to build on the good elements of Parkes CBD and the unique opportunities it affords in a manner that meets the needs of the whole shire community as well as visitors and new customers for the centre.

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3.0 Vision and Opportunity

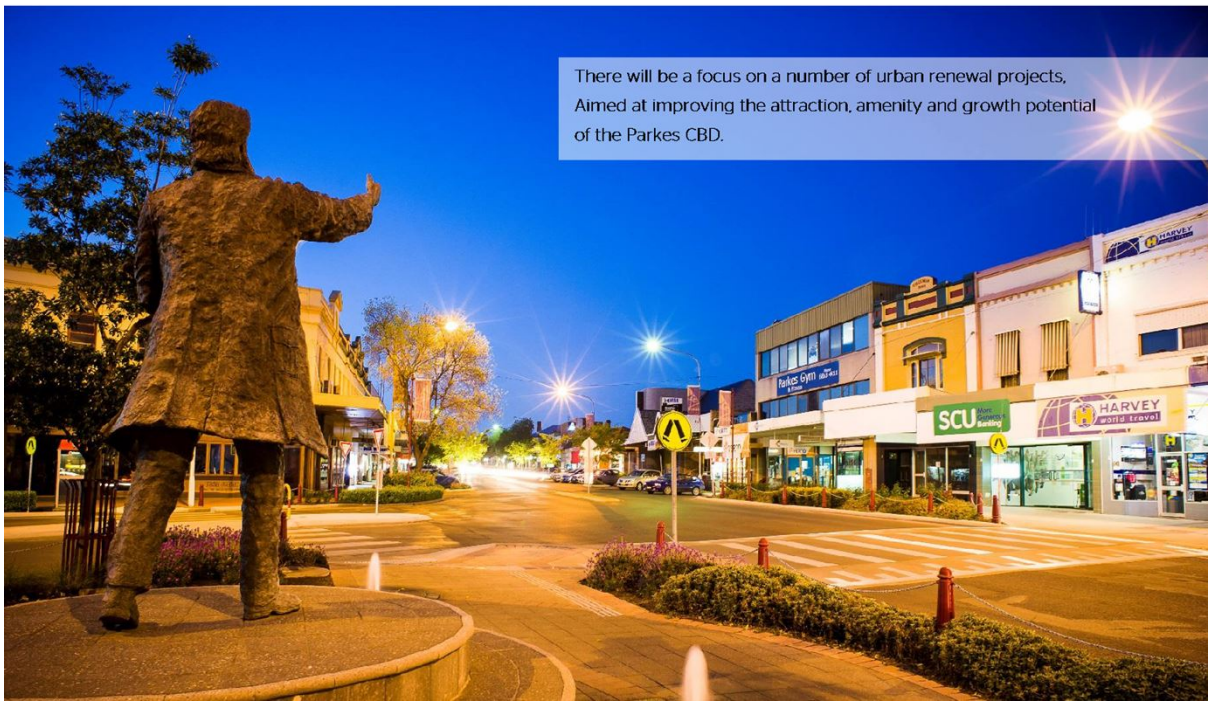
3.3. Aims and Objectives

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy aims to convert the vision into a range of tangible actions.

A key feature of the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy will be a focus on a number of urban renewal projects, involving partnerships between Parkes Shire Council, Parkes Chamber of Commerce, local businesses and interested members of the community. These urban renewal projects will be aimed at improving the attraction, amenity and growth potential of the Parkes CBD.

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy process is aimed at encouraging stakeholders to become involved in making the centre more vibrant. These efforts will benefit existing residents and businesses and are also aimed at appealing to new and emerging markets such as Newell Highway travellers and visitors to events (Elvis Festival and sports). These markets will be more likely to choose to experience centres that are vibrant, distinctive and inviting.

It is intended that the finalised Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy and Action Plan will be the primary guiding documents to programme Council's own work to upgrade the centre of Parkes.



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4.0 Evolution of the CBD

The Parkes CBD has been a 'moving feast' of public roads and spaces, commercial enterprises and buildings, events and celebrations. A snapshot of the history of the Parkes CBD is provided in this section. The lessons of the past are that the Parkes CBD will forever be a 'work in progress'. To do nothing is to be left behind and possibly lose market share to other neighbouring commercial centres.

Pre-written history to white exploration - the Wiradjuri Tribe inhabits the region.

1817- John Oxley explores the Lachlan district. He names the hills east of Parkes, Hervey.

1835- Surveyor-General Major Thomas Mitchell passes through present day Parkes Shire. He is told by an Aboriginal tribesman that they are passing *Buranbil Creek* (possibly today's *Beargamil Creek*) and renames the hills to the east *Goobang*, which derives from the Wiradjuri *Coleong Coobung*, meaning place of many wattles. As Mitchell traverses the area he finds evidence that squatters are already present.

1853- The Counties and Parishes are named. The area of present day Parkes is in the County of Ashburnham, Parish of Currajong.

1862- James Pugh discovers gold in the middle of the Parish of Currajong. He calls the mine Pioneer. A gold rush begins.

1868- The Billybong Post Office is opened at Currajong. It serves local farmers, miners and travellers in the district.

The first businesses are established: Cordial Makers, Butchers, Bakers, Barber, Builders and Carpenters, Chemist, Confectionary, Groceries, Draper, Inn Keepers, Storekeepers, Tobacconist, and all household goods.

1871- Over 2,000 people are living in Currajong and by 1872, almost 6,000. Letters are sent to the NSW Government petitioning for schools and a hospital.

1873- Henry Parkes visits the burgeoning settlement at Currajong. Following this visit local delegate Mr Lloyd travels to Parliament and presents a name change of the Post Office to Parkes.

1874- A town survey is completed and the area is named Parkes Police District in the Parish of Currajong. The first land parcels are sold and by the end of the year 66 blocks have been purchased - mostly in the street called Forbes (present day Clarinda Street).

1875/6- New businesses establish in Parkes. The first dressed timber public buildings are built (Court House, Public School, Hospital, Churches, Police Station and several banks). Robert Howard arrives in Parkes and establishes his grocery store. He adds to his range of goods and commences a retailing dynasty which lasts into the 1970s.

1883- The Municipality of Parkes is gazetted. The first Council Meeting is held. Many shops and businesses are established (at least four hotels). Gold mining is the main source of income. The pastoral industry and wheat growing are also important.

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4.0 Evolution of the CBD



Early buildings in the Parkes CBD were simple timber clad buildings such as the Parkes Gazette Printing Office, depicted here in 1870.

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4.0 Evolution of the CBD

1886- Local builders Bligh and McGlynn erect the Parkes Council Chamber at the corner of Currajong and Church Streets.

1888- Matthew McGlynn opens a hardware store. His firm continues until 1961 when it is absorbed by Meaghers.

1890/3- The railway comes to Parkes and opens up the area for transport of livestock, wool and wheat to Sydney. Streets in Parkes are re-aligned as many houses and fences are located inside the original road reserves. Tree stumps are removed and the first kerb and gutter is installed in Court Street out of sandstone blocks. Street trees are planted on advice from the Royal Botanical Gardens in Sydney. Shops and other buildings are being built of brick in the Main-street with living quarters upstairs, many of which still exist today.

1894/5 - The town boundaries are extended and the town is changed from the Parish of Currajong to the Parish and Land District of Parkes. A new Court House is built in Currajong Street.

1904 - A new hospital is built and the Goobang Shire is formed. Mining at Alectown, Peak Hill and Tomingley consolidates Parkes' position as the main commercial centre in the area. A growing sense of community evolves in Parkes as family networks are consolidated with other local families, and churches, schools and banks are built. An insurance survey of Clarinda Street shows many commercial premises are now built of brick.

1914 to 1918- War in Europe impacts the Parkes community and CBD, with the loss of many lives. Monuments and new buildings are erected and street trees planted in the post war era. Returned Servicemen are offered land under the Soldiers Settlement Act and low cost loans to build new homes in Parkes, which increases the demand for household goods and services.

1922- The Grain Silos are opened near the Parkes Railway Station, encouraging more people and business to town such as grain merchants. Over 2,169 people own property in Parkes.

1924- Parkes Fire Station is built in Gap Street. A power house is completed and the electricity supply is switched on.

1926- Clarinda Street (north of the square) is lit by Whiteway Company lighting and the Brightway Company illuminates the southern end of the Main-street.

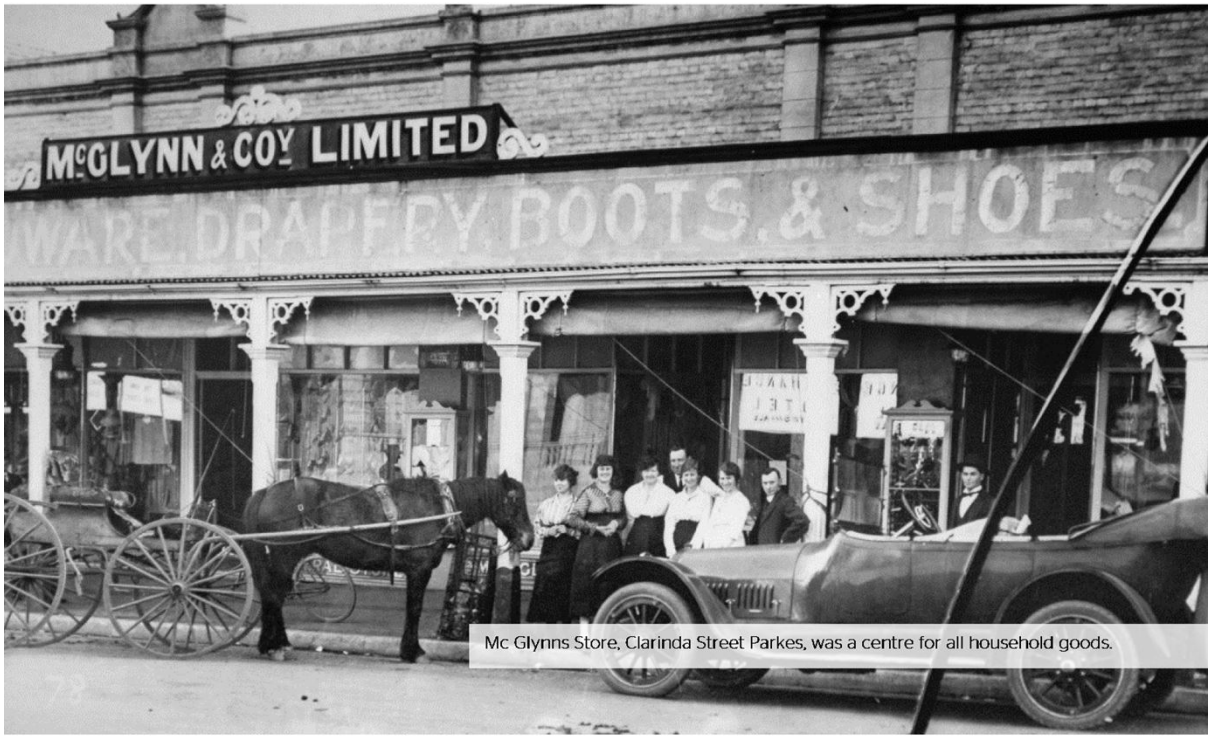
1928 - Cooke Park opens. Local industrialist, Richard Venables donates gates. Special memorial plaques are placed in the Park for war victims.

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4.0 Evolution of the CBD



Mc Glynns Store, Clarinda Street Parkes, was a centre for all household goods.

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4.0 Evolution of the CBD

1930- The Parkes community feels the impacts of the great depression. Parkes has the widest range of services in the district including seven banks, specialised trade services such as plasterers, a music dealer, a costumier, a dentist, tyre repairers, a brickworks, jewellers, optician, architect, newspapers, McGee's flourmills, McGregor & Davis tractor grip manufacturers, a steam laundry, the Parkes Business School, Broadway Picture Theatre, plus monumental masons, and a veterinary surgeon. While unemployment reaches a record high of around 30% in many parts of NSW, Parkes remains a resilient employment centre. Parkes Council obtains loans from the NSW government to build a new Sewage Treatment Works, Lake Endeavour, Swimming Pool, Gas Works, Turf Wicket at Woodward, Grandstand at the Peoples Park and road making equipment. Big Business like Howards, Burchs and McGlynns also help with extending finances to families. McGees Flour Mill and the Vanderfield and Read Saw Millers move to the Railway which also provides stimulus to the local economy.

1932- A fire in McGlynn's and Hill's stores significantly alters the look of the CBD.

1935- Angle parking along Clarinda Street is introduced.

1938- The foundation stone of a new ambulance station is laid by the Governor of NSW, Lord Wakehurst at the corner of Bushman and Bogan Streets.

1939- Army uniforms frequent the CBD. RAAF Station Parkes is formed in 1941 as part of the Empire Air Training Scheme. A large food supply and fuel depot is built at Mugincoble. Mitchells Machinery Factory in Court Street is used as a munitions factory. After the conclusion of hostilities, training ceases and the airport is used as a migrant camp. Mitchells is converted to a Glove Factory.

1965- Many commercial premises start removing their verandah facades to modernise premises.

1972- Planning controls are gazetted for Parkes. A number of banks are demolished or move to new premises.

1973- Major fire destroys the Howard's store and the Commonwealth Bank.

1982 - Random breath testing (RBT) is introduced in NSW. While significantly reducing road fatalities, RBT also has an effect on the night-time economy in the CBD.

1984- Goobang Shire and Parkes Municipal Council amalgamate. The new Parkes Shire Council moves out of Currajong Street into the Bank of Australasia and the Goobang Shire building.

1988 - Franklins and Pizza Hut are built at the Howards store site.

1991/2- McDonalds opens at Bogan Street. North Limited begins its bid to start the big Gold and Copper Mine at Goonumbla. The Northparkes Mine is approved for development in November 1992, some 15 years after the first discovery was made. New prosperity is brought into Parkes - Woolworths is updated, new residential estates are developed and a wider range of housing choices are

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4.0 Evolution of the CBD

provided under a new / flexible environmental planning system.

1993 - The Parkes Elvis Festival is launched. The local community slowly sees it grow into one of the largest festival events in the Central West of NSW.

1998 - The Newell Highway is moved from Clarinda Street to Bogan Street. The Parkes Industrial Estate is formalised.

2002 - Parkes Shire Council adopts the Parkes Town Centre Retail Commercial Release Strategy. This strategy guides Council's policy to consolidate new retail developments in the CBD and undertake Main-street beautification and traffic calming improvements.

2003/4 - Cafes and coffee shops gain greater importance in the CBD, with a number of premises being established / refurbished.

2004 - Big-W and the Coles / K-Mart stores are built. Woolworths also expands in order to keep market share.

2013 - Aldi opens south of Short Street.

2014 - The Auslec Building is destroyed by fire, significantly altering the look and function of Dalton Street.

Present - Established street trees and car parking areas complement the Parkes CBD. The retail core continues to gravitate around major stores, with some traditional commercial areas loosing vitality. Festivals and events, such as the Parkes Elvis Festival, continue to be important.

Monthly markets in Cooke Park also add variety and interest in the centre. A new Coles / Target Car Park and Main-street Arbour is being built to connect to Clarinda Street. Council commissions the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy.



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5.0 Regional Snapshot

This section examines the Parkes CBD in its regional and local context.

5.1. Central NSW Region

The Parkes Shire is located in the Central West Region of NSW, which has a regional population of approximately 273,000. The Central West is a major agricultural, industrial and commercial region, rich in natural resources. It has strong road and rail connections across the country.

The region has a number of larger regional centres including Orange (41,500), Dubbo (41,600), Bathurst (41,700) and Lithgow (21,000). Other towns in the region are Condobolin, Cowra, Forbes, Mudgee, Parkes and Wellington. The rest of the population is dispersed across many smaller towns and settlements. This lends itself to travel patterns that are dispersed across the region.

Approximately 93% of all trips in the region, including work travel, are by private vehicle. Walking and cycling comprises approximately 6% of all trips, while public transport use is less than one percent. Poor access to public transport contributes to social disadvantage and accessibility issues in some sections of the community.

Much of the region's economic activity occurs within the larger regional centres of Bathurst, Dubbo and Orange. As well as having the highest proportion of population, these centres are hubs for higher order shopping and trade services, health and education.

The population of the Central West region is expected to experience slower growth over the next 20 years than regions closer to Sydney. The region's population is ageing, with the only age group forecast to increase in proportion being the 65 and over group.







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5.0 Regional Snapshot



Parkes is a strong centre in the Central West Region of NSW.

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5.0 Regional Snapshot

5.2. Parkes Shire

The Parkes Shire has a population of around 15,250 people, spread over a relatively large area of 5,919 square kilometres. The shire is located approximately 360 kilometres west of Sydney, 700 kilometres north of Melbourne, 970 kilometres south of Brisbane and 300 kilometres north-west of Canberra. It is renowned for its strategic connections to mainland cities and ports via roads, railways and a regional passenger airport at Parkes.

The Parkes Shire includes the townships and localities of Alectown, Bogan Gate, Bruie Plains, Cookamidgera, Cooks Myalls, Daroobalgie, Goonumbla, Gunningbland, Mandagery, Nelungaloo, Parkes, Peak Hill, Tichborne, Trewilga, Trundle, Tullamore and Yarrabandai. The iconic Parkes Radio Telescope (The Dish) is located in the shire and there are many other attractions (Parkes and other unique settlements, agricultural farmland, Goobang National Park, Peak Hill Open Cut Experience).

The mainstay of the Parkes Shire economy continues to be agriculture, with more people employed in this sector than any other industry type. Mining is also an important industry with the nearby Northparkes Mines continuing to play an important role in the local economy. Key employment sectors include retail trade (9.7%), agriculture (16.3%) and mining (10.3%), employing around 2,167 people in total or 36.2% of the workforce. In comparison, New South Wales employs an average of 2.9% in agriculture; 1.5% in mining; and 8.9% in retail trade. The Parkes Hub is a major industrial precinct in the shire, with potential for expansion in line with national transport and freight initiatives such as the Inland Rail project.

Over two-thirds of the population is concentrated at Parkes, with the balance residing in the smaller towns and rural areas. The Parkes Shire community is predominately an adult population. Approximately 17.6% of local residents are over the age of 65 and this number is expected to increase by 2031.

Travel patterns are dispersed across the shire with the majority of activity tending to interact with the Parkes Township. The Parkes Shire community is considered to have high car dependency for both work and leisure. Parkes Shire has an average of 1.7 motor cars per household at their disposal.



The iconic Dish (Parkes Radio Telescope) is a major Tourist attraction.

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5.0 Regional Snapshot



The Parkes Shire is home to 15,250 people spread over 5,919 sq km.

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5.0 Regional Snapshot

5.3. Parkes Township

The town of Parkes is the largest urban centre in the Parkes Shire. There are three main employment precincts within Parkes, which includes the Parkes CBD, the Parkes Industrial Estate and the lower Clarinda Street business district. Outside these areas, employment is generated at isolated facilities such as the Parkes Hospital, TAFE, schools and aged care facilities. The Northparkes Mines and the Parkes Hub also play important employment roles in the town.

The Parkes CBD is the main shopping precinct for the Parkes Shire. The CBD supports a healthy mix of business activity, motor vehicles, pedestrians and parking areas. Highway traffic along the western edge of the CBD presents a number of challenges for the Parkes community, particularly those wishing to cross Bogan Street in an east-west direction. With the exception of Bogan Street, the CBD is reasonably well connected to the other parts of town with roads and footpaths.

Parkes has a Regional Catchment Area (RCA) which extends past Condobolin, Canowindra, Forbes and Peak Hill. Parkes has many of the big discount department stores and franchise chains commonly associated with regional centres, including Aldi, Big-W, Coles, Furniture One, Harvey Norman, Target and Woolworths. Large scale government offices such as the Roads and Maritime Services Regional Office, Centrelink and the Parkes Shire Council Administration Centre are also located in the centre.

The industrial estate and trade centres of Parkes are dominated by manufacturing and service industries, with the majority of employees currently choosing to drive to work. The pedestrian and cycleway network to industrial areas and more isolated employment generators is patchy.

Tourism is a growing market for Parkes, with visitors attracted to town events, The Dish, recreational activities (mainly structured sports) and to catch up with friends and family. Parkes is currently not highly renowned for its higher order tourism appeal, such as quality food and wine, urban attractions and places, theatre and music performances.



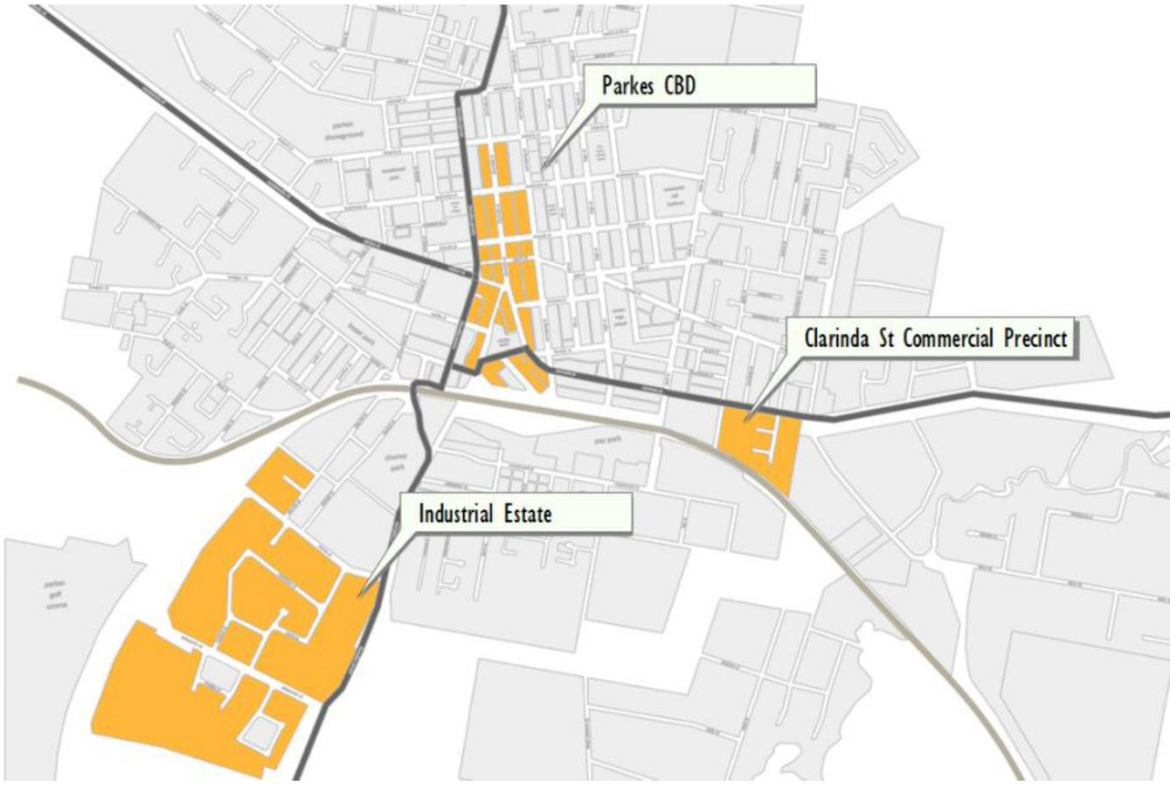
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5.0 Regional Snapshot



The Parkes CBD is the major employment centre in town.

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5.0 Regional Snapshot

5.4. Parkes CBD

The Regional Catchment Area (RCA) of Parkes comprises three component areas:

1. The primary catchment is the area from which the Parkes CBD draws regular daily trade. This catchment encompasses the Parkes urban area as well as the surrounding large lot residential areas and farms. The CBD caters for most household goods, away-from-home food and drinks, entertainment and services for people in this catchment.

2. The secondary catchment extends from Parkes to Bogan Gate, Condobolin, Eugowra, Forbes, Manildra, Peak Hill and Trundle. It is the area from which most weekly shopping is drawn from the Parkes CBD, with many customers undertaking their weekly household grocery shop at Aldi, Cunningham's, Coles and Woolworths, as well as local bakers, butchers etc.

3. An area extending beyond this is the tertiary catchment of the Parkes CBD. It is the area from which occasional trade is drawn from the Parkes CBD for various reasons. Major retail stores such as Harvey Norman, Big-W and Target are important in sustaining this market. However, within the tertiary catchment area Parkes is not the dominant centre in terms of market share.

The RCA is further supported by tourist and visitor markets, which are attracted to the Parkes CBD for festivals, celebrations and sporting events. Motorists passing through the area often take a break in the centre.

Increased mobility is extending customer interactions with other centres for employment, health, education and leisure, which has the effect of increasing expenditure outside the Parkes Shire. The RCA of the Parkes CBD continues to be impacted by its accessibility to Dubbo and Orange.

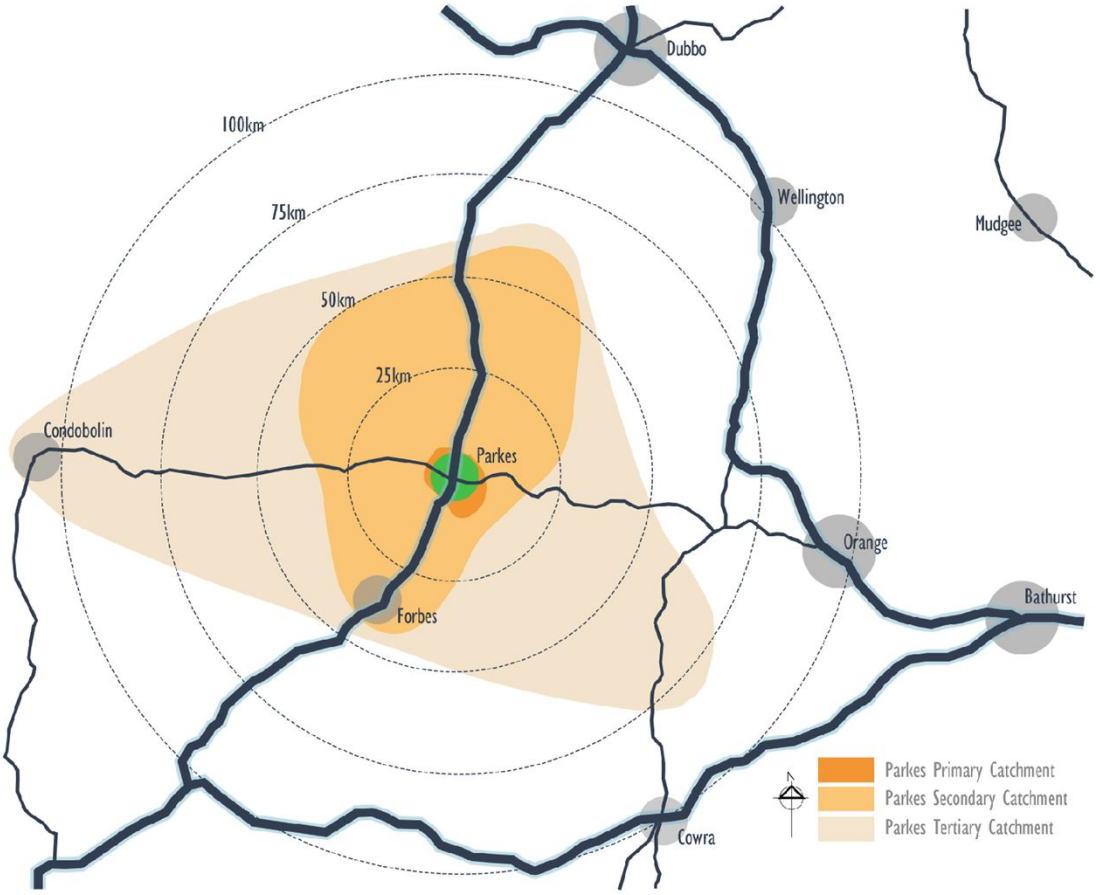
Business and trade that supports households, businesses, socialising, entertainment and tourism will continue to be the fundamental basis for the Parkes CBD's prosperity and growth.

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5.0 Regional Snapshot



Parkes has a large regional catchment area.

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6.0 Stakeholders

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy process is aimed at stakeholders involved in planning, designing, developing and maintaining the Parkes CBD.

Equally important, the process is aimed at property owners, shop proprietors and real estate agents. More than ever, the private sector is encouraged to partner with the public sector in setting a new direction for the Parkes CBD – one that will create positive returns on investment and drive business confidence in the Parkes CBD. In this regard it is considered essential that the public sector and the private sector work as a strong partnership to visualise the opportunities of the centre and implement a new and exciting direction for the Parkes CBD.

Users of the public spaces in the Parkes CBD are also important stakeholders. It is therefore important that a good cross section of views and ideas is obtained from the wider community to develop the Parkes CBD Issues Paper and finalise 'the scope' of the CBD Vibrancy Strategy.

Other government authorities, community groups and individuals may also find the Issues Paper useful in determining whether they wish to help fund or become involved in the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy and Action Plan.

Input is therefore being encouraged from the following stakeholders

Parkes Business Sector

- Parkes Chamber of Commence
- Property Owners
- Real Estate Agents
- Small Business
- Larger Corporations and Franchises
- Professional Companies representing business interests in the CBD
- Private companies servicing business in the CBD
- Hoteliers and club management

Traders

- Shop owners and operators
- Staff (seeking parking solutions, spaces to take a break)
- Footpath Traders (street stalls, buskers, people that volunteer for raffle drives and sausage sizzles, pop-up shops.)

Customers

- Parkes Shoppers seeking services or browsing (busy and relaxed)
- People just being people (celebrating, relaxing, serious, sad, bored, talking, exercising, looking)
- More vulnerable pedestrians (aged, children, parents with young families, people with a disability)

Tourists and Visitors

- Tourists as pedestrians
- Newell Highway motorists, including caravan owners
- People visiting friends and relatives
- People involved in celebrations such as weddings and the Elvis Festival
- People attending sporting events

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6.0 Stakeholders



The Parkes CBD plays host to a wide range of stakeholders

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6.0 Stakeholders

Motorists

- Travelling through the CBD to other destinations
- Seeking a parking spot
- Seeking a disabled parking spot
- Service vehicles using loading and unloading facilities
- Bus and taxi operators
- Just cruising
- RV Caravans looking for a park, information or overnight stay

Parkes Shire Council

- Elected representatives
- Senior Management
- Town Planners
- Health and Building Surveyors
- Maintenance Supervisors and Crews
- Engineers
- Parks and Gardens Crews

Other Government and Service Authorities

- Electricity, telecommunications and gas providers
- RMS (funding of roads, pedestrian & cycling projects)
- OEH (funding of heritage restoration projects)

Law Enforcement

- Parkes Police
- Parking Officers
- Rangers
- Building Compliance Inspectors
- Engineering inspectors of roads and assets
- Food shop inspectors

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7.0 Managing the CBD

This section analyses the legislation and government policy framework that influences the Parkes CBD as well as the role of service authorities in this space.

7.1. Supporting Policies

The Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy is not the first strategic planning process to be undertaken in the CBD. Parkes Shire Council has commissioned a number of studies and plans that have helped shape the Parkes CBD. These documents provide important background information and will be referenced throughout the development of the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy. These documents include:

- Parkes Shire Council Environmental Adaptation of Clarinda Street Parkes, 1992
- Parkes Shire Council Data Collection Strategy for the Environmental Adaptation of the Main Street in Parkes, 1993
- Ratio Planning Consultants Retail / Commercial Release Strategy Parkes Town Centre, 2002
- Parkes Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan, 2003
- Parkes Cycleways Strategy 2005
- Parkes Main Street Study 2006
- Parking Studies and Traffic Counts from various sources
- Parkes Shire Council Parkes Shire Tourism Development and Marketing Action Plan, 2006
- Hirst Consulting Services Economic Impact Assessment Parkes Bulky Goods, 2008
- Parkes Shire Land-use Strategy Issues Paper, 2008
- Parkes Shire Land-use Strategy Local Profile, 2009
- Parkes Shire Land-use Strategy, 2011

It is not necessary to replicate the substantial body of research work that is available to inform the Parkes CBD Issues Paper. This work will be used as reference material where required.

7.2. New and Emerging Policies

Parkes Shire Council are progressing a number of strategic planning projects in the 2015/16 Financial Year that will influence the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy. These projects include:

- Brand Parkes
- Parkes Sparkles and Illumination projects
- Public Art
- Parkes Shire Pedestrian and Cycling Strategy
- CBD CCTV (Stage 3) Church to Bushman Street
- Big Christmas Tree project
- Parkes Heritage Trail project

7.3. Policy and Regulatory Framework

Legislation has been passed by various tiers of government that affects the operation of the Parkes CBD. It is important that this legislative framework is reviewed to ensure it is appropriate in the Parkes context and is not causing any unnecessary barriers to development in the CBD. A summary of the main components of the policy and regulatory framework is provided in the table at Appendix 1.

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7.0 Managing the CBD

7.4. Service Authorities

There are a number of government authorities and incorporated organisations that have a service role in the Parkes CBD. It is important that their levels of service and work practices are consistent with the goals and aspirations of other CBD stakeholders. A review of the main service authority stakeholders is provided in Appendix 2.



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8.0 Site Analysis

This section provides an analysis of the Parkes CBD.

8.1. Urban Grid Pattern

Parkes CBD benefits from a traditional urban grid pattern (largely rectangular blocks and right angle intersections) which aids traffic circulation and produces focal areas and distinct character areas between street blocks.

When asked where the centre of town is, most people have indicated Chamberlain Square, or somewhere along Clarinda Street between the square and the Church Street roundabout. This area comprises the mainstay of retail shops, cafes and restaurants, banks and some office space. It is also the area that has been supported with the majority of main-street beautification works.

From the retail centre the town grid extends south to Short Street, west to Bogan Street, north to Victoria Street and east to Hill and High Streets and steeper topography. Retail and commercial activity is slightly off-balance in the CBD grid, with more activity and new investment north of Chamberlain Square than to the south.



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8.2. Extent of the Parkes CBD

The Parkes CBD is bordered by Currajong, Bogan, Bushman and Short Streets. These streets provide essential access to the car parking in the centre.



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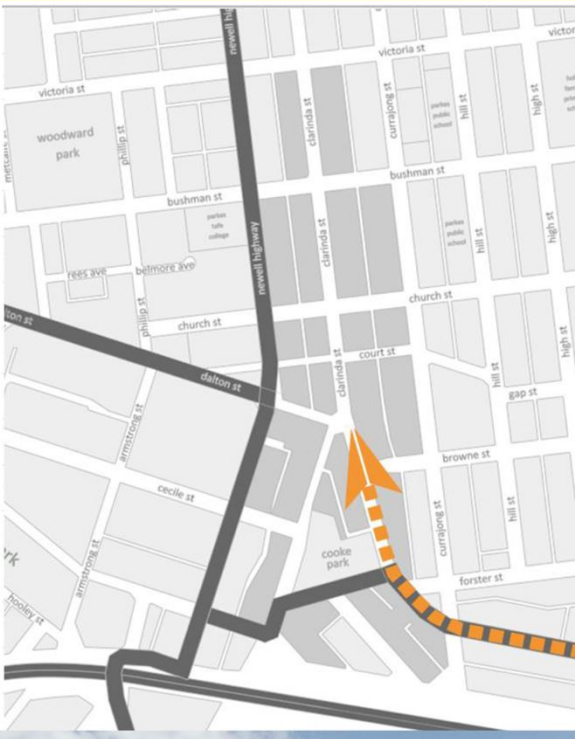
8.0 Site Analysis

8.3. Approaches to the Parkes CBD

The Parkes CBD is approached from a number of directions, which are described below:

Southern Approach

The approach to the CBD from the Orange Road starts at the corner of Clarinda Street and Short Street, next to Cooke Park. This intersection is prioritised to facilitate traffic movements to either the CBD or to other areas located east-west of the CBD. The intersection is a potential gateway to the CBD. The section of Clarinda Street to Chamberlain Square lacks character and appeal and is characterised by a general lack of commercial activity and a wide expanse of bitumen roadway.





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Northern Approach

The approach to the CBD from the north (Dubbo side) potentially starts at the corner of Clarinda Street and Mitchell Street. However, this intersection is prioritised to facilitate traffic along the Newell Highway. The intersection is a potential long-term gateway to the CBD. The section of Clarinda Street from Mitchell Street to Victoria Street is characterised by quality residential dwellings and street trees on the road verge or shoulder. Between Victoria Street and Bushman Street, Clarinda Street lacks character and appeal and is dominated by a wide expanse of bitumen roadway. Road signage is also confusing / lacking along the northern approach and there is a need to define the order of signage.





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Eastern Approach

The eastern approach to the CBD is along or across Currajong Street. This street is of quality appearance and has good levels of road safety and circulation. The Date Palms (Phoenix Canariensis) in central medians and roundabout are distinctive character elements which complement the heritage buildings located along this roadway. The street provides access to administrative, professional consulting (medical) and heritage precincts, as well as access to a number of car parks servicing the CBD. The pedestrian crossing near the old Post Office is a potential pedestrian hazard at night due to lighting issues. Signage and way-finding signage to destination points in the CBD are not clear along this approach route.





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Western Approach

The CBD can be approached from the west along Bogan Street, which doubles as the Newell Highway. The road is a good quality road but is dominated by motor vehicle traffic, including large volumes of trucks. The road design offers little incentive / opportunity for light vehicle traffic and pedestrians to cross Bogan Street to access the CBD and other attractors in the urban area. It is therefore not an easy proposition for traffic and pedestrians to cross Bogan Street at various times of the day. This is particularly problematic at Dalton Street which is the main link to communal facilities, including the Parkes Pool, Little Theatre, Parkes Neighbourhood Centre and Town Bowling Club.

Road safety issues along Bogan Street have been raised by some members of the community, due to the high volume of through traffic and trucks. Wayfinding signage to destination points in the CBD is not clear enough along this approach.





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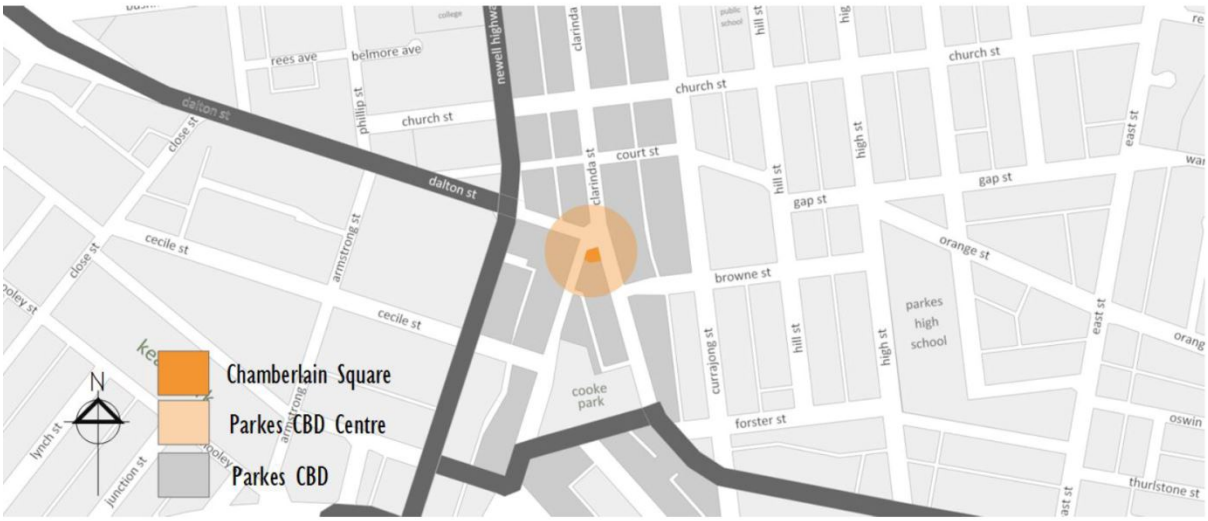
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8.4. Functional Structure of the CBD

The Parkes CBD serves a number of important functions, which are listed below:

Centre of the Parkes CBD

The centre of the Parkes CBD is widely regarded to be Chamberlain Square. This square has important connections to the foundation of Parkes, following an inspiring speech from Sir Henry Parkes in 1873.



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High Retail Activity

The retail activity carried out in the Parkes CBD is mainly focused on Clarinda Street, between Short and Bushman Streets. Clarinda Street provides several roles, including that of the primary access route to and through the CBD, the principal on-street parking area for the centre and the main pedestrian thoroughfare.

There is more activity in Clarinda Street to the north of Chamberlain Square. South-west of the square there is slightly less commercial retail activity, but more services and civic activity with the Post Office and Parkes Shire Administration Centre located west of Welcome Street. West of the square (Dalton Street) there is less activity overall.



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Community and Institutional Uses

Community and institutional uses are primarily located in several precincts, as follows:

- A concentration of professional consulting rooms along the Currajong Street perimeter, between Forster and Bushman Streets.
- A concentration of larger scale offices along the Currajong Street perimeter, between Court and Bushman Streets.
- A concentration of civic facilities around Welcome and Bogan Streets.



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Significant Open Space

Cooke Park is a quality open-space area located at the southern approaches to the Parkes CBD. It is the only significant open-space area in the CBD.



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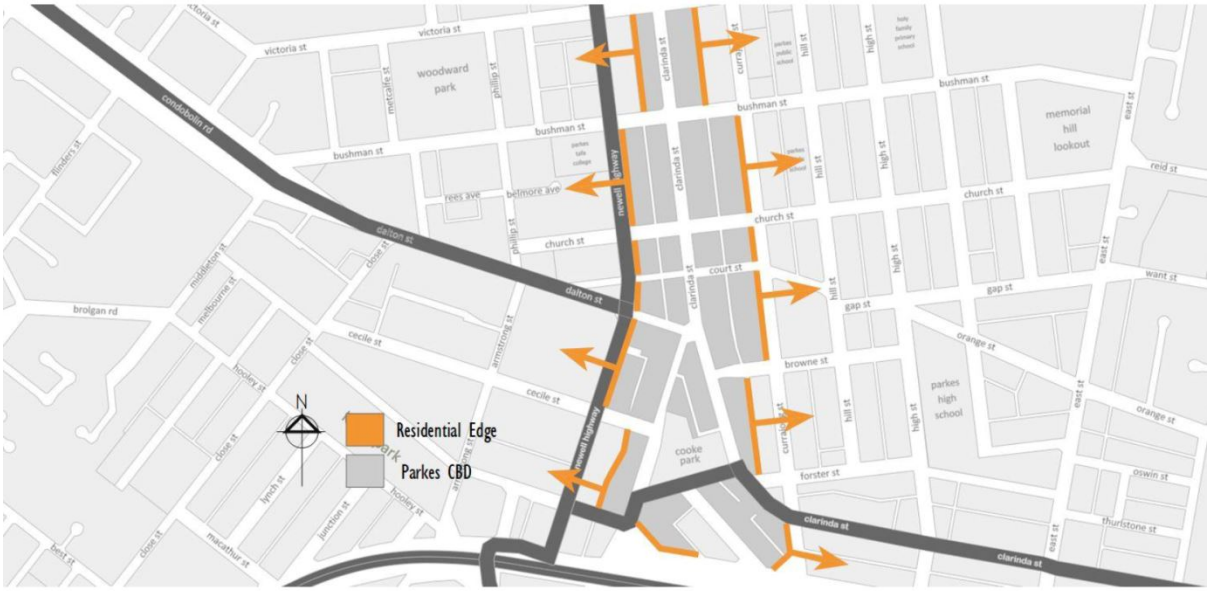
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Surrounding Residential

Residential areas predominate north of Bushman Street and east of Currajong Street and south of Cecile and Browne Streets.



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Public Car Parking

A number of off-street public car parks have been established in the CBD to provide for the needs of shoppers. Car parking analysis confirms that adequate parking is available in the centre. However, there are parking issues, such as connectivity to the Main-street, short term convenience parking, location of disabled parking spaces close to medical services and pharmacies, long vehicle caravan parking, night-time lighting and wayfinding.



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8.5. *Traffic Movement*

Motor vehicle traffic circulates relatively well throughout the Parkes CBD. The relocation of the Newell Highway from Clarinda Street to Bogan Street in the late 1990s has made a significant positive difference in removing heavy vehicle traffic out of the main pedestrian activity areas of town. The Main-street beautification works have helped to calm traffic speed and promoted a safer and more convenient pedestrian environment in the retail centre. The balance between motor vehicle traffic and pedestrians in the retail centre of the Parkes CBD is generally good but could be enhanced further.

Currajong and Bogan Streets run perpendicular to the Main-street and contribute to a strong circulatory street network offering good traffic circulation into and around the CBD. However, the dominance of highway traffic along Bogan Street hampers access into the CBD from the west.

In many cases the streets in the CBD are excessive in width, particularly the northern and southern approaches to the CBD along Clarinda Street. As a result some streets and intersections in the CBD provide too much priority to motor vehicle traffic and are not as pedestrian friendly as they should be. Some streets feel wide and barren and coincidentally the businesses they service looks to be operating at a slower pace than the high retail activity areas.

The laneways in the CBD are used to access car parking areas and for service vehicles. This laneway network is not as strong as the street system, however these lanes are taking the majority of service vehicles. Evidence of road failure (potholes and loose bitumen surfaces) is evident along laneway sections. These road surfaces need to be maintained to high standards to provide hardwearing surface conditions for all users - motor vehicles, service delivery trucks, pedestrians, parents with prams, people with a disability, aged persons and cyclists.

The bus interchange in Bushman Street is a relatively quiet location. The taxi rank located in Dalton Street is located in one of the quieter streets in the CBD. These locations do not benefit from any major attractors such as large format stores, civic or administration precints.

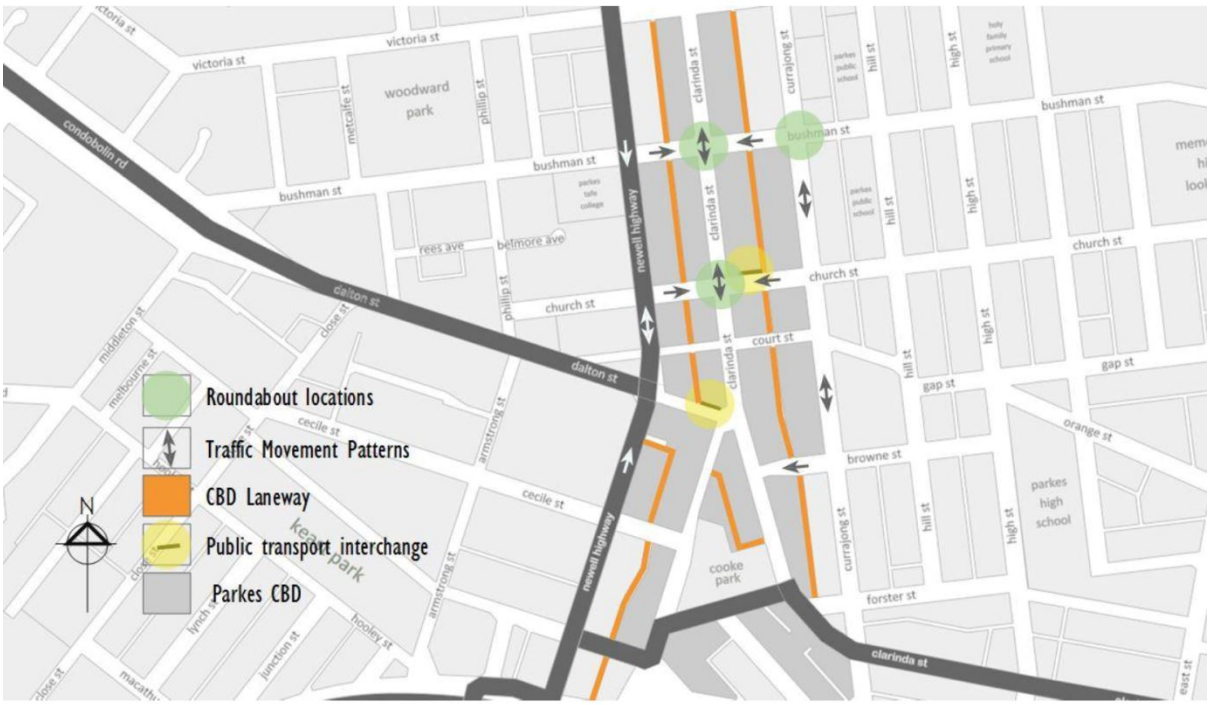


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8.6. Parking

There are approximately 2,217 car parking spaces in the Parkes CBD, of which 1,154 are on-street and 1,063 are off-street car parks. Parking is regulated to provide for either short stay (two hours and under) or long stay parking (more than two hours).

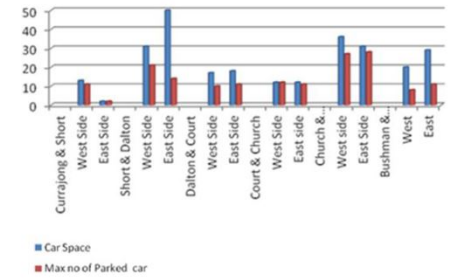
Short Stay Parking

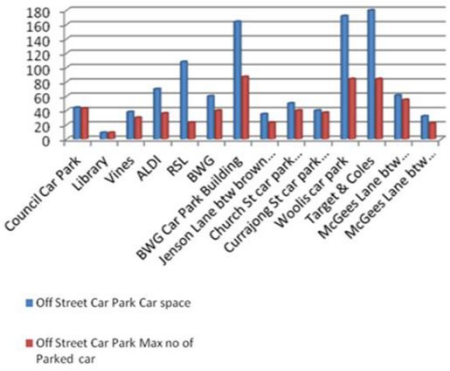
Short stay parking supports retail, entertainment, dining, personal and business trips. Short term parking is located in the following areas of the CBD:

- Clarinda Street, from Short Street to Victoria Street
- Browne Street, from Clarinda Street to Currajong Street
- Dalton Street, from Bogan Street and Clarinda Street
- Court Street, from Bogan Street and Currajong Street
- Church Street, from Bogan Street to Currajong Street
- Bushman Street, from Bogan Street to Currajong Street (except the north side)

Parking studies show significant vacancies in the short term car parking along Clarinda Street. To some extent this may be due to vehicle users parking their cars at 30° or 60° in reverse angle parking streets, which creates gaps between parked cars. However, significant vacancies are also observed in the short stay 90° private car parks, suggesting that the supply of short term parking is generally meeting the demand for this type of parking.

A new off-street car park is being constructed at the Coles / Target stores, which will deliver over 90 additional short stay parking spaces.





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Long Stay Parking

Long stay parking predominately supports commuters that work in the CBD. Long stay parking is located in the following areas of the CBD:

- Currajong Street, from Clarinda Street to Victoria Street
- Court and Church Street, from Currajong Street to Albert Street
- Short Street, from Welcome Street to Clarinda Street
- Caledonia Street from Short Street to May Street
- Welcome Street, from Cecile Street to Short Street
- North side of Bushman Street, from Clarinda Street to Currajong Street
- Clarinda Street, from Short Street to Currajong Street
- Forster Street

Parking studies show significant vacancies in the long stay street car parking located around the periphery of the CBD, suggesting that the supply of long stay parking is generally adequate to meet the demand for this type of parking. It is desirable that traders and staff working in the CBD use the longer stay parking areas, which then allows the short stay parking to be used for customers.

Disabled car parking spaces established over many years have not been realigned to support relocation of medical support businesses in the CBD, such as the changing locations of local pharmacies and other medical premises.

There are few opportunities for long vehicle parking in the Parkes CBD, such as parking for motor vehicles towing caravans.

Wayfinding and night-time lighting in car parks is patchy.

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8.7. Pedestrian Movement and Pavements

The Parkes CBD has three main pavement types; bitumen on streets and laneways, concrete footpaths (in various forms and styles) and small unit paver footpaths. Footpath pavements are generally in good condition, with the higher quality footpaths provided in the retail centre. There are a number of different pavement styles in the CBD, including standard brushed concrete, clay pavers and exposed aggregate concrete.

Evidence of footpath surface failure (particularly lifting of paved edges) can be observed along some street sections. All these surfaces need to be maintained to high standards to provide safe and hardwearing surface conditions for all pedestrians in all weather conditions and at all times of the day.

Tactile ground surface indicators (TGSI) have been installed at most major intersections in the retail centre. There are some TGSI alignment issues at some intersections and hazards such as light poles, and the colour / luminance contrast at some locations is inadequate to provide people with vision impairment sufficient warning approaching hazards and changes of direction. TGSI are generally absent from intersections in the CBD that don't interact with Clarinda Street as well as footpaths that cross laneways.

8.8. Street Assets

Lighting

The high Gant Lights installed along Clarinda Street were originally designed for the highway vehicle driver rather than for pedestrians. These highway lights are quite tall and provide a general luminance throughout the CBD. While they are quite old, they are not visually innocuous and do provide consistent and valuable lighting.

Additional pedestrian lights have been installed lower to the ground. These lights provide luminance at pedestrian level, which is important for increasing actual and perceived safety along the street network. However, their application is patchy and the style of lighting is dated in appearance.

Up-lights have been incorporated in some garden beds to illuminate street trees. This lighting is particularly attractive and a major feature in the CBD at night.

Street Trees

Parkes is well endowed with street trees. The Jacaranda lined streets along the some housing precincts adjoin the centre areas are particularly beautiful in late spring.

Beautiful street trees complement the urban grid pattern and circulatory streets of Currajong and Bogan Streets, which provide access to and through the Parkes CBD.

Street trees are well established in the retail centre of the CBD and make a strong contribution to the attraction and amenity of the centre. The majority of trees in the CBD are introduced deciduous species, which provide winter sun

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penetration. Common street tree plantings within the CBD include Chinese Tallowood (*Sapium sebiferum*), Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) and Manchurian Pear (*Pyrus ussuriensis*). These species have been positive investments for the CBD, with the Chinese Tallowood being the only species presenting minor pedestrian issues (low branches and roots lifting footpaths).

The general paucity of street trees along the northern and southern approaches to the CBD along Clarinda Street is quite noticeable along these precincts. As a result these areas appear more barren and less active than other parts of the CBD where street trees are in abundance and becoming well established.

Street furniture

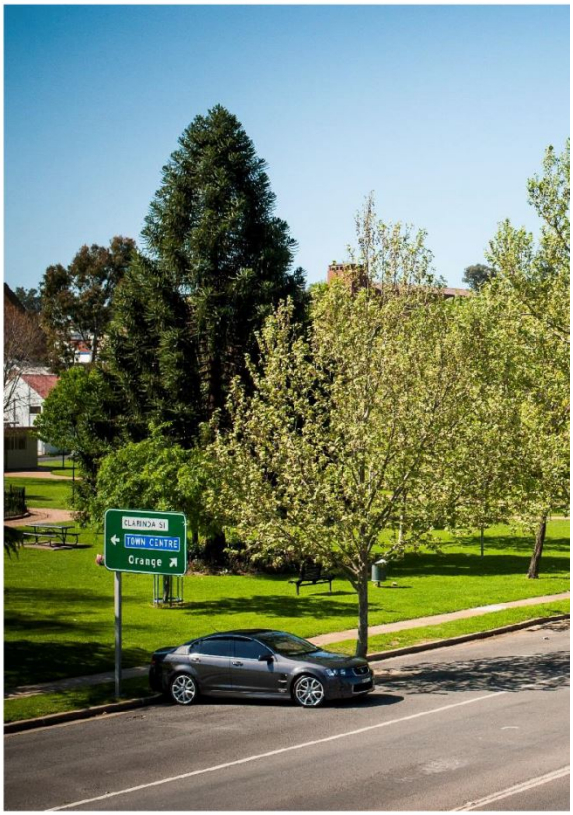
A range of styles and forms of seats, litter bins, flagpoles, bollards, drinking fountains, bike racks and signs are found throughout the Parkes CBD. There is no consistency of appearance in street furniture and the style of most furniture is dated in appearance.

Services and Infrastructure

Clarinda Street is fortunate to have relocated the majority of overhead power lines underground. Water, sewerage, stormwater, telecommunications and gas are also located underground.

Public Art

There is a general absence of public artwork in the Parkes CBD. There are a number of activity / character areas in the Parkes CBD where the surrounding built form lacks interest or is showing signs of deterioration. Public artwork could be incorporated in a variety of forms in these areas to create a strong and inviting sense of place.



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8.9. Built Form

Parkes CBD exhibits a mix of architectural styles that portray the evolution of the town since its early mining days. There are a number of pre and post 1900 circa buildings that make significant positive contributions to the streetscape. Many of these landmark buildings are two storeys.

Front verandahs are no longer features in the streetscape and many of the original architectural elements that provided a richness of built form have been removed or covered over.

In more recent times large scale commercial stores including Big-W, Coles, Target and Woolworths have been established in the CBD, further consolidating the role of the centre in the region. The large scale and generally bland facades of these buildings are conspicuously inconsistent with the older built form character of Clarinda Street and the wider CBD.

The removal of verandahs in the 1960s, Brutalist architecture of the 1970s and the blank facades of larger format buildings has been particularly cruel to the Parkes CBD. This has affected the character of the Main-street as well as reduced opportunities for shade, shelter and outdoor dining.

Previous studies and reports have provided advice in relation to the restoration of Main-street buildings. A heritage incentive scheme has been established by Council to assist with small-scale restoration projects.





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8.10. Activity Generators

There are a number of large stores and offices that generate high levels of pedestrian and traffic activity. The main activity generators are shown in the diagram below: Some of these activity generators, including Cooke Park, have the potential to provide additional levels of activity.



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8.11. Character Areas

The Parkes CBD comprises a number of separate but inter-related character areas, as follows:

Chamberlain Square

The focal point for the Parkes CBD is Chamberlain Square. A number of streets intersect at Chamberlain Square (Welcome, Dalton and Clarinda Streets). These streets follow traditional road designs that are prioritised for motor vehicles.

A small pedestrian plaza is established at Chamberlain Square. An iconic brass statue of Sir Henry Parkes stands proudly in the square, where he gave an inspiration speech in 1873. A water feature, large water pump housing, footpaths, street trees and gardens are also located in the square. All these elements make the square feel squeezed and compromises its function as the main pedestrian / focal point in the CBD.

Opportunities for people to move through and use the square (to sit, rest, eat, meet friends, wayfinding and for photo opportunities) are constrained by the current wide roads bordering the space.



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Cooke Park

Cooke Park is a traditional town park located towards the southern periphery of the Parkes CBD. It provides an attractive open space setting for CBD visitors to rest and relax during lunch and on weekends.

While Cooke Park is attractive, it is characterised by a random and spatially ineffectual array of elements, including trees, furniture of varying styles and quality, gardens, pathways, laneway, amenities building, several water features, Venables Gates, ANZAC memorial and ceremonial areas. The park is also used for markets and is the main events area for the annual Parkes Elvis Festival.

Vandalism and anti-social behaviour has been a problem in Cooke Park in the past (the park lacks active frontages and casual surveillance), however CCTV and regular security and police patrols appear to be minimising poor behaviour.

Essentially, Cooke Park is an invaluable public asset which unfortunately, like many regional town parks, has suffered from a lack of planned improvement over many years.



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Parkes Arbour

The development of a new car park for the Coles / Target Stores, adjacent to Clarinda Street, will introduce a new gateway and meeting place for the CBD. The existing arbour is proposed to be expanded to create a large entry arbour at this location. The new development will introduce new contemporary elements to the Main-street, including seating and dining areas as well as higher density tree planting to create shade and shelter. There is potential for these elements to be extended to other areas of the CBD.





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Clarinda St, between Chamberlain Sq. and Church St Roundabout

This section of Clarinda Street exhibits some of the highest levels street activity, with a number of commercial buildings generating higher levels of on-street parking and pedestrian activity to that of other areas of the CBD. The existing street environment generally looks good, however some buildings and canvas awnings need of revitalisation.



Clarinda St, between Church St Roundabout and Bushman St

This section of Clarinda Street exhibits some of the highest street activity with a number of commercial buildings generating higher levels of on-street parking and pedestrian activity to that of other areas of the Parkes CBD. The major grocery stores (Coles, Target and Woolworths) are accessed from this section of Clarinda Street. It also has an effective mid-block crossing which facilitates pedestrian movement and controls vehicle speeds. This crossing is in the process of being further developed and enhanced.



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Dalton Street, west of Chamberlain Square

This precinct is noteworthy for its disappointing performance over the past 20 years. Dalton Street was once an active part of the CBD, being close to the retail core, Chamberlain Square and providing the main taxi rank for the town. Today, the shops are often vacant and other buildings to the west have been closed for some time. The recent destruction of the Auslec building by fire has also created a large void in the precinct. New opportunities to revitalise this section of the CBD need to be explored as a matter of priority.



Court Street

The eastern end of Court Street has a number of heritage buildings, including the Royal Hotel and the recently refurbished Burke and Baker premises. The old Post Office has also been beautifully restored and presents an impressive vista at the end of Court Street. Some of the original sandstone block kerb and gutter is still insitu along the northern side of the street, and should be protected.



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Church St, east of the Church / Clarinda St Roundabout

This section of the Parkes CBD accommodates a wide variety of uses and activities. It is one of the main points of entry into and through the CBD, via the charismatic roundabout at the intersection of Church and Clarinda Streets.

Retail and food shop premises interface with the roundabout, with less active commercial frontages located further east and west along Church Street.

The main bus interchange and public amenities building is located along the eastern section of Church Street. It is also the main pedestrian thoroughfare for pedestrians accessing Jensens Lane Car Park, RMS, Centrelink, Parkes Primary School, Uniting Church and the Anglican Church further to the east.



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9.0 SWOT Analysis

Strengths of the Parkes CBD

- Large regional catchment area
- Well established retail and commercial businesses
- Urban grid pattern
- Generally a good balance between traffic and pedestrian needs
- Adequate car parking
- Bogan and Currajong Streets are attractive road environments
- Chamberlain Square provides a focal point for the Main-street
- Historic buildings occupy a number of landmark corner blocks
- Cooke Park and the Civic Precinct are high quality assets
- Street trees provide shade, shelter, character and amenity.

Weaknesses of the Parkes CBD

- Hot dry climate in summer
- Population in the region is currently stabilising
- No clear sense of arrival to the CBD
- Poor connection of CBD to Newell Highway (Bogan Street)
- Limited focal spaces in the centre
- Architectural features on some buildings have been removed / obscured which detracts from built form and streetscape appearance
- Lack of maintenance of some buildings and eclectic signage displays
- Garden beds and ground level landscaped areas appear worn
- Street lights and furniture are of inconsistent and outdated form and appearance
- Chamberlain Square is too small to operate as a significant pedestrian / town square space
- The Civic Centre Precinct and Cooke Park are disconnected from the CBD and not quite achieving their full potential
- There is no clear concept of the functional role of Cooke Park and how it should operate in a modern CBD
- There is a general lack of way-finding signage and end-of-trip furniture and facilities at destination points
- There is no clear policy direction to encourage residential activities in the CBD, footpath trading and dining, car parking, sub-letting of floor areas etc.

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9.0 SWOT Analysis

Opportunities

- Improved access to IT and efficient freight transport provides the ability for businesses to manage multiple customers, products and services across a much broader area
- Provide new streetscape improvements to CBD approaches
- Strengthen Cooke Park's role as a central park and link to the retail centre
- Improve building appearance to increase the attraction and appeal of the CBD and property values
- Develop a more vibrant lighting scheme throughout the Parkes CBD to showcase the CBD at night, in particular during the spring and summer months
- Develop Chamberlain Square into a larger pedestrian space and focal area
- Expand the Civic Precinct
- Improve the quality of appearance of public spaces with new street furniture, lighting, gardens and tree plantings, public art, outdoor dining etc.
- Develop strategies with property owners, real estate agents and shop proprietors to re-use unused floor spaces for new activities and businesses
- Expand heritage incentive funding to encourage revitalisation of building facades
- Encourage large format stores in the CBD to revitalise blank facades of buildings
- Develop strategies to revitalise Dalton Street and its associate pedestrian link to civic facilities across Bogan Street

Threats

- Climatic changes may create even hotter and dryer conditions
- A stabilising population reduces potential for the Parkes CBD to grow under current conditions and business models
- Nearby commercial centres offering greater services and appeal start taking market share away from the Parkes CBD
- Poor construction and maintenance standards lead to loss of appeal and attraction in the CBD
- Lack of interest from the business community to take action to improve the built form leads to further deterioration of buildings and a loss of appeal, attraction and property values
- Lack of direction and action from Council to assist in the change management process does not assist businesses to improve vibrancy of the CBD
- Increased competition from on-line purchases

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10.0 Key Issues

This section explores the key issues underpinning the future growth and prosperity of the Parkes CBD. It also analyses fundamental town planning principles that need to be understood as well as issues that are unique to the Parkes context. All these issues need to be explored to arrive at the right mix of options that have the greatest potential to optimally position Parkes CBD as a strong regional centre.

10.1. New Markets and Enterprises

When population and household growth are not expected to significantly increase in the medium term, the challenge for commercial centres to remain strong and viable is to look for other potential markets, innovations and / or business models.

10.2. Building on economic success

A successful country town needs to provide all necessary services and functions for the convenience of locals and visitors. The challenge for Parkes is to expand on the resource-based economy in the region (mining and agriculture) and to add to its success using new and emerging enterprises and industries (new age retail, tourism and transport). Such opportunities might also conceivably include further development of government administration services, mining administration, engineering services, farm management administration services, health and education. Through a strong Parkes there will be less need for Shire residents to travel to other larger centres for services.

10.3. Consolidating activity

To create a successful town centre, activity needs to be contained in such a manner that opportunities for exchange are promoted, pedestrian movement is easy and a sense of conviviality is harnessed. Promoting activity in the CBD has proved in other regional centres to be an effective catalyst for business growth, investment and the general advancement of the town centres. Activity is achieved through:

- Active building frontages and general business vitality
- Creating vibrant and environmentally attractive streets and public spaces
- Providing appropriate amenities and infrastructure
- Promoting events
- Encouraging leaders and second followers

Strategies to contain activities within the Parkes CBD will ensure that any new investments in the centre are well supported and have the greatest spin-offs and benefitsover time.

The Parkes CBD continues to face challenges posed by nearby regional centres offering more variety and competitive goods and services. Dubbo and Orange offer twice the retail floor space than Parkes and are only a short drive by car. New markets are also competing with local businesses in the Parkes CBD, particularly the on-line sales market that currently competes unfairly with local businesses due to goods and services tax loopholes. While it is not possible to control markets in areas outside the shire it is important that the Parkes CBD maintains its cohesion and that no other large retail business be allowed

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to develop outside the Parkes CBD area that could negatively compete with the vitality of the centre.

10.4. Defining the centre of the CBD

Key to providing a cohesive town centre will be defining its core. The core is the centre of action, the central meeting place and the area people are naturally drawn to. It will be the magnet of activity in the Parkes CBD. It must be tight and contain a mix of activities in a defined and accessible area that allows for activation over extended periods (throughout the day and into the evening). Activities must therefore be appropriate to the core and build on each other – retail, entertainment, lifestyle, culture, dining and short stay functions are some activities appropriate to town cores. The built form within the core must also have an intensity, orientation and character that promotes activity – in this way the core is defined, easily recognisable and the logical heart of Parkes.



The view from Stephys overlooks Chamberlain Square, which is the centre of the Parkes CBD

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10.5. Adopting simple urban design principles

Attractive urban design should not be something only seen in major cities and there are basic urban design principles that are equally relevant in the Parkes context. Guiding principles that may provide focus on new urban design initiatives are suggested below:

- Provide a full range of services in the Parkes CBD
- Promote localisation, sustainability and an adaptable CBD
- Protect and enhance existing heritage buildings and streetscape elements and character
- Focus urban renewal around the main activity generators and links between
- Celebrate the 'stories' of the evolution of the Parkes CBD
- Provide for all ages and stages of life
- Design the Parkes CBD to be pedestrian friendly and accessible by all users
- Create a sense of place with high quality / engaging urban design
- Focus on a public space as the heart and centre of the community
- Include a range of housing options

10.6. Stimulating Property Investment

The property investment sector underpins the Parkes CBD and is potentially one of the main drivers of change for a more active and attractive CBD. Shop proprietors can make significant improvements to their signage and internal spaces, but the property owner has control over much of the appearance of the external façade of the building. Whilst Council can undertake improvements to the public domain it is the cumulative effect of the built form that often creates the strongest impression of the wealth and vitality of the CBD.

A significant proportion of real estate in the Parkes CBD is owned by private investors, and not large corporations. Major refurbishments of existing premises are big decisions for these property owners and are largely governed by their confidence on a return on investment.

At present, decisions to upgrade premises in the Parkes CBD appear to be largely driven by maintenance issues and tenancy requests. There are few existing premises undergoing major refurbishments. Exceptions are the Burke and Baker premises in Court Street and the old Post Office Building, which have been tastefully restored to function as modern commercial office spaces. Another major reinvestment project is the construction of a new car park and entry arbour from Clarinda Street to the existing Coles and Target Stores Complex. These types of initiatives should be supported by the wider community, as they provide leadership for other property owners to upgrade their properties. In time they should also demonstrate the benefits of extra expenditure in lifting rents and property values.

Greater focus on government policies that increase appetite for property owners and businesses to invest in building refurbishments and maintenance is considered vital in the current context. Parkes Shire Council can play a particularly important role in encouraging property reinvestment, as the authority responsible for administering

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most of the regularly framework relating to planning, building, heritage and footpath trading in the CBD. A review of Council policies that potentially act as impediments to growth and development (such as car parking contributions and footpath trading policies) should be considered. Incentive funding for building restoration and access to premises may also be important initiatives to stimulate investment in the built form.

Additional main-street beautification works in the Parkes CBD could also act as a catalyst for private sector building upgrades. Such investment should be targeted to areas of the CBD lacking vibrancy.

Parkes Shire Council is also a major stakeholder in the real estate sector, with a number of premises being owned and operated by the Council. Possible acquisition and / or expansion plans could be targeted to areas in the CBD lacking vibrancy.



The Burke and Baker has recently undergone extensive renovation in Court Street

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10.7. Creating the right mix of development

Parkes Shire Council can play an important role in encouraging new land-uses in the CBD, as the authority responsible for administering the environmental planning framework. The Parkes CBD has historically comprised a mix of commercial and residential accommodation, including upstairs and rear shop apartments.

More residents and small businesses in the CBD has potential to generate its own micro-economy for products and services.

Strategies that encourage residential uses, bed and breakfast accommodation and businesses normally related to home occupations and industries may be worthy of consideration. To achieve this requires a more enterprising and flexible real estate sector, interested in maximising floor space usage.

10.8. Catering to tourist and visitor markets

Parkes has a thriving tourism industry with numerous activities and a large number of passing visitors along the Newell Highway. The primary attractions are The Dish, which attracts over 130,000 visitors each year, and major annual events including the Elvis Festival, Tullamore Irish Festival, Trundle Bush Tucker Day and the Peak Hill Spit and Spud as well as major sporting fixtures, car rallies and conventions.

The tourism and visitor markets are potentially the greatest sources of increasing the customer base for the Parkes CBD. Tourists, travelling motorists and visitors to events and celebrations provide a healthy market base for the Parkes CBD to tap into.

Parkes is situated midway along the Newell Highway route linking Melbourne to Brisbane. The highway is aligned along the western edge of the Parkes CBD via Bogan Street and provides opportunities for expansion into the tourist traveller market.

Parkes Shire has been very successful in marketing events and festivities to a wide tourist and visitor market. This initiative could be further expanded in the future.

Parkes Shire Council has been active in developing a destination brand for the Parkes Shire. The new brand *'Parkes + it all adds up'*, suggests Parkes and other towns in the shire all add up to provide a unique Parkes Shire experience..

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It is important that the Parkes CBD forms a dominant theme for the new Parkes Brand. In the context of the Parkes CBD, marketing of the Parkes Brand should be undertaken in new tourism brochures, special events information and signage at the approaches to the CBD and further afield.

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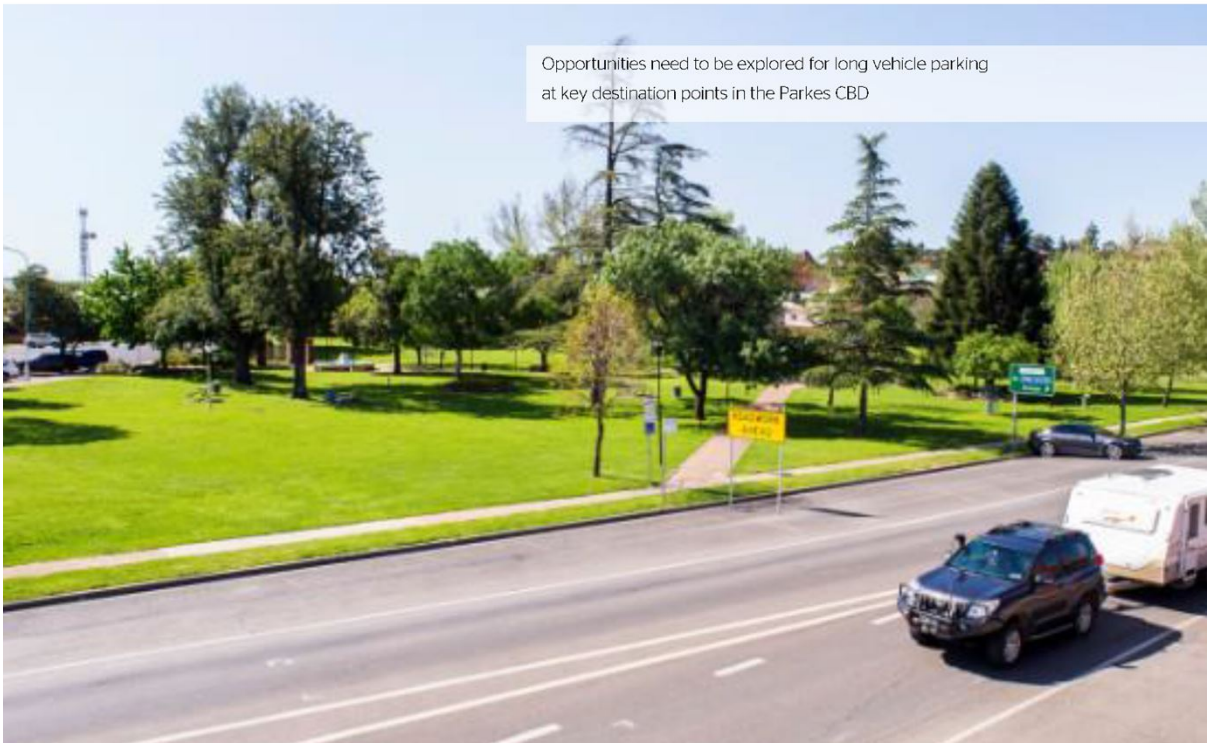
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It is important to note that tourist and visitor markets choose to experience distinct and inviting centres. Convenience, comfort and safety are also key ingredients in catering to visitor markets. A major challenge for the Parkes CBD is to inject new vibrancy into the public spaces and the built form to make the centre as interesting and attractive as possible

Catering to tourists towing caravans is also a challenge for the centre in terms of providing gateways and wayfinding to the correct approaches of the Parkes CBD and providing long vehicle parking at key destination points in the CBD (Cooke Park, toilets and grocery stores).



Opportunities need to be explored for long vehicle parking at key destination points in the Parkes CBD

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10.9. Using the CBD night and day

There are opportunities for some businesses to extend their operations into evening periods to service residents, tourists and other visitors to the CBD. Night-time land-uses include hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafes, entertainment, theatre, festivals, music, pop-up shops and food stalls, markets, art / culture and some retail stores.

Local support of night time traders is vital to creating sustainable night-time economies, especially in off-peak periods where there are few tourists and visitors.

Improvements to night-time lighting in the CBD and lighting of events and character areas could support the growth of the night-time economy. Pilot light show projects, *Sparkle in Parkes* and *Elvis in Acapulco* are proposed in December 2015 and January 2016 to dazzle and delight visitors to the Parkes CBD over the holiday period.

10.10. Embracing innovation

The old adage 'work smarter not harder' is the foundation of the discussion of business innovation in the Parkes CBD. It is a broad term used to describe changes in the approach of doing business and does not necessarily mean advances in technology. Some successful innovations can be very simple and cost effective. Ideas for innovations in the Parkes context might include:

- On-line sales using the internet
- Just-in-time distribution of goods to wider markets through improved freight systems and technologies
- Place-making through urban design
- Improved signage, destination marketing and wayfinding
- Extending hours of operation
- Introducing new products and services
- New marketing focus and techniques
- Night-time lighting

New approaches to business can be successful in bringing new customers into the centre and opening up new markets. On-line marketing has particular merit of application in the Parkes CBD, based on Parkes' excellent access to major cities along the eastern seaboard.



A simple horizontal flat surface rail between verandah posts provides an innovative informal outdoor dining opportunity in front of a café at Yass

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10.11. Instilling culture and a sense of community

The Parkes CBD has no beach or foreshore that offers people a distinctive central place for positive social interaction and enjoyment. Cooke Park, Chamberlain Square and the retail core of Clarinda Street are the main public spaces available in the CBD and present significant opportunities to attract people into Parkes. The challenge is to create a sense of place and interest in these areas in a manner that will not become outdated over time or appear non-genuine to residents and visitors.

The stories of Parkes' evolution may provide an important attraction for residents and visitors to the Parkes CBD. This history could be used to enrich the urban design process and drive outcomes ensuring the Parkes CBD is special and memorable. Sir Henry Parkes' historic speech that encouraged a mining community to form into a town named in his honour is particularly significant in the subsequent events that formed our nation under Federation. The challenge is to create attractive and interesting environments in the CBD that engages, enriches and inspires the human experience of place and creates distinctive local and social cultural meaning.

Development of a Parkes Heritage Trail is currently being investigated by Parkes Shire Council. The project could deliver new information, interpretation and innovation to guide residents and visitors in their exploration of heritage items and places around Parkes..



A brass statue commemorates the speech from a young Henry Parkes in 1873.

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10.12. Creating a beautiful centre

Like many towns in Regional NSW, Parkes has developed largely out of a pragmatic need with little focus on the importance of high quality urban environments and public realm. Given that a large proportion of the built form is from the Federation era, there may be opportunities to revisit architectural features of these existing buildings to make them more appropriate to the form and character of that era, and therefore more visually appealing.

The built form in the Parkes CBD comprises mainly two storey buildings, or single storey buildings with relatively high parapets above the awning line. It is important the two storey elements along Clarinda Street are maintained to provide a consistent and attractive interface with other components of the main-street.

The Parkes CBD includes a nominal 40 distinctive architectural buildings which have retained their character despite being altered in the 1960's and 70's (predominantly). Many are located in visually prominent locations on the eight intersections along Clarinda Street. They offer the relatively good opportunity for refurbishment as landmarks, including verandah reinstatement.

The NSW State government has shown signs of increasing the level of Heritage Incentive Funding available for heritage restoration work. Council has an opportunity to position Parkes CBD to receive increased heritage funding support.

The Parkes CBD has a number of 'gap' sites capable of supporting new building development. There are currently no contemporary architecturally designed commercial, mixed-use or residential buildings with contemporary style or sustainable features in the CBD. While it is not desirable to remove the traditional built form in Clarinda Street, the new car parking development in front of the Coles / Target Stores Complex is adopting a well-considered design approach, particularly in response to the provision of an active street interface to Clarinda Street, which has been lacking in this section of the Main-street since the store was built.

Part of the process for the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy should explore the capacity of the CBD community to support and encourage 'good design' initiatives which would create a positive investment in the character of the centre. Relevant topics for consideration are:

Place Making

The notion that a place can have a quantifiable value as a consequence of its identify provides a useful basis for discussion of place making in the Parkes CBD. The challenge is to create distinct and inviting spaces in the CBD that are valued by residents and visitors, which in turn encourages return patronage.

Place making can also encourage new land-uses and activity in the centre. There are a number of areas in the Parkes CBD that could support new opportunities for outdoor dining, pop-up shops, markets and less formal community activities, subject to a focused urban renewal approach.

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The site analysis reveals a number of Main-street character areas that should be investigated for place making opportunities as part of the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy. These areas include:

- Chamberlain Square
- Clarinda Street, between Chamberlain Square and Church Street Roundabout
- Clarinda Street, between Church Street Roundabout and Bushman Street
- Church Street, east of the Church / Clarinda Street Roundabout
- Court Street
- Cooke Park
- Dalton Street, west of Chamberlain Square

Cooke Park is particularly well positioned for urban renewal. Despite a lot of facilities in Cooke Park, the area is not a great attractor for residents, employees or regular social gatherings. Children and teenagers are also sadly missing from the space. It is important that the future role of Cooke Park be properly considered in the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy. To assist with these investigations, it is important that a survey and functional review be undertaken of Cooke Park and carefully considered in the preparation of the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy.

It is intended that further analysis of these place making areas be undertaken and presented as part of the Inquiry-by-Design workshops.

Public Art

Many communities are embracing the use of artwork to make centres more unique, interesting and attractive. Appropriate high quality public art can be used to provide focus and interest for key areas. Public art may also provide an avenue for increased awareness and recognition of the Parkes Brand, local champions and community issues.

Management of public art is critical in achieving high quality public artwork that complements the key purpose and function of particular areas in the CBD. Important areas where public artwork may be beneficial in the Parkes CBD are at the following locations:

- Gateways to the CBD
- Clarinda Street and Cooke Park
- Laneways and blank building facades
- Chamberlain square
- Cooke Park
- Civic Precinct
- Bus Interchange and Taxi pick-up areas





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10.13. Outdoor Advertising Signage

Outdoor advertising signage in the Parkes CBD comprises a mix of signs displayed on various parts of buildings. While not necessarily a negative, the signage in some locations is quite eclectic and may be sending mixed messages to some customers.

Some of the outdoor advertising signage in the Parkes CBD is old and redundant. For example, the IMC sign is still a major feature of the Clarinda and Church Street intersection, despite the fact the company has not existed for over a decade.

There are more clever ways to display outdoor advertising signage, and perhaps this may be a project the CBD community may wish to explore with the Parkes Shire Council and the Parkes Chamber of Commerce.



10.14. Focusing on spaces lacking vitality

Over the past 20 years, large department and grocery stores have become driving forces in the planning and development of the Parkes CBD. The major commercial companies (Aldi, Coles and Woolworths) have followed ambitious development plans to draw customers into their stores. A number of specialty stores have also co-located with the major stores, which further increases the attraction of these areas.

While the strengths of the major retailers are significantly positive for the Parkes CBD as a whole, some of the areas of the CBD that are located outside the walkable precinct of these stores tend to suffer from a lower customer base. There are signs that some areas of the CBD have lost some of their appeal and character. This is identifiable where stores are closed or buildings and public spaces are suffering from lack of maintenance. Four areas that are highlighted as showing signs of stress or lacking vibrancy, are as follows:

1. Clarinda Street, between Chamberlain Square and Short Street.
2. Dalton Street, west of Chamberlain Square.
3. Clarinda Street, north of the Bushman / Clarinda Street Roundabout.
4. Church Street, east of the Church / Clarinda Street Roundabout

It is important that these areas are targeted for positive action in the strategy, such as main-street beautification, additional mixes of land-use and improvements to the built form.

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10.15. Safer by Design

There is growing appreciation that public spaces must be safe for people as well as attractive. This is particularly relevant for commercial footpaths and parking areas where walking is a requirement to access premises and transport.

There are particular safety challenges posed by encouraging more night-time trading in the Parkes CBD, including management of potential anti-social behaviour so that it does not cause physical or emotional harm which, in turn, could damage Parkes' reputation as a safe and fun town.

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is an important initiative where Council Town Planners and Police evaluate development proposals to ensure they are designed as safe places. Continued application of the CPTED principles in the Parkes CBD will ensure new developments are safer by design. CPTED however, does not apply to existing situations where there may be places of safety concern. Part of the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy should be a review of spaces within the CBD that are raised as areas of perceived / actual safety concern by Police or other stakeholders.

10.16. Designing the Public Domain

Parkes Shire Council is a major player in the management of the public domain (roads, footpaths, open spaces). Additional main-street beautification works in the Parkes CBD could also act as a catalyst for private sector building upgrade. Such investment should be targeted to areas of the CBD lacking vibrancy.

There are a number of variables that need to be properly managed to ensure that public spaces meet the expectations of businesses and customers in the CBD, as follows:

Roads

Roads are required to be designed and built to meet strict design standards to deliver efficient and safe movement corridors for motorists as well as other users, such as cyclists and pedestrians. The road network in the Parkes CBD works well for motorists but, in some areas, is at the expense of pedestrian amenity. In this regard the roundabouts in the CBD and the design of some intersections provide too much priority for the motor car. As a result vehicle dominance, including speed, still presents an issue.

The Newell Highway travels through Parkes via Bogan Street, which is the western edge of the Parkes CBD. The road design offers little incentive / opportunity for light vehicle traffic and pedestrians to enter the CBD and other attractors in the urban area, due to uninterrupted banks of traffic on the highway. This is particularly problematic at Dalton Street which is the main link to communal facilities, including the Parkes Pool, Little Theatre, Parkes Neighbourhood Centre and Town Bowling Club. Opportunities to address the crossing of Bogan Street should be advocated by the whole community.

Footpaths

There is growing appreciation of the need to create safe / easy to negotiate places for all users of the public domain, including access impaired persons, families with young children, youth, teenagers and young professional adults

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and an increasingly older demographic. All these people need to move completely unencumbered from the car space or car park via footpaths to any commercial or retail premises and avail themselves of any services including hospitality, professional services, medical care and retail.

While vehicular traffic and parking are critical features of a successful CBD, more consideration needs to be given to the needs of pedestrians. This is particularly important for an aging demographic such as in the Parkes Shire, where less able pedestrians will need to cross roads and intersections in the future. Parents with young families and prams as well as youth may also appreciate safer road conditions in the CBD. Consideration of footpath extensions at intersections and centre medians at the two roundabouts are potential projects that would help reduce vehicle speed and provide safer pedestrian conditions.

Ideally, footpaths should provide a generous width of unobstructed passage, from the building frontage out. Part of the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy should be a review of the pedestrian spaces within the CBD that are assessed as not meeting minimum standards. Important aspects that should feature in such a review include:

- Flush, level or ramped access from shops onto the footpath, wherever possible
- Footpaths must be level and free of trip hazards and obstructions where possible
- Long sections of footpaths with excessive cross grades (in excess of 1 in 40) can be extremely difficult for mobility impaired users to negotiate.
- Tactile ground surface indicators (TGSI) must be properly installed, however not overused. TGSI areas include busy footpath environments, road crossings, stairs, hazards and public transport.
- Pavement materials must avoid surfaces that are too slippery when wet, fail grading tests and / or are confusing for sight impaired pedestrians or too difficult for people using prams and wheelchairs.

A framework of legislation and policy advice has been established to guide new footpath designs and development in the CBD. Footpaths are required to be designed and built to meet minimum dimension requirements. Design elements of footpaths include width, gradient, slip resistant, type of kerb and adequate setback distance of the footpath from the roadway.

Street Trees

Street trees are the most cost effective improvement that can be introduced into regional centres such as the Parkes CBD. An advanced tree can be purchased for only $450 and with the right preparation and care it can grow into a magnificent feature that can transform place and make it immensely valuable and attractive.

Parkes Shire Council has planted numerous street trees along the retail core of Clarinda Street. These trees provide shade and shelter from the elements. They also inject character into the Main-street and help to soften the built form. Street trees have been one of the main investments over the past 20 years that has helped to transform the retail core into a shopping street and a space to enjoy.

Additional street tree planting is considered necessary to improve the appearance and amenity of the approaches to the Parkes CBD. To maximise on-street parking along these

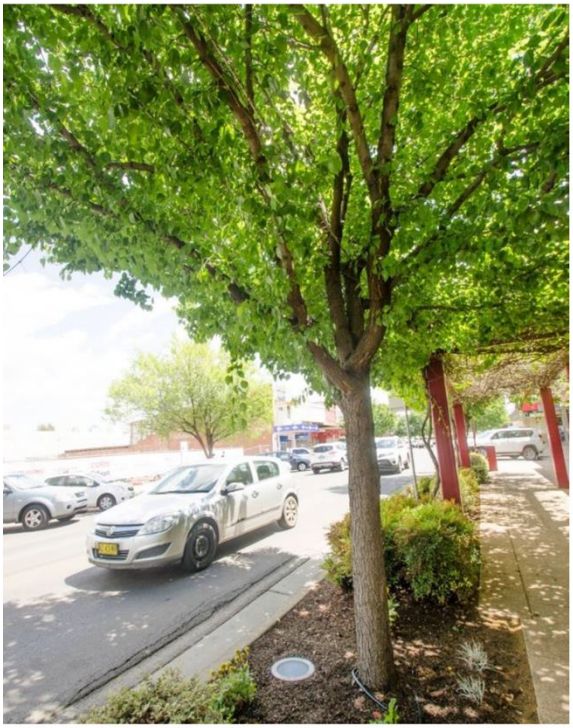
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areas and to provide an interesting contrast to existing street tree plantings in the retail core, there may be merit in exploring the opportunity for street tree plantings along the centreline and / or edges of the Clarinda Street approaches. An at-grade centre median could also be incorporated into the approaches to break-up the wide expanse of roadway, enhance safe pedestrian movement across this part of the Main-street and to help reduce traffic speed.



Street Furniture

There is a huge variety of main-street furniture that can be purchased 'off-the-shelf' or made to order from contemporary designs. Consideration needs to be given to furniture that complements the Parkes Brand and fits the local context. A number of factors need to be considered in the street furniture selection process, including comfort, character, on-going maintenance and cost.

Various electrical transformers and telecommunications kiosks are located within the footpaths of the CBD. The finishes of some of these structures are quite poor in appearance. Regular maintenance / repainting of above ground kiosks and transformers would help to improve their visual appearance.



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Public Lighting

Public lighting in the CBD has been provided largely to satisfy code requirements for roads, with little consideration to the needs of pedestrians.

One of the main objectives of lighting in the CBD is to ensure adequate lighting is provided to identify pedestrian routes and signage, illuminate pedestrians to other road users and to achieve facial recognition of another pedestrian at a reasonable distance. Effective pedestrian lighting will increase both actual and perceived safety along the network and should be targeted along key pedestrian routes and activity zones in the CBD.

Special effects lighting can also be used to add to the vibrancy of public places and retail shop premises at night. The advent of LED lighting in recent years has opened up new, exciting and cost effective solutions for a vast array of street and special effects lighting.

All path lighting in the Parkes CBD should be designed in accordance with AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005, Pedestrian Area (category P) Lighting – performance and design requirements and the design principles identified in CPTED. Specific lighting projects could include:

- Repainting of the existing high Gant Lights installed along Clarinda Street and possible replacement of light luminaires with LED technology.
- Replacing / redesigning the existing maroon pedestrian lights with a more contemporary design light pole. There are new flexible pole systems, such as the Multipole system, that allows for other equipment such as signs, bicycle parking loops, CCTV, flags / banners and traffic lights to be attached to the pole.
- Giving consideration to special effects lighting which bring a whole new aesthetic dimension to the Parkes CBD. This could include architectural feature lights, tree up-lighting, category lighting and in-furniture / under-seat lighting.
- Improving lighting at the pedestrian crossing on Currajong Street (near the old Post Office).
- Providing special short term lighting for street parties and celebrations.
- Providing additional lighting in public car parks and the pedestrian links to the Main-street.

Provision for power and lighting at strategic points in the Main-street would assist in the establishment of lighting at public events and festivals.

Signage

Signage should be provided throughout the entire CBD network to guide motorists, pedestrians and cyclists on the proper use of the movement network. Signage and / or markings should include both directional and informative advice and be designed to be easily identifiable and consistent across both on-road and off-road networks. Technical advice on signage and marking treatments is provided in various guides and standards available to Council. These guidelines need to be reviewed by Council staff to ensure that it all makes sense in the local context. Importantly, signage should be well co-ordinated and should be used sparingly to avoid becoming confusing and visually obstructive.

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The gateway and wayfinding signage along the perimeter roads servicing the Parkes CBD should be reviewed to ensure that visitors to the town have an understanding of how to navigate the CBD. This is particularly important along Bogan Street, where advance warnings, directions and information on how to access the CBD would be beneficial in encouraging travelling motorists to use the centre as a place to rest, eat and stay overnight.

Many people who have impaired vision have some residual vision and some are able to read print signage. At the major attractors in the Parkes CBD, it is necessary to provide easy-to-read signage, standard text and tactile symbols to assist people to locate these specific locations.

10.17. Maintaining the Public Domain

As the centre of highest traffic and pedestrian activity in the Parkes Shire, it follows that the Parkes CBD should be the centre of activity for urban renewal and maintenance crews.The street, laneway and footpath network in the Parkes CBD needs to be of the highest standards possible in the Parkes Shire context. It follows that this energy should also translate to an acceptance of higher levels of maintenance.

Road surfaces need to be maintained to provide hardwearing surface conditions for all users - motor vehicles, service delivery trucks, pedestrians, parents with prams, people with a disability, aged persons and cyclists.The laneways running parallel to Clarinda need to be upgraded to remove potential hazards and reoccurring maintenance problems. The public car parks also need to be maintained to provide level road surfaces, underground drainage, lighting and provision for shade from new street tree plantings.

The footpaths and landscaped areas in the CBD need to be maintained to a high level to address the following:

- Clear sightlines, safe sight clearances and good visibility
- Prevention of vegetation intrusion into pedestrian operating space
- Management of tree root damage to footpaths and as trip hazards
- Passive surveillance and promotion of an open / easy supervised environment
- Management of weeds and litter

The development of a comprehensive Main-street maintenance program, which identifies key tasks and frequency of works, is an important part of raising standards in the Parkes CBD. A review of asset management, hazard reporting systems, customer action requests should be undertaken to ensure that the maintenance of the Parkes CBD is given a high priority.

Underground services are significant design factors in the planning of any new developments in the Parkes CBD. For example they can significantly increase the cost of footpath works, should the age / condition of these assets warrant their replacement. A review of the age and condition of underground assets in the CBD is therefore a precursor to any major road or footpath projects.

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10.18. Catering for Cyclists, Kick-scooters and Skateboards

It is not intended to design specific pathways in the Parkes CBD to cater for cyclists, kick-scooters, mobility scooters and skateboards. The focus will be on providing for all users to responsibly use the road and footpath network to access services in the centre as well as providing secure parking and end-of-trip facilities at key destination points.

10.19. Creating more environmental resilience

There is the real opportunity to create more comfortable environmental conditions in the CBD, especially in the hot summer months. The Parkes CBD could be developed as an 'Oasis' in the region, full of green, cool and inviting spaces. In the hot summer months, the cooler conditions would entice highway travellers to use the town as place to rest and recover along their journey. Other tourists and visitors may also be attracted to the centre to enjoy the inviting cool conditions and the local cuisine.

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There is a real opportunity to create more comfortable environmental Conditions in the CBD by creating green, cool and inviting spaces.

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11.0 Brief for Inquiry-by-Design Workshop

Following the Parkes CBD Issues Paper, it is intended to run a number of workshops to explore ideas and urban design concepts that may assist the aims and objectives of the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy. This section introduces the Inquiry-by-Design Workshops, intended to be run after Christmas.

11.1. Charter for the Inquiry-by-Design Workshops

At the core of the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy will be a series of Inquiry-by-Design Workshops. These community workshops will be assisted by urban designers to explore ideas and options that could make the town centre more vibrant. The main aims of the Inquiry-by-Design Workshops are:

- Raise awareness of the principles of best practice urban design
- Explore and demonstrate how urban design techniques can be applied in the Parkes context
- Explore and develop ideas, solutions and outcomes in real-Parkes planning and design solutions

While actual sites in the Parkes CBD will be examined and real issues will be faced, the outcomes of the Inquiry-by-Design Workshops are not necessarily binding.

A draft agenda for the Inquiry-by-Design workshops is provided overleaf. The rules applying to the Inquiry-by-Design workshops are simple, as follows:

- Everyone is welcome to participate
- No idea is a bad idea
- Every idea must be actionable in the Parkes context
- A good idea or design concept does not guarantee its implementation
- Council and the Parkes Chamber of Commerce need to program what is actionable

At the end of the Inquiry-by-Design process, an Inquiry-by-Design Workshop Outcomes Report will be developed. A suite of recommendations will be visualised and available in the report for further consideration in the Parkes CBD Vibrancy Strategy and Action Plan.

11.2. Draft Agenda for the Inquiry-by-Design Workshops

The following draft topics are earmarked for the Inquiry-by-Design Workshops:

Possibilities / Opportunities Workshop

A workshop is proposed for members of the public to imagine the possibilities and opportunities to generate more activity and interest in the centre.

Place-making Workshops

A number of urban design workshops will be run to explore ideas on the following spaces in the Parkes CBD:

- Chamberlain Square
- Clarinda Street, between Chamberlain Square and Church Street Roundabout
- Clarinda Street, between Church Street Roundabout and Bushman Street

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11.0 Brief for Inquiry-by-Design Workshop

- Clarinda Street, between Chamberlain Square and Cooke Park
- Clarinda Street, between Bushman Street and Mitchell Street
- Church Street, between Clarinda and Currajong Streets
- Dalton Street, between Chamberlain Square and Bogan Street
- Court Street
- Cooke Park
- Clarinda Street, adjoining Coles / Target and Woolworths complexes

Levels of Service Workshop

A workshop is proposed with Council staff and other service authorities to review the current levels of service offered in the Parkes CBD. Ideas on how service delivery systems could be delivered / improved in the CBD will be explored in this session.

Community Projects Workshop

A workshop is proposed with Council staff, members of the Parkes Chamber of Commerce, businesses, community groups and members of the public to explore ways in which the wider community can become involved in making the Parkes CBD more vibrant.

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Appendix 1 – Policy and Regulatory Framework

Legislation has been passed by various tiers of government that affects the operation of the Parkes CBD. It is important that the legislative framework is reviewed to ensure it is appropriate in the Parkes context and is not causing any unnecessary barriers to development in the CBD. A summary of the main components of the policy and regulatory framework is provided below:

1. NSW Local Government Act 1993

1.1. Footpath Trading & Dining



No need for process improvement at local

Under the Roads Act 1993, Parkes Shire Council is responsible for ensuring that motorist and pedestrian safety is not compromised within any public road reserve. To fulfil these obligations, businesses that wish to display signs, items or furniture on the footpath or roadway must make application to Council for a Footpath Trading Permit. The permit is necessary to provide a thorough assessment of footpath issues. However the process could be simplified under a new Footpath Trading Policy that simply requires evidence of public liability insurance and a plan demonstrating compliance with set criteria.

1.2. Street Stalls and Busing Permits



Need for process improvement at local level

Street stalls should be encouraged throughout the year, but only from charitable, educational or religious organisations. Busking permits should be limited to special events, with pre-approved spaces being available. Again, a simple process of requiring evidence of Public Liability Insurance and a plan demonstrating compliance with set criteria should be adopted.

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Appendix 1 – Policy and Regulatory Framework

1.3. *Plumbing and Drainage*



No need for process improvement at local

Plumbing and drainage permits are a requirement under the Local Government Act. They are necessary to ensure that new sewerage infrastructure is constructed to acceptable standards.

1.1. Trade Waste



Need for process improvement at local level

Liquid Trade waste means all liquid material other than domestic sewerage. This includes liquid waste from businesses in the CBD that are connected to the sewerage system. The liquid trade waste process is necessary to provide a thorough assessment of materials entering the sewage system. The system could be designed to be more proactive for small local businesses that operate small scale trade waste systems.

1.2. Alcohol Free Zones



Need for process improvement at local level

Drinking alcohol on public streets and places is legal in NSW except in alcohol free zones where Police have power to confiscate and dispose of alcohol without first warning those in possession of alcohol. Fines for public drinking in Alcohol Free Zones were removed in 2008. These zones are useful in encouraging drinking within licenced premises and clubs in the CBD (including outdoor areas that form part of the licenced area) where drinking behaviour can be monitored and controlled. However, alcohol free zones should not be used as 'set and forget' rules, and should be monitored regularly by Police and Council.

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Appendix 1 – Policy and Regulatory Framework

2. NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

2.1. Development Application

No need for process improvement at local

Requirements for Development Consent are determined by a number of State Environmental Planning Policies and the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012. Not all development proposals require lodgement of a Development Application, with some of the more straight forward and minor developments now being complying or exempt development. The DA process is necessary to provide a thorough assessment of the more complex development proposals, including consultation with appropriate parties.

2.2. Complying Development

No need for process improvement at local

Complying Development generally refers to small scale residential, commercial and industrial development that can be carried out following a cheaper and faster approval process. The framework for the Complying Development (CDC) process is State legislation and is more difficult to change. The CDC process is supported for use in the Parkes CBD wherever possible. Local businesses, town planning and drafting consultants should become fully aware of the CDC process so as use these provisions affectively in the CBD

2.3. Exempt Development

No need for process improvement at local

Exempt development is development that can be carried out without the need for any approvals from Council. The framework for the Exempt Development is State legislation and is more difficult to change. Local businesses, builders and other trades should become fully aware of the Exempt Development so as use these provisions affectively in the Parkes CBD.

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Appendix 1 – Policy and Regulatory Framework

2.4. Section 94 Contributions

Need for process improvement at local level

The Parkes Shire Section 94 Contributions Plan is old and needs replacing. The car parking contributions appear to have created a perception of stifling some forms of development in the CBD. There are new ways for Council to obtain funds to meet demands created by developments, such as Section 94A Contributions Plans which spreads the burden of paying for new services over a wider cross section of development proposals.

3. Heritage Act 1977

Need for process improvement at local level

On 12 April 2015, the NSW Government announced the $28.5 million Heritage *'Near Me'* Initiatives program to implement transformational change to the way heritage is protected, shared and celebrated at the local level in NSW. The Heritage *Near Me* incentive stream includes three new grant programs; Heritage Activation Grants, Local Heritage Grants and Heritage Green Energy Grants. There may be potential to explore opportunities for extra heritage funding for Main-street projects.

4. NSW Work, Health and Safety Act

No need for process improvement at local

The NSW Work, Health and Safety Act is aimed at protecting workers and others from harm to their health, safety and welfare by eliminating or minimising risks arising from work. High levels of compliance are critical to public safety in the CBD.

5. NSW Food Act

No need for process improvement at local

High levels of food compliance are critical to public confidence in the food products and services sold from food shops in the CBD.

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Appendix 1 – Policy and Regulatory Framework

6. Building Code of Australia



No need for process improvement at local

The BCA is a set of technical provisions for the design and construction of buildings and other structures throughout Australia and applies to new buildings and new building work on existing buildings. It contains specific provisions regarding access to and within buildings for people with disability. High level of building code compliance is critical to public confidence and safety in the built form in the CBD.

7. Disability Discrimination Act 1992



Need for process improvement at local level

The Federal Disability Discrimination Act 1992 makes it unlawful to discriminate against someone on the basis of their disability or a disability of any associates of that person. The Act aims to ensure that services for people with a disability address and enhance their rights, dignity, privacy, independence, and meaningful participation in all aspects of selecting and directing the services they receive. The Act aims to remove barriers and improve access for people with a disability (e.g. access to premises, information, employment and public consultations). In the Parkes CBD the Act places an obligation on all property owners and businesses to provide access to premises and services for disabled persons. Removing steps and other barriers to premises in the CBD are important projects for businesses and government buildings. Further public education and awareness about this would be of benefit at the local level as there are a number of buildings in the main street that need access improvements.

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Appendix 1 – Policy and Regulatory Framework

8. NSW Roads Act 1993

8.1. Permit to work on road



Need for process improvement at local level

The Local Government Act 1993 places on Council the responsibility for the care and control of public road reserves. Section 138 of the Roads Act 1993, prohibits any person from carrying out work in, on or over a public road (including footpaths) without the consent of the appropriate road authority. The Section 138 Permit Process is necessary to ensure pedestrian and motorist safety as well as the safety of workers in close proximity to traffic. Improved access to information, traffic engineers and traffic control plans may provide more incentives for local businesses to interact with the road environment.

8.2. New access onto public road



No need for process improvement at local

Prior to the construction of a new driveway in the CBD, an application must be made to Council and an inspection undertaken.

9. Australian Road Rules

9.1. Road rules enforcement



No need for process improvement at local

Police protect the road system from excessive speed, abuse and misuse, litter, excessive noise, obstructions and danger. The current level of enforcement is necessary to guarantee public safety and order in the CBD.

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Appendix 1 – Policy and Regulatory Framework

9.2. *Parking Enforcement*



No need for process improvement at local

Police and Council Rangers are authorised to issue on-the-spot fines for parking offences in the CBD. Fines are enforced by the Office of State Debt Recovery. The current level of enforcement is necessary to guarantee public safety and order in the CBD. Enforcement officers may also issue verbal or written cautions where special circumstances warrant such action.

10. NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997



No need for process improvement at local

Some Council officers are authorised to administer various parts of the POEO Act. The current level of enforcement is necessary to control pollution incidents and to guarantee public health and safety in the CBD.

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Appendix 2 – Service Authorities

There are a number of government authorities and incorporated organisations that have a service role in the Parkes CBD. It is important that their levels of service and work practices are consistent with the goals and aspirations of other CBD stakeholders. A review of the main service authority stakeholders are provided below:

1. Parkes Shire Council

1.1. Local Road Maintenance and Construction

Need for process improvement at local level

The Parkes CBD is the centre of traffic and pedestrian activity in the Parkes Shire. To cater to the needs of all road users it is important that a robust management system of construction and maintenance is achieved. The design, construction and maintenance of Main-street roads requires in-depth knowledge of civil engineering practices. However, sound knowledge of town planning, landscape architecture, disabled access, heritage management and risk management and safety is also required. Construction and maintenance teams should be positioned / trained to give priority to road construction and maintenance issues in the CBD that meet best practice standards in all these fields.

1.2. Water, sewerage & stormwater maintenance & construction

Need for process improvement at local level

The Parkes CBD is serviced by a complex system of water, sewerage and stormwater infrastructure – with much of this infrastructure being underground. Understanding the age and condition of these assets is important when considering any major changes to roads or footpaths in the CBD. A review of underground assets is necessary prior to any major projects being contemplated in the CBD, so that any replacement costs can be factored into project budgets.

1.3. Footpaths, gardens, street furniture maintenance and construction

Need for process improvement at local level

The design, construction and maintenance of CBD footpath infrastructure requires in-depth knowledge of town planning, landscape architecture, disabled access, heritage, risk management and safety, as well as carpentry, horticulture and arborist skills.

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Appendix 2 – Service Authorities

Construction and maintenance teams should be positioned / trained to give priority to footpath construction and maintenance issues in the CBD that meet best practice standards in all these fields.

1.4. *Waste collection and street cleaning.*



No need for process improvement at local

No issues raised.

2. *Roads and Maritime Services*



Need for process improvement at local level

The NSW Roads and Maritime Services control the Newell Highway, which runs along the western edge of the Parkes CBD via Bogan Street. It is timely that RMS reviews the conditions along Bogan Street to ensure that the right balance between highway traffic needs and local community needs in Parkes are being achieved. Vehicle speed and priority have been raised as issues for Bogan Street that might require further attention from RMS. Intersections along Bogan Street should also be reviewed to achieve pedestrian safety, facilitate east-west traffic movement and to determine whether there are any opportunities to give motorists advance warning and / or greater priority into gateway entrances to the Parkes CBD.

3. *Essential Energy*



Need for process improvement at local level

Essential Energy is responsible for the planning and management of the electricity supply network in the Parkes Shire. Essential Energy plays a vital role in the management of street lights, overhead and underground power lines, footpath kiosks and transformers in the Parkes CBD. Similar to other underground services, a review of underground electricity supply assets is necessary prior to any major projects in the CBD. The electricity supply authority could also be asked to review its levels of service in the CBD to ensure that the condition and appearance of existing assets in the CBD are of high quality. A recent night

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Appendix 2 – Service Authorities

time survey of street lights in the Parkes CBD revealed 10% of Gant Lights were not working and over 50% of the pedestrian lights were not illuminated.

4. Telstra and other telecommunication authorities

Need for process improvement at local level

There is good mobile coverage and internet speed throughout the Parkes CBD. Similar to other underground services, a review of underground assets is necessary prior to any major projects in the CBD. Above ground telecommunications assets should also be in good condition and appearance.

5. Natural Gas

Need for process improvement at local level

Similar to other underground services, a review of underground gas assets is necessary prior to any major projects in the CBD

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11.7 (DTCS) Presentation of General Purpose Financial Statements 2014/2015

Executive Summary

Council's Auditors Intentus will present the Annual General Purpose and Special Financial Statements to Council at the meeting. The presentation was publicly advertised in accordance with the Local Government Act, 1993 and the public have until the close of business on Friday 27 November 2015 to make further comment on the statements following the presentation.

Background Information

At this meeting held on 17 November 2015, Council is advised of compliance with lodgement requirements in relation to the 2014/15 Financial Statements. The process is finalised with the presentation to Council of the Accounts and associated report by the Auditors, Intentus Chartered Accountants.

Legislative or Policy Implications

- Section 416, 418, 419 and 420 Local Government Act, 1993
- Local Government Code of Account Practice and Financial Reporting
- Australian Accounting Standards

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect all Delivery Program Future Direction as a baseline requirement. Specifically it affects Strategic Objective *8. Maintain and improve the Shires Assets and Infrastructure*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: Good

The presentation of the Financial Accounts completes the statutory requirements for Reporting of the financial year results. The process allows the public to comment on the outcomes.

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Minor*

The reports underline the need for austerity in the Delivery Program going forward.

Quadruple Bottom Line

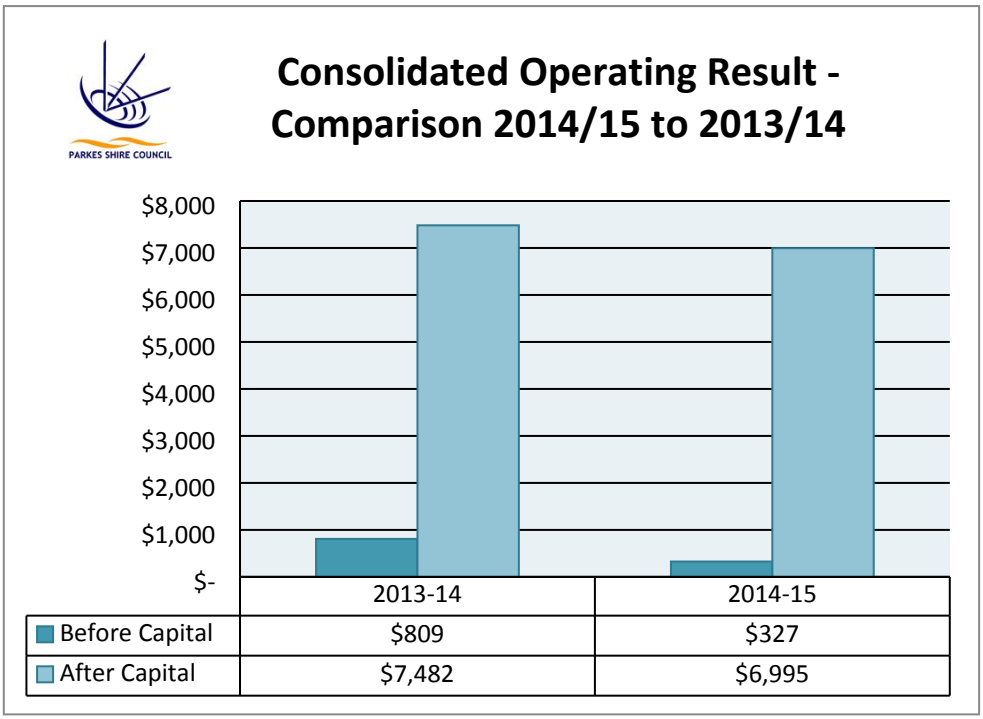
Economic	★★★★☆	*Environmental*	★★★★☆
Social	★★★★★	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★★

Council's financial position continues to remain sound, with Council's total equity increasing to $599,324,000 (2015) from $579,552,000 (2014).

General Manager Mayor

Budget & Financial Aspects

The consolidated Statements (i.e. all funds) reveal an operating result from Continuing Operations in 2015 of $6,995,000 for the year as compared to $7,482,000 for 2014.This result was attributable to an Operating Result of $4,934,000 within the Water Fund, $1,688,000 within the Sewer Fund, and $373,000 within the General Fund. These results include Grants and Contributions provided for Capital Purposes. After considering Grants and Contributions provided for Capital Purposes, Council still posted a strong result of $327,000 and this was attributable to $1,657,000 within the Water Fund, $1,018,000 within the Sewer Fund, and ($2,348,000) deficit was recorded within the General Fund. A surplus is used to fund capital expenditure and build up reserves for Council's assets to be renewed in accordance with Council's Asset Management Plans.



Recommendation

1. That the information in relation to the presentation of the General Purpose Financial Statements be received and noted.

General Manager

Mayor

Report

Intentus partner, John O'Malley will be present at the meeting to make a presentation of the financial results for 2014/15.

Mr O'Malley will provide an overview of key financial indicators as well as commenting on aspects of the conduct of the Audit.

A summarised outline of the operating result and financial position is attached.

Attachments

1. Parkes Champion Post Advertisement – Monday 9, Wednesday 11, Friday 13 November 2015, ***Public Notice - Presentation of Financial Statements***

PUBLIC NOTICE

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(AS PER SECTION 418(3) Local Government Act 1993)

In accordance with section 418(3) of the Local Government Act, 1993 Parkes Shire Council advises that the Ordinary Council Meeting to be held on 17 November 2015 will include the presentation of the Audited Financial Statements and the Auditors Reports for the Financial Year Ending 30 June 2015.

A summary of the Financial Statements is provided below:	**2015 ($'000)**	**2014 ($'000)**
Income Statement		
Total Income from Continuing Operations	44,872	41,204
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	37,877	33,722
Operating Result from Continuing Operations	**6,995**	**7,482**
Net Operating Result for the Year	**6,995**	**7,482**
Net Operating Result before Grants and Contributions provided for Capital Purposes	327	809
Statement of Financial Position		
Total Current Assets	65,578	62,606
Total Current Liabilities	(9,018)	(8,262)
Total Non Current Assets	550,619	533,537
Total Non Current Liabilities	(7,855)	(8,329)
Total Equity	**599,324**	**579,552**
Other Financial Information		
Unrestricted Current Ratio (times)	2.50x	2.99x
Operating Performance Ratio (%)	0.44%	(1.02)%
Debt Service Cover Ratio (times)	11.71x	12.42x
Rates & Annual Charges Outstanding Ratio (%)	5.24%	5.21%
Building, Infrastructure & Other Structures Renewals Ratio (%)	207.1%	81.9%
Own Source Operating Revenue Ratio (%)	62.7%	64.5%
Cash Expense Cover Ratio (months)	21.99 mths	28.7 mths

In accordance with Section 420 of the Local Government Act, 1993, any person may make a submission in writing to Council with respect to the Council's Audited Financial Statements or the Auditor's Reports. Council will receive written submissions until the close of business on Friday 27 November, 2015.
Copies of Council's audited Financial Statements and the Auditor's Report are available for inspection at Council's Administration Building, 2 Cecile Street, Parkes NSW 2870.
The Reports may also be viewed at the Council's website www.parkes.nsw.gov.au

Kent Boyd
General Manager

General Manager Mayor

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12 DIRECTOR PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT'S REPORT

12.1 (DPE) Report Illegal Dumping

Executive Summary

The NSW Illegal Dumping Strategy 2014–2016 is an integrated approach to the problem of illegal waste dumping.

Parkes Shire Council has been awarded grant funding under the NSW EPA Combating Illegal Dumping: Clean-up and Prevention Program.

The funding is to be used to develop a picture of illegal dumping trends across the Parkes Shire in conjunction with other Council's in the NetWaste group.

Council will now have access to RIDonline which is a statewide illegal dumping database and reporting tool.

Background Information

The NSW Illegal Dumping Strategy 2014–2016 is an integrated approach to the problem of illegal waste dumping. It coordinates action on education, enforcement and infrastructure to prevent people from dumping illegally, and to take strong action against those who persist in doing the wrong thing.

The strategy is supported by $58 million in funding over five years which will be provided to tackle illegal dumping across NSW. This funding will support a range of innovative solutions to illegal dumping, delivered in partnership with councils, industry and the community.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Nil.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: *7. Care for the environment in a Changing Climate*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Excellent*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Low*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★★☆	*Environmental*	★★★★★
Social	★★★★☆	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★☆

General Manager Mayor

Budget & Financial Aspects

The activities required of Council under the Project Funding Agreement will be funded by the EPA Combating Illegal Dumping: Clean-up and Prevention and does not impact on Council's budget.

Recommendation

1. That the information be received and noted.

Report

The NSW Illegal Dumping Strategy 2014–2016 is an integrated approach by the NSW State Government to the problem of illegal waste dumping. It coordinates action on education, enforcement and infrastructure to prevent people from dumping illegally, and to take strong action against those who persist in doing the wrong thing.

The strategy is supported by $58 million in funding over five years which will be provided to tackle illegal dumping across NSW. This funding will support a range of innovative solutions to illegal dumping, delivered in partnership with councils, industry and the community.

Parkes Shire Council has received $20000 towards the collection of baseline data on illegal waste dumping in the Shire. Council will now have access to RIDonline which is a statewide illegal dumping database and reporting tool which will be used to record details of illegal dumping including location, type, volume and clean-up costs.

Dumping trends identified through the new database will be used to develop a region wide prevention strategy and will assist the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) develop a comprehensive picture of the extent of illegal dumping in NSW.

RIDonline will become available for the public to use to report illegal dumping later this year or early in 2016. The public will be able to report incidences of illegal dumping through a smartphone app or online.

Attachments

Nil

General Manager Mayor

12.2 (DPE) Proposed Rezoning of Land

Executive Summary

Correspondence has been received from a developer seeking Council's in principle support for a proposed rezoning to facilitate a Bulky Goods Premise at 14-16 Forbes Road, Parkes.

Background Information

An existing vehicle repair station (smash repairs) is located on the subject land. Council records reveal that Development Consent DA887/95 was issued by Parkes Shire Council for a Panel Beating Business on the site.

Legislative, Policy & Management Planning Implications

The Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012 would need to be amended to permit the proposed Bulky Good Premise on the subject land.

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

1. The information contained within the report is received and noted.

2. Council confirm in principle support for the proposed rezoning and advise the proponent to proceed with the preparation of a Planning Proposal seeking to rezone the land from R1 General Residential to B4 Mixed Use in the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012.

Report

Correspondence has been received from a developer seeking Council's in principle support for a proposed rezoning to facilitate a Bulky Goods Premise at 14-16 Forbes Road, Parkes.

An existing vehicle repair station (smash repairs) is located on the subject land, which is known as Scott Page Smash Repairs. Council records reveal that Development Consent DA887/95 was issued by Parkes Shire Council for a Panel Beating Business on the site.

The subject land, as well as land to the south and east of the site is currently zoned R1 General Residential under the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012. The land to the north and west is zoned RE1 Public Recreation. The BP Service Station to the north is zoned B4 Mixed Use. A map showing the current land use zones of the area is below:

Image 1: Map showing zone of site and surrounding sites.

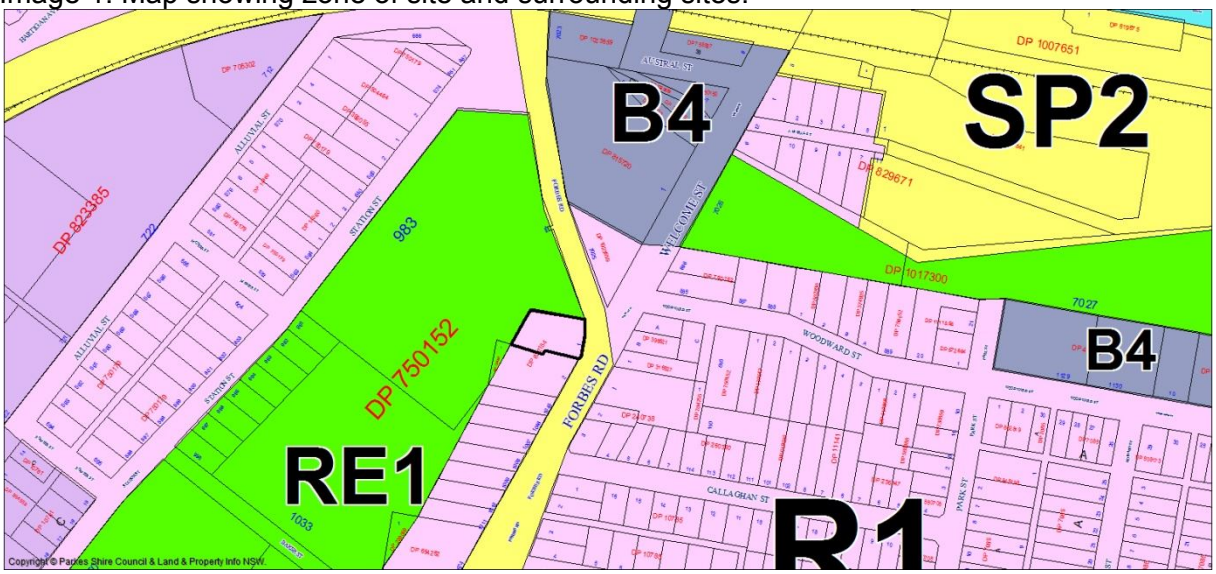


Image 2: Aerial Map of the subject land and surrounding area



General Manager

Mayor

A Bulky Goods Premises is prohibited in the R1 General Residential zone, but permissible with development consent from Council in the B4 Mixed Use zone. The proponent wishes to rezone the subject land to B4 Mixed Use to permit a Bulky Goods Premises development on the site.

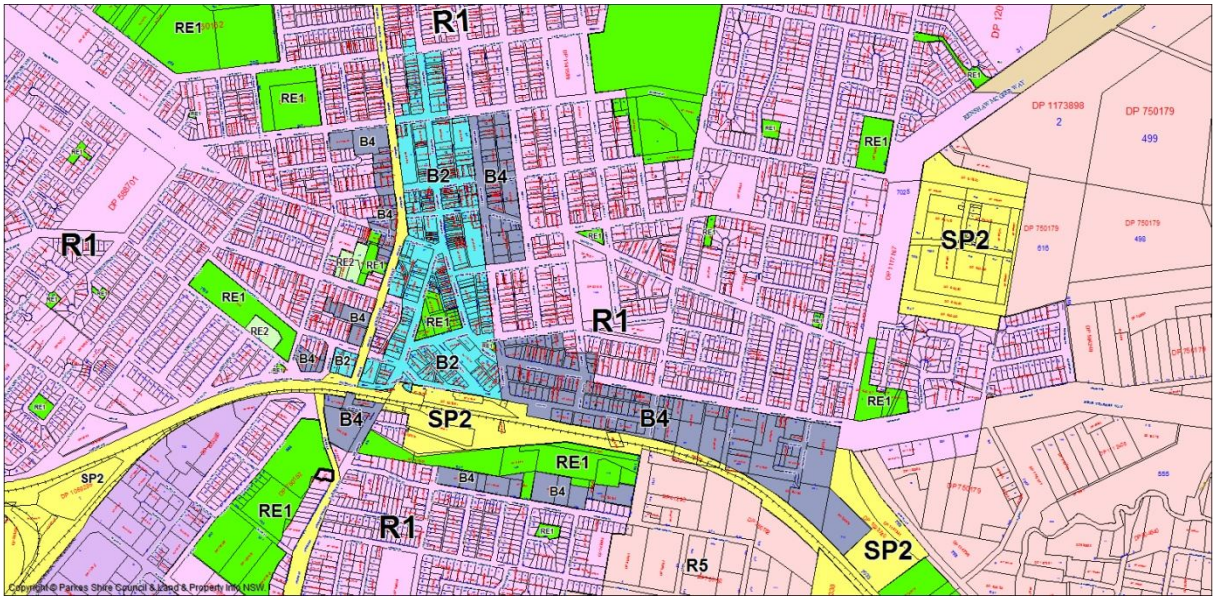
The proposal to rezone the site to B4 Mixed Use zone is not a recommendation in the Parkes Shire Land Use Strategy, but due to the site's previous land uses, location and surrounding land uses it is considered that the proposal has merit. The site is currently a panel beaters and previously was a service station. The land is accessed directly from the Newell Highway and surrounded by a recreational area to the north and west and an existing building and hardware supplies centre to the south. Three dwellings and a caravan park are located across the road. It is unlikely that the site would be developed for a residential type development in the future.

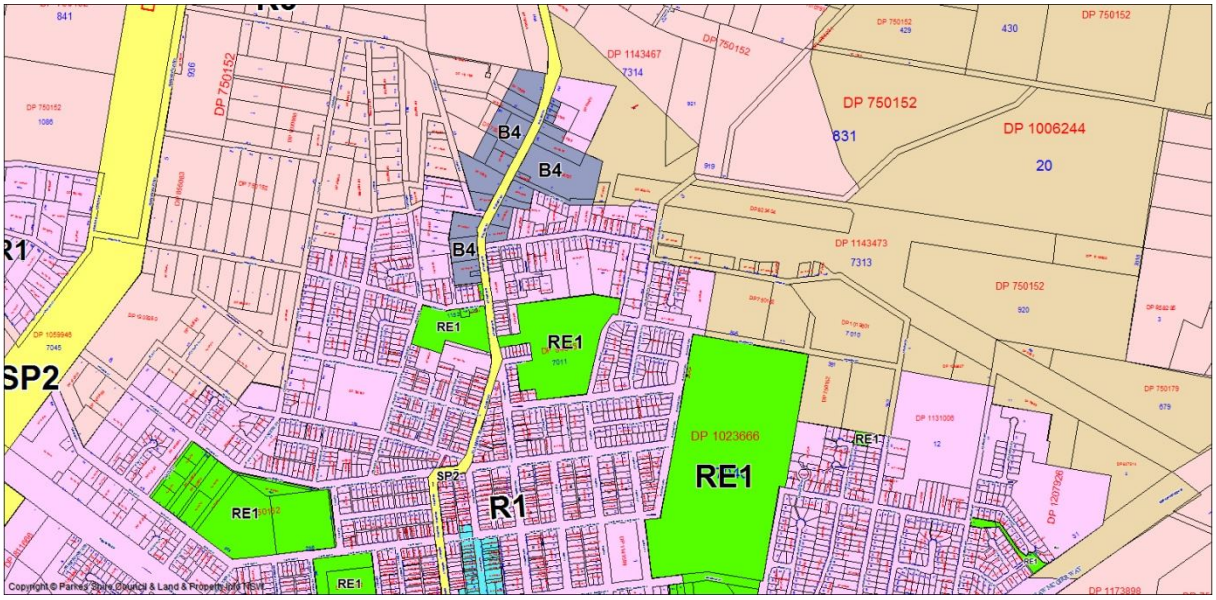
The objectives of the B4 Mixed Use zone include:

- *To provide a mixture of compatible land uses.*
- *To integrate suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling.*
- *To minimise conflict between land uses within the zone and land uses within adjoining zones.*
- *To encourage development that supports or complements the primary office and retail functions of the local centre zone.*

The B4 Mixed Use zone is predominantly located on land adjoining residential areas and classified roads, which provides a buffer of compatible land uses that is easily accessible.

Image 3 and 4: Map showing location of other B4 Mixed Use zoned land in Parkes.





In order to proceed with the proposal, the proponent would need to prepare a planning proposal and submit to Council for consideration. Upon lodgement, a further report would be prepared for Council which discusses the proposal in greater detail.

Initial verbal advice from the NSW Department of Planning indicated that the even though the proposal is not consistent with Council's Land Use Strategy, it could be supported if sufficient justification demonstrated why the land should not continue to be zoned residential.

Attachments

1. Letter dated 10 November 2015.

General Manager Mayor

10 November 2015

General Manager
Parkes Shire Council
PO Box 337
PARKES NSW 2870

Attention: Annalise Cummings

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: Proposed Change of Use from a Vehicle Repair Shop to a Bulky Goods Premise - 14 - 16 Forbes Road, Parkes

Reference is made to a meeting held at the Council offices on the 4 November 2015 with the Manager Planning Services, Annalise Cummings and [redacted] regarding the proposed change of use from a vehicle repair shop to a bulky goods premise at 14 - 16 Forbes Road, Parkes.

The subject site is zoned R1 General Residential under the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012 (PLEP2012) and a Bulky Goods Premise, is prohibited within this zone. Therefore, in order for the proposed development to be considered by Council, the land would need to be rezoned to permit the proposed development. An initial review of the PLEP2012 revealed that a B4 Mixed Use zone would be appropriate. Refer to Figure 1 below.

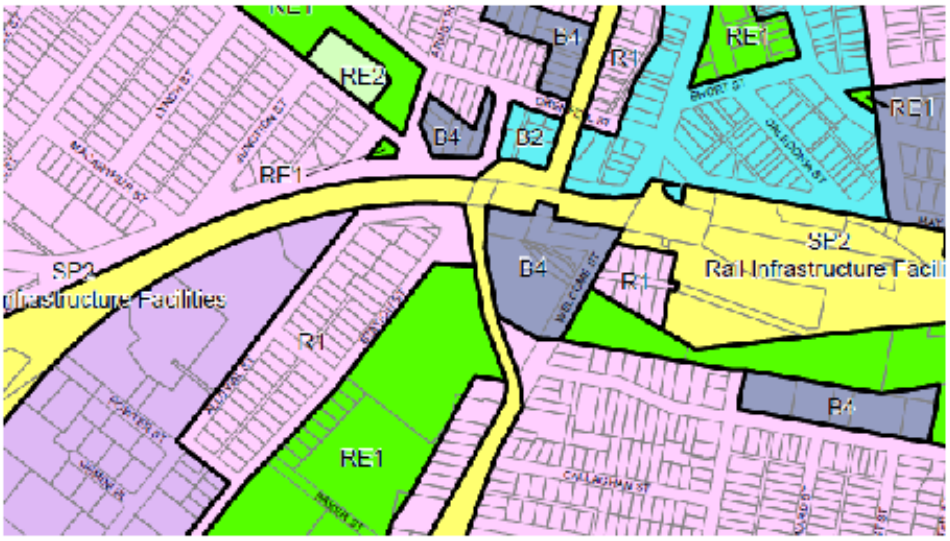


Figure 2: Extract from the PLEP2012 (Source: NSW Legislation 2015)

General Manager

Mayor

Therefore, the client, [redacted] has engaged Claire Johnstone Planning and Development to provide this letter, to determine if Council would support the preliminary rezoning of the site prior to the preparation of a Planning Proposal.

In considering the proposed rezoning of the site, it is important to note the following:

- The existing building onsite is currently used as a vehicle repair shop, which is a prohibited use within the R1 General Residential zone of the PLEP2012. Therefore, the proposed rezoning of the site would ensure that the current use of the site is compatible with the zone.
- The site is surrounded by a mixture of residential and commercial land uses, with the B4 Mixed Use zone adjoining the site to the North and East. The proposed rezoning would provide the opportunity for a Bulky Goods Premise which is compatible within this area.
- The proposed rezoning of the site would provide the opportunity of new enterprise, industry and employment for the area of Parkes.

Therefore, we request that Council considers the preliminary rezoning of the site and determine if you would support the proposal in principal prior to the preparation of a Planning Proposal. We look forward to receiving your feedback on this matter.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter please contact the client, [redacted]

Yours faithfully

Claire Johnstone

Claire Johnstone Planning and Development
[redacted]

General Manager Mayor

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12.3 (DPE) DA15076: Proposed Alterations and Additions to Parkes Waste Facility located on Lot 1 DP 813769, Lot 393 DP 750179 & Lot 1 DP 825791 Brolgan Road, Parkes

Development Application Information

Application No: DA15076

Applicant: Parkes Shire Council

Property: Lot 1 DP 825791, Lot 1 DP 813769, Lot 393 DP 750179, 104 Brolgan Road and Condobolin Road, Parkes

Proposal: Alterations and Additions to Parkes Waste Facility

Executive Summary

Development Application No. 15076 proposes alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, located on «legaldescription», Brolgan Road, Parkes. The applicant for the Development Application is Parkes Shire Council, the local government authority responsible for the management of waste in the Parkes Local Government Area. The proposed upgrade to the Parkes Waste Facility are a key objective of Council's strategy to manage waste in the Parkes Shire and is a key objective of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22. A copy of the site and elevation plans of the proposal and the Statement of Environmental Effects prepared in support of the proposal are included in an attachment to this report.

Background Information

The Parkes Waste Facility is the largest waste facility in the Parkes Shire. The facility has been in operation since 1995 comprising approximately eighty (80) hectares of land; being «legaldescription». The facility services approximately 11,000 people and is anticipated to have a life expectancy of twenty (20) years.

The Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22 makes the following recommendation in response to the waste management issues relevant to Parkes and the Parkes Shire:

> *'Upgrade the Parkes Waste Facility to serve as the central waste management facility for the Parkes Shire, as a matter of priority.'*

The site of the Parkes Waste Facility is located approximately one kilometre from the western outskirts of Parkes on the Brolgan Road. Parkes Shire Council has operated a waste recovery and landfill operation from the site since 1995. The Parkes Waste Facility currently operates under Development Consent No. 716/94 and Environment Protection Licence No. 6016.

Legislative, Policy & Management Planning Implications

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility are permitted with the consent of Council in accordance with State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the application be approved subject to the conditions contained in the report.

Report

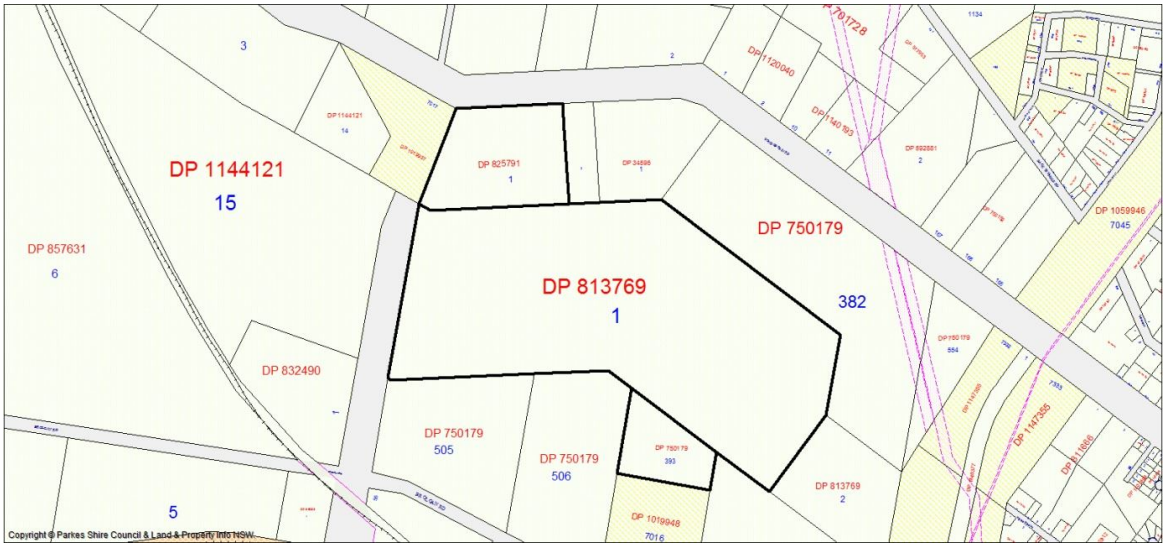
Details of Proposed Development

In order to achieve the above objectives of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22, Parkes Shire Council is seeking to upgrade the existing Parkes Waste Facility into a modern, efficient and sustainable waste management facility. The following development components are proposed:

- Construction of a weighbridge including software, telemetries and electrical connections.
- Construction of a weighbridge gatehouse / amenities building.
- Demolition and remediation of the existing push-pit.
- Upgrade and rearrangement of the drop off areas.
- Internal road upgrades.
- Erection of directional signage associated with the waste facility activities.
- Installation of an on-site sewage management system for domestic waste generated from the proposed gatehouse / amenities building.

No changes to landfill operations already approved under Development Consent No. 716/94 and the Parkes Waste Facility Landfill Environmental Management Plan are proposed.

Location Map



Environmental Assessment

In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application in accordance with Section 79C(1) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The following section provides an evaluation of the relevant Section 79C matters for consideration for DA15076:

Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012

The subject land is zoned RU1 Primary Production under the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012. The Land Use Table for the RU1 zone prohibits the use of the subject land for a waste management facility. The prohibitions in the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012 are overcome by the provisions of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007. Consideration of the relevant provisions of this Policy is provided in other sections of this report dealing with State Environmental Planning Policies.

State Environmental Planning Policies

The following State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP) are considered particularly relevant to Council's consideration of the proposed waste transfer station:

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

The Infrastructure SEPP aims to assist in the effective delivery of public infrastructure across the State by improving certainty and regulatory efficiency through the clear definition of environmental assessment and approval processes for public infrastructure and service facilities.

The alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility is deemed public infrastructure that is required to be carried out by Parkes Shire Council, being the public authority authorised to carry out waste functions in the Parkes Local Government Area under the Local Government Act 1993. Clause 121(2) of the Infrastructure SEPP permits the proposed waste facility on the land zoned RU1 Primary Production, but only with consent.

Schedule 3 of the Infrastructure SEPP lists the types of traffic generating development that must be referred to the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) for comment. Waste transfer stations of any size or capacity are required to be referred to the RMS. The application was referred to the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) in accordance with the requirements of the SEPP. On 28 September 2015 RMS provided written advice to Council stating:

> *'In granting its concurrence, Roads and Maritime notes under Clause 101 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007, that even though the Roads and Maritime has issued its concurrence, before development consent can be granted for the Condobolin Road access, Council, as the consent authority, must be satisfied vehicular access to the land cannot be practicably obtained via a road other than the classified road, and, that the safety, efficiency and ongoing operation of the classified road (Condobolin Road) will not be adversely affected by operation of the development. As such, Roads and Maritime Services granted concurrence to the development subject to conditions.'*

After considering the RMS submission, as well as other submissions received as a result of the notification and advertising of the proposal, it was decided not to pursue the construction of the access to the Condobolin Road as part of the works proposed under DA15076.

State Environmental Planning Policy 33 - Hazardous and Offensive Development

This Policy provides guidance on the assessment and determination of hazardous industries. It also requires advertising of development proposals for hazardous and offensive industries. A hazardous industry is a building or place used to carry out an industrial activity that would, when carried out and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the activity from existing or likely future development on other land in the locality), pose a significant risk in the locality to human health, life or property, or to the biophysical environment.

It is assessed that the proposed waste facility will not constitute a hazardous industry for the following reasons:

- The upgraded Parkes Waste Facility is isolated from existing or likely future urban development in the locality.
- The proposed waste facility is surrounded by industrial land (Parkes Hub) to the south and west with land to the north and east primarily used for agricultural purposes, which will not be significantly impacted upon by waste operations.
- The main active areas of waste management are located approximately 400 metres from the nearest dwelling-house.
- The design of the proposed alterations and additions to the waste facility is such that they will not emit a polluting discharge, including noise, odour or surface water contamination on other land.
- There are no activities proposed to be conducted that are considered to impact human health, life or property, or the biophysical environment.

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

This Policy applies to the land and aims to provide for a State-wide planning approach to the remediation of contaminated land. Clause 7 of SEPP 55 requires the consent authority to consider whether land is contaminated prior to granting consent to carrying out of any development on that land, and if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in its current state or will be suitable after remediation for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out.

The Parkes Waste Facility is considered to be a contaminated site. The operation of a waste facility requires consideration of the potential for contamination to affect customers of the facility and staff working at the facility.

Environmental management and monitoring procedures are already established in accordance with the Conditions of Environmental Protection Licence No. 6016. It is considered that the potential for contamination is low given that:

- The EPL prohibits certain harmful chemicals from been received at the facility,
- Procedures are in place to minimise the expose to harmful chemical substances,
- Waste materials are covered in the landfill cells in accordance with the EPL,
- Procedures are in place for the handling of chemicals and asbestos, and
- A shower and hand washing facilities will be provided at the upgraded facility.

The proposal involves the sealing of road surfaces and construction of a weighbridge and amenities building. It is assessed that the operations at the proposed waste facility will not be significantly impacted upon by past waste management operations.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 44 - Koala Habitat Protection

SEPP 44 aims to encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas to ensure a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of koala population decline by:

- requiring the preparation of plans of management before development consent can be granted in relation to areas of core koala habitat; and
- encouraging the identification of areas of core koala habitat; and
- encouraging the inclusion of areas of core koala habitat in environment protection zones.

SEPP 44 contains Schedule 1 – Local Government Areas, which lists Parkes Shire as a local government area to which the SEPP applies. Schedule 2 of the SEPP details the Koala Food Tree Species essential for the survival of the species. Circular B35 (Department of Planning 1995b) accompanies SEPP 44 and guides its implementation.

The site of the waste facility has been cleared historically of trees and shrub cover for cultivation activities (agriculture) up until 1995. Since that time the site has been as the Parkes Waste Facility.

Consideration of SEPP 44 and research of the previous environmental reports conducted for the Parkes Waste Facility confirms an absence of recordings of Koalas in the region for many years. There is an inadequate range of food trees located on the site of the waste facility as per Schedule 2 of the SEPP. There are no signs of the presence of Koalas in the immediate area of the waste facility (scats or scratches on trees). The site of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility does not comprise potential or core Koala habitat.

A stand of remnant vegetation is located to the west of the site. The vegetation located on the western edge of the site connects to natural vegetation on the adjoining Travelling Stock Route (TSR). Inspection of this vegetation reveals it does not contain the right mix of food tree species as per Schedule 2 of the SEPP. The site is highly influenced by past agricultural operation. The site of the waste facility is well separated from this adjoining woodland and will not encroach upon adjoining remnant vegetation.

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 64 - Advertising and Signage

This Policy states that the consent authority must not grant development consent to an application to display signage unless the consent authority is satisfied:

(a) that the signage is consistent with the objectives of this Policy as set out in clause 3 (1) (a), and
(b) that the signage the subject of the application satisfies the assessment criteria specified in Schedule 1

Clause 3(1)(a) relates to the aims and objectives of the SEPP. It states that the policy aims to ensure that signage:

(i) is compatible with the desired amenity and visual character of an area, and
(ii) provides effective communication in suitable locations, and
(iii) is of high quality design and finish.

The only signage will be directional signs throughout the waste facility. Internal access roads (traffic speed limit signs and directions) and information signs will be implemented at the waste facility to direct customers to various drop-off points at the site. All signage facing roads will be a non-reflective / non-illuminated signs and located so as not to present a hazard to road users.

Clause 8(b) of the SEPP requires that signage must satisfy the assessment criteria specified in Schedule 1. An assessment of the signage against the criteria reveals that the proposed signage will not be readily visible to other land-uses in the area and will be limited to local traffic travelling along Brolgan Road. It is considered that the proposed will be compatible with the desired amenity and visual character of the area.

S79(C)(1)(a)(ii) Any Draft Environmental Planning Instrument

There are no draft Environmental Planning Instruments that apply to the development.

S79(C)(1)(a)(iii) Any Development Control Plan

Parkes Development Control Plan 2013

The Parkes Development Control Plan 2013 (DCP) applies to the proposal. The DCP does not specify any controls for waste facilities.

S79(C)(1)(a)(iiia) Any Planning Agreement

There is no planning agreement that has been entered into under Section 93F of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 in relation to the development proposal.

S79(C)(1)(a)(iv) The EP & A Regulations

Section 79C(1)(a)(iv) of the Act requires the Council to also consider Clauses 92, 93, 94 and 94A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation. The following provides an assessment of the relevant clauses of the Regulation:

Clause 92 – The Government Coastal Policy does not apply to the Parkes Shire and therefore Clause 92(1)(a) and (b) are not applicable to this development proposal. The proposal does not involve demolition of a building and therefore the requirements of AS 2601 do not need to be considered in accordance with Clause 92(2).

Clause 93 and 94 – The proposal does not involve the change of building classification of any structure and therefore no fire upgrades are technically required. While fire safety upgrades are not necessary under these Clauses 93 and 94 of the Regulation, a fire extinguisher and water tank storage (with appropriate stortz fitting for fire fight access) will be incorporated into the proposal.

Clause 94A – The proposal does not involve the erection of a temporary structure and therefore the requirements to consider fire safety and structural adequacy is unnecessary.

There are no relevant prescribed matters relating to the proposed development and the subject land.

S79(C)(1)(b) The likely impacts of the Development

Section 79(C)(1)(b) requires the Council to consider the likely impacts of the development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments as well as the social and economic impacts in the locality. The following provides an assessment of the likely impacts of the development:

Context and Setting

The proposal involves the alterations and additions to the existing Parkes Waste Facility. The site of the existing waste facility has be utilised since 1995. The site is in proximity to sensitive land-uses, including urban/rural dwellings; however, the upgrades will result in a more sustainable and environmentally conscious design.

The proposal will result in minor physical changes to the site, with the proposed alterations and additions to the existing road network and construction of a weighbridge and amenities building. All of the proposed improvements on the land will be well setback from the adjoining dwelling-houses, remnant native vegetation and nearby farmland.

No large stands of significant vegetation are required to be removed. No substantial cut or filling of the site is required that would be visible from adjoining land-uses. The proposed upgrades to the waste facility will not dominate the surrounding landscape.

It is not expected that the development will create any further significant impacts on the context and setting of the area.

Access, transport and traffic

Access to the Parkes Waste Facility will continue to be from Brolgan Road, which extends further west to Nelungaloo. Brolgan Road is a local road maintained by Parkes Shire Council. It is constructed to an eight metre wide bitumen sealed standard with gravel shoulders and turning lanes to enter and exit the waste facility. Regular users of this road are motorists accessing the Parkes Waste Facility, and motorists accessing primary production lands. The Brolgan Road is also the main access road to SCT Logistics and the Parkes Hub.

A traffic counter was placed on the main access road to the Parkes Waste Facility to gauge the characteristics of traffic travelling along the local road. The Statement of Environmental Effects estimated traffic generated from the proposed Parkes Waste Facility will be as follows:

- On average 100 light vehicle movements per day will be generated from the Parkes Waste Facility when the facility is open to the public.
- On average 15 rigid truck movements per day will be generated from the Parkes Waste Facility when the facility is open to the public.
- There will be minimal semi-trailer truck movement per week will be generated from the Parkes Waste Facility to collect scrap metal, tyres and chemical drums.

Based on the above traffic estimates and considering the large sight distances available and the observed adherence of vehicles to the speed limits on the Brolgan Road, Council's engineering assessment confirms that the existing road network and intersection treatments are adequate to service the proposed waste facility.

Schedule 3 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 requires the development to be referred to the NSW Roads and Maritime Services for comment. The application was referred to the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) in accordance with the requirements of the SEPP. On 28 September 2015 RMS provided written advice to Council stating:

> *'that even though Roads and Maritime has issued its concurrence, before development consent can be granted for the Condobolin Road access, Council, as the consent authority, must be satisfied vehicular access to the land cannot be practicably obtained via a road other than the classified road, and, that the safety, efficiency and ongoing operation of the classified road (Condobolin Road) will not be adversely affected by the operation of the development.'*

After considering the RMS submission, as well as other submissions received as a result of the notification and advertising of the proposal, it was decided not to pursue the construction of the access to the Condobolin Road as part of the works proposed under DA15076. The recommended conditions from RMS will therefore not apply. The continued use of existing roads to access the Parkes Waste Facility is assessed not to have a detrimental impact upon access, transport or traffic.

Public Domain

The development is an upgrade of the Parkes Waste Facility at Brolgan Road, Parkes. It will provide for the waste management needs of the Parkes Shire well into the future. The proposed development will not have a negative impact on public opportunities in the locality. There are no changes to the amount, location, design, use and management of public spaces in the area. The alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility are assessed to not have a negative impact on public opportunities in the locality.

Utilities

The existing waste facility is already serviced by Council's reticulated water system and mains electricity. The alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility will utilise the existing services. The proposed development will require the installation of an on-site sewage management system to cater for the amenities building. Consent from Council under Section 68 of the Local Government Act will be required in order to install and operate the onsite sewage management system. Mobile phone services and two-way radio provide adequate communications for the facility.

All internal driveways, roads, car parking and manoeuvring areas will be upgraded to a bitumen seal standard, other than service roads to landfill areas.

Heritage

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS database) has been undertaken and there are no items of cultural heritage significance on the site of the waste transfer station. There are no Heritage Items listed under Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012 or State Heritage Items listed on the State Heritage Register that relate to the site.

Water

The Parkes Waste Facility is a scheduled activity as defined under Schedule 1 of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. The site is regulated by the Environment Protection Authority and Environment Protection Licence No 6016.

The site is connected to Council's reticulated water supply. The proposed alterations and additions will utilise the existing connection to Council's water supply. The proposed development will not impact above and beyond the capabilities of the system. The site of the waste facility is not flood prone and is not located on land that comprises a vulnerable aquifer. There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands identified in close proximity to the site.

The design of the waste facility includes a stormwater management system that has been designed to achieve the following:

- Divert upslope stormwater around the facility.
- Provide onsite storm water retention and management of sediment.
- Minimise any significant adverse impacts of stormwater runoff on adjoining properties, native bush land and receiving waters.

The potential for surface and ground water contamination and cumulative impacts on any aquifer is low given the depth of known aquifers in the locality and the environmental strategies in place to monitor and manage potential groundwater contamination.

Soils

All building improvements, storage areas and access roads are proposed to be located on land that has already been majorly cleared of native vegetation. Erosion and sedimentation controls will be implemented throughout construction and conditioned accordingly. There will be no changes to landfill operations as approved under Development Consent No. 716/94. The development is regulated by Environment Protection Licence NO. 6016.

Air & Microclimate

The Parkes Waste Facility is a scheduled activity as defined under Schedule 1 of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. The site is regulated by the Environment Protection Authority and Environment Protection Licence No 6016. The following conditions are included in the current EPL6016 to control offensive odour and dust control:

> *L7 Potentially offensive odour*
> *No condition in this licence identifies a potentially offensive odour for the purpose of section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.*
>
> *Note: Section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 provides that the licensee must not cause or permit the emission of any offensive odour from the premises but provides a defence if the emission is identified in the relevant environment protection licence as a potentially offensive odour and the odour was emitted in accordance with the conditions of a licence directed at minimising odour.*

The proposed development of a weighbridge, gatehouse / amenities building, drop-off areas and internal road works are activities that generally will not create significant odours. There will be no changes to the active landfill dumping authorised under Development Consent No. 716/94.

> *L3 Dust Control*
> *All operations and activities occurring at the premises must be carried out in a manner that will minimise the emission of dust from the premises.*

The proposed development has the potential to generate dust and airborne litter. It is proposed, and will be conditioned accordingly to bitumen seal most of the internal access roads. The internal roads to the landfill cells are proposed to be constructed to a gravel standard and will need to be maintained to prevent dust plumes.

Waste

The proposal is to develop / upgrade the existing waste facility into a modern site. Waste management is the central focus of the whole proposal. There will be no changes to the active landfill dumping authorised under Development Consent No. 716/94. The development is further regulated by Environmental Protection Licence No. 6016 which imposes strict conditions on the management of waste on the site.

Noise and Vibration

The Parkes Waste Facility is a scheduled activity as defined under Schedule 1 of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. The site is regulated by the Environment Protection Authority and Environment Protection Licence No 6016. The following conditions are included in the current EPL 6016 to control noise:

> *L6 Noise Limits*
> *L6.1 Noise from the Premises must not exceed:*
> *(a) an LA (15 minute) noise emission criterion of 45 dB(A) (7am to 6pm) Monday to Friday and 7am to 1pm Saturday; and*
>
> *(b) an LA10 (15 minute) noise emission criterion of 40 dB(a) during the evening (6pm to 10pm) Monday to Friday; and*
>
> *(c)at all other times, an LA10 (15 minutes) noise emission criterion of 35 dB(A), except as expressly provided by this licence.*
>
> *6.2 Noise from the premises is to be measured within 6 metres of any affected residence to determine compliance with this condition.*

It is considered that due to the hours of operation, proximity to sensitive land uses, layout and design of the proposed development as well as compliance with the current EPL 6016 that the development will not have any significant noise impacts as a result of the proposed alterations and additions.

Social & Economic Impact in the Locality

It is anticipated that the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes waste facility will have a positive social and economic impact.

The Statement of Environmental Effects states the waste facility will utilise the same location as the existing Parkes Waste Facility. The subject land is ideally located close to the Parkes Township and is convenient for residents wishing to drop-off mixed waste and recyclables. It will ensure that the urban and rural community have continued access to a waste management facility to properly dispose of their wastes in an environmentally sustainable manner.

The new waste management facility has been designed to maximise resource recovery, which provides cost savings for the Council and is good for the environment. The proposed development makes good use of existing infrastructure and improvements on the site, which is a cost effective way of providing an improved facility for customers and in meeting the Council's waste management performance targets.

Additional employment opportunities for the Parkes Township and wider region will be derived from the planning and construction of the development and future operations at the waste facility.

Site Design and Internal Design

The site of the proposed waste facility has been carefully chosen to ensure that all building improvements, storage areas and access roads are located on cleared land that is free of excessive slope and natural drainage lines.

A site analysis has been undertaken in the Statement of Environmental Effects to ensure that the proposed development appropriately responds to site conditions and attributes. The site analysis shows that the site of the waste facility is ideal, with some existing infrastructure able to be reused in the proposed new development.

The proposed waste transfer station has been carefully designed in consultation with expert environmental planning, civil engineering and environmental resources specialists. The design has also been peer reviewed by EPA, waste contractors, other council waste officers with experience in waste transfer station design. The design of the waste facility is considered best practice in the local context and achieves the following:

- Compliance with relevant environmental planning criteria.
- Compliance with the EPA *Handbook for Design and Operation of Rural and Regional Transfer Stations.*
- Minimal changes or disruption to the way waste management is conducted in the Parkes community.
- Optimum use of existing infrastructure and facilities.
- Maximum usability of the land for waste transfer operations.
- Maximum protection of the surface water drainage and any underground aquifer system.
- Maximum protection of the road environment and associated stormwater management infrastructure located in the road reserve.
- Minimal impacts on the amenity of the locality, including the existing residences within proximity of the waste facility.
- Adequate land for expansion of the facility, should the need arise in the future.

All building improvements, storage areas and access roads are proposed to be located on land that has already been cleared of native vegetation. The building improvements on the land are not readily visible in the landscape. The facility is well screened from surrounding land-uses.

The proposed development requires approval of some signage at the front entrance to the Parkes Waste Facility and along the internal access roads (traffic speed limit signs and directions). All signage facing roads will be a non-reflective / non-illuminated signs and located so as not to present a hazard to road users. No advertising structures are proposed to be displayed.

Cumulative Impacts

It is considered there will be no negative cumulative impacts as a result of the alterations and additions to the Parkes waste facility.

S79(C)(1)(c) the suitability of the site for the development

The proposal involves the alterations and additions to upgrade the existing waste facility on the western outskirts of Parkes. The existing Parkes Waste Facility has been in operation since 1995 under Development Consent 716/94 and Environmental Protection Licence No. 6016.

A site analysis has been undertaken to ensure that the proposed development appropriately responds to site conditions and attributes. The site analysis shows that the location of the upgraded waste facility is ideal. The site of the upgraded Parkes Waste Facility does not comprise a native ecological community and is not critical habitat for endangered flora and fauna due to the historic extensive clearing of the site. The subject land is not significantly affected by any natural hazards, there are no indications of heritage sites and there are no characteristics of the site that would render the proposal prohibitive. The new landfill cells will be constructed in accordance with the Landfill Environmental Management Plan prepared specifically for the Parkes Waste Facility.

The design of the waste facility will make good use of existing infrastructure and will incorporate remediation where available and appropriate.

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility are not expected to have a negative impact on nearby primary production lands, mineral and extractive resources or water supply catchments.

S79(C)(1)(d) Any Submissions Received

In accordance with Parkes Development Control Plan 2013 the application was placed on public exhibition in the local newspapers and notified to adjoining land owners from 13 August 2015 to 7 September 2015. To address any perception of a potential conflict of interest between Parkes Shire Council's role as both the proponent and determining authority for this Development Application, all public notices and advertisements included a stated declaring Council's interest in the matter.

The application was also referred to NSW Crown Lands Office, Roads and Maritime Services and the Environment Protection Authority. Two (2) submissions from NSW Crown Lands Office and Roads and Maritime Services and sixteen (16) objections from neighbouring property owners were received during the exhibition period.

The NSW Crown Lands Office and RMS provided concurrence to the development. The RMS advised that before development consent can be granted for the Condobolin Road access, Council, as the consent authority, must be satisfied vehicular access to the land cannot be practicably obtained via a road other than the classified road, and, that the safety, efficiency and ongoing operation of the classified road (Condobolin Road) will not be adversely affected by operation of the development. No response was received from the Environment Protection Authority and therefore it is assumed that the proposed development will be consistent with the existing Environment Protection Licence.

A summary of the sixteen (16) objections raised is tabled below. Copies of the submissions received are enclosed in **Attachment 3**.

Submission	Objection to the proposed development for the following reasons:
Mr C & Mrs C Douglas, Lot 156 DP 750152, 238 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes.	1. Traffic safety concerns particular in regards to the bus stops in close proximity to the proposed Condobolin Road access. 2. Increases in existing noise and pollution from the waste facility if access is redirected to Condobolin Road. 3. Loss of resale/land value.
Mr Green, Panorama", Henry Parkes Way, Parkes. Mr M Scherer, Lot 3 DP859593, 459 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes. Mr L Turner, Lot 2 DP592881, 250 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes. Mr B & Mrs K McGregor, Lot 2 DP615657, 641 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes. Mr L & Mrs C Mapperson, Lot 15 DP1144121, 437A Henry Parkes Way, Parkes. Mr B & Mrs K Mapperson, Lot 14 DP1144121, 437 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes. Mrs D McDonald, Lot 10 DP1140193, 302 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes.	1. Increases in traffic will increase noise and affect traffic safety. 2. Adverse impacts due to construction of the new access slip road on Condobolin Road. 3. Increased risk to existing public transport particularly the school bus stops. 4. Airborne litter, odour and vermin will increase if the site takes additional waste.
Mr J Wythes, Lot 2 DP1061766, 362 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes.	1. Loss of resale/land value. 2. Negative impacts on native established trees. 3. Traffic safety concerns particular in regards to the bus stops in close proximity to the proposed Condobolin Road access. 4. Increases in rubbish along the Condobolin Road and impacts to the local amenity.
Mr D & Mrs R Rusten, Lot 1 DP866688, "Allawah Park" 436 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes.	1. Increased safety risk changing the access from the Brolgan Road to the Condobolin Road. 2. Traffic safety concerns particular in regards to the bus stops in close proximity to the proposed Condobolin Road access. 3. Negative impacts to existing native animals.

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Mr R Harris.	1. Information in the submitted SEE is out of date. 2. Increased traffic risk associated with access from the Condobolin Road. 3. Increased risk to existing public transport particularly the school bus stops.
Mrs H Wythes, Lot 2 DP1061766, 362 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes.	1. Increased traffic safety risk associated with access from the Condobolin Road. 2. Loss of resale/land value. 3. Condobolin Road is a Road Train Route which would cause a safety concern. 4. Airborne litter and odour will increase along Condobolin Road. 5. The proposed access is located in a natural watercourse which flows in heavy periods of rain and will be subject to airborne/loose waste. 6. The existing traffic on Condobolin Road has not been considered.
Mr D Bradley.	1. Increased traffic risk associated with access from the Condobolin Road. 2. Increases in existing noise and pollution from the waste facility if access is redirected to Condobolin Road.
Mrs N Garment.	1. Loss of resale/land value. 2. Increased traffic risk associated with access from the Condobolin Road. 3. Money would be better spent building a new waste depot out of the town limits.
Mr D & Mrs E Neville, Lot 1 DP840687.	1. Increased risk to existing public transport particularly the school bus stops. 2. Increase in illegal dumping. 3. Increase of vermin, noxious weeds and air borne litter. 4. Increase in the amount of trucks and population which hasn't been reflected in the figures. 5. Unnecessary expense to Council for road improvements and inconvenience to residents while road is being upgraded.
Mr A & Mrs A Pay, Lot 1 DP34595, 349 Henry Parkes Way, Parkes.	1. Increases in traffic will increase noise and affect traffic safety. 2. Adverse impacts due to construction of the new access slip road on Condobolin Road. 3. Detrimental impact to flora and fauna if areas are cleared for upgraded road. 4. Increased risk to existing public transport particularly the school bus stops. 5. Airborne litter, odour and vermin will increase if the site takes additional waste. 6. Loss of resale/land value.

Assessment comment:

The objections to the development proposal largely relate to the proposed construction of a new road access road linking the Parkes Waste Facility to the Condobolin Road. This road access was earmarked as a road access option in the event that access from the existing access off Brolgan Road was ever denied.

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The Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) also provided written advice, outlining the findings of their assessment of the proposal, as required under State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007. In their submission RMS requested that Council, as the consent authority, must be satisfied vehicular access to the land cannot be practicably obtained via a road other than the classified road, and, that the safety, efficiency and ongoing operation of the classified road (Condobolin Road) will not be adversely affected by operation of the development.

In light of the level of objection to the proposed access off Condobolin Road and RMS advice, Council staff (representing the interests of the proponent) undertook further assessment of the impacts of access onto the Condobolin Road. Part of this assessment included a risk assessment of the likelihood of access ever being denied from the Brolgan Road, with the assessment concluding the probability of access being denied was less than 5%.

After considering the submissions received as well as the risk assessment on road access, it was decided not to pursue the construction of the access to the Condobolin Road as part of the works proposed under DA15076.

At the Parkes Waste Facilities Committee Meeting held on the 20 October 2015, Council staff representing the proponent provided a progress report on the Parkes Landfill Upgrade. It was reported that DA15076 no longer proposed the construction of an access to the Condobolin Road.

To avoid any confusion on the matter of access to the Condobolin Road, the Parkes Waste Facilities Committee resolved the following:

That the proposed access onto the Condobolin Road (MR61) not be further pursued as part of the current DA 15076 for extensions and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility.

S79(C)(1)(e) The Public Interest

The public interest has been considered throughout the assessment of this report and in the wider context as part of the development of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22. The proposed alterations and additions will be carried out upon the existing Parkes Waste Facility site and will not result in the loss of any land from agricultural production or potential mining production. The facility will provide valuable services to the urban and rural community and improve the ability for land holders to properly dispose of their wastes in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Conclusion

Development Application No. DA15076 proposes alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility on «legaldescription».

The proposed upgrade to the Parkes Waste Facility is an integral part of the Council's strategy to manage waste generated at Parkes and is a key objective of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22. It is anticipated that the development will lead to increased levels of performance and allow Parkes Shire Council to continue to meet future community waste management needs.

The development will utilise the existing site which is located on the western outskirts of Parkes. The proposed waste facility has been designed and located to operate as a modern, efficient and sustainable site that is economically viable. The proposed waste facility is permitted with the consent of Parkes Shire Council in accordance with State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.

Based on the information contained in the Statement of Environmental Effects, the findings of public consultation and a thorough environmental assessment of the proposal, it is concluded that the proposal is consistent with the objectives and provisions of the relevant planning instruments and policies. The proposal is also acceptable in terms of section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, with any potential impacts likely to be minor in nature.

After considering submissions received as a result of the notification and advertising of the proposal, it has been decided not to pursue the construction of the access to the Condobolin Road as part of the works proposed under DA15076. The continued use of existing roads to access the Parkes Waste Facility is assessed not to have a detrimental impact upon access, transport or traffic and present only minor risks of inconvenience should access ever be denied from Brolgan Road.

Having considered the documentation supplied, the findings of site inspections and the comments made from consultation, it is assessed that the impacts of the proposal and the likely environmental interactions between the proposed development and the environment are such that Council should not refuse the development application. Accordingly, a recommendation of conditional approval is listed herein.

Conditions

Approved Plans and Documentation

1. Development shall take place in accordance with the following Parkes Shire Council stamped plans and supporting documentation lodged in respect of Development Application No. DA15076:
   a) Statement of Environmental Effects for the Parkes Waste Facility Alterations and Additions, dated July 2015.
   b) Parkes Waste Facility Civil Engineering Drawings and Structural Drawings.
   c) Parkes Waste Facility Preliminary Detail Design Drawings.

   except where varied by the following conditions:

Limitations on Consent

2. Vehicular access to the Parkes Waste Facility is to be via the existing access on Broglan Road.

3. There must be no interference with the amenity of the area by reason of the emission of any "offensive noise" as defined in the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, soot, ash or dust, or otherwise as a result of the development.

4. Any landfill activities shall be confined within the existing approved landfill areas as shown on Drawing Sheet 04B_E03 and titled General Arrangement Plan.

Prior to Commencement

5. The Applicant is to obtain a Construction Certificate from either Council or an Accredited Certifying Authority, certifying that the proposed works are in accordance with the Building Code of Australia and applicable Council Development and Engineering Standards prior to any building and or subdivision works commencing.

   Note 1: No building, engineering or excavation work is to be carried out in relation to this development until the necessary construction certificates have been obtained.

   Note 2: It is the responsibility of the Applicant to ensure that the development complies with the Building Code of Australia and applicable Development and engineering standards in the case of building work and the applicable Council Engineering Standards in the case of subdivision works. This may entail alterations to the proposal so that it complies with these standards.

6. The Applicant is to obtain all relevant approvals to carry out sewerage work, to carry out stormwater drainage work and to carry out water supply work from Parkes Shire Council prior to commencing works to and comply with any conditions of that permit.

   Note: All work shall be carried out by a licensed plumber and drainer and to the requirements of the Plumbing Code of Australia.

7. The applicant is to submit to Parkes Shire Council, at least two (2) days prior to the commencement of any works, a 'Notice of Commencement of Building or Subdivision Works' and 'Appointment of Principal Certifying Authority'.

During Construction

8. The hours of construction, including the delivery of materials to and from the site, shall be generally between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm all days. Work may be undertaken outside these hours in accordance with the Environment Protection Licence or in the following circumstances:

   i) the delivery of vehicles, plant or materials is required outside these hours by the Police or other authorities;
   ii) it is required in an emergency to avoid the loss of life, damage to property and/or to prevent environmental harm;
   iii) a variation is approved in advance in writing by Parkes Shire Council's Director Planning and Environment.

9. All building rubbish and debris, including that which can be wind blown, shall be contained on site in a suitable container for disposal at an approved Waste Landfill Depot. The container shall be erected on the building site prior to work commencing and shall be maintained for the term of the construction to the completion of the project.

   Note 1: No building rubbish or debris shall be placed or permitted to be placed on any adjoining public reserve, footway or road.
   Note 2: The waste container shall be regularly cleaned to ensure proper containment of the building wastes generated on the construction site.

10. All construction access to the site is to occur via Brolgan Road.

11. Erosion and sedimentation controls shall be in place prior to the commencement of construction works and shall be maintained throughout the construction works. The controls shall be installed in accordance with the details approved by Council and/or as directed by Council officers.

12. No trees are to be trimmed or removed unless it forms a part of this development consent or prior written approval from Council is obtained.

13. All trees to remain on the site shall be protected at all times during construction.

14. All loading and unloading of delivery vehicles is to take place off Brolgan Road and must not inhibit the free flow of vehicles accessing the Parkes Waste Facility or other premises in the area.

15. In the event that subsidence is encountered during construction, all activities on site must cease immediately and contact made with Parkes Shire Council's Director Planning and Environment. Work is not to re-commence until such time as the site is safe.

Prior to Occupation or Commencement of Use

16. Any damage caused to public roadways, utility installations and the like by reason of construction operations shall be made good and repaired to a standard equivalent to that existing prior to commencement of work.

Attachments

(Distributed Separately)
1. Statement of Environmental Effects
2. Site Plan
3. Submissions

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STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS FOR

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

PARKES WASTE FACILITY ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

July 2015



General Manager

Mayor

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Statement of Environmental Effects has been prepared to support a Development Application for proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, located Lot 1 DP 813769, Lot 393 DP 750179 and Lot 1 DP 825791, Brolgan / Condobolin Road, Parkes.

The applicant for this Development Application is Parkes Shire Council, the local government authority responsible for the management of waste in the Parkes Local Government Area. Parkes Shire Council provides waste management services (disposal and / or collection services) for the towns of Alectown, Bogan Gate, Gunningbland, Parkes, Peak Hill, Trundle, Tullamore and Yarrabandai.

The site of the Parkes Waste Facility is located approximately one kilometre from the western outskirts of Parkes on the Brolgan Road. Parkes Shire Council has operated a waste recovery and landfill operation from the site since 1995. The Parkes Waste Facility currently operates under Development Consent No. 716/94 and Environment Protection Licence No. 6016. The Parkes Waste Facility is currently open to the public between 8:30am and 5:00pm seven days a week, except on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

In order to achieve the above objectives of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22, Parkes Shire Council is seeking to upgrade the Parkes Waste Facility into a modern, efficient and sustainable waste management facility to serve Parkes as well as other outlying areas. This requires a number of upgrades to existing facilities, including the construction of a gatehouse, weighbridge, office, staff amenities, waste and recyclables drop-off facility, temporary storage areas for recyclables and sign-posting of the new facility.

It is also proposed to upgrade the internal road network, perimeter landscaping and fencing to enhance the operational and environmental performance of the Parkes Waste Facility. In the long term it is proposed to provide an alternate vehicular access from the Condobolin Road, via a new sealed access road located on Lot 1 DP 825791, Condobolin Road. Construction of this road would only be undertaken should existing road access from the Brolgan Road become unavailable.

No changes to landfill operations already approved under Development Consent No. 716/94 and the Parkes Waste Facility Landfill Environmental Management Plan are proposed.

The proposed development is permitted with the consent of Parkes Shire Council in accordance with State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.

To address any perception of a potential conflict of interest between Council's role as both the proponent and determining authority for this Development Application, the Parkes Shire Council at its Ordinary Meeting held on 27 July 2015 resolved the following:

- The Development Application for extensions and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility be generally consistent with the recommendations of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22.
- A town planning consultant be engaged to prepare an independent assessment of the development proposal, including the completion of a Statement of Environmental Effects.
- Upon lodgement of the Development Application for the proposed extensions and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, notice of the development proposal be advertised in the Parkes Champion Post, including a statement declaring Council's interests in the matter.
- No delegated authority be used in the determination of the Development Application for the proposed extensions and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, with a full assessment report to be tabled at a future Ordinary Meeting of Council for determination of the proposal.

This Statement of Environmental Effects describes the site, its environs and the proposed development. It also provides an assessment of the proposal in terms of the matters for consideration under Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

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2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Parkes

The Parkes Shire is located in the Central West Slopes and Plains Region of NSW. The Shire has an area of approximately 5,919 square kilometres. It is located 365 kilometres from Sydney, 721 kilometres from Melbourne and 306 kilometres from Canberra. The Parkes Shire has a current population of approximately 15,000 persons.

Parkes is the largest population centre in the Shire, with approximately 10,500 residents. The town is located geographically in the centre of the Parkes Shire, and is well connected to other towns in the Shire via a radiating 'star shaped' road network. The Parkes Township is well connected to other major centres in the Central West of NSW; being located approximately 20 kilometres north of Forbes, 115 kilometres south of Dubbo and 100 kilometres west of Orange.

Consistent with previous statistical growth patterns for the Central West of NSW it is expected that the Parkes Shire will experience positive population growth (approximately 8.7 %) over the next 20 years. The majority of this growth is expected to occur in the township of Parkes. It is likely that rural areas of the Shire and some of the smaller towns may experience a marginal decline in population.

2.2. Existing Waste Management Operations in Parkes Shire

The Parkes Shire Council currently operates a number of landfill operations at waste depots at Alectown, Bogan Gate, Gunningbland, Parkes, Peak Hill, Trundle, Tullamore and Yarrabandai. The Council also provides kerbside collection services for mixed-waste and recyclables for the townships of Alectown, Parkes, Peak Hill, Trundle, Tullamore and Bogan Gate. Rubbish from waste bins located in parklands, shopping centres and other busy public places are also collected on a regular basis. Skip bin hire and collection services are also available through commercial hire companies.

2.3. Existing Operations at Parkes Waste Facility

The Parkes Waste Facility is the largest waste management facility operated by the Parkes Shire Council. The facility has been operating since July 1995 and is approximately 86 hectares in size.

The Parkes Waste Facility is operated under Development Consent No. 716/94 and Environment Protection Licence No. 6016. It receives the majority of domestic and commercial waste and recyclables from collection trucks and individual customer deliveries. While the Parkes Waste Facility has traditionally operated as the landfill and recycling facility for Parkes, its role as the central waste facility for the Parkes Shire has been growing.

2.4. Parkes Shire Council Community Strategic Plan 2012-22

The Parkes Shire Community Strategic Plan is a high level 10 year plan developed collaboratively by the Parkes Shire Council and the Parkes Shire community. This plan identifies the community's main priorities and aspirations for the Parkes Shire into the future. It contains the Vision for the Parkes Shire and 8 Future Directions in achieving this vision by 2022. These future directions are listed below:

1. Develop Lifelong Learning Opportunities.
2. Improve Health and Wellbeing.
3. Promote, Support and Grow Our Communities.
4. Grow and Diversify the Economic Base.
5. Develop Parkes as a National Logistics Hub.
6. Enhance Recreation and Culture.
7. Care for the Environment in a Changing Climate.
8. Maintain and Improve the Shire Assets and Infrastructure.

The following key future directions relating to waste management are taken directly from the Parkes Shire Community Strategic Plan:

> *Encourage recycling and the reduction of waste.*
> *Implement environmental regulations and controls in Council's sphere of operations.*

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2.5. Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22

The Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy aims to implement the future directions of the Parkes Shire Community Strategic Plan for waste management. The Waste Management Strategy considers the "Quadruple Bottom Line" impacts of achieving the most efficient and effective waste management network possible in the Parkes Shire context, having regard to the following:

1. Civic Leadership.
2. Economic.
3. Environmental outcomes.
4. Council's Social Justice Principles.

In response to the above, the aims of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy are to:

- Minimise the amount of waste going to landfill by avoiding, reusing, recycling and recovering waste.
- Provide safe, clean and environmentally friendly waste management facilities for customers and staff to access and use.
- Improve the operational and environmental performance of waste management facilities.
- Improve access to waste services and facilities.
- Encourage recycling and resource recovery through education and participation programs.
- Facilitate a regional approach to recycling and resource recovery.

One of the main recommendations of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy is to upgrade the Parkes Waste Facility as a matter of priority.

2.6. Need for Upgrades to the Parkes Waste Facility

There are increasing regulatory and social pressures on Local Government Authorities to manage waste landfills to meet more stringent environmental and social criteria. However, it is often not economically viable for small rural communities to pay for the upgrades required to their existing landfills to meet these requirements, or to establish new landfills when the existing sites reach an end of their working life.

In the Parkes context, where kerbside collection to all properties is not viable, it is important that waste disposal facilities are still available for residents. While kerbside collection provides an excellent level of service for domestic-scale wastes and recyclables, it does not cater for situations requiring larger-scale waste disposal, such as a backyard clean-ups, disposal of white-goods, building and demolition materials etc.

Without conveniently located waste disposal facilities in the Parkes Shire, residents and businesses that do not have access to kerbside collection services would have to transport their wastes longer distances to the nearest waste management facility. Where such situations have been allowed to occur, the incidence of illegal dumping of wastes has been observed to increase.

In response to its waste management responsibilities and challenges, the Parkes Shire Council has developed the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22. The strategy aims to achieve the right socio-economic balance in waste management, so that residents throughout the Parkes Shire have equitable access to waste disposal facilities and are not required to travel long distances to dispose of their wastes and recyclables.

The Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22 makes the following recommendation in response to the waste management issues relevant to Parkes:

> *Upgrade the Parkes Waste Facility to operate as the central waste landfill and recycling facility for the Parkes Shire as a matter of priority.*

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility are aimed to enhance the ability of the existing facility to efficiently manage the waste stream, including the recovery of more recyclable materials.

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3. SITE SELECTION PROCESS

The following section examines the rationale for proposing an upgrade to the Parkes Waste Facility located on the Brolgan Road, as opposed to the development of a new waste management facility on an alternative site.

3.1. Consultation with Waste Management Stakeholders

The preparation of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22 involved community engagement prior to its adoption by Parkes Shire Council. As part of the strategy process a wide range of government authorities, business and community groups and individuals were invited to comment on the draft strategy. The mainstream findings of this consultation was a preference for continued roadside bin collection services, limited landfill operations and waste transfer stations at suitable sites. There was support for Council developing the Parkes Waste Facility and criteria for the selection of sites for new and expanded facilities.

3.2. Development of Site Selection Criteria

As part of the preparation of the Parkes Shire Council Waste Management Strategy 2015-22, criteria were developed to ensure that sites chosen for new or expanded waste management facilities were based on consideration of the following 'Quadruple Bottom Line' impacts:

- Civic Leadership.
- Economic.
- Environmental outcomes.
- Adhering to Councils Social Justice Principles.

The Parkes Shire Council listed the following criteria as being relevant in the selection of new / expanded waste management facilities in the Parkes Shire:

- Waste management facilities should have secure tenure, with the Parkes Shire Council preferably being the owner of the land or the manager of a reserve for waste purposes in the case of Crown Land.
- Waste management facilities should be within five kilometres of the main urban area they serve.
- Waste management facilities should not be visually prominent in the locality and generally setback and screened from urban areas and main roads.
- New sites for waste management facilities should generally be setback a minimum of 500 metres from the nearest residence.
- New waste management facilities should not be located within an area identified in an environmental planning instrument as ground water vulnerable, high bushfire hazard, high biodiversity significance, flood affected, wetland or watercourse.
- New waste management facilities should not be located within close proximity of a heritage item listed in an environmental planning instrument.
- Waste management facilities should have flat and level surfaces for customers to access those parts of the facility that will be available to the public.
- Waste management facilitiesshould have access to a water supply (either reticulated or stored on the site) for emergency firefighting, dust suppression and cleaning purposes.
- Waste management facilitiesshould have mobile phone coverage.
- Waste management facilities should have practical and legal access to a public road.
- Adequate room is available for expansion of waste management facilities.

3.3. Consideration of Sites

A number of sites were considered in and around the Parkes area to assess whether an alternative site may be more suitable for future waste management operations. A map showing the location of each of the sites investigated is included in Figure 1.

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An analysis of the attributes of each site is provided below:

Site Option 1 – Open Cut London-Victoria Gold Mine (Westlime)

The former BHP London-Victoria Gold Mine is located approximately 3.5 kilometres south-west of Parkes. A large open cut is constructed at the site, which could be suitable for large scale landfill operations. Westlime Pty Ltd owns the former London-Victoria Gold Mine site and operates a highly efficient lime processing facility from the site. The open cut has been earmarked for possible continued mining operations. In 2012 there was a public announcement that the former London-Victoria Mine could be used by Cortona Resources Limited as part of its processing operations at their Dargues Reef Gold Mine near Braidwood. Westlime Pty Ltd has also shown interest in extracting road base materials from the open cut. It is premature to consider waste disposal options at Westlime's London-Victoria open cuts. This option may be considered as a long-term solution for the Parkes Shire and possibly the wider region.

Site Option 2 – Waste to Energy Plant at the Parkes Hub

Parkes Shire Council has zoned 516 hectares of land to the west of Parkes for the development of the Parkes National Logistics Hub. The site has been specifically designed for the 24 hour, 7 days per week operation of a multi-modal transport facility. It is located between 2 to 3 kilometres west of Parkes Township. The Parkes Hub has potential to deliver and store large scale waste carbon storages, which could be used to generate power and fuel for the Parkes Hub and nearby town. The development of a waste to energy plant at the Parkes Hub is highly speculative. Such a project would only likely be driven in response to dramatic regulatory changes, dramatic energy shortages, or from specific corporate objectives to use green energy alternatives rather than fossil fuels at the Parkes Hub. At this stage there is not considered to be the necessary drivers for such a project at the Parkes Hub. The scale of waste management operations required to service Parkes and surrounding towns also does not justify the expense of purchasing all or part of the Parkes Hub, progressing with regulatory approvals and establishing the necessary technology, plant and infrastructure required to operate a waste-to-energy plant at the Parkes Hub. This option may be considered as a long-term, large-scale and industry specific waste solution for the Parkes Shire and possibly the wider region.

Site Option 3 – Parkes Waste Facility (current site)

The existing Parkes Waste Facility at the Brolgan Road site is well located in close proximity to Parkes Township. A ring road borders the site and provides heavy vehicle connections to the Newell Highway and the Condobolin Road. Adequate land is available at the Parkes Waste Facility to accommodate all necessary operations, including the construction of additional landfill cells already authorised to be carried out under Development Consent No. 716/94, Environment Protection Licence No. 6016, and the Parkes Waste Facility Landfill Environmental Management Plan. Critical infrastructure and services have already been constructed to service the Parkes Waste Facility, including sealed roads, water supply pipelines and overhead power lines. A waste management and monitoring system is also established on the site, including ground water monitoring stations. Compared to other sites, it is substantially more cost effective to upgrade the existing Parkes Waste Facility to serve as a central waste management facility for the Parkes Shire.

Site Option 4 – Regional Waste Facility (located out of the Parkes Shire)

There are waste management facilities operating within 150 kilometres of Parkes that may be prepared to accept some waste materials from residents and businesses in the Parkes Shire. In particular, the recovery of recyclables is becoming more profitable for major waste operators seeking to expand their business throughout Central NSW. Over time it is expected that more recycling services will become available in the Parkes Shire, with recovered materials being transported throughout the region for reprocessing and re-use. The Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22 recognises the need for continued waste disposal facilities in Parkes Shire to ensure that customers who don't have access to kerbside collection services still have access to a waste disposal facility. At this stage it is impractical and inappropriate to expect regional waste facilities to cater to all the waste management needs of the Parkes Shire community. For these reasons the regional waste option is not preferred within the scope of the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy, which is up to the year 2022.

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3.4. Justification of Preferred Site

Having regard to the established site selection criteria and the consideration of available site options the preferred site for a waste facility servicing Parkes is Option 3; the existing Parkes Waste Facility.

Option 3 site is affectively an upgrade of the Parkes Waste Facility. It is ideally located to serve the future waste management needs of the Parkes Shire Council and the wider Parkes Shire community.

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4. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED SITE

The following section provides a general overview of the environment, which places the proposal in its local and regional environmental context. A description of the subject site as well as adjoining and nearby land-uses is also provided.

4.1. Locality Description

The site of the Parkes Waste Facility is located on Lot 1 DP 813769 and Lot 393 DP 750179 and Lot 1 DP 825791, Brolgan / Condobolin Road, Parkes. The site is located one kilometre from the western outskirts of the Parkes Township. Parkes Shire Council has operated a waste landfill and limited waste recovery operation from the site since July 1995.

There is no natural vegetation over the Parkes Waste Facility, except for a small pocket of remnant / regrowth bushland towards the western end of the site. Perimeter plantings of native vegetation have been established over the past 20 years and are now well established. Tree corridors are along the northern, eastern, western and south-western boundaries of the site, and provide effective visual and wind buffers. There are no known flora and fauna issues associated with the use of the Parkes Waste Facility.

Directly south and west of the Parkes Waste Facility is industrial land associated with the Parkes National Logistics Hub. There has been significant planning at the local, state and national level to provide for the growth and development of the Parkes Hub into a national transport node. Planning has been completed for the road network to adjust to increased growth in truck movements to and from the Parkes Hub, including construction of a series of ring roads that separate heavy vehicles from the residential and commercial areas of Parkes. The Parkes Waste Facility will benefit from the progressive upgrading of the road system.

The meteorological characteristics of the locality are well documented in a number of environmental assessments and monitoring reports prepared for the Parkes Waste Facility as well as nearby industrial developments. In general the meteorological and geographical conditions in the locality are beneficial to the waste management operations at the Parkes Waste Facility.

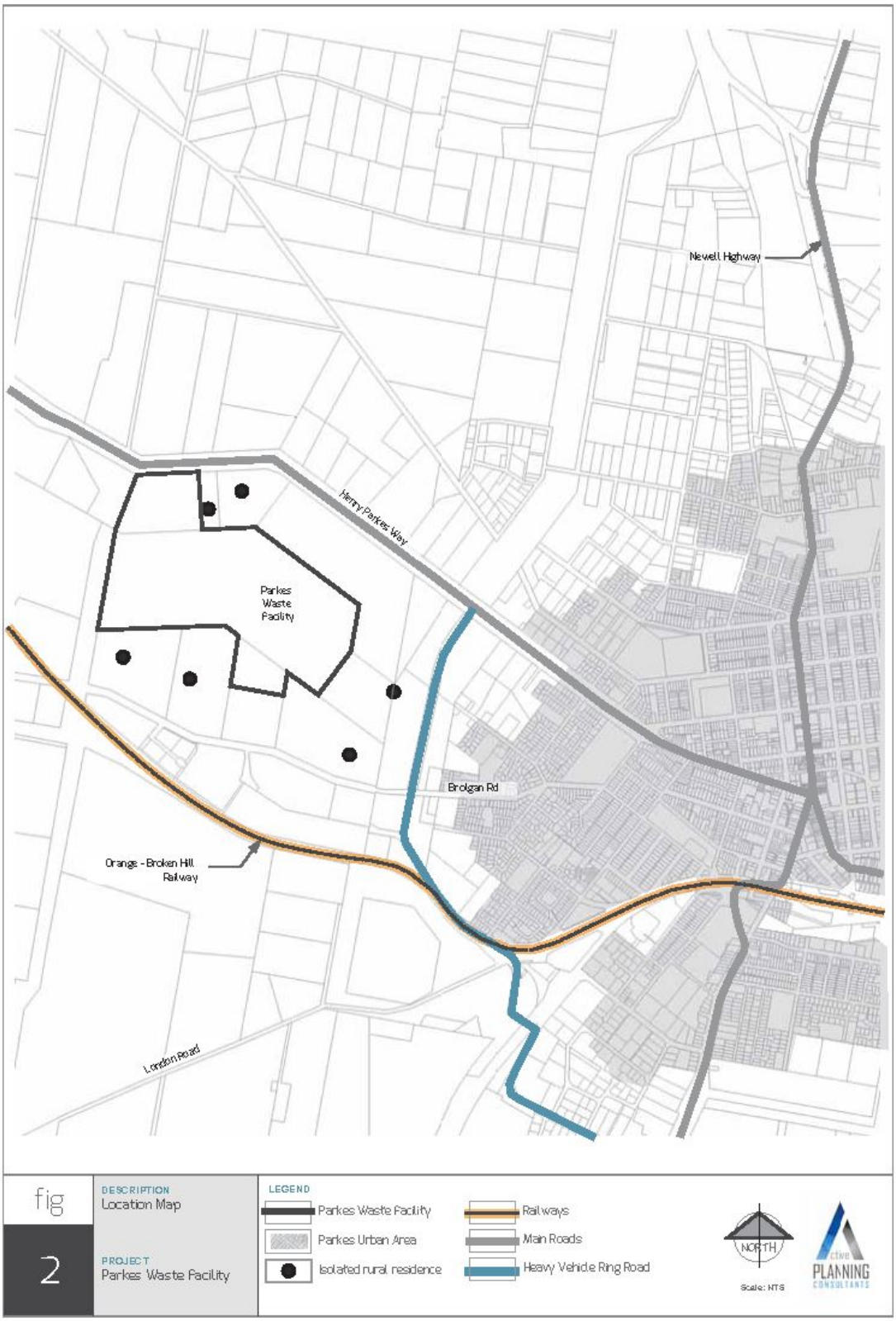
The land surrounding the Parkes Waste Facility to the north, east and west is predominantly rural land, with industrial properties immediately to the south. The nearest residences are located approximately 200 metres from the western and northern boundaries of the Parkes Waste Facility.

It is not proposed to use Lot 7016 DP 1019948 as part of the future waste operations at the Parkes Waste Facility. This allotment, which is Crown Land, will be closed to waste operations and rehabilitated to standards acceptable to the Crown. The existing vehicular access road to the Parkes Waste Facility is also located along the western boundary of Lot 7016 and will be used until rehabilitation works are completed. The long term access road for the Parkes Waste Facility will be from the Condobolin Road to the north.

Figure 2 shows the location of the Parkes Waste Facility in relation to the township of Parkes, the Parkes Hub, nearest isolated rural residences, Newell Highway and heavy vehicle ring roads.

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4.2. Real Property Description

The site of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility is formally described as Lot 1 DP 813769, Lot 393 DP 750179 and Lot 1 DP 825791, Brolgan / Condobolin Road, Parkes.

4.3. Zoning

The site of the Parkes Waste Facility is zoned RU1 Primary Production under the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012. Surrounding land is to the north, east and immediately west is zoned RU1 Primary Production. Land to the south and further to the west is zoned SP1 Special Activities and is associated with the development of the Parkes National Logistics Hub.

4.4. Property Improvements

Parkes Shire Council has operated a waste landfill and limited waste recovery operation from the current site of the Parkes Waste Facility since July 1995.

Located on the site of the Parkes Waste Facility are landfill cells (both operational and rehabilitated), waste storage pads, recyclable material pads, roads, site office, water pipeline and signage.

The main waste management operations carried out at the Parkes Waste Facility are located towards the centre and northern section of the site.

Access to the Parkes Waste Facility has traditionally been from the Brolgan Road, which is constructed to a two-lane sealed road standard. From Brolgan Road, the facility is accessed by a network of sealed roads that link into the Parkes Township.

A ring road system is being developed to service the adjoining Parkes Hub and these roads provide heavy vehicle access from the Parkes Waste Facility to the Newell Highway and the Condobolin Road.

Within the site of the Parkes Waste Facility are bitumen sealed roads and formed gravel roads. These roads lead to the various defined waste tipping areas and processing pads.

The central portion of the site is currently used for landfilling, with a small site office located adjacent to the 'push-pit' which connects to the active landfill cell.

The Parkes Waste Facility is fenced along the southern, northern, eastern and western boundaries with standard stock proof fencing. The existing corridors of vegetation that have been established along the perimeters of the site are enclosed within the existing fencing.

A site plan showing the location of improvements located on the site is provided in Figure 3.

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4.5. Crown Land

Part of the Parkes Waste Facility (Lot 7016 DP 1019948) is Crown Reserve No. 24094; being a reserve established on 16 May 1896 for a night soil depot. The subject land is comprised mostly of rehabilitated landfill areas, with a small area of the site being used for the storage of construction waste material. The main bitumen sealed access to the waste facility from Brolgan Road is also located on Lot 7016.

An Aboriginal Land Claim No. 20529 was lodged over Lot 7016 DP 1019948 on 17 September 2009 by the NSW Aboriginal Land Council.

It is intended that Lot 7016 DP 1019948 will be closed to landfill operations in the near future and rehabilitated to standards acceptable to the Crown and EPA. The existing vehicular access road to the Parkes Waste Facility is located along the western boundary of Lot 7016 and will be used until rehabilitation works are completed. The long term access road for the Parkes Waste Facility will be from the Condobolin Road to the north.

4.6. Surrounding Development

Surrounding land is to the north, east and immediately west is zoned RU1 Primary Production. Land to the south and further to the west is zoned SP1 Special Activities and is associated with the development of the Parkes National Logistics Hub.

The western edge of the Parkes Waste Facility comprises a small pocket of remnant / regrowth vegetation. The site of the existing and proposed waste management operations is well setback from this vegetation.

A Travelling Stock Route (TSR) adjoins the small pocket of remnant / regrowth vegetation. The TSR provides a link between the Brolgan Road and the Condobolin Road. It also comprises remnant / regrowth vegetation, a water storage dam and off-road vehicle tracks.

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5. SITE DESIGN

The following section provides an overview of the site conditions at the Parkes Waste Facility.

It also describes how the conceptual designs for the proposed extensions and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility were developed in response to site conditions, adjoining land-use considerations, as well as operational and environmental management requirements.

5.1. Site Analysis

A site analysis plan has been prepared for the existing site of the Parkes Waste Facility and is provided in Figure 4.

The analysis shows the site of the Parkes Waste Facility is slightly elevated above the surrounding landscape, with a relatively flat section at the centre of the site providing the main area for waste management operations. Located at the peak of this elevated position, the site is largely protected from natural storm water flows. The site is devoid of significant stands of native trees and shrubs however, native vegetation is located towards the western end of the site and on adjoining land that comprises a Travelling Stock Route. There are no known indigenous heritage sites located on the site or within close proximity of the site.

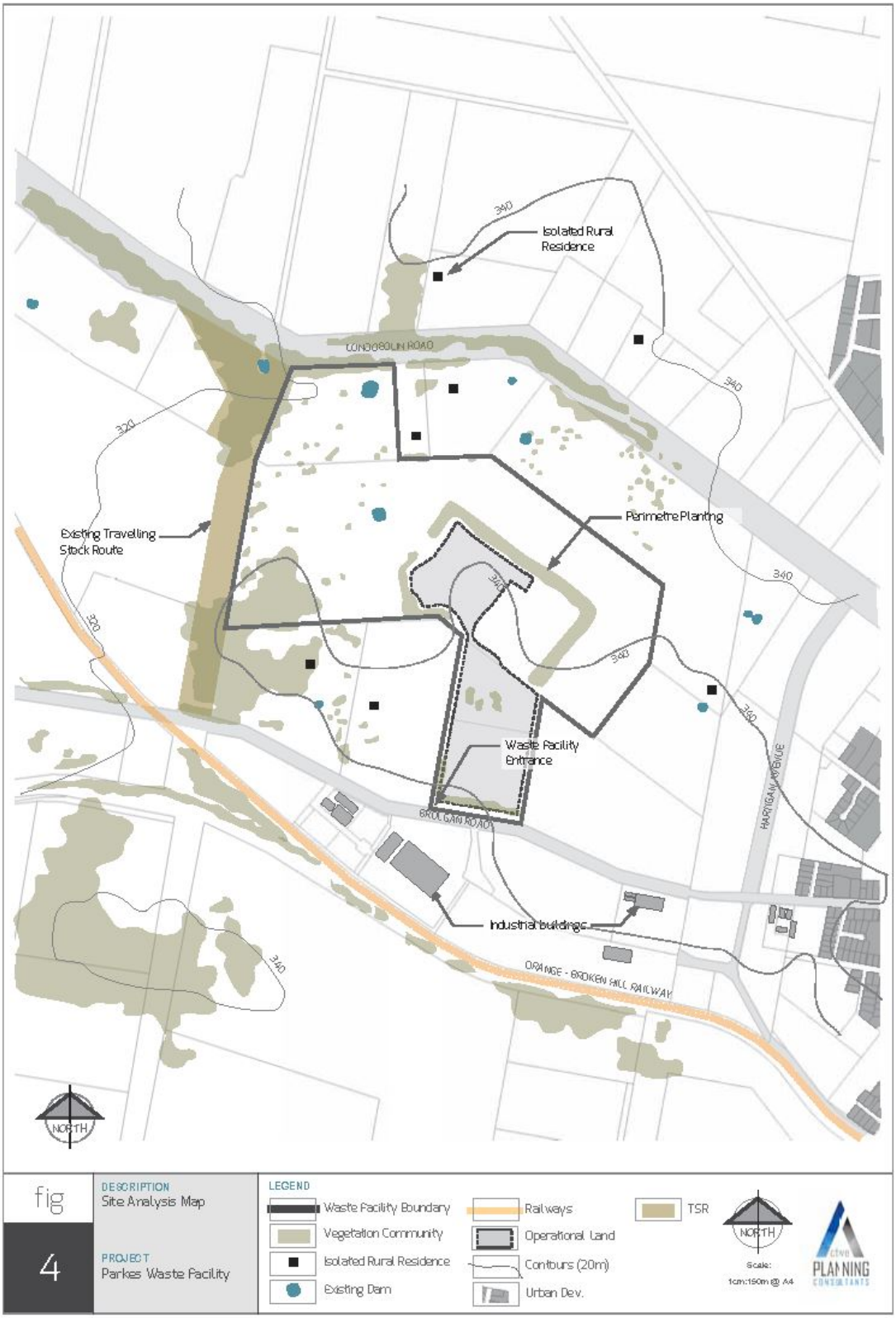
The area surrounding the Parkes Waste Facility to the north, east and directly west is predominantly rural land, with industrial properties immediately to the south and further west. The nearest residential properties are to the west and north of the Parkes Waste Facility. The main vehicular access road to the Parkes Waste Facility is also located along the western boundary, and connects to Brolgan Road. Provision for vehicular access is also available from Condobolin Road.

There is infrastructure available to the site, including an underground reticulated water supply pipeline, heavy duty vehicle hardstand areas, bitumen sealed and gravel roads and nearby overhead power lines.

The site is fully fenced and tree planting has been established around most of the perimeter of the site.

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5.2. Concept Design

In designing the proposed extensions and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, the following aspects were considered:

- Approved landfill design.
- Site analysis findings.
- Safety.
- All weather vehicular access.
- Use of existing infrastructure.
- Maximisation of resource recovery.
- Minimisation of airborne litter.
- Efficiency and flexibility.
- Setbacks from existing dwellings.
- Setbacks from biodiversity areas.
- Environmental performance.

Conceptual plans have been developed for the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility. The plans are included in Figure 5. Key features of the plans are:

- Provision has been made for access from either Brolgan Road (existing) or the Condobolin Road.
- Lot 7016 DP 1019948 will be closed to waste management operations and rehabilitated to standards acceptable to the Crown and EPA.
- A new 'gatehouse' and weighbridge facility will be constructed next to the existing internal bitumen sealed road to allow for a logical traffic flow, inspection of incoming waste (types and quantities) and collection of customer data and gate fees.
- Customer access will be generally limited to the drop-off points for recyclables, re-usable items and finally mixed waste. Light vehicle access to landfill cells will generally not be permitted.
- The internal road network generally provides for one-way traffic flows and minimises the need for vehicle turning and reversing movements.
- There is adequate space for customers waiting to enter the gatehouse, weighbridge and drop-off areas to safely queue.
- There are separate roads for operational vehicles to access the landfill cells. The unloading areas are level and allow for safe unloading of wastes.
- Segregated areas have been included in the site design to allow for potentially dangerous plant such as crushers and grinders to be operated away from general access areas for customers.
- The prevailing natural topography of the site has been utilised to take advantage of existing wind barriers and visual screens.
- No removal of trees is required.
- There is adequate land area available for the expansion of waste management facility in the future.
- Clear signage will be installed to show traffic flow, customer access points and areas where public access is not permitted.
- Clear signage will be installed indicating the location of drop-off points so customers can move in and around the site as quickly and efficiently as possible.
- Separate access points will be provided for small and large vehicles where possible.
- Signage, rails and / or line markings will be used to assist customers to enter and leave required drop-off positions.
- Safety procedure signs will be clearly displayed on signage.
- Guard rails and barriers will be placed along platform edges, where necessary.

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Clear and consistent signage will be prominently displayed along access roads, at the entrance to the Parkes Waste Facility and along the internal roads. The signage that will be visible from public roads and adjoining properties will be limited to operational information, such as:

- Opening hours of the facility.
- Accepted and prohibited materials.
- Disposal fees and charges for different wastes and recyclables.
- Name and contact details of site owner and operator.
- After hours contact details.

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6. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The following section provides details of the development components of the alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, as defined under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. It also describes the various operational aspects of the development proposal on the subject land.

6.1. Development Proposal Overview

Parkes Shire Council is seeking consent to upgrade the existing Parkes Waste Facility into a modern, efficient and sustainable waste management facility.

The proposal involves alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, located on Lot 1 DP 813769, Lot 393 DP 750179 and Lot 1 DP 825791, Brolgan / Condobolin Road, Parkes.

The proposal will rationalise the access, drop-off, temporary storage and landfill arrangements at the Parkes Waste Facility. A new gatehouse, weighbridge, drop-off areas, bitumen sealed roads and gravel roads will be constructed on the site. The temporary storages for recyclables (paper, cardboard, timber, scrap metal, tyres, greenwaste, batteries, waste oil and chemical drums) are also proposed to be redeveloped and upgraded.

It is also proposed that waste and recyclable products will be received at the Parkes Waste Facility from collection trucks servicing other areas such as Alectown and Peak Hill.

6.2. Development Aspects of the Proposal

The following development components are proposed on Lot 1 DP 813769, Lot 393 DP 750179 and Lot 1 DP 825791, Condobolin Road, Parkes:

- General use of the land as a waste management facility.
- Construction of a new weighbridge, including software, telemetries and electrical connections, traffic control devices and signage.
- Construction of a new weighbridge gatehouse and amenities.
- Construction of a new vehicle wheel wash down facility.
- Demolition and remediation of the existing push pit.
- Construction of a new shed to be used as a recycled waste buy-back centre.
- Upgrade and re-arrangement of the drop-off areas for mixed-waste temporary storages, that allow customers to dispose of wastes in a cleaner and safer environment than at the landfill face.
- Construction of drop-off and storage areas for paper and cardboard, plastic bottles and glass, timber, scrap metal, rubber tyres, greenwaste, batteries, waste oil and chemical drums. The new storage areas will be constructed with concrete walls and floors and provide separate sections for various storages.
- Internal road upgrades, including bitumen resealing of access roads linking the main drop-off and temporary storage areas, weighbridge and gatehouse. Proposed new vehicle turning areas, parking areas and manoeuvring areas will also be constructed and bitumen sealed. The roads to the landfill cells will be gravel surface. All trafficable areas will be constructed and reshaped where necessary to control surface water drainage.
- Installation of site directional signage to ensure drop-off , landfill and storage areas are labelled correctly.
- Installation of site security at the Parkes Waste Facility, including fencing and CCTV.
- Installation of an on-site waste management system for domestic waste generated from the site amenities building.

6.3. Operational Aspects of the Proposal

It is proposed that waste and recyclable products will be received at the Parkes Waste Facility from collection trucks servicing other areas such as Alectown and Peak

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Hill. This will result in an increase in total quantity of material received at the Parkes Waste Facility.

At present a total of around 11,250 tonnes of mixed-waste and recyclable material is received at the Parkes Waste Facility per annum. No significant increases in landfill disposal operations are proposed at this stage. Waste deposited in the active landfill cells will continue to be managed in accordance with Development Consent No. 716/94, the conditions of Environment Protection Licence No. 6016 and the Parkes Waste Facility Landfill Environmental Management Plan.

The Parkes Waste Facility will continue to not accept the following types of wastes:

- Liquid wastes (other than commercial grease trap wastes, septic tank pump out waste, cement batching plant effluent, stone cutting slurry waste), radioactive material, sharps, cytotoxic waste, bulk blood, body fluids, recognisable body parts, infectious waste, microbiological and pathological wastes, laboratory chemicals, poisons and pharmaceutical waste.
- Any inflammable liquid material derived from grease, oil, tar, petroleum, shale or coal.
- Any sludge or material (unless proven to be innocuous or harmless) being the refuse from any industrial process carried out in any tanning or leather processing plant, any petroleum or petrochemical plant, any chemical plant, any metal treatment plant, any paint-manufacturing plant.
- Any material containing arsenic, cyanide or sulphide.
- Any toxic soluble salt of barium, boron, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, selenium, silver, zinc.
- Any pesticide or herbicide and in particular chlorinated hydrocarbons (organochlorins), fluorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, phenols.
- Any soluble acid or alkali, acidic or basic compounds.

Any asbestos received will continue to be taken to the active landfill cell and immediately covered with waste or soil.

Parkes Shire Council intends to continue to operate the Parkes Waste Facility up to seven days per week. The facility would be open to the public between 8:30 am and 5:00 pm every day, except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Lockable security gates will continue to be in place at the access points to the facility.

The Parkes Waste Facility will be staffed at all times when open for the receival of waste and recyclable materials.

6.4. Transport and Traffic Aspects of the Proposal

The broad traffic aspects of the facility can be gained from a review of existing traffic along the main access road to the Parkes Waste Facility, as well as an assessment of the additional truck traffic that would likely be generated from the haulage of additional waste and recyclable products from other areas of the Parkes Shire.

A traffic counter was placed on the access road from Brolgan from 4 March 2015 to 18 March 2015. The estimated traffic generation from the proposed operations at the Parkes Waste Facility (based on actual traffic count data) is summarised below:

- On average, it is estimated that 100 light vehicle movements will be generated from Parkes Waste Facility per day.
- On average, 15 rigid truck movements will be generated from the Parkes Waste Facility per day.
- Minimal semi-trailer movements will be generated from the Parkes Waste Facility to collect scrap metal, tyres, chemical drums etc.

The existing vehicular access road to the Parkes Waste Facility is located along the western boundary of Lot 7016 and will be used until rehabilitation works are completed. The long term access road for the Parkes Waste Facility will be from the Condobolin Road to the north.

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6.5. Other Aspects of the Proposal

It is proposed to connect to the existing water supply pipeline that is located underground on the site.

It is proposed to connect the facility to centralised power supply and landline telecommunications to service the gatehouse, weighbridge and amenities. All other operations can be serviced by other motorised mechanical equipment, including excavator and lifting equipment attached to purpose built waste collection vehicles. Mobile phone services and two-way radio also provide communications at the facility.

It is proposed to bitumen seal most internal roads to provide dust free all weather access to the main customer areas of the Parkes Waste Facility. The internal roads to landfill cells are proposed to be constructed to gravel standards to provide hard wearing surface for heavy vehicles and excavation equipment.

Landfill cells at the Parkes Waste Facility will be progressively filled and rehabilitated, with new cells constructed when existing landfill cells become full. There is adequate land set aside at the Parkes Waste Facility to establish additional landfill cells in accordance with Development Consent No. 716/94, Environment Protection Licence No. 6016, and the Parkes Waste Facility Landfill Environmental Management Plan. The waste landfill operations at the Parkes Waste Facility have an expected life up until 2022, as approved under DA 716/94.

The Parkes Waste Facility operates under Environment Protection Licence No. 6016 and the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Appropriate Regulatory Authority (ARA) for the landfill and waste recovery operations at the premises.

The current EPL permits a maximum limit of 20,000 tonnes of waste to be disposed at the Parkes Waste Facility per annum. It is expected that the Parkes Waste Facility will continue to operate as a licensed premises, given the scale of the waste management facility will fall within the threshold triggers that would require licensing by EPA under the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

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7. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

A number of statutory controls relate to the development, and will need to be addressed as part of the planning, implementation and completion phases for the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility. This section reviews Commonwealth, State and local environmental planning legislation and policies that apply to the proposed development.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999

Part 3 of the Federal *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation* (EPBC) Act 1999 states that an action which has, will or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance may not be undertaken without prior approval of the Commonwealth Minister for Environment and Heritage, as provided for under the provisions of Part 9 of the EPBC Act. The Act identifies the following as matters of national environmental significance for which Ministerial approval is required:

- World heritage properties.
- Wetlands of international significance.
- Listed threatened species and communities.
- Listed migratory species protected under international agreements.
- National Heritage Places.
- Protection of the environment from nuclear actions.
- Commonwealth Marine environments.

The Parkes Waste Facility does not comprise an area of world or national environmental significance. An assessment of the flora and fauna impacts of the proposed development has been undertaken and documented in the Statement of Environmental Effects. The assessment concludes that there will be no significant impacts on any threatened ecological communities or threatened species.

Local Government Act 1993

The NSW *Local Government Act 1993* states that the function of local government includes providing waste management services. Chapter 6 of the Actconfers on councils their service or non-regulatory functions, including the provision, management or operation of waste removal, treatment and disposal services and facilities. Chapter 15 of the Act provides the mechanisms for a council to recover its costs in providing domestic waste management services, through the making and levying of a charge.

In relation to development matters, the *Local Government Act 1993* also requires that certain approvals must be obtained by a Council. There are no approvals required to be obtained under the Act for the proposed extensions and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, except for an approval to operate an on-site waste management system under section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) forms the legal and policy platform for development assessment and approvals process in NSW. The EP&A Act aims to, inter alia, 'encourage the proper management, development and conservation of natural and artificial resources.'

Development in the Parkes Shire is subject to the development assessment processes and requirements of the EP&A Act and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*.

Section 76A of the EP&A Act stipulates that development needs consent if an environmental planning instrument provides that a specified type of development may not be carried out except with development consent. In the case of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, clause 121(2) of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 permits the proposal with consent. In accordance with clause 5(2) of the Infrastructure SEPP, the consent authority for the proposed development is the council

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having the function to determine the application; being Parkes Shire Council.

Having regard to the relevant provisions of the EP&A Act, this Statement of Environmental Effects has been prepared having regard to the following:

- Pursuant to section 77A of the EP&A Act and Part 1 of Schedule 3 of the EP&A Regulation 2000, the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility are not Designated Development. Having regard to the topography, local meteorological conditions and the location of nearby dwellings and residential zones, the proposed develop is not considered to significantly affect the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of noise, visual impacts, air pollution (including odour, smoke, fumes or dust), vermin or traffic.
- Pursuant to section 78A(8)(a), 112 and 115Y of the EP&A Act, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required for the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility.
- Pursuant to section 78A(8)(b) of the EP&A Act, a Species Impact Statement is not required to be prepared for the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility.
- Pursuant to section 91(1) of the EP&A Act, the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility are Integrated Development, requiring an amended environment protection licence under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

The NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) regulates air, noise, land and water pollution.

The Parkes Waste Facility operates under an Environment Protection Licence (EPL 6016) and the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Appropriate Regulatory Authority (ARA) for waste management operations at the premises. Overall the scale of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility will be modest and beneficial in the facility meeting its environmental performance targets and conditions.

Contaminsted Land Management Act 1997

Parkes Shire Council is required to notify the EPA if contamination is discovered that presents a significant risk of harm. Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 are available on the EPA website.

Water Management Act 2000

The aim of the *NSW Water Management Act* 2000 (WM Act) is the sustainable and integrated management of the State's water for the benefit of both present and future generations. The proposed development requires only limited supplies of water for dust suppression and firefighting purpose, which can be obtained from an existing reticulated water supply main.An approval under the WM Act is not required to be obtained for the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) is administered by the NSW Department of Environment and Heritage and provides the basis for the legal protection of flora and fauna in NSW. Unless a licence is obtained under the NPW Act (or the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*), it is an offence to harm any animal that is protected or is a threatened species, population or ecological community. It is also an offence to pick any plant that is protected or is a threatened species, population or ecological community.In addition, a person must not, by act or omission, damage any critical habitat. The NPW Act also provides the basis for the legal protection and management of Aboriginal sites within NSW. Sections 86, 90 and 91 of the NPW Act provide statutory protection for any physical / material evidence of Aboriginal occupation of NSW and places of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community.

No threatened species or Aboriginal sites have been found on the site of the Parkes Waste Facility. An

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approval under the NPW Act is not required to be obtained at this stage.

Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 provides for the conservation of environmental heritage defined as places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or local heritage significance which are at least 50 years old. The Act provides for the listing of heritage structures on the State Heritage Register and Orders can be made under the Act to protect relics from removal or alteration. This Act applies to non-Aboriginal relics only. Aboriginal relics are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. Heritage structures listed on the State Heritage Register have been reviewed as part of the desk-based and preliminary field survey works.

No State Heritage Register items have been identified within the site of the Parkes Waste Facility. An approval under the Act is not required to be obtained at this stage.

Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995

The NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) provides legal status for biota of conservation significance in NSW. The TSC Act aims to, inter alia, 'conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development'. It provides for:

- The listing of 'threatened species, populations and ecological communities', with endangered species, populations and communities listed under Schedule 1, 'critically endangered' species and communities listed under Schedule 1A, and vulnerable species and communities listed under Schedule 2.
- The listing of 'key threatening processes' (under Schedule 3).
- The preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans.
- Guidelines for the preparation of Species Impact Statements.

The TSC Act excludes fish and marine plants which are protected by the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.Investigations have been undertaken to determine any impacts on flora and fauna, and compliance under the TSC Act.

No threatened species have been found. An approval under the Act is not required to be obtained for the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility.

Fisheries Management Act 1994

Under section 199 of the NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994, the Minister for Primary Industries is required to be consulted over any dredging or reclamation works carried out, or proposed to be authorised by a public authority. Dredging and reclamation works are defined to include any excavation or any filling in land that is permanently or intermittently submerged by water, including construction of pump stations, coffer dams, waterway crossings / side tracks, pipelines, creek diversions, geotechnical investigations, excavating or reclaiming the bed or banks of any waterways.

The Department of Primary Industries must also be consulted regarding any activity that will result in the temporary or permanent blockage of fish passage within a waterway (section 219) and a permit may be required for these activities. Floodplain or in-stream works that may impede the flow of water at any time can be addressed by this provision. The Act (through Fish Habitat Protection Plan No. 1) also requires notifying the Minister for Primary Industries of any proposal to remove or relocate snags, in particular fallen trees or rocks. Fisheries NSW is a division of NSW Primary Industries that is responsible for ensuring that fish stocks are conserved and that there is "no net loss" of key fish habitats upon which they depend.

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility do not involve any works on or near a waterway. An approval under the Act is not required.

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Native Vegetation Act 2003

The NSW Native Vegetation Act 2003 regulates the clearing of native vegetation in NSW.

No clearing of native vegetation is required to accommodate the alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility.An approval under the Act is not required to be obtained at this stage.

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

The management and handling of hazardous substances and dangerous goods in NSW is controlled under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 and administered by WorkCover NSW. There are also Hazardous and Offensive Development Application Guidelines published by the Department of Planning that apply.

All handling and storage of waste and chemicals will be carefully managedat the Parkes Waste Facility to ensure compliance with the legislation. An approval under the Act is not required to be obtained at this stage.

Noxious Weeds Act 2003

The NSW *Noxious Weeds Act 2003* provides for the identification and control of noxious weeds and specifies the duties of public and private landholders to control noxious weeds. The Act stipulates that an occupier of land must take steps to control noxious weeds on their land. Appropriate methods for controlling noxious weed species are defined under the control category or categories for particular species of weeds.

Parkes Shire Council staff are available to implement noxious weed control measures to prevent the spread and occurrence of noxious weeds at the Parkes Waste Facility. A process of weeds identification and management will be included in the environmental management procedures for the site.

Roads Act 1993

Under Section 138 of the NSW Roads Act 1993 a person must not "erect a structure or carry out a work in, on or over a public road, or dig up or disturb the surface of a public road" otherwise than with the consent of the appropriate roads authority.

The Roads and Maritime Services is responsible for the overall assessment of traffic generated from the proposal. The requirements of the relevant road authority will be obtained as part of the Development Application process.

Rural Fires Act 1997

A permit must be obtained for any open burning of cleared vegetation where required. An approval under the Act is not required at this stage.

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8. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING ASSESSMENT

This section provides an evaluation of the relevant matters for consideration under Section 79C of the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The provisions of section 79C have been repeated in full below:

79C Evaluation

(1) Matters for consideration—general

In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application:

(a) the provisions of:
- *(i) any environmental planning instrument, and*
- *(ii) any proposed instrument that is or has been the subject of public consultation under this Act and that has been notified to the consent authority (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), and*
- *(iii) any development control plan, and*
- *(iiia) any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 93F, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 93F, and*
- *(iv) the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph), and*
- *(v) any coastal zone management plan (within the meaning of the Coastal Protection Act 1979), that apply to the land to which the development application relates,*

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

(c) the suitability of the site for the development,

(d) any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations,

(e) the public interest.

The following sections address the matters for consideration listed under section 79C(1) of the EP&A Act 1979.

S79(C)(1)(a)(i) The provisions of any environmental planning instrument

Local Environmental Plans

The Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012 applies to all land within the Parkes Local Government Area. The site is zoned RU1 Primary Production under the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012.

The Land Use Table for the RU1 Primary Production zone prohibits the use of the subject land for a waste management facility.

The prohibitions in the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012 are overcome by provisions of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007. Consideration of the relevant provisions of the Infrastructure SEPP is given in later sections of this Statement of Environmental Effects.

State Environmental Planning Policies

The following State Environmental Planning Instruments (SEPPs) apply to the Parkes Local Government Area:

- State Environmental Planning Policy 1 - Development Standards
- State Environmental Planning Policy 4 - Development Without Consent & Miscellaneous Exempt & Complying Development
- State Environmental Planning Policy 6 - Number of Storeys in a Building
- State Environmental Planning Policy 21 - Caravan Parks
- State Environmental Planning Policy 30 - Intensive Agriculture
- State Environmental Planning Policy 32 - Urban Consolidation (Redevelopment of Urban Land)
- State Environmental Planning Policy 33 - Hazardous and Offensive Development

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- State Environmental Planning Policy 36 - Manufactured Home Estates
- State Environmental Planning Policy 44 - Koala Habitat Protection
- State Environmental Planning Policy 50 - Canal Estate Development
- State Environmental Planning Policy 55 - Remediation of Land
- State Environmental Planning Policy 62 - Sustainable Aquaculture
- State Environmental Planning Policy 64 - Advertising and Signage
- State Environmental Planning Policy 65 - Design Quality of Residential Flat Development
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Rural Lands) 2008
- State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Miscellaneous Consent Provisions) 2007

The following SEPPs are specifically relevant to the assessment of the proposed development:

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

The Infrastructure SEPP aims to assist in the effective delivery of public infrastructure across the State by improving certainty and regulatory efficiency through the clear definition of environmental assessment and approval processes for public infrastructure and services facilities.

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility are required to be carried out by Parkes Shire Council; being the public authority responsible for the management of waste in the Parkes Shire. The Council needs to upgrade the Parkes Waste Facility to continue to provide effective waste management services in the Parkes Shire, which are requirements of the NSW Local Government Act 1993..

Clause 121(2) of Infrastructure SEPP permits the proposed alterations and additions to Parkes Waste Facility on the land zoned RU1 Primary Production, but only with consent. In accordance with clause 5(2) of the Infrastructure SEPP, the consent authority is the council having the function to determine the application; being Parkes Shire Council.

Schedule 3 of the Infrastructure SEPP lists the types of traffic generating development that must be referred to the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) for comment. Waste management facilities of any size or capacity are required to be referred to the RMS. Accordingly, an assessment of traffic generated from the proposed development is included in this report for assessment by RMS and Council.

State Environmental Planning Policy 33 - Hazardous and Offensive Development

This Policy provides guidance on the assessment and determination of hazardous industries. It also requires advertising of development proposals for hazardous and offensive industries.

A hazardous industry is a building or place used to carry out an industrial activity that would, when carried out and when all measures proposed to reduce or minimise its impact on the locality have been employed (including, for example, measures to isolate the activity from existing or likely future development on other land in the

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locality), pose a significant risk in the locality to human health, life or property, or to the biophysical environment.

It is not considered that the upgraded Parkes Waste Facility will constitute a hazardous industry, for the following reasons:

- The Parkes Waste Facility adjoins industrial land (Parkes Hub) to the south and west.
- The Parkes Waste Facility is isolated from existing or likely future residential zoned land.
- The area surrounding the Parkes Waste Facility to the north, east and west is predominantly rural land, with isolated rural dwellings located to the west and to the north.
- The nearest residential property to the Parkes Waste Facility is located approximately 200 metres from the western boundary of the facility. This part of the Parkes Waste Facility is no longer used for active landfill operations and forms part of rehabilitated area. The main active areas of waste management operations are carried out 400 metres from the nearest dwelling.
- Having regard to the topography and local meteorological conditions and the location of nearby dwellings and residential zones, the proposed develop is unlikely to significantly affect the amenity of the neighbourhood by reason of noise, visual impacts, air pollution (including odour, smoke, fumes or dust), vermin or traffic.
- The design of the alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility is such that it will not emit a polluting discharge, including noise, odour or surface water contamination on other land.
- There are no activities proposed to be conducted on the site of the Parkes Waste Facility that are considered to impact human health, life or property, or the biophysical environment.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 - Remediation of Land

Clause 7 of SEPP 55 requires that a consent authority must not consent to the carrying out of any development on land unless it has considered the contamination potential of the land, and if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable for the development in its contaminated state, or that appropriate arrangements have been made to remediate the site prior to the development being carried out.

The Parkes Waste Facility is considered to be a contaminated site and is managed accordingly. Environmental management and monitoring procedures are already established at the premises as part of the conditions of Environment Protection Licence No. 6016. The potential for contamination to the environment or customers and staff at the facility is considered to be low, given the following:

- The EPL prohibits certain harmful chemicals, substances and materials to be received at the facility.
- Procedures are in place to minimise exposure to potentially harmful chemical and substances.
- Waste materials are quickly covered in the landfill cells in accordance with the EPL.
- Procedures are in place for the handling of chemicals and asbestos, including work health and safety procedures, safe work method statements.
- A shower and hand washing facilities are to be provided at the upgraded facility.

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State Environmental Planning Policy No 44 - Koala Habitat Protection

The Koala is listed as a 'vulnerable' species under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act). This is due to the severe decline in Koalas across NSW, having disappeared from between 50 – 75% of their former range. Koalas are now uncommon, rare or extinct in many parts of NSW. Additionally, the species has a poor recovery potential (low breeding rate) and is subject to many on-going threats. Remaining populations are concentrated on the central, mid-north and north coasts, and west of the divide in the northern part of the state. Small and isolated populations also occur on the south and far south coasts, and on the tablelands of the Great Dividing Range.

SEPP 44 aims to encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for koalas to ensure a permanent free-living population over their present range and reverse the current trend of koala population decline:

a) by requiring the preparation of plans of management before development consent can be granted in relation to areas of core koala habitat; and

b) by encouraging the identification of areas of core koala habitat; and

c) by encouraging the inclusion of areas of core koala habitat in environment protection zones' (Department of Planning 1995a).'

SEPP 44 contains Schedule 1 – Local Government Areas, which lists Parkes Shire as a local government area to which the SEPP applies. Schedule 2 of the SEPP details the Koala Food Tree Species essential for the survival of the species. Circular B35 (Department of Planning 1995b) accompanies SEPP 44 and guides its implementation.

Consideration of SEPP 44 and research of the previous environmental reports conducted in and around the Parkes area confirms an absence of recordings of Koalas in the region for many years.

The Parkes Waste Facility has been cleared historically of trees and shrub cover. The site has been used as a waste management facility since 1995. Today, the Parkes Waste Facility is largely a cleared area, supporting bitumen sealed roads, landfill cells, patches of gravel hardstand areas, grassland and perimeter plantings of trees and shrubs.

A small stand of remnant / regrowth vegetation is located on the western edge of the Parkes Waste Facilitysite. These trees join onto other native vegetation located on a Travelling Stock Route (TSR) to the west. Inspection of this existing vegetation confirms that the existing and proposed new waste management operations are well separated from any remnant / regrowth vegetation. Inspection also confirms the remnant / regrowth vegetation does not contain the right mix of food trees, as per Schedule 2 of the SEPP that could support Koalas. The area has been highly influenced by past livestock grazing, tree clearing, gravel extraction, off-road vehicle movements and illegal rubbish dumping. There are no signs of the presence of Koalas in the immediate area (scats or scratches on trees). There is no record of any reported sightings of Koalas at this location.

The site of the Parkes Waste Facility, including the isolated remnant / regrowth vegetation to the west does not comprise potential or core Koala habitat.

S79(C)(1)(a)(ii) The provisions of any proposed instrument

There are no draft planning instruments that apply to the site.

S79(C)(1)(a)(iii) Any development control plan

The Parkes Development Control Plan 2012 (DCP) applies to the proposal. The DCP does not specify any controls for waste management facilities.

S79(C)(1)(a)(iiia) Any planning agreement

There are no planning agreements relating to the site.

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S79(C)(1)(a)(iiia) The regulations

Division 8 of Part 6 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 specifies additional matters that must be taken into consideration by a consent authority in determining a development application. Consideration of these matters is included below:

Clause 92 - Government Coastal Policy

Not applicable to the Parkes Shire Local Government Area.

Clause 92 - Building Demolition

There are no buildings proposed to be demolished.

Clauses 93 & 94 – Fire Safety Upgrades

No fire safety upgrades are required.

Clause 94A - Temporary Structures

Not relevant to the proposal.

Clause 95 – Deferred Commencement

Not relevant to the proposal.

Clause 96 – Ancillary aspects of development

Not relevant to the proposal.

Clause 96 – Ancillary aspects of development

Not relevant to the proposal.

Clause 97 – Modification or surrender of development consent or existing use

Not relevant to the proposal.

Clause 97A – Fulfilment of BASIX commitments

Not relevant to the proposal.

S79(C)(1)(b) The likely impacts of the development

The likely environmental impacts of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility are assessed below:

Site Design

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility have been carefully designed to ensure:

- Compliance with relevant environmental planning criteria.
- Compliance with the Environment Protection Authority's Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills, 1996.
- Maximum usability of land for waste management operations.
- Minimisation of litter blowing onto nearby properties.
- Maximum protection of the surface water drainage and any underground aquifer system.
- Minimal impacts on the amenity of the locality, including the nearby isolated residences and Parkes Township to the east.
- Adequate land for expansion of the facility in accordance with the Landfill Environmental Management Plan prepared for the Parkes Waste Facility.

All building improvements, storage areas and access roads are proposed to be located on land that has already cleared of native vegetation. No existing vegetation is required to be removed to accommodate the development. The building improvements on the land are small scale structures that are not readily visible in the landscape. The facility is well screened from surrounding land-uses by established perimeter tree plantings. Additional tree vegetation corridors are proposed along the western, southern and eastern property boundaries.

The proposed development involves some signage at the front entrance to the Parkes Waste Facility and along the internal access roads (traffic speed limits, directions etc). All signage facing roads will be a non-reflective / non-illuminated signs and located so as not to present a

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hazard to road users. No advertising structures are proposed to be displayed.

Context and Setting

The proposal involves alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility. The facility has been located on the current site since 1995. The proposed alterations and additions will result in significant upgrades to the operating / environmental performance of the waste management facility. The proposal is not expected to create significant impacts on adjoining land-uses.

All of the proposed improvements on the land will be well setback from nearby dwellings and residences in the Parkes Township.

No existing vegetation is required to be removed. No substantial cutting and filling of the site is required for the proposed alterations and additions that would be visible from adjoining land-uses. The proposed developments will not dominate the surrounding landscape.

Land Use Conflict

The nearest dwellingsare to the west and north of the Parkes Waste Facility. Existing vegetation surrounding the site helps to screen / buffer the current development from the nearby dwellings. The existing vegetation also screens the development from traffic travelling along the local road and industrial and rural land-uses located further afield.

It will be necessary to create similar landscape buffers around the property boundary of the landfill site to screen new landfill cell developments from nearby housing and roads.

The potential for urban and rural land-use conflict is low, given the improvements proposed at the Parkes Waste Facility. The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility will not be a major threat to the sustainability of agriculture or industrial operations carried out in the locality.

Access and Traffic

Schedule 3 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 requires the development to be referred to the NSW Roads and Maritime Services for an assessment of traffic.

A traffic counter was placed on the main access to the Parkes Waste Facility to gauge the characteristics of traffic travelling along this road. The data from the traffic count report was used to establish the rationale for calculating the estimated light vehicle traffic and truck traffic generated from of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility. The estimated traffic generation from the proposed operations at the Parkes Waste Facility (based on actual traffic count data) is summarised below:

- On average, it is estimated that 100 light vehicle movements will be generated from Parkes Waste Facility per day.
- On average, 15 rigid truck movements will be generated from the Parkes Waste Facility per day.
- Minimal semi-trailer movements will be generated from the Parkes Waste Facility to collect scrap metal, tyres, chemical drums etc.

Access to the Parkes Waste Facility will continue to be from Brolgan Road until completion of rehabilitation of the Crown Land fronting Brolgan Road.

The long term access road for the Parkes Waste Facility will be from the Condobolin Road to the north. This road is the main arterial road west of Parkes. It is expected that the Condobolin Road network and proposed intersection treatments would be adequate to service the Parkes Waste Facility.

Public Domain

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility will not have a negative impact on public opportunities in the locality. The development is affectively an expansion of the existing operations at the Parkes Waste Facility. It will provide adequate land for waste management purposes well into the future. The proposed development will not have a negative impact

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on public opportunities in the locality. There are no changes to the amount, location, design, use and management of public spaces in the area.

Utilities

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility will be serviced by reticulated water supply, electricity supply, bitumen sealed roads and mobile phone coverage. On-site storm water drainage will be incorporated into the final design of the facility. An on-site effluent disposal system is proposed to be installed on the site to service the office / amenities building.

Heritage

A search of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS database) has been undertaken and there are no items of cultural heritage significance on the site. There are no Heritage Items listed under Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012 or State Heritage Items listed on the State Heritage Register that relate to the site.

Other Land Resources

The proposed alterations to the Parkes Waste Facility are not expected to have a negative impact on nearby primary production lands, mineral and extractive resources or water supply catchments. The facility will provide valuable services to the urban and rural farming community.

Groundwater

The subject site is not identified as an area of vulnerable aquifer, as shown on the Groundwater Vulnerability Map of the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012.

The Parkes Waste Facility is a schedule activity, as defined under Schedule 1 of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. As such the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Appropriate Regulatory Authority that controls operations at the premises under Environment Protection Licence No. 6016. Monitoring points have been established at the Parkes Waste Facility to monitor groundwater and leachate quality. The results of monitoring are required to be reported to the EPA.

No changes to landfill operations already authorised to be carried out under Development Consent No. 716/94, Environment Protection Licence No. 6016, and the Parkes Waste Facility Landfill Environmental Management Plan are proposed. All new landfill cells will be constructed in accordance with the Parkes Waste Facility Landfill Environmental Management Plan and other relevant environmental criteria, such as the EPA Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills, 1996.

The potential for ground water contamination and cumulative impacts on any aquifer system is low, given the depth of known aquifers in the locality and the environmental strategies in place to monitor and manage potential groundwater contamination.

Surface Water and Drainage

The Parkes Waste Facility has operated from its current location since 1995. The site of the Parkes Waste Facility is not flood prone. There are no permanent watercourses or wetlands identified in close proximity to the site.

The Parkes Waste Facility is a schedule activity, as defined under Schedule 1 of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. As such the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Appropriate Regulatory Authority and control operations at the premises under Environment Protection Licence No. 6016. Monitoring points have been established at the Parkes Waste Facility to monitor water and drainage pollution. The results of monitoring are required to be reported to the EPA.

The facility has been designed to:

- Divert upslope storm water around the facility.
- Provide on-site storm water retention and management of sediment.
- Minimise any significant adverse impacts of storm water runoff on adjoining properties, native bushland and receiving waters.

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There is adequate land available on the site to manage storm water so as not to impact on adjoining properties, native bush land and receiving waters. No significant changes are required to the existing drainage arrangements for the site, and on surrounding land.

Minor soil erosion and sedimentation occur at the construction stage for the proposed alterations and additions, if not properly managed. To minimise potential soil erosion and sedimentation, on-site detention structures will be constructed at strategic drainage points of the site.

Overall, the potential for surface water pollution is low, given the absence of receiving waterways near the Parkes Waste Facility and the environmental strategies in place to monitor and manage potential surface water pollution.

Bushfire

A Bushfire Hazard Assessment is not required given the subject land is not identified by the NSW Rural Fire Service as being bush fire prone. Parkes Shire Council has developed procedures to respond to potential bushfires in the area, and /or a fire at the facility. These procedures include:

- Evacuation procedures in the event of bushfire.
- The identification of water supply points and storages on the property for use in the event of a fire.
- Provision of fire extinguishers in all vehicles and at the site office.
- Communications plans and contact numbers for emergency services, including local bushfire captains.

The Parkes Waste Facility is a scheduled activity, as defined under Schedule 1 of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. As such the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Appropriate Regulatory Authority and control operations at the premises under Environment Protection Licence No. 6016.

The following condition is included in the current EPL 6016 that controls fire risk:

> *O7 Fire risk reduction works*
>
> *O7.1 The licensee must have in place and implement procedures to minimise the risk of fire at thepremises.*

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility have low potential to generate fires. The construction of a gatehouse, weighbridge, office, staff amenities, recyclable drop-off and storage areas and sign-posting of the facility are all activities that generally will not cause fires.

The main area of activity that has potential for fire risk will continue to be the active landfill operations. No changes to landfill operations already authorised to be carried out under Development Consent No. 716/94, Environment Protection Licence No. 6016, and the Parkes Waste Facility Landfill Environmental Management Plan are proposed.

The proposed new works have been designed to reduce fire risk at the facility. For example the segregation of waste storages in concrete storage bays should minimise circumstances where fire is caused by heated or reflected surfaces causing combustion of carbon based wastes. Increased supervision of waste disposal practices and landfilling operations will also improve fire detection and response outcomes. New procedures and contingencies will also be developed to minimise fire risk at the Parkes Waste Facility, including procedures on the management of landfill cells and open storage areas.

Air (Odour)

The Parkes Waste Facility has operated from its current location since 1995.

The Parkes Waste Facility is a scheduled activity, as defined under Schedule 1 of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. As such the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Appropriate Regulatory Authority and control operations at the premises under Environment Protection Licence No. 6016. The following condition is included in the

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current EPL 6016 that controls potentially offensive odour:

> *L7 Potentially offensive odour*
>
> *No condition in this licence identifies a potentially offensive odour for the purposes of section 129of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.*
>
> *Note: Section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 provides that the licenseemust not cause or permit the emission of any offensive odour from the premises but provides adefence if the emission is identified in the relevant environment protection licence as a potentiallyoffensive odour and the odour was emitted in accordance with the conditions of a licence directedat minimising odour.*

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility have low potential to generate offensive odour which could affect nearby residents. The proposed construction of a gatehouse, weighbridge, office, staff amenities, drop-off and storage areas and sign-posting of the facility are all activities that generally will not generate significant odours.

The main area of activity that has potential to generate odour are the active landfill operations. No changes to landfill operations already authorised to be carried out under Development Consent No. 716/94, Environment Protection Licence No. 6016, and the Parkes Waste Facility Landfill Environmental Management Plan are proposed.

Land-use surrounding the Parkes Waste Facility comprises a mix of industrial premises, rural farms and isolated rural dwellings.

Guidance on the assessment of odour impacts can also be gained from the EPA Technical Framework - Assessment and Management of Odour from Stationary Sources in NSW, 2006. It is not considered necessary to undertake specific odour modelling of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, based on the following considerations:

- The type and volume of odours from the Parkes Waste Facility are not particularly offensive or continuous.
- The Parkes Waste Facility is located in a sparsely populated area, comprising a mix of industrial and rural land-uses and isolated rural dwellings.
- The local topography is flat to undulating, with the Parkes Waste Facility being slightly elevated above surrounding land-uses. There are no low lying areas or waterways that create temperature inversions that could retain odours. The nature of the topography allows for any odours from the Parkes Waste Facility to be quickly dispersed.
- The local meteorological conditions are for prevailing winds from the west. The nature of prevailing winds disperses any odours away from nearby dwellings.
- The Parkes Waste Facility is an existing waste management facility. There have historically been no major odour problems with the operation of the facility.
- The Parkes Waste Facility is protected from encroachment of dwellings and other sensitive land-uses by the Parkes Township Buffer Map under Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012.
- The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility have been designed to improve odour management at the Parkes Waste Facility. For example the construction of bitumen sealed roadways are designed to minimise water ponding, which could become stagnant and generate odours.
- The active operational landfill areas of the Parkes Waste Facility are well distanced from isolated rural dwellings and other sensitive receivers.
- The perimeter of the Parkes Waste Facility has been extensively planted out with vegetation, which acts to disperse any odours. Additional tree planting programs are proposed to disrupt the pathway of winds blowing onto nearby dwellings.
- There are no other land-uses in the locality that emit odours which creates cumulative odour impacts.
- The proposed management practices at the Parkes Waste Facility are sufficient to prevent odour problems.

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It is not considered that the upgraded Parkes Waste Facility will significantly impact on surrounding land-uses in terms of offensive odour. No significant odour impacts are likely as a result of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility.

Overall, the potential for significant odour impacts is low given the distances between sensitive receivers and the proposed new waste storages and landfill cells and the prevailing meteorological conditions in the locality.

Air (Dust)

The Parkes Waste Facility has operated from its current location since 1995.

The Parkes Waste Facility is a scheduled activity, as defined under Schedule 1 of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. As such the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Appropriate Regulatory Authority and control operations at the premises under Environment Protection Licence No. 6016.

The following condition is included in the current EPL 6016 to control dust:

> *O3 Dust Control*
>
> *All operations and activities occurring at the premises must be carried out in a manner that willminimise the emission of dust from the premises.*

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility have potential to generate dust which could drift onto nearby and adjoining land. If left unmanaged, dust plumes could also cause amenity impacts and visual nuisance.

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility also have potential to generate airborne litter (e.g. paper and plastic bags), which could drift onto nearby and adjoining land. If left unmanaged, litter could cause amenity impacts and visual nuisance. Litter could also cause potential harm to native and domesticated fauna and impact on waterways located further afield.

It is proposed to bitumen seal most of the internal roads to provide dust free all weather access to the main areas of the Parkes Waste Facility. The internal roads to landfill cells are proposed to be constructed to gravel standards; with a gravel surface being assessed as the most practical hardwearing surface for trucks to access the landfill cells. All proposed gravel roads are located well away from dwellings. A water truck will be available at the Parkes Waste Facility to control dust on roadways and other exposed surfaces in extreme hot, dry and windy conditions. It is also proposed to erect litter fencing around the main drop-off and storages at the Parkes Waste Facility, if required. It is also proposed to strictly monitor the covering of landfill cells in accordance with EPL 6016, with particular emphasis on the airborne litter minimisation.

An assessment of the dust and airborne litter impacts concludes that the potential for dust and litter significantly impacting upon sensitive receivers is moderate. Careful management and monitoring of dust and litter impacts is proposed, along with the construction and sealing of internal roads (where practical) and erection of litter fencing at strategic points on the site.

Noise

The Parkes Waste Facility has operated from its current location since 1995.

The Parkes Waste Facility is a scheduled activity, as defined under Schedule 1 of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. As such the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is the Appropriate Regulatory Authority and control operations at the premises under Environment Protection Licence No. 6016. The following condition are included in the current EPL 6016 to control noise:

> *L6 Noise Limits*
>
> *L6.1 Noise from the premises must not exceed:*
>
> *(a) an LA10 (15 minute) noise emission criterion of 45 dB(A) (7am to 6pm) Monday to Friday and 7am to 1pm Saturday ; and*

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(b) an LA10 (15 minute) noise emission criterion of 40 dB(A) during the evening (6pm to 10pm) Monday to Friday; and

(c) at all other times, an LA10 (15 minutes) noise emission criterion of 35 dB(A), except as expressly provided by this licence.

L6.2 Noise from the premises is to be measured at within 6 metres of any affected residence to determine compliance with this condition.

Land-use surrounding the Parkes Waste Facility comprises a mix of industrial premises, rural farms and isolated rural dwellings. There are three dwellings located approximately 400 metres from the active operational areas of the existing waste management facility.

The NSW Industrial Noise Policy 2000 provides the relevant criteria for the assessment of noise for industrial noise sources. It is not considered necessary to undertake specific noise or vibration modelling of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, based on the following considerations:

- The Parkes Waste Facility is located in a sparsely populated area, comprising a mix of industrial and rural land-uses.
- All operations at the Parkes Waste Facility are generally confined in daylight hours (8.00am to 5.30pm).
- The background noise from surrounding industrial developments, railway lines and roadways is relatively high.
- The local topography is flat to undulating, with the Parkes Waste Facility being slightly elevated above surrounding land-use. The nature of the topography allows for any noise from the Parkes Waste Facility to be quickly dispersed.
- The local meteorological conditions are for prevailing winds from the west. The nature of prevailing winds disperses noise away from nearby dwellings.
- The Parkes Waste Facility is an existing waste management facility. There have historically been no major noise problems with the operation of the facility.
- The Parkes Waste Facility is protected from encroachment of dwellings and other sensitive land-uses by the Parkes Township Buffer Map under Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012.
- The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility have been designed to improve noise management at the Parkes Waste Facility. For example the new drop-off and storage areas have been located as far away as practical from nearby dwellings.
- The active operational landfill areas of the Parkes Waste Facility are well distanced from isolated rural dwellings.
- The proposed management practices at the Parkes Waste Facility are sufficient to prevent noise problems.

A general assessment of the noise impacts concludes that the potential for noise significantly impacting upon the sensitive receivers is low. Operations will generally be limited to daytime hours when the locality is busy with other industrial operations, road traffic and trains travelling along railways etc. There are no sensitive land-uses in close proximity to the internal roadways and active operational areas of the Parkes Waste Facility. No significant noise impacts are likely as a result of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility.

Natural Hazards

There are no natural hazards which significantly affect the subject land.

Technological Hazards

There are no technological hazards which affect the operation of the Parkes Waste Facility on the subject land.

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Social and Economic Impact on the locality

It is anticipated that the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility will have a positive social and economic impact.

The continued use of the Parkes Waste Facility will ensure that the urban and rural farming communities will have continued access to a waste management facility to properly dispose of their wastes in an environmentally sustainable manner.

The alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility have been designed to maximise resource recovery, which provides cost savings for the Council and is good for the environment. The proposed development makes good use of existing infrastructure and building improvements on the site, which is a cost effective way of providing an improved facility for customers that meets Council's waste management performance targets.

The subject site is ideally located close to the Parkes Township and is convenient for residents wishing to drop-off mixed waste and recyclables.

Additional employment opportunities for Parkes and wider region will be derived from the planning and construction of the development and future operations at the Parkes Waste Facility.

Flora and Fauna

The proposed development is not expected to create adverse impacts on flora and fauna in the locality. The proposal does not necessitate the removal of any existing vegetation.

The following databases were searched to derive lists of threatened species, populations, ecological communities and critical habitat that are known, or have potential to occur in the area.

- BioNet website incorporating searches of the databases of the Atlas of NSW Wildlife, Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, Forests NSW and the Australian Museum.
- Commonwealth Protected Matters Search Tool. Schedules of the TSC Act and the EPBC Act.
- NSW Scientific Committee.
- Parkes State of the Environment Report.
- The following endangered ecological communities listed in the schedules of the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act), are considered to have potential to occur in the area:
- Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar, Peneplain, Nandewar, and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions.
- White Box - Yellow Box - Blakely's Red Gum Woodland Community.

The subject site and adjoining land is not identified as "High Biodiversity Sensitivity", as shown on the Natural Resource - Biodiversity Map of the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012. The site of the Parkes Waste Facility is generally devoid of remnant vegetation, having been cleared historically of trees and shrub cover. The ground cover on the site is dominated by introduced grasses and weeds.

A small stand of remnant / regrowth vegetation is located on the western edge of the Parkes Waste Facility and along the Condobolin Road. These trees join onto other native vegetation located on a Travelling Stock Route to the west. Inspection of the site and the TSR confirms it has been highly disturbed by past livestock movements, tree clearing, gravel extraction, off-road vehicle movements and illegal rubbish dumping. There is considered to be an absence of critical habitat in remnant / regrowth bush land.

A brief literature review was undertaken to determine whether the habitat requirements of threatened species were matched by the resources on the site. For most species, important habitat factors essential to their survival are missing from the site and the surrounding road reserves. Accordingly, most species have a nil likelihood of occurring on the site owing to a lack of essential resources.

Three species are considered to have a low potential to occur, in most cases they are wide ranging predatory, nomadic or migratory species whose breeding requirements are lacking on the site and surrounds. These include the Spotted Harrier (Circus assimilis), the

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Little Eagle (Hieraaetusmorphnoides) and the Flame Robin (Pefroicaphoenicea). The potential impacts on the three species as a result of the development are considered to be low due to the cleared nature of the site. Owing to the lack of habitat for most native fauna species, particularly threatened fauna species, no formal sampling for fauna was undertaken.

The following threatened flora species are listed in the Schedules of the TSC that have been recorded in the Parkes Shire:

- Acacia ausfeldii (Ausfeld's Wattle) (listed Vulnerable)
- Austrostipawakoolica (a Speargrass) (listed Endangered)
- Diuristricolor (Pine Donkey Orchid) (listed Vulnerable)
- Leionemasympetalum (Rylstone Bell) (listed Vulnerable)

None of the threatened flora species listed above were observed on the site. The habitats and / or substrate requirements of a number of flora species are largely absent from these areas. Flora observed while moving around the site were limited to introduced grasses and weeds and some isolated trees.

There are no known threatened species, populations, ecological communities or critical habitats that are considered to be located on or adjoining the site of the Parkes Waste Facility.

Cumulative Impacts

It is considered there will be no negative cumulative impacts as a result of the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility.

Section 79(C)(1)(c) The suitability of the site for the development

The proposal involves alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility, which has operated from its present location since 1995. The Facility is operated under Development Consent No. 716/94 and Environment Protection Licence No. 6016.

It is considered that the site is ideally suited for the alterations and additions proposed. The subject land is not significantly affected by any natural hazards, there are no heritage considerations, and there are no characteristics of the site that would render the proposal prohibitive.

A site analysis has been undertaken to ensure that the proposed development appropriately responds to site conditions and attributes. The site analysis shows that the site is ideal for the continued operations of a waste management facility. The design of the alterations and additions will make good use of existing infrastructure, including existing sealed roads and environmental monitoring points established under Environment Protection Licence No. 6016.

The proposed new landfill cells will be constructed in accordance with the Landfill Environmental Management Plan that has been prepared for the Parkes Waste Facility.

No significant impacts on environmental functions, neighbouring land-uses, cultural or heritage items or features of the surrounding land are assessed to occur.

General Manager Mayor

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Version: 1, Version Date: 20/11/2015

9. CONCLUSION

The proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility is a key objective of the Parkes Shire Council Community Strategic Plan 2012-22 and the Parkes Shire Waste Management Strategy 2015-22.

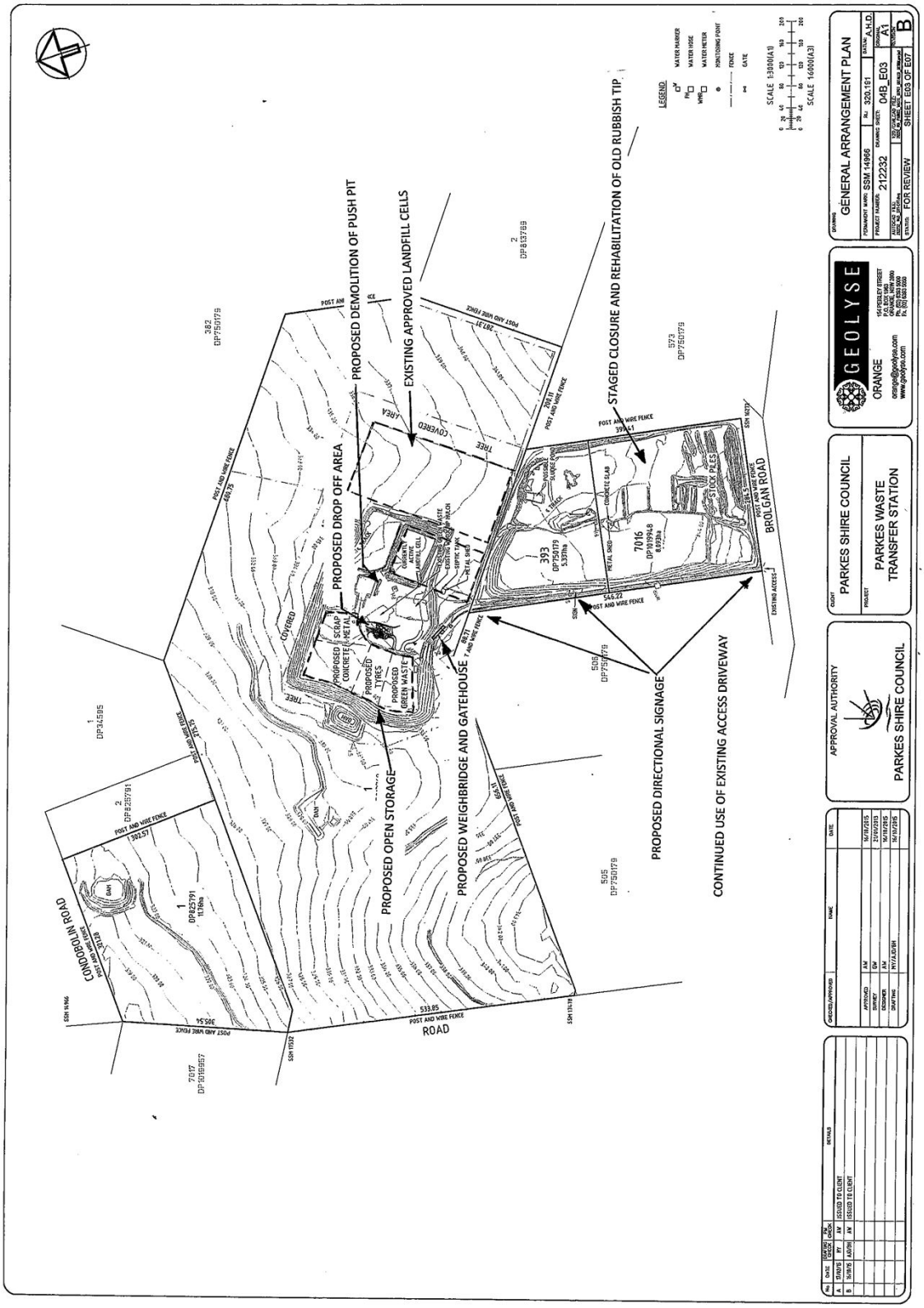
It is anticipated that the proposed alterations and additions to the Parkes Waste Facility will lead to increased levels of environmental and operational performance, and allow Parkes Shire Council to continue to meet future community waste management needs.

The site of the Parkes Waste Facility is located directly west of the Parkes Township and adjoins the Parkes Hub and associated heavy vehicle ring roads. The proposed development is permitted with the consent of Parkes Shire Council in accordance with State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.

Based on the information contained in this Statement of Environmental Effects, including particulars of the proposed development and the applicable statutory requirements, it is concluded that the proposal is consistent with the objectives and provisions of the relevant planning instruments and policies. The proposal is also acceptable in terms of Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, with any potential impacts likely to be minor in nature.

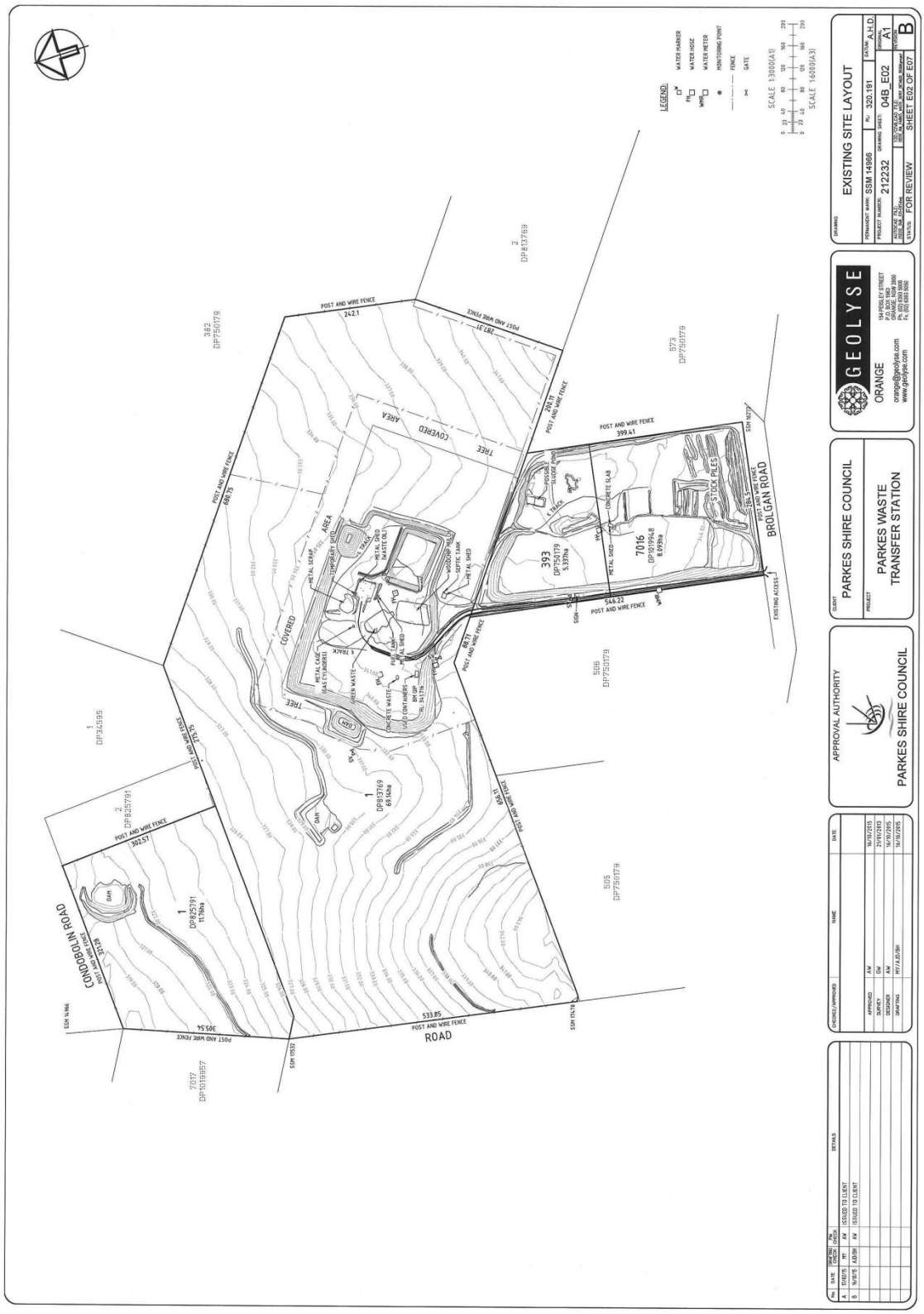
General Manager Mayor

Document Set ID: 847707
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General Manager

Mayor



General Manager

Mayor

[redacted]

Parkes NSW 2870

6th September 2015

Mr Steven Campbell

Parkes Shire Council

2. Cecile St

Parkes NSW 2870

Dear Mr Campbell,

We are writing with regards DA15076 – PARKES WASTE FACILITY ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS AT 104 BROLGAN RD AND CONDOBOLIN RD PARKES.

Whilst we recognise the need for upgrading the Parkes Waste Facility and applaud Councils forward thinking with the plans we have seen, we object to the proposed change of entry to the premises from Brolgan Rd to the Condobolin Rd.

Our main concerns are the following:

- Outside our front gate is our bus stop – we are concerned about an increase in traffic and how that will affect the safety of not only our children but the many other children who catch the bus between the town limits and the proposed new entry.
- Increased noise pollution and litter – we are constantly collecting rubbish in our front paddock as it is, no doubt this will increase in a way commensurate with the potential increase in traffic on their way to the Waste Facility if the entry is changed to being off the Condobolin Road.
- Reduced resale value of our property and possible difficulty in selling our property in the future.
- General road safety with the proposed new entry near a curve in the road.

We would be against any such construction going ahead.

We look forward to hearing from you in regard to some positive outcomes that address our concerns.

Yours Sincerely

Craig and Cate Douglas

RECEIVED 7-9-15

Director Planning and Environment
Steven Campbell
PO Box 337
Parkes NSW 2870.

Dear Mr Campbell,

This is a letter of objection submitted in regards to Development Application No DA15076, Parkes Waste Facility Alterations and Additions.

We object to the proposed alteration to the Site access from the Brolgan road to the Condobolin road based on the following:

- An influx in traffic of at least 100 light vehicles per day, 15 rigid trucks per day and minimal semi-trailers, plus added traffic/ trucks from surrounding townships will increase noise levels with braking trucks and will make accessing the Condobolin road from our property more difficult perhaps even dangerous

- The Condobolin road is a road train route so will need to be altered to allowing turning/slip lanes etc to allow traffic to turn in and out of the site access safely. The proposal did not address any inconvenience or a timeline to residents while the road is upgraded, or address any impact it may have on resident driveways

- The influx in traffic will increase the risk to children who catch school buses morning and afternoon along this section of the Condobolin road.

- If the site takes on extra waste materials the population of associated vermin (rats, cats, foxes) may increase proportionally, airborne litter from the site is already an issue which maybe compounded by litter from uncovered passing loads, and illegal dumping along the route.

- Odours are already an issue as the pit is not buried daily, and at times can be offensive enough to cause a physical response. This issue will need to be addressed if the waste processing is to increase.

Your sincerely
Name : Bill Green
Address: [redacted]
Parkes
Date: 7/9/15

General Manager Mayor

RECEIVED 7.9.15

Director Planning and Environment
Steven Campbell
PO Box 337
Parkes NSW 2870.

Dear Mr Campbell,

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Your sincerely,
Name : Miller Schurer
Address: [redacted]
Parkes 2870
Date: 7.9.2015

General Manager Mayor

Director Planning and Environment
Steven Campbell
PO Box 337
Parkes NSW 2870.

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Your sincerely,
Name : Luke turner
Address: [redacted]

Date: [redacted]

General Manager Mayor

Director Planning and Environment
Steven Campbell
PO Box 337
Parkes NSW 2870.

Dear Mr Campbell,

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[redacted]

Your sincerely,
Name : Karen + Ben McGregor
Address: [redacted]
Date: 2 September 2015

General Manager Mayor

Director Planning and Environment
Steven Campbell
PO Box 337
Parkes NSW 2870.

Dear Mr Campbell,

This is a letter of objection submitted in regards to Development Application No DA15076, Parkes Waste Facility Alterations and Additions.

We object to the proposed alteration to the Site access from the Brolgan road to the Condobolin road based on the following:

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Your sincerely
Name : [redacted]
Address [redacted]
Date: ...

General Manager Mayor

Director Planning and Environment
Steven Campbell
PO Box 337
Parkes NSW 2870.

Dear Mr Campbell,

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Your sincerely,
Name : Brett + Katie Mapperson
Address: [redacted]

Date: 1/9/15

General Manager Mayor

Director Planning and Environment
Steven Campbell
PO Box 337
Parkes NSW 2870.

Dear Mr Campbell,

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We object to the proposed alteration to the Site access from the Brolgan road to the Condobolin road based on the following:

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Your sincerely,
Name : Denise Mac Donald
Address: [redacted]
.....
Date: 21/8/15.....

General Manager

Mayor



Parkes Council
2 Cecile St
PARKES NSW 2870
Re DA15076 Parkes Waste Facility Alterations and Additions

To whom it may concern

I would like my Objection to the relocation of the current access to the Parkes Waste management facility formally noted.

I am a landholder who will be directly impacted in many ways should this portion of the DA be approved.

My objection is based on but not limited to:

Significant change of environment; the road I live on and own property on will then be the Tip road which will devalue my property and this has not been addressed in the DA. Nor has the impact on the native established trees and their inhabitants in the area, There are few old established trees and to see the ones that remain in jeopardy would be a genuine shame.

School Children and bus stops; the DA has not addressed the impacts this change would have with specific reference to the new entrance will be very nearby 3 bus stops.

Traffic; the proposed new access will be located on a blind corner and place all motorists using this road including school children getting on and off buses in danger. The current volume of traffic using the Condobolin rd and the fact that it is a Road Train Route has not been addressed in the DA.

Environment; the amount of rubbish that lines the road on the way to the tip is unsightly at the best of time and whilst unpleasant is through a commercial/industrial area and any property owners in this area purchased knowing what they were bounding as the tip has been located there for over 100 years as per the DA. Whereas we purchased our property knowing exactly where the Tip was and at the time of purchase discussed the location of the tip with those at council and was told that the tip would most likely be relocated further out of town within the next 10 to 20 years (this was a discussion that was had over 10 years ago). The impacts of this rubbish have not been addressed in the DA.

I feel that the count done by council is not sufficient or truly reflective of the quantity of traffic using this road and feel a recount over a longer period in addition to that of the Condobolin Rd would be appropriate.

Please consider my objection, I am free to discuss further.

Regards

[redacted]

Jason Wythes

[redacted]

[redacted]

Director Planning and Environment

Steven Campbell

PO Box 337

Parkes NSW 2870

Dear Mr Campbell

I am writing to you in regards to Development Application No DA15076, Parkes Waste Facility Alterations and Additions.

We object to the following proposed change of the site access from Brolgan Rd to Condobolin Rd for the following reasons:

While you have acknowledged that there will be an increase in traffic to Condobolin Rd, you have not acknowledged that Condobolin Rd is an approved road train route from the West and is in fact the only route from Western Australia through to Parkes. You have not acknowledged that when a heavy vehicle operation is in place at Daroobalgie that the increase of trucks on the Condobolin rd. has been counted at 1500 per week. Neither have you provided any information on your consultation process with the RMS. As Condobolin Rd is a NSW State funded road, have you sought approval for the use of this road to run a Local government funded business. What assurances have you in place from the RMS in regards to traffic flow for the road trains on this road?

Then we move into the domain of safety. What safety practices will be put in place for traffic turning into the entrance from both directions? Will the roads be widened to accommodate the turning and slowing traffic and has a study been done to determine if this is feasible. The proposed entrance is located on a swift bend in both directions which causes long distance viewing of traffic impossible, has any discussion been held with RMS in regards to speed limits and if they will be changed?

Currently there are 5 bus stops along the proposed stretch of road with 2 of these bus stops directly on the road. These school buses are unable to move off the road to drop children off and the following traffic must stop behind the bus. If you increase traffic on this road what do you propose to alter to allow the buses to pull off the road and out of harm's way?

The current land which you propose to enter through is currently home to hundreds of native animals. Will these animals be relocated and what thought has been given to damaging the environment and destroying these native animals' homes?

You have a minimum of 14 residences along the affected part of Condobolin Rd with approximately 14 children catching buses to this area. A flippant remark of "it's just in case" is not satisfactory.

As you can see there are a lot of unanswered questions that need answers before any Development Application can be passed.

Eagerly awaiting your response

Darryle and Nichole Rusten

[redacted]

[redacted]

RECEIVED 4/9/15

3rd September, 2015

Director of Planning and Environment,

Post Office Box 337

PARKES NSW 2870.

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA15076 – PARKES WASTE FACILITY – ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

With reference to the above DA, I find it necessary to object to the changes proposed changes to the Parkes Waste Facility. The areas of my concern are:

1. The Development Application is based on out of date Maps and other matters.
2. The Development Application was prepared by an "Out of Town" consultants, thus indicating that the document may be based on out of date information, and lacks input by you and/or your staff.
3. There is no need for the entrance to be changed from its present Bogan Road entrance to Condobolin Road. Indeed, the present entrance simply needs upgrade, whereas a new entrance will need construction.
4. The Condobolin Road will require upgrading to cater for increased traffic. The upgrade will need to be to Highway Standard and require other expensive works. Alterations to the existing Brolgan Road entrance would be minimal.
5. The Condobolin Road is a Road Train route which will require the Condobolin Road to be altered to allow traffic to turn in and out of the site safely. The proposal does not address the issue of residents turning into the entrance of their property driveway safely. Tail Gating is presently a problem and will be inadvertently encouraged if this problem is not addressed in the Development Application. Indeed, I have been overtaken by a loaded truck whilst crossing the Parkes to Narromine Railway Crossing. This was despite of unbroken centre lines.
6. Should this proposal be approved, then it will necessitate the banning of heavy vehicle access to Condobolin Road.
7. The present site near the 80kh sign will need to be relocated. Failure to address this could result in a legal challenge. This activity has been allowed for over 12 months, which has now allowed any changes to come under Common Law jurisdiction.
8. The upgrade to Condobolin Road will require building of School Bus pickup/drop-off lanes at each Property driveway. This work will be compulsory to protect the children when entering and leaving the bus.

This proposal is not new. I can remember the late Robert Wilson a former Mayor raising objection to this proposal about twenty years ago. I can't remember his reasons but it is apparent that they were relevant, and would be even more relevant today. A perusal of Council Records of the time would contain his objection.

General Manager Mayor

Whilst I realise that the issue of Waste Disposal is a vexing issue, I see the following chances that Council could consider:

1. Move to a new site. If there is no suitable Government land available, then buy a new site, I see this as council's most economical alternative. Originally, this site was on the edge of town. However, with Parkes growth it is preventing future residential development in this area.
2. Simply retain the current entrance from Brolgan Road. The "tip" has limited life in its present location and eventually have to be set up elsewhere, so why not now?

Yours faithfully,

R, Harris

RECEIVED 7·9·15

Parkes Council
2 Cecile St
PARKES NSW 2870

Re DA15076 Parkes Waste Facility Alterations and Additions

To whom it may concern

I hold significant concerns and wish to express my **strongest objection** to the above application with specific reference to the **relocation of the road accessing** the current Tip (waste management facility).

My concerns are that with little notice and no consultation with me as a ratepayer who uses this road, and will be directly impacted by this proposed change. The DA sees the council moving the access to the Tip from Brolgan Road accessing through a commercial/industrial site to the Condobolin Rd accessing through rural residential area.

This new access to the town Tip (waste management facility) will be directly across the road from two school bus stops and passing two other school bus stops. One of these bus stops is right at my front gate making the tip entrance nearly directly across the road from my house. These factors have not been addressed and the impact has not been considered in the existing DA.

Whilst it has been explained by councillors that I have contacted this new access is just a proposal to overcome the issues of not having security of tenure over the existing land which is used as the entrance to the existing Waste Management facility. Once this DA is approved there will always remain the uncertainty of whether the access will be relocated.

This portion of the DA presents as like giving a teenager a firecracker and a match, asking them nicely not to light it and hoping they don't.

Once this portion of the DA is approved there is nothing stopping this or future councils making this change with no further consultation with the community.

The reasons for my objection to this portion of the DA include but are not limited to:

- Blind corner – the proposed access as detailed on the map provides insufficient vision for vehicles turning from the waste management facility into a 100km zone to do so safely, this would therefore require widening of the road which in turn would require removing established trees in the area.
- Property Value - We have purchased property and built in an area giving full consideration to the road we have purchased on (being a Traveling Stock Route(TSR)) and the usage of this road. In making this life decision we also considered the potential capital growth of the land we have built on. This action by council will have a significant impact on our land value should this go ahead. No contact has been made to discuss compensation in this matter at all.
- Road Train Route - It is my understanding the Condobolin Road is the only western bound road train route out of Parkes which has not been addressed at all in this DA. This means that Road trains will have to negotiate not only turning traffic into the new access to the Tip (waste management facility) on an already blind corner, but

additionally do this whilst dealing with being mindful for school buses and school children as well. Will this mean that the speed zone will be reduced from 100km to 80, 60 or even 50 to manage this risk… does this then mean that our rates will increase exponentially. Will this affect the Zoning for the properties we own?? None of this has been addressed in the DA.

- Environmental impact - At the moment the Condobolin road is free from fly away rubbish and is a generally clean road. Whilst it is noted that all loads are supposed to be covered and no rubbish is allowed to fly out of peoples trailers etc, anyone who has frequented the Tip and the tip road are fully aware of the fly away rubbish that often lines the road. This again will impact the area and its inhabitants. I have a video available from Sunday 060915 driving to the current waste management facility and the casual fly away rubbish that lines the existing access road. This can be supplied if required.
- Water Course - The proposed access is located in a natural water course and in periods of significant rain this flows with a substantial amount of water and would prevent access to the Waste management facility also potentially take unrestrained fly away rubbish into the dam on the TSR.
- Additional considerations - Parkes Shire council has conducted a 2 week count in March 2015 (not spring or summer and not in a period of any public holiday) of road users accessing the Tip (waste management facility). This has calculated there are 100 light vehicles accessing the tip per day, this is without consideration to the fact that they are closing the Tips (waste management facility's) at Alectown, Gunningbland and many other outlying areas which will have an impact on the amount of traffic. I believe it would be appropriate for a recount these numbers are severely misrepresentative of the users of the facility. Also if 100 light vecicles access this facility that means that 200 extra cars are traveling in front of my house each day.
- Volume of traffic on Condobolin rd. The DA has failed to address the volume of traffic currently using the Condobolin Road and the impact these additional vehicles will have on the environment and its inhabitants.

Has the council attempted to negotiate with parties involved in this to lease this portion back rather than undertaking this massive and substantial change? Has the council thought to approach other bounding landholders and purchase land to keep the access close to where it is currently? Has the council considered, prior to investing financially into the future of a waste management facility which is located within 3km from the centre of town whether it would be more appropriate to find a new more appropriate area for the waste management facility.

I along with my family hold significant concerns with this regard and feel that the impact statement has not sufficiently addressed any of these factors.

I am available for contact in this regard

Regards

[redacted]

Heather Wythes

[redacted]

[redacted]

Dick Bradley <[redacted]>
Sent: Friday, 4 September 2015 4:21 PM
To: Council
Subject: Letter of Objection to Development Application No DA 15076

Message for Director of Planning and Environment

Dear Mr Campbell

We are normally resident at 'Dellwood' 501 Condobolin Road Parkes NSW but are currently holidaying and residing with family at Cawarral near Rockhampton QLD. Hence the reason for this facsimile message.

During the 1990's we were resident at 'Meadowbank' Condobolin Road Parkes NSW (approximately 3.0 km from the Parkes Post Office) so we have a reasonable history of living on the Condobolin Road near to Parkes with first-hand knowledge of its traffic flows.

We have been unable to inspect the records at Council relative to the DA 15076 concerning proposals for the future development of the Parkes Waste Facility but having been alerted to the proposals have read the Statement of Environmental Effects (hereinafter referred to as 'the Statement').

There are several aspects concerning the proposals for the Parkes Waste Facility about which we have concerns and in order to place our views before Council it seems appropriate to lodge this letter of objection.

Primarily our concerns relate to the adoption of planning for an access road to the north adjoining the Condobolin Road.

Initially in the Statement there is comment made of proposals for the north access to the Condobolin Road to be in the long term and only if existing access becomes available. However, subsequent comments throughout the Statement make it clear that 'The long term access road for the Parkes Waste Facility will be from the Condobolin Road to the North' [References 4.1; 4.5; and 5.1]

Towards the end of the Statement there is comment under 'Access & Traffic' to the effect that it is expected the Condobolin Road network and proposed intersection treatments would be adequate to service the Parkes Waste Facility. This appears to be a highly optimistic comment unsubstantiated by any thorough research or known facts. This really is at the heart of our concerns as the difference between integrating future traffic with the Condobolin Road versus the sedate and relatively safe process currently available via the existing Brolgan Road access clearly presents issues of major concern and possible future impact. Changing access to the north via the Condobolin Road would present a traffic challenge of substantial proportions. Unlike the present situation whereby the great majority of vehicles exit the Waste Facility by turning left onto the Brolgan Road, where passing traffic flows are nominal (ie the need to merge with traffic flowing heading east is very low) the situation those motorists turning right at the Condobolin Road in order to return to Parkes would be faced with heavy traffic flows heading out of Parkes to the west as well as steady flows of traffic heading to the east towards Parkes.

These traffic flows are indeed heavy in volume. Major transport vehicles including those involving the movement of stock, freight, grain, ore and gravel as well as lime, many presented as road trains and articulated trailers travel backwards and forwards on this major road at regular intervals daily.

It is our opinion that the proposed access point with the Condobolin Road would not present adequate vision of these major traffic flows – there are bends in the road both to the east and the west which would prevent adequate sight of oncoming traffic and not provide adequate time for safe merging of traffic exiting from the Waste Facility access road.

The installation of traffic lights and major changes to the contour of the road with appropriate speed limits would appear the only sensible solution if in fact such a proposal is to be pursued. The costs to the rate payers of Parkes would be quite significant.

General Manager Mayor

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Version: 1, Version Date: 20/11/2015

In these circumstances it seems to us that by far the most sensible approach is to continue to pursue access to the Waste Facility via the Brolgan Road where traffic flows are low and the potential for accidents is significantly less. In this way future costs should be quite manageable even if a new route to the south should become necessary.

Maintaining the status quo should also be received well by those landholders currently situated in close proximity to the Waste Facility. To change traffic flows would seemingly place unnecessary impact on those located within Council's 400 meters limit of operations. Surely an access road to the north would create unacceptable noise pollution for those residents in the existing so called 'isolated rural residences'.

On another front, we wish to place in question the true 'third party' nature of the investigations and reports of Active Planning Consultants. We know that Mr Michael Carter was a previous Director of Planning and Environment at Cowra Shire Council. We also have a vague memory that he may have previously been an employee of Parkes Shire Council. Whilst he may be well suited to the role his past history (given his previous roles with Local Government and possibly with Parkes Shire Council) should lead Council to seek an alternative suitable entity with a true third party level of independence.

One final comment. When planning for the existing level of operations was being developed in 1995 Council's Director of Planning and Environment gave verbal undertaking to us as then residents of 'Meadowbank' that a feature of the strict requirements for the operation of the to be expanded tip operations was that to prevent the generation of odours and possible disease the tip would be covered with soil at the end of each day. If seems this undertaking has not been strictly adhered to. Recent complaints from other nearby residents confirm our visual observation that the 'pit' is not buried daily.

Yours sincerely

Richard and Dorothy BRADLEY

General Manager Mayor

Document Set ID: 847707
Version: 1, Version Date: 20/11/2015

[redacted]

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, 7 September 2015 1:01 PM
To: Council
Subject: Entre to Parkes Parkes Waste Depot.



Dear Mr Kent and Fellow Councilors,

Please forward copies of this email to Mayor Ken Keith and Alan Ward

It has only come to my attention last Friday in the proposed change to the entre to the Waste Depot.,as we purchase the Champion Post every day, this has really slipped by those involved.

Having the North Parkes Mines come to our community has meant a
Many young people and their families have had the ability to invest and stay in the Parkes area.

My daughter and her husband built their home on a property on the Condobolin road, only to find that at a decision made by Parkes Council can devalue there life investment with a Development Application which has not covered the enviroment and traffic condition on the Condobolin Road.

As a constant user of this road and that proposed entre, I have first hand knowledge of the danger your proposal will put all road users in.

As it is a B. Double route, with Westlime and many truck and Caravans using this as an entre to Central Western NSW, were tourism is being encourgaged.

Monies would be far better spent developing a new waste management depot much further out of the town limits as the town is now developing around the exiting Depot.

Norma Garment.



FREE Animations for your email Click Here!

General Manager Mayor

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Version: 1, Version Date: 20/11/2015

RECEIVED 4.9.15

ENTERED

DR & EM Neville
[redacted]

3rd September 2015

Parkes Shire Council
PO Box 337
Parkes NSW 2870

Dear Steven Campbell

Development Application No: DA15076
Development: Parkes Waste Facility Alterations and Additions
Property: Lot 1 DP 825791, Lot 1 DPO813769, Lot 393 DP 750179, Waste Depot 104 Brolgan Rd and Condobolin Road Parkes.

Thank you for sending through the information regarding the Parkes Waste Facility Alterations and Additions dated 13th August 2015. We are encouraged by some of the ideas put forward in respect to the recycling facilities which has been lacking for some time now. We do however wish to object to the alterations to the entry being moved to the Condobolin Road for the following reasons.

- As you are aware the Brolgan road is an industrial area with limited houses being effected. Whereas the Condobolin Road would impact on at least 13 homes within 1 km of your proposed road access change. With these homes most use the two school buses, which stop 5 times within that 1 km of the proposed entry to the site. So an increase of traffic would create an additional risk to all children involved.
- Increase of dumping of rubbish illegally along the road when the tip is closed. We have seen this over the years in the TSR and along the Brolgan Road.
- With the increase of waste the impact of the increase of vermin (cats, foxes, rats), noxious weeds and airborne litter from the site which can be an issue now let alone when there is more rubbish.
- Increasing the amount of trucks for the recycle section and increase of population which hasn't been placed in the traffic figures.
- Unnecessary expense to the council for road improvements and changes as the Condobolin road being a road train route. As well as the additional inconvenience to the residents when the road is being upgraded.

We ask that council to reconsider the changes to the entry and follow other avenues that would see the use of the existing entry or paddocks adjacent to the entry which we believe would be more cost efficient.

Kind Regards

[redacted]

Duncan & Libby Neville

General Manager Mayor

Director Planning and Environment
Steven Campbell
PO Box 337
Parkes NSW 2870.

Dear Mr Campbell and Parkes Council,

This is a letter of objection submitted in regards to Development Application No DA15076, Parkes Waste Facility Alterations and Additions.

We object to the proposed alteration to the Site access from the Brolgan road to the Condobolin road based on the following:

Before we purchased our property in 1999/2000 we approached the council and were informed that it had a limited life expectancy at this site, maybe 10 -12 years. As a result we have tolerated a lot of inconvenience. With this latest development though we feel the need to speak out on the following points:

** With the estimated influx in traffic of at least 100 light vehicles per day, 15 rigid trucks per day and minimal semi-trailers,(one way) plus added traffic/ trucks from surrounding townships there will be an increase noise levels with braking trucks. Accessing the Condobolin road from our property will be made more difficult and perhaps even dangerous. We selected this site to purchase property because of its quiet setting.*

** The Condobolin road is, as we understand it, is a road train route. In order to meet the demands of the traffic conditions the Condobolin road as we know it will have to be altered to allowing turning/slip lanes etc to allow traffic to turn in and out of the site access safely. The proposal did not address any inconvenience or a timeline to residents while the road is upgraded, or address any impact it may have on resident driveways.*

** If the above mentioned changed road conditions mean clearing areas of the travelling Stock Route, to widen the road, would be detrimental to local wildlife who use this area, that includes old growth trees for breeding habitat and a land corridor. We have echidnas, goannas, sugar gliders, kangaroos, a diversity of birds, snakes and frogs who rely on this habitat corridor.*

** As it is there are already concerns about the safety of children who catch the school buses that service this section of Condobolin road, the influx in traffic will increase the risk to children who catch school buses morning and afternoon.*

** One of the goals of the developed site is to take on extra waste materials. If so the population of associated vermin may increase proportionally, we already have issues with rats, stray/wild cats and even foxes. Airborne litter from the site is already an ongoing issue and which can only be compounded by litter from uncovered passing loads as seen along Westlime road and Brolgan Road. Will the illegal dumping of rubbish along the route be addressed by the council?*

** Odours are another ongoing issue, Southerly breezes and hot still air carry the smell making it impossible to be outside at times, and can be offensive enough to cause a physical response. This issue will need to be addressed if the waste processing is to increase.*

** Residents of Condobolin Road are also concerned about land values. At moment we live along the Condobolin Road/ Henry Parkes Way. How will the land values hold up when we are referred to as the `Tip road' . Will the property owners be compensated ? How ?*

`Would a rose by any other name, smell as sweet .....'

We ask the council to consider seriously the points made and have the courtesy to inform us of the outcome of this Development Application.

Your sincerely,

[redacted]

General Manager Mayor

13 DIRECTOR ENGINEERING SERVICES REPORT

Nil.

14 DIRECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE REPORT

14.1 (DI) Blue Star Sustainability Awards

Executive Summary

At the inaugural Blue Star Sustainability Awards, held in Gloucester on the weekend of 7 November 2015, Council's application titled 'Sustainable Solutions for Parkes Shire.' won the Sustainable Systems Award.

Background Information

The Blue Star Sustainability Awards are Keep NSW Beautiful's new sustainability awards program. The Blue Stars recognise and celebrate the hard work of NSW citizens and organisations who promote responsible environmental management in their local area

Legislative or Policy Implications

Nil.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Good*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Low*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★☆☆	*Environmental*	★★★★★
Social	★★★★★	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★☆

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil..

Recommendation

1. That Council receive and note the information on the award win.

General Manager Mayor

Report

Parkes Shire Council is thrilled to have won a category award in the inaugural Blue Star Sustainability program. These awards, announced at the weekend of 7 November 2015 in Gloucester, recognise excellence in sustainability, continuing the good work of Keep NSW Beautiful. The recognition these awards bring has an important role to play in maintaining the drive for local communities to make their towns better places to live.

The win in the Sustainable Systems category is recognition of Parkes Shire Council's commitment to undertake proactive measures to ensure a sustainable future for its community. Highly commended in the category was Orange City Council's Water Supply program, Warialda's Naroo Aged Care Hostel and Eurobodalla's 'Building Community Sustainability'. Orange was awarded the Overall Regional Sustainability Award.

Mayor Cr Ken Keith was proud that Council's commitment to sustainable practices had been recognised with this award.

"From policy to practise, Parkes Shire Council is striving to limit its impact on the environment, enhance social values and engagement of our community in environmentally sustainable initiatives. Some of these local projects included the solar installation initiative for businesses, residents and Council, employment of a sustainability officer, energy efficient plant replacements, and the carbon reduction partnership with City of Canada Bay," Mayor Cr Keith said.

“Parkes Shire Council is committed to a sustainable future for its community, and their multi-program approach to environmental sustainability is impressive. Parkes Shire is an inspiring example of creating sustainable systems and infrastructure that benefits a whole community,” Blue Star Program Manager Emma Sinclair said of the submission.

As well as these ongoing achievements, Parkes Shire Council has exciting new plans for future sustainability. These include a new wetland within town to include sustainable stormwater harvesting, the recycled water main ring to maximise the use of water within town, the planning of an environmentally friendly residential Eco-Estate, the realisation of the 20 Million Trees plantings, a new waste facility with increased capacity for recycling, as well as the completion of the Lake Endeavour project.

The combined projects and future programs of Parkes Shire Council have resulted in a more efficient organisation, continually working towards a better provider for the community it represents.

Attachments

Nil.

14.2 (DI) Pesticide Use Notification Plan 2015-2018

Executive Summary

The draft Notification Plan for Pesticide Use in Public Places 2015 - 2018 was made available for public comment from 14 September 2015 to 31 October 2015. No formal public submissions were received and the plan can now be formally adopted by Council.

The Pesticides Regulation 2009 requires all NSW public authorities (including local councils) that use pesticides in outdoor places to prepare a Pesticide Use Notification Plan.

Background Information

The Pesticides Regulation 2009 requires all NSW public authorities that use pesticides in outdoor places, including local Councils, prepare a notification plan in relation to their pesticide use and to give notice according to that plan.

Clause 20(1)(k) of the Regulation specifies that the Pesticide Use Notification Plan must set out how the general public will be involved. Specifically, the plan must be placed on public exhibition with a call for public submissions. Calls for submissions must be placed in local and village newspapers and on Councils website. All public comments must be made in writing, addressed to the General Manager and signed by the author.

Once the exhibition period is finalised all comments received must be assessed and changes to the plan made if necessary. Council must then approve the final plan, place a notice in the NSW Government Gazette and make the plan available on the PSC website and at the Administration Centre.

Legislative or Policy Implications

The Pesticides Regulation 2009 requires all NSW public authorities (including local councils) that use pesticides in outdoor places to prepare a notification plan in relation to their pesticide use and to give notice according to that plan.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to:

2.5 Improve Health and Wellbeing: Maximise public safety;

7.1 Care for the Environment in a Changing Climate: Improve the environmental outcomes of Council's operations;

7.4 Care for the Environment in a Changing Climate: Implement Environmental regulations and controls in Council's sphere of operations.

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Good*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Low*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★☆☆	*Environmental*	★★★★★
Social	★★★★★	*Civic Leadership*	★★★☆☆

Budget & Financial Aspects

Funds have been allocated in the 2015/2016 budget for the implementation of this plan.

Recommendation

1. That Council accept the Notification Plan for Pesticide Use in Public Places 2015 - 2018 for formal adoption.

Report

The aim of the Pesticide Use Notification Plan is to outline how and when Parkes Shire Council will notify the Parkes community about pesticide use in public places, and to meet the community's general right to know about pesticide applications made to outdoor public areas that are owned or controlled by public authorities. The plan sets out how Parkes Shire Council will notify members of the community of pesticide applications by Council in public places. By notifying people about such pesticide applications this plan allows members of the community to take action to avoid contact with pesticides if they wish. The plan forms a component of Council's Integrated Pest Management Plan. This plan states that Council only use pesticides in public places when necessary to eliminate noxious and environmental weeds and to protect public assets from pest damage.

In accordance with clause 20(1)(h) of the Regulation, notices of pesticide use must include all the following information:

- The full product name of the pesticide to be used.
- The purpose of the use, clearly setting out what pest or pests are being treated.
- The proposed date/s or date range for the pesticide use.
- The places where the pesticide is to be used.
- Any warnings about limitations on the subsequent use or entry onto land if such warnings are specified on the approved label for the pesticide or in the permit for use of the pesticide.
- Contact telephone number the for the relevant Council officer who people can contact to discuss the notice.

The spray operator will also be able to provide this information, and signs will be of a standardised design that will be easily recognisable to the public and workers.

Parkes Shire Council will advise residents of this plan and its contents by:

- Making a copy of the plan available for viewing at Council's Administration Centre, Parkes.
- Placing a copy of the plan on the Council website: www@parkes.nsw.gov.au
- Placing a notice in the Parkes Champion Post and other local village newspapers.
- Placing a notice in the NSW Government Gazette.

Clause 20(1)(k) of the Regulation specifies that this plan must set out how and when future reviews of this plan will occur and how the public will be involved. Unless there is a specific need for an earlier review, this notification plan will be reviewed every 3 years. Anyone wishing to contact Parkes Shire Council to discuss this Notification Plan or to obtain details of pesticide applications in public places should contact Councils Noxious Weeds and Pest Species Officer or the Environmental Officer.

Attachments

1. Notification Plan for Pesticide Use in Public Places

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

NOTIFICATION PLAN FOR PESTICIDE USE IN PUBLIC PLACES

NOVEMBER 2015 TO NOVEMBER 2018

General Manager

Mayor

Document Set ID: 847707
Version: 1, Version Date: 20/11/2015

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
NOTIFICATION PLAN FOR PESTICIDE USE IN PUBLIC PLACES

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DOCUMENT VERSION CONTROL

Ref No.	Created by	Adopted	Last Modified	Review Period
1046840	Michael Chambers on 27/7/2015	Ordinary Council Meeting 8/9/2015	Michael Chambers 27/7/2015	2015 to 2018 (3Years)
1046842	Michael Chambers on 10/11/2015	Ordinary Council Meeting 17/11/2015	Michael Chambers 10/11/2015	2015 to 2018 (3Years)

General Manager

Mayor

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INTRODUCTION

This Pesticide Use Notification Plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Pesticides Regulation 2009 (the Regulation). The Regulation requires all NSW public authorities (including local councils) that use pesticides in outdoor places to prepare a notification plan in relation to their pesticide use and to give notice according to that plan.

The definition of a pesticide under the *NSW Pesticides Act 1999* is an 'agricultural chemical product' as defined in the *Commonwealth Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994*, namely a substance or mixture of substances that is represented, imported, manufactured, supplied or used as a means of directly or indirectly:

1. Destroying, stupefying, repelling, inhibiting the feeding of or preventing infestation by or attacks of any pest in relation to a plant, a place or a thing.
2. Destroying a plant.
3. Modifying the physiology of a plant or pest so as to alter its natural development, productivity, quality or reproductive capacity.
4. Attracting a pest for the purpose of destroying it.

For the purposes of this plan pesticides include herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, fumigants, bactericides, rodenticides, baits, lures, repellents and pesticides used to control internal and external animal parasites.

Parkes Shire Council ensures that pesticides are applied within public places in a safe and responsible manner, minimising harm to both the community and the environment.

This plan sets out how Parkes Shire Council will notify members of the community of pesticide applications by Council in public places, and documents:

- What public places are covered.
- Who regularly uses these public places and an estimate of the level of use.
- How and when Council will provide the community with information about its pesticide applications in public areas (what notification arrangements will be used).
- How the community can access this plan or get more information about Council's notification arrangements.
- Future reviews.
- Contact details for anyone wishing to discuss this plan with Parkes Shire Council.

The majority of pesticide use will consist of applying herbicides for weed control and applying insecticides to manage certain insect pests. Frequency of programmed applications range from 6-8 times per year for sports fields, 2-5 times a year for parks and gardens and 2-4 times for public thoroughfares. Insecticides for the control of fruit fly, ants or common flies will be controlled whenever it is considered to be an effective solution.

PURPOSE

The aim of this plan is to outline how and when Parkes Shire Council will notify the Parkes community about pesticide use in public places, and to meet the community's general right to know about pesticide applications made to outdoor public areas that are owned or controlled by public authorities.

By notifying people about such pesticide applications this plan allows members of the community to take action to avoid contact with pesticides if they wish.

This plan forms a component of Council's Integrated Pest Management Plan. This plan states that Council only use pesticides in public places when necessary to eliminate noxious and environmental weeds and to protect public assets from pest damage.

General Manager Mayor

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PUBLIC PLACES COVERED BY THIS PLAN

Council proposes to use pesticides in the following categories of outdoor public places within the Parkes Shire:

- Public parks, playgrounds and picnic areas
- Public swimming pools
- Garbage depots
- Sporting fields and ovals
- Cemeteries
- Road shoulders, verges and reserves/commons
- Laneways and pathways including easements accessible to the public
- Vacant Council or Crown land
- Parkes Aerodrome (Airport)
- Natural areas such as reserves for water supply including Lake Endeavour and Lake Metcalfe
- Grounds around government schools.

The following table summarises the estimated level of community use and regular user groups in each of these public place categories and indicates what types of pesticide may be required in that particular area of concern. Although not required by the Regulation, a summary of the type of pesticide used in each category of public place has also been provided.

Public Places	Regular User Groups	Level of Use of Public Place	Type of Pesticide Used
Parks	• Children • Families • Elderly people • General recreational users such as joggers, picnickers and dog walkers • Weddings, markets and festivals	Very high - frequent use by multiple users, with short to medium length stays	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre selective and non-selective herbicides • Fungicides • Rodenticides • Bird control • Spray termites • Ant control • Rabbit control
Playgrounds	• Children • Families	High - particularly on weekends	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticide • Spray ant control • Bait ant control
Picnic areas	• Children • Families • Social groups • Weddings • Markets	High - particularly on weekends and school holidays	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre selective and non-selective herbicides • Fungicides • Rodenticides • Bird control • Spray termites • Ant control • Rabbit control

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Public Places	Regular User Groups	Level of Use of Public Place	Type of Pesticide Used
Road Reserves	• Local residents • General community walking or driving • Bee keeping • Horse riding	Low for rural roads; Medium to High for urban areas	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre selective and non-selective herbicides • Fungicides • Rodenticides • Bird control • Spray termites • Ant control • Rabbit control • Locust control
Sport Grounds	• Sporting clubs and associations • School sports groups • General recreational users • Large regional sporting events • Festivals	Medium High - particularly on weekends and school sports days	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre selective and non-selective herbicides • Fungicides • Rodenticides • Bird control • Spray termites • Ant control • Rabbit control
Council Laneways and Pathways	• Local residents • General community-walking • Visitors/tourists	Medium	• Spot herbicides • Broad acre non-selective herbicides
Easements (e.g. Road, Rail, Water, Sewer, Stormwater, Electricity)	• Local residents and people who work in the area	Low to Medium	• Spot herbicides • Broad acre non-selective herbicides
Cemeteries	• Local residents • Visitors to the cemeteries	Low to Medium	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre selective and non-selective herbicides • Fungicides • Rodenticides • Bird control • Spray termites • Ant control • Rabbit control

General Manager Mayor

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Public Places	Regular User Groups	Level of Use of Public Place	Type of Pesticide Used
Parkes Aerodrome (Airport)	• Local residents • Visitors/tourists	Low during non-flying hours; High during business hours	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre selective and non-selective herbicides • Rodenticides • Bird control • Rabbit control
Council Buildings - (Council Offices, Library, Child Care Centre etc)	• Local residents • Visitors • Council staff • Young children, pregnant people and the elderly • Community groups • General members of the public	Low after hours and on weekends; High during business hours (especially when rates are due)	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre selective and non-selective herbicides • Fungicides • Rodenticides • Bird control • Spray termites • Ant control
School and TAFE Grounds	• School children • Local residents • School staff • Visitors	Low after school hours; High during school hours	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre non-selective herbicides
Public Swimming Pools	• School children • Local residents • Sporting groups • Visitors/tourists	Low during winter months; High during summer months	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre non-selective herbicides
General Use (Vacant Council or Crown Land and Drainage Reserves)	• Local residents living adjacent to a drain • Local residents or visitors who walk or drive past the drain	Low to Medium	• Spot herbicides • Spot Insecticide • Broad acre non-selective herbicides
Natural Areas	• Children • Families • Local residents • Sporting and School groups • Visitors/tourists	Low for Lake Metcalfe (no public access); Medium for others as public entry permitted	• Spot herbicides • Spot insecticides • Broad acre selective and non-selective herbicides • Rodenticides • Bird control • Rabbit control

General Manager Mayor

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NOTIFICATION ARRANGEMENTS

Parkes Shire Council will provide notice of pesticide use in public places, including special measures for sensitive places that are adjacent to public places and arrangements for emergency pesticide applications. There are certain circumstances where notice is not required to be given.

These notification arrangements are based on Parkes Shire Councils assessment of:

- The level of usage of public places where pesticides may be used.
- The extent to which members of the public who are most likely to be sensitive to pesticides (e.g. pregnant and elderly people, young children) are likely to use these areas regularly.
- The extent to which activities generally undertaken in these areas could lead to direct contact with pesticides (such as on sporting ovals and fields, parks etc. that may result in contact with the ground).
- The type of pesticide used.

A Notice Of Pesticide Use will be provided by a combination of one or more of the following:

- Signs.
- Advertised by Council in local newspapers.
- Information on Council's website.
- Letters (which could include letter drops in certain areas of interest or reminders in rates notices).
- Fax or e-mail.
- Door knocks.
- Direct phone contact.

Parkes Shire Council encourages persons and organisations to place their details on its PESTICIDE NOTIFICATION REGISTER so that advanced notification can be given of certain types of pesticide used in particular places.

Parkes Shire Council uses small quantities of some pesticide applications that are commonly available at retail stores/outlets including home gardening products. As such Council does not intend to provide notification for such pesticide applications other than by the way described in this plan, but staff will respond to all reasonable requests for information from members of the community.

This applies to minor control of outdoor insect pests using baits, powders and aerosol spray cans, and spot weed control using knapsacks, wands or hand held bottles. For pesticide applications using volumes of 20 litres or below, no notification will be given unless specified on a product label. This will also apply to the control of pest animals such as rabbits and locusts.

Only when a chemical label or Safety Data Sheet (SDS) requires neighbours to be notified, or if pesticide is being used in a sensitive area, will direct contact be made.

OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

The notification arrangements described below will apply to the following public place categories controlled by Parkes Shire Council.

- Public parks and gardens.
- Any playground or picnic area.
- Any related sporting fields or ovals.
- Local cemeteries.
- Natural areas including the water reserves of Lake Endeavour and Lake Metcalfe.

Signs will be erected to notify the general community at least 24 hours prior to and after application (as per label instructions) for the following pesticide uses:

- Spot spraying or broad acre spraying using selective or non-selective herbicides.
- Spot spraying or broad acre use of insecticides.
- Fungicides.

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Where any of the above pesticide uses occur adjacent to sensitive places (see Section 4.4 Special Measures For Sensitive Places) the occupiers will be provided with 24 hours prior targeted notice by a means listed under Section 3 Notification Arrangements.

OUTDOOR PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES

The notification arrangements described below will apply to the following public places within Parkes Shire Council's local government area:

- Laneways, footpaths etc.
- Road shoulders, verges and road reserves.
- Vacant council land.

In these places information on the scheduled program for broad scale herbicide use will be advertised in the Parkes Champion Post and other local newspapers or will be available at the Council's office.

Signs will be erected in prominent positions, and displayed on weed spraying vehicles, prior to and during pesticide use.

Occupiers adjacent to sensitive places will be given at least 24 hours notice prior to application, or as arranged.

COUNCIL BUILDINGS, PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS AND AERODROME

Signs will be erected near the application area or main entrance for any pesticide use in or around the Council Chambers, Library, Community Hall or any other Parkes Shire Council facility. If small quantities (under 20 litres) of pesticides are used in knapsacks, hand wands or spray bottles no signs will be required around main buildings.

Pesticide applications within public swimming pool grounds should be carried out in the 'off season' or prior to opening hours. If pesticide application needs to be carried out then the Pool Manager will erect signs 24 hours prior to and after application.

The Parkes Aerodrome will not be required to put signs up if pesticides are used on the main runway area as this is not a public area. If pesticides are required in other areas of the aerodrome such as the car park and picnic areas, signs will be required to be appropriately placed 24 hours prior to and after application.

Any other rodenticides, baits or repellents to control feral animals will be used in accordance with the label. If neighbours need to be contacted this will be done, or if buffer zones need to be in place prior to application, signs will be placed in appropriate areas such as entrances.

Methods of pesticide application that require signs be posted at entrances 24 hours prior to application, and remain for at least 24 hours afterwards, are:

- Spot spray for selective or non-selective herbicides.
- Spot spraying for insecticides.
- Broad acre spraying for selective and non-selective herbicides or insecticides.
- Fungicides.

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR SENSITIVE PLACES

The Regulation requires this Notification Plan to indicate the special protection measures that will be taken if a pesticide is proposed to be used in a prescribed public place that is adjacent to a sensitive place.

Clause 18 of the Regulation defines a 'sensitive place' to be any:

- School or Pre-school
- Kindergarten
- Childcare centre

General Manager Mayor

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- Hospital
- Community Health Centre
- Nursing Home

Pesticide usage should only be carried out in the above places during school holiday periods, before or after normal business hours or when the public will be at least risk of possible exposure. A risk assessment will be conducted by Council staff prior to work commencing in accordance with Council policy.

Direct notification 5 days prior to any scheduled pesticide application to a public sensitive place within Parkes Shire will be given to the person/organisation in charge.

EMERGENCY PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS

In cases where emergency pesticide applications in public places are required to deal with biting or dangerous pests such as wasps, bees, locusts, venomous spiders, fleas, birds, mites or rodents (that pose an immediate hazard), Council will, where possible, provide notice by posting signs nearby at the time of the application. If this is not possible, Council will provide information via Council's website (www@parkes.nsw.gov.au), via Council staff at Councils Administration Centre, or by request from the Council Officer applying the pesticide.

In the case of an emergency within a sensitive place Council will organise a door knock in that sensitive place, preferably at least 30 minutes before, so people are aware that a pesticide is about to be used to deal with a pest infestation.

PESTICIDE CONTRACTORS AND LESSEES OF PUBLIC PLACES

Contractors, lessees or permit holders that apply herbicides on behalf of Parkes Shire Council to prescribed places under the control of Parkes Shire Council will be required to implement the notification requirements set out in this Notification Plan for that category of public place.

If contractors or lessees are employed then they must obey this Notification Plan and they must also place signs or contact the appropriate people when required. Parkes Shire Council (unless stated) will not be contacting these people. This will be the responsibility of the contractor. Compliance will be made a condition of future pesticide application contracts and work orders.

NOXIOUS WEEDS (NO NOTICE REQUIRED)

Parkes Shire Council will not give notification to people, as weed control will be undertaken as seasonal conditions prevail. If herbicide or pesticides need to be done in sensitive areas, work will be carried out in low periods of risk such as in holiday periods, before or after business hours, so as to decrease the risk of exposure.

The only period for which notification will be given is when roadside spraying is to be done. The notification will be in the form of either advertising in local newspapers or on Council's website. The notification will be to the effect that Parkes Shire Council will be conducting its annual roadside spraying program, and will be using XYZ products. Any enquiries regarding this program should be made to Parkes Shire Council's Noxious Weeds & Pest Species Officer.

When emergency roadside spraying needs to be carried out no notification will be given except to those people it may effect on the Pesticide Notification Register.

General Manager Mayor

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WHAT INFORMATION WILL BE PROVIDED

In accordance with clause 20(1)(h) of the Regulation, notices of pesticide use must include all the following information:

- The full product name of the pesticide to be used.
- The purpose of the use, clearly setting out what pest or pests are being treated.
- The proposed date/s or date range for the pesticide use.
- The places where the pesticide is to be used.
- Any warnings about limitations on the subsequent use or entry onto land if such warnings are specified on the approved label for the pesticide or in the permit for use of the pesticide.
- Contact telephone number the for the relevant Council officer who people can contact to discuss the notice.

The spray operator will also be able to provide this information, and signs will be of a standardised design that will be easily recognisable to the public and workers.

HOW THE COMMUNITY WILL BE INFORMED OF THIS PLAN

Parkes Shire Council will advise residents of this plan and its contents by:

- Making a copy of the plan available for viewing at Council's Administration Centre in Parkes.
- Placing a copy of the plan on the Council website: www@parkes.nsw.gov.au
- Placing a notice in the Parkes Champion Post and other local village newspapers.
- Placing a notice in the NSW Government Gazette.
- Including notices in the annual rates booklet advising residents of the plan.

FUTURE REVIEWS OF THIS PLAN

Clause 20(1)(k) of the Regulation specifies that this plan must set out how and when future reviews of this plan will occur and how the public will be involved. Unless there is a specific need for an earlier review, this notification plan will be reviewed every 3 years. The review process will include:

- An assessment of the operation of the current notification plan including whether the plan has met the objectives of the legislation.
- Placing the plan on public exhibition, with any proposed changes and calling for public submissions.
- Recommendation for alterations (if applicable) to the plan.
- Placing a notice in the NSW Government Gazette.

CONTACT DETAILS

Anyone wishing to contact Parkes Shire Council to discuss this Notification Plan or to obtain details of pesticide applications in public places should contact:

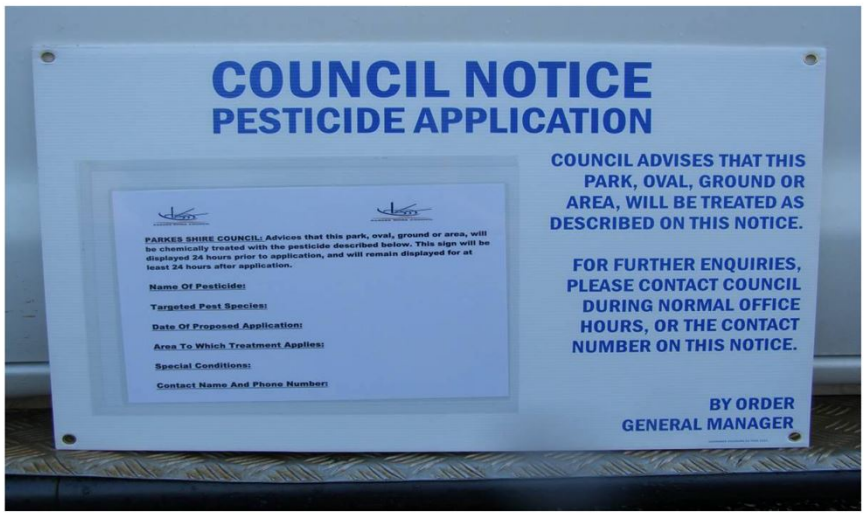
- Kane Davison, Noxious Weeds Officer for Parkes Shire Council (PO Box 337 PARKES NSW 2870). Phone 02 6861 2343, email kane.davison@parkes.nsw.gov.au
- Michael Chambers, Environmental Officer for Parkes Shire Council (PO Box 337 PARKES NSW 2870). Phone 02 6861 2349, email michael.chambers@parkes.nsw.gov.au

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APPENDICES

Below is the notification sign that will appear on all pesticide application sites.



Example Of Specific Pesticide Use Notice For Publication In Print Media

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL advises that this park, oval, ground or area, will be chemically treated with the pesticide described below. This sign will be displayed 24 hours prior to application and will remain displayed for at least 24 hours after application.

NAME OF PESTICIDE:	KAMBA M
TARGETED PEST SPECIES:	BROAD LEAF WEEDS
DATE OF PROPOSED APPLICATION:	15 JULY 2015
AREA TO WHICH TREATMENT APPLIES:	COOKE PARK
SPECIAL CONDITIONS:	NIL
CONTACT:	NOXIOUS WEEDS OFFICER or the PARKS & GARDEN SUPERVISOR ON 02 6861 2343.

PESTICIDE NOTIFICATION REGISTER

Parkes Shire Council maintains a Pesticide Notification Register of property owners and community members who wish to be informed when commercial spray operations (using pesticides including herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides) are being undertaken. Those wishing to be listed on this register should complete the appropriate form (attached) and mail it to: General Manager, Parkes Shire Council PO Box 337 PARKES NSW 2870.

General enquiries can be made at the Administration Centre, 2 Cecile Street, PARKES NSW 2870. Phone 02 6861 2333, fax 02 6862 3946 or email council@parkes.nsw.gov.au. Office hours are Monday - Friday 8.30am - 5.00pm.

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PESTICIDE NOTICATION REGISTER

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

CONTACT DETAILS: _____

_____

REASON FOR NOTIFICATION:

_____

_____

_____

_____

CHEMICALS YOU WISH TO BE NOTIFIED OF:
(Please list if known)

HERBICIDES: _____

INSECTICIDES: _____

FUNGICIDES: _____

RODENTICIDES: _____

OTHER: _____

How would you like to be notified:

PHONE: { } FAX: { } MAIL: { } IN PERSON: { } E Mail: { }

On same day notice { } or greater then 48 Hours { }

OTHER: _____

SIGNED and DATE: _____

Office use: Filed in Dataworks Y / N Date: By Whom: Accepted/Not Accepted

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14.3 (DI) Adoption of REF's for Major Projects

Executive Summary

A Review's of Environmental Factors (REF's) have been developed for the new Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Sewer Treatment Plant (STP), Sewage Pump Station and Rising Main, Urban Mains Augmentations, and the Lachlan River Pump Station Upgrade and Bore Refurbishment.

A number of specialist studies have been undertaken to determine the impacts that the projects may have on the immediate environment including fauna, flora, noise, air quality, water quality and heritage impacts. The outcomes from the studies have been incorporated into the designs and contractor documentation for the projects.

The REF's have been peer reviewed by an external expert and internally, and placed on public display with minimal feedback received, and are now submitted for adoption.

Background Information

Under Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, Council must undertake a Review of Environmental Factors and undertake an internal approval process to satisfy the requirements of the Act to undertake Infrastructure projects on Council owned land.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Nil.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: *8. Maintain and improve the Shires Assets and Infrastructure*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Excellent*

Demonstrated Civic leadership and environmental stewardship.

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Low*

The projects have been included in the current Delivery Program and have been funded by the NSW State Government.

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★★☆	*Environmental*	★★★★★
Social	★★★★★	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★★

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Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

Recommendation

1. That the Review's of Environmental Factors for the new Water Treatment Plant, Sewer Treatment Plant, Sewage Pump Station and Rising Main, Urban Mains Augmentations and the Lachlan River Pump Station Upgrade and Bore Refurbishment be adopted and the projects proceed on the basis of the REF outcomes.

Attachments

Distributed separately.
Please note - Attachments 1-4 each have separate Appendix attachments or addendums. Due to the large document size they have not been included within these REF documents but can be made available upon request.

1. Water Treatment Plant REF
2. Sewer Treatment Plant REF
3. Sewage Pump Station and Rising Main REF
4. Urban Mains Augmentations REF
5. Lachlan River Pump Station Upgrade and Bore Refurbishment (including addendums)



PARKES/PEAK HILL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME UPGRADE

WATER TREATMENT PLANT & HIGH LEVEL RESERVOIR REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Prepared for

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL
11TH NOVEMBER 2015

the environmental factor

General Manager

Mayor

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WATER TREATMENT PLANT & HIGH LEVEL RESERVOIR
REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Document Verification		Approved	
Revision	Author/s	By (Name)	Date
V_1	E Cotterill; J Dessmann	E Shelly	12/5/15
V_1.1 E Shelly & Mark Dawson – comments	J Dessmann	E Cotterill	14/5/15
V_2.0 Updates to WTP design, HLR access road & clearing, architectural specs, stormwater mgt, bushfire assessment, laydown area & former WTP decommissioning.	J Dessmann; E Cotterill	E Shelly	4/8/15
V_2.1 E Shelly comments addressed & released for tender	E Cotterill; J Dessmann	E Shelly	8/8/15
V_2.2 Incorporation of HLR offset area	J Dessmann	E Shelly	25/8/15
Final	J Dessmann	E Cotterill	27/8/15
V_3 Final – addressing EPA comments & incorporating PSC comments	E Cotterill	J Myers; S Verano	11/11/15

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This Report has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF) at the request of Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council). This report provides Environmental Safeguards and measures to help ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislative requirements before, during and after works commence.

It is intended that this document will be used by PSC and any Council appointed contractor for the purposes of the Proposal as described herein, or as part of the greater Parkes Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) upgrade projects. This document is not intended to be utilised or relied upon by any other persons, nor to be used for any other purpose other than that articulated above. Accordingly, TEF accepts no responsibility in any way whatsoever for the use of this report by any other persons or for any other purpose.

The information, statements, recommendations and commentary (together the "Information") contained in this review have been prepared by TEF from material provided by PSC, specialist sub-consultants engaged by PSC and through the site investigation process. TEF has not sought any independent confirmation of the reliability, accuracy or completeness of this information. It

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should not be construed that TEF has carried out any form of audit of the information which has been relied upon.

Accordingly, whilst the statements made in this report are given in good faith, TEF accepts no responsibility for any errors in the information provided by PSC or its subcontractors, nor the effect of any such errors on the analysis undertaken, suggestions provided or this report.

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DECLARATION

This Review of Environmental Factors (REF) has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF), an environmental consultancy based in the Central West of New South Wales. The report presents the investigations undertaken into the environmental impacts of the proposal to construct and operate a new Sewage Treatment Plant and associated infrastructure, as part of Parkes Shire Council's Water and Sewage Treatment Plant Augmentation Projects.

Parkes Shire Council is a determining authority as defined in the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The new Water Treatment Plant proposal satisfies the definition of an activity under the Act, and as such Parkes Shire Council must assess and consider the environmental impacts of the proposal before determining whether to proceed.

This REF has been prepared in accordance with Sections 111 and 112 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (EP&A Reg).

This REF provides a true and fair assessment of the proposed activity in relation to its likely effects on the environment. It addresses to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment as a result of the proposed activity.

On the basis of the information presented in this REF it is concluded that:

(1) The proposed activity is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

(2) The proposed activity is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations, ecological communities, or critical habitat. Therefore a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not required.

(3) The proposed activity is not likely to affect any Commonwealth land, is not being carried out on Commonwealth land, nor is it likely to significantly affect any Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Subject to implementation of the measures to avoid, minimise or manage environmental impacts (Environmental Safeguards) listed in this REF, the proposed activity is recommended for approval.

Name of Author	Emily Cotterill
Designation	Principal Consultant, The Environmental Factor
Name of Reviewer	Elizabeth Shelly
Designation	Peer Reviewer
Organisation	Shelly Environmental Services
Date	25 August 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This REF has considered the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal to construct and operate a new Water Treatment Plant (WTP) designed to service the Parkes/Peak Hill area in the Central West of NSW.

The applicable environmental planning instrument for the proposal is ISEPP (State Environmental Planning Policy for Infrastructure). The proposed upgrade can therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The Proponent, Parkes Shire Council, is the determining authority for these works.

Given there is limited available space at the current WTP location, it is proposed the new plant will be constructed off Webb Street on the north-western outskirts of town. And, due to specific design elements incorporated into the new WTP, it is anticipated that the new infrastructure will be a 'zero discharge' plant, resulting in substantially reduced volumes of water discharged to Goobang Creek. This is predicted to reduce flow durations within the creekline from approximately 90% to 75% of the year. Reduced water availability, with the creek predicted to be dry for approximately 25% of the year due to cessation of WTP discharges alone, will impact downstream water users with current water access rights, as well as the ecological dependent users of Goobang Creek.

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway running through Parkes, being classified as a Class 2 waterway, greater than a 5th order watercourse (1:25,000 map scale), and identified as providing Key Fish Habitat. Goobang Creek is listed as an Aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) - *The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River* under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act). This EEC has the potential to support several threatened fish species associated with this listed community. Goobang Creek and its riparian vegetation are also listed as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE). Despite this reduced water flow, ecological assessment of the project has indicated that this activity is unlikely to result in a significant impact on any threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed under State or Commonwealth legislation, and a Species Impact Statement is not required.

A bushfire Asset Protection Zone (APZ) and access road from the WTP to the HLR is proposed which will require the clearing of approximately 4.5 ha of a 13.3 ha patch of White Cypress Woodland mapped as having high biodiversity sensitivity in the Parkes Local Environment Plan (LEP). This extensive clearing is likely to create erosion and accompanying sedimentation issues along the steep slope of Golden Bar Hill. Remediation and stabilisation of any cleared areas must be undertaken progressively during the proposed construction works. Further, revegetation along the slope of Golden Bar Hill is recommended to mitigate the potential for erosion impacts on the site in the long term, and additional planting to the south east of the WTP site is recommended to supplement the ecological values of this vegetation community that will be lost as part of the proposed clearing.

A locally significant heritage item, the W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range and club house, occurs on a property adjacent to the WTP, to the northeast. This item should not be impacted by the proposed works given the distance of 100m between the clubhouse and the nearest proposed pipeline. Two other heritage items occur in proximity to the WTP; Huntington Dam and Golden Bar Hill Surveyors Mark tree. These items were not found to hold any heritage significance and are not legislatively protected. However, the Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark Tree may be impacted by activities associated with construction of the HLR and access road, as well as creation of the proposed APZ. If possible this heritage item will be cordoned off and protected during construction works; while Huntington Dam will be suitably upgraded to provide stormwater retention directed from the WTP site. All necessary community engagement and liaison must be conducted by Council prior to disturbing these sites to ensure local heritage items are adequately preserved and respectfully treated.

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The construction phase of the proposal has potential to cause environmental disturbances to nearby sensitive receivers. These disturbances may include increased dust and fuel emissions from machinery working on site, and associated noise impacts for residents and users of Webb Street. However, these impacts are anticipated to be both minor and mostly temporary.

The visual amenity of the site and the anticipated increase in volumes of traffic frequenting the plant during routine operations may result in lasting impacts on local road users and residents of Webb Street. Mitigation measures, including incorporation of vegetative screens and architecturally sensitive design features, are proposed for the new WTP to help ensure the plant is aesthetically pleasing, and chemical storage facilities have been maximised on site to reduce the amount of heavy vehicle traffic frequenting the plant. As such the long-term visual amenity and traffic impacts associated with the proposal are anticipated to be minor.

Other long-term or operational environmental impacts associated with the proposal include ongoing production of wastes, particularly sludge. Council is investigating potential re-use options for this waste, however it is anticipated that the majority of this material will be transported to a licensed waste facility. The supernatant from the sludge lagoons will be returned to the head of the plant for re-processing.

The proposed WTP is anticipated to have positive long term socio-economic benefits for the local impacted communities, through provision of reliable drinking water services, and a marked improvement of the consistency of water quality currently provided by the existing WTP.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, and on the basis of the information presented in this REF, it is concluded that by adopting the Environmental Safeguards identified in this assessment there will be no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed works, and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

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ADWF	Average Dry Weather Flow
ADWG	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines
ADWS	Australian Drinking Water Standards
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
APZ	Asset Protection Zone
ARA	Appropriate Regulatory Authority
BGL	Below Ground Level
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CENTROC	Central NSW Regional Organisation of Councils
CL Act	*Crown Lands Act 1989*
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DCP	Development Control Plan
DWMS	Drinking Water Management System
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EP&A Regulation	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPL	Environmental Protection Licence
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
ESD	Ecological Sustainable Development
FM Act	*Fisheries Management Act 2000*
ha	Hectare
HLR	High Level Reservoir
IWCM	Integrated Water Cycle Management
ISEPP	*State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LG Act	*Local Government Act 1993*
LWD	Large woody debris
m	Metre
ML	Mega Litre
mm	Millimetre

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NPM	Northparkes Mine
NV Act	*Native Vegetation Act 2003*
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly DECCW)
PAR	Population at Risk
POEO Act	*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
RM	Rising Main
Roads Act	*Roads Act 1993*
SBP	Strategic Business Plan
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SEPP 44	State Environmental Planning Policy for Koala Habitat
SIS	Species Impact Statement
SPS	Sewerage Pump Station
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
TSC Act	*Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*
WM Act	*Water Management Act 2000*
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WSUD	Water sensitive urban design

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aquatic ecology	The study of the relationships among organisms and between those organisms and their environment that live in water (aquatic environments).
Biodiversity	Biological diversity – or biodiversity – is the term given to the variety of life on Earth. It is the variety within and between all species of plants, animals and micro-organisms and the ecosystems within which they live and interact. Biodiversity also refers to the multitude of different ecosystems in which species form unique communities, interacting with one another and the air, water and soil.
BioMetric	*BioMetric* is the terrestrial biodiversity Native Vegetation Assessment Tool (NVAT) for the NSW Property Vegetation Planning System developed by OEH.
Biosecurity	Biosecurity is the protection of the economy, environment and community from negative impacts associated with pests, diseases and weeds.
Biota	The living organisms of a region or habitat, such as birds, plants, fungi etc.
Critical weight range	Species of intermediate weight 35 – 5500g vulnerable to predation
Ecological Sustainable Development	Australia's *National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992)* defines ecologically sustainable development as 'using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased'.
Macrophytes	A macrophyte is an aquatic plant that grows in or near water and is either emergent, submergent, or floating. In lakes and rivers macrophytes provide cover for fish and substrate for aquatic invertebrates, produce oxygen, and act as food for some fish and wildlife.
Senescence	The process of aging and dying.
Snags	Snags are instream woody habitats which form part of a healthy functioning river system. Native fish use snags to shelter from currents, for refuge from predation, feeding and spawning sites and as a nursery for juvenile fish.
Study Area	The Subject Site and any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly.
Subject Site	The area to be directly affected by the proposal. For the purposes of this report, this includes the Lots/DPs of the individual parcels that the infrastructure is located on.

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Terrestrial ecology	The study of the relationships among organisms and between those organisms and their environment that live on land.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Parkes Shire Council (PSC), as the Proponent for these works, proposes to undertake an upgrade to the overall Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme in order to meet current and future demands for treated water within these areas. The need for this was identified in Parkes Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) Plan which is currently being updated, as well as in the recently adopted Water Supply and Sewerage Services Strategic Business Plan (SBP) and Drinking Water Management System (DWMS) documents. The Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme upgrade works include the construction of a new Water Treatment Plant (WTP), designed to supply treated water to consumers which meets Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) on a continuous basis; an upgrade to the raw water sources supplied to the new WTP at the Lachlan River and Borefields; and an upgrade of the Urban Water Mains network that delivers raw water to, and treated water from, the proposed new WTP. The proposed new WTP facility is the focus of this Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

The following sections describe the background of the project, highlighting the need for the proposed new WTP. A summary of the environmental and legislative context of the proposal is also provided.

1.1 Project Background

Parkes is situated in the Central West of New South Wales, about 300km west of Sydney across the Blue Mountains, and has an estimated population of 11,000 people (NSW Public Works, 2014). Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council) owns and operates the Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme which supplies water to the towns of Parkes, Peak Hill (situated approximately 54km north of Parkes) and the village of Cookamidgera (situated about 17km south-east of Parkes). In addition to supplying the Peak Hill and Cookamidgera areas, PSC supplies raw water to Northparkes Mines (NPM) via a dedicated system (Figure 1). Further detail on the various water supply and treatment schemes in the region is available in the SBP and the Drinking Water Management System documents recently adopted by PSC.



Figure 1 Locality map (Image Source: Google Earth)

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Raw water for the Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme is drawn from three sources: Endeavour and Beargamil dams, the Lachlan River and a borefield consisting of 8 bores. Water from the bores and the River Intake (located near the Borefield) is transferred to Parkes via two pipe mains and two pumping stations. Although they are designed to operate in parallel, currently one pipe is used for bore water and the other is used for the river water. Water pumped from the river is supplied directly to the Northparkes Mines.

Water supplied from the above sources for the Parkes / Peak Hill Water Supply scheme has several water quality issues including high colour, turbidity, iron and total hardness. The existing WTP at Parkes consists of conventional clarification, filtration and disinfection, and although the existing WTP is rated at 8ML/d, the plant struggles to supply the current demand of water users dependent upon the scheme, and to consistently treat this raw water to a level that meets Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG). In order to rectify this, PSC intends to construct a new WTP to supply potable water to its consumers which meets ADWG on a continuous basis, and in the future refurbish the existing WTP at its current capacity to meet current and future demands. The proposed WTP is the subject of this Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

1.2 Proposal objectives

The following proposal objectives have been taken from the Parkes WTP Project Management Plan (PMP):

- To meet the Water Supply delivery demands to Parkes/Peak Hill based on the predicted population growth & number of developments planned for the area;
- To ensure the quality of treated water produced at future WTPs meet or better ADWG 2011; and
- To improve Customer satisfaction.

1.3 Purpose of the Report

This REF has been prepared by The Environmental Factor on behalf of Parkes Shire Council. For the purposes of these works, Parkes Shire Council is the proponent and the determining authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The purpose of the REF is to describe the proposal (Chapter 3), to document the likely impacts of the proposal on the environment (Chapter 6), and to detail protective measures to be implemented (Environmental Safeguards, Appendix I).

The description of the proposal and associated environmental impacts have been undertaken in context of Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (summarised in Section 1.4), the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act), the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act), and the Commonwealth's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). In doing so, the REF helps to fulfil the requirements of Section 111 of the EP&A Act that Parkes Shire Council examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the activity.

The findings of the REF would be considered when assessing:

- Whether the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore the necessity for an Environmental Impact Statement to be prepared and approval to be sought from the Minister for Planning under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act.

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- The significance of any impact on threatened species as defined by the TSC Act and/or FM Act, in Section 5A of the EP&A Act and therefore the requirement for a Species Impact Statement.
- The potential for the proposal to significantly impact a matter of national environmental significance or Commonwealth land and the need to make a referral to the Commonwealth's Department of the Environment for a decision by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act.

1.4 Summary of Key Environmental Constraints

A full assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed WTP works has been conducted herein as a Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

The potential environmental impacts of these proposed activities are outlined within this report and are considered unlikely to significantly affect the environment, if the Environmental Safeguards recommended herein are implemented and maintained. As such, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will not be required.

An assessment of the environmental constraints of the project against key legislation and policy is provided and summarised below (Table 1).

Table 1 Summary of Key Project Related Legislation

Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
NSW Legislation				
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	OEH	Section 90 AHIP Consent to destroy	Impact (direct or indirect) to Aboriginal site	This should not be required for these works.
Local Government Act 1993	NSW DPI Office of Water	Section 60 approval for water and sewage treatment works	Water extraction and provision	Council is seeking Section 60 approval for the Parkes WTP/STP projects as a whole.
Heritage Act 1977	OEH	Section 139 Excavation Permit	Impacts to non-Indigenous historic artefacts and /or relics	This should not be required for these works.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	EPA	Environment Protection Licence (EPL) under Section 43	Required for 'Scheduled Activities' as defined by the Act	Given the new WTP will be zero discharge no Licence is required.
Threatened Species Conservation	OEH	Section 91 Licence to harm a threatened species,	Impacts to listed threatened terrestrial	Assessments of Significance have been

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Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
Act 1995		population or ecological community	species	prepared for listed terrestrial species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely.
Fisheries Management Act 1994	NSW DPI Fisheries	Part 7 FM Act Permit	Impacts to listed threatened aquatic species	Assessments of Significance have been prepared for listed aquatic species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely.
Water Management Act 2000	NSW DPI Office of Water	Extraction of water for domestic/stock use under a domestic and stock right.	Landholders who own or occupy land on a riverbank, lakefront or overlie an aquifer can take water (without a licence) from the river, lake or aquifer for domestic purposes (e.g. cooking, washing, watering house gardens), and to water stock on the property (but not intensively housed animals)	Reduced water availability, with the creek predicted to be dry for approximately 25% of the year, will impact downstream water users with current water access rights, as well as the ecological dependent users of Goobang Creek.
Relevant Policies				

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Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
Guidelines for Activities on Waterfront Land	NSW DPI Office of Water	Controlled Activity Approvals – covered by Section 60 approval	Works within 40m of top of bank of waterways	No activities undertaken on waterfront land.
Guidelines for laying pipes and cables in watercourses on waterfront land	NSW DPI Office of Water	As above	Works within 40m of top of bank of waterways	As above.
Guidelines for riparian corridors on waterfront land	NSW DPI Office of Water	As above	Goobang Creek being a 5th order waterway has an anticipated riparian zone of 40m	As above.
Commonwealth Legislation				
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Commonwealth Department of Environment	EPBC Referral	Impacts to listed threatened and / or migratory species	Assessments of Significance have been prepared for listed species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely. Refer Table 2 below for more detail. An EPBC referral is not required.

1.4.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

Under the environmental assessment provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the following Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are required to be considered to assist in determining whether the proposal should be referred to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment.

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Table 2 Compliance with EPBC Act 1999

Factor	Impact
Any impact on a World Heritage property?	No.
Any impact on a National Heritage place?	No.
Any impact on a wetland of international importance?	No.
Any impact on a listed threatened species or communities?	Yes, potential impact to Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*), Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii peelii*) and Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) as they have potential habitat which may be impacted by the proposal. Significant Impact Criteria assessments concluded that a significant impact is not likely to result as a consequence of the proposed works.
Any impacts on listed migratory species?	No.
Any impact on a Commonwealth marine area?	N/A.
Any impact on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?	N/A.
Does the proposal involve a nuclear action (including uranium mining)?	No.
Additionally, any impact (direct or indirect) on Commonwealth land?	No.

1.4.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 *Checklist*

The factors which need to be taken into account when considering the environmental impact of an activity are listed in Clause 228(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*. Those factors have been addressed in Table 3 to ensure that the likely impacts of the proposed activities on the natural and built environment are fully considered.

Table 3 Compliance with Clause 228(2) of the EP&A Regulation 2000

Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(a) Any environmental impact on a community?	Yes	The construction of a new WTP at a different location would change the overall use of the site and immediate visual landscape of the locality.

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Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(b) Any transformation of a locality?	Yes	The WTP may be visible to passing traffic and neighbours. This impact is considered to be minor.
(c) Any environmental impact on the ecosystems of a locality?	Yes	Approximately 30% of the White Cypress Woodland on Golden Bar Hill will be impacted during construction of an access road to the HLR.
(d) Any reduction of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific or other environmental quality or value of a locality?	Yes	The proposed WTP location and surrounding locality will be altered. Careful design considerations have been selected to ensure that the new WTP will not reduce the aesthetic, recreational or scientific value of the locality.
(e) Any effect on a locality, place or building having aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value for present generations?	No	The W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range and Parkes Rifle Club House is a local heritage item which occurs at the south-west corner of Lot 3 DP823404. This item should not be impacted by the proposed pipelines along this property. Huntington Dam will be upgraded to capture stormwater run-off from the WTP site. Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark Tree may be impacted during construction of the HLR, access road and APZ. If possible this heritage item will be protected during construction works.
(f) Any impact on habitat of any protected fauna (within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*)?	Yes	The Study Area provides habitat for native species protected under the NPW Act. Impacts to habitat will be minimised where possible. Where possible intact native vegetation including trees will be retained.
(g) Any endangering of any species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air?	No	Assessments of Significance have been completed for listed threatened species with potential habitat that may be impacted by the proposal. The assessments concluded that significant impacts to these species are unlikely.

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Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(h) Any long-term effects on the environment?	Yes	Reduced water availability within Goobang Creek due to zero discharge associated with the new WTP.
(i) Any degradation of the quality of the environment?	Yes	The increased fragmentation of the White Cypress Woodland is likely to lead to the further degradation of this community over time.
(j) Any risk to the safety of the environment?	No	No net change.
(k) Any reduction in the range of beneficial uses of the environment?	No	No net change.
(l) Any pollution of the environment?	Yes	Treatment residuals (sludge) will be produced from the plant and require offsite disposal.
(m) Any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste?	No	Waste will be disposed of appropriately and in accordance with relevant policies as indicated in this REF and the ESD report prepared for this project. Re-use options for treatment residuals are limited.
(n) Any increased demands on resources, natural or otherwise which are, or are likely to become, in short supply?	No	
(o) Any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities?	Yes	The operation of a new STP in addition to the WTP will also reduce the availability of water to Goobang Creek.

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2 NEED FOR THE PROJECT AND OPTIONS CONSIDERED

2.1 Strategic need for the proposal

The existing Parkes WTP servicing the Parkes/Peak Hill water supply has insufficient capacity to supply the required quantity and quality of potable water to meet the projected demand of Parkes and Peak Hill urban areas. The existing works have also reached the end of their economic life, meaning new infrastructure is required.

Several investigations have been undertaken to estimate the future water demands of the Parkes/Peak Hill water supply scheme and it has been determined that the Water Treatment Plant is operating continuously (i.e. 24 hours/day and 7 days/week) as the water supplied from Lake Endeavour & Beargamil Dam and the Lachlan river cannot be isolated at the Water Treatment Plant due to pipe breaks throughout the system. It has also been identified that the current system has an insufficient capacity for storage and requires upgrading to reflect current standards and to support the current increase in population and demand (PMP, 2014).

A total water production capacity of 24ML/d is required for the Parkes, Peak Hill and Cookamidgera areas. In order to achieve this, it is proposed to construct a new 16ML/d WTP to meet interim requirements, and in the future either expand the new WTP to 24ML/d or refurbish the existing 8 ML/d WTP as necessary. It is also proposed to construct a new 2.7ML High Level Reservoir (HLR) to provide gravity fed service to high level/elevated development areas in Parkes and to provide additional water storage within the township.

A primary objective of the new WTP, as part of the IWCM (as described below), is to increase efficiency, productivity and reduce overall water use and wastage in the region. Consequently, a target of zero liquid discharges has been set for the new plant with reuse of waste water maximized where possible, and a cessation of discharges to Goobang Creek.

2.2 IWCM

The proposed works are part of a broader IWCM Strategy which Council is updating. The 30 year strategy incorporates multiple urban water cycle facets including water supply, sewage, and storm water, as well as community expectations. An IWCM is a requirement as part of the NSW Government's Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Framework. Integrated systems have the benefit of being more water efficient, producing less pollutant loads as well as addressing community demands. Integrated systems encourage water conservation and efficient water use and enable the implementation of cost-effective recycling of treated effluent and urban stormwater use options.

2.3 Existing infrastructure

The existing WTP is located off Albert Street, within the general residential area of urbanised Parkes. The property backs on to Memorial Park, a public green space and recreation area.

The existing WTP consists of conventional clarification, filtration and disinfection, and storage.

The existing WTP is rated at 8ML/d and struggles to meet the current demands of water users dependent upon the scheme and consistently produce treated water to a standard that meets Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG). Common water quality issues experienced include high colour, turbidity, iron and total hardness.

2.4 Options considered

2.4.1 Water treatment process selection

In the early stages of project development, Council engaged Public Works Department (PW) to produce a Concept Design Report (CDR) to begin to compile the necessary plans and

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documentation for the ultimate design and construction of a new WTP to meet the needs of Parkes/Peak Hill water users. The PW CDR allowed for a lime and soda ash softening process, associated chemical storage and dosing systems, two softening clarifiers, four gravity filters, a sludge and wastewater handling system and plant buildings.

As part of this process, Council undertook a process selection procedure in order to determine the best strategy for treating the water obtained from each of the various water sources for the Parkes/Peak Hill water supply scheme. This procedure was undertaken to help ensure that the water, regardless of its source (dam, river and/or bore) could be treated to a consistent standard, and that the water treatment process selected was economically and environmentally sustainable for the region.

Since completion of the PWD CDR, PSC reviewed the need for softening as part of the process train, and has determined that the new WTP will be constructed as a conventional coagulation-clarification-filtration process (HH2O, 2015), without softening (for further detail refer Section 2.4.3 Water Softening Options Considered).

Different unit process options were considered by Council for the new WTP (PSC, 2014):

- Filtration
  - Media Filtration
  - Membrane Filtration
- Chlorination
  - On-site hypo generation
  - Bulk delivery of sodium hypochlorite, or
  - Gas chlorination
- Backwash recycling
  - Disposal of backwash (untreated) for use on parks and gardens
  - Recycle backwash to the head of the plant, or
  - Implement a secondary treatment process
- Sludge management
  - Investigate options for beneficial reuses of sludge, and/or
  - Transport sludge to a licensed waste facility.

Council has selected to proceed with a process of coagulation, clarification, media filtration, gas chlorination, pH correction (as required), and fluoridation. Clarifier underflow and backwash sludge supernatant recycling to the head of the plant and off-site disposal of dewatered treatment residuals (sludge) will be undertaken.

Water quality analyses and 'jar testing' were undertaken as part of this process selection, in order to validate the treatment process proposed (PSC, 2014). Although the dam water is the preferred water source for Council, the supply from this source alone is insufficient to meet the demands of the overall water supply scheme. Consequently, the water is blended with one or both the other sources, namely the Lachlan River (river water) or the Borefields (bore water).

Consequently, jar testing was undertaken on six (6) water supply scenarios, which included various blends of dam with bore water, dam with river water and bore water with river water. Water quality testing was undertaken on each water source prior to the jar-testing to establish the nature of the water and associated treatment requirements (PSC, 2014).

The results of the jar testing indicated that the proposed treatment process would be effective in achieving Council's water quality goals.

Further detail on the water treatment process selection is provided in the *Parkes WTP Process Options Discussion Paper* (PSC, 2015) and in the *Parkes-Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme – Total Scheme Operation Strategy Discussion Paper* (Cardno, 2015).

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2.4.2 WTP site options considered

Once the water treatment process had been selected, Council undertook a site selection process for the new WTP, based on a number of environmental constraints presented at the site.

The infrastructure proposed for the new WTP includes a main building, chemical storage buildings, process tanks (clarifiers and filters), water tanks (for holding raw water and treated water), pump houses, batch settling ponds, fencing, gates, lighting, landscaping, sealed access driveways and hardstand areas.

The first site option considered that was able to accommodate this infrastructure was the Council owned land on Lot 7313/DP1143473 and Lot 3/DP823404. However, this site held the following disadvantages:

- It occurs in closer proximity to the former rifle range and club house considered to be a significant local heritage item.
- It is located directly adjacent to residences and semi-rural allotments proposed for future development, and is clearly visible from nearby houses given its elevated position on the hillside.

The second site considered for selection was Council owned land on Lot920/DP750152 (referred hereafter as 'Lot 920'), which provides the following advantages:

- It is a previously cleared paddock, from which the majority of native vegetation was removed in the past, minimizing risk to ecological values and project delays associated with clearing.
- The size of the parcel of land provides significant additional land area for future expansion.
- It is located on sloped terrain which aids in the WTP hydraulics without the need for inter-staged pumping.
- Road access is via Danilenko Street and an unformed PSC owned road easement, providing opportunity for Council to upgrade access to the site to suit its new purpose, and to reduce impacts on other road users associated with making significant changes to existing public roads.

The Lot 920 site also has the following disadvantages:

- Rock is anticipated to occur at depths ranging from 0.9m – 5m below the surface, at an average of 3m. However, geotechnical investigations undertaken for the site indicate that the rock is not 'hard rock' and so excavation, where required, will not be overly difficult.
- It is located within close proximity to residents and is clearly visible to nearby houses given its elevated position on the hillside.

2.4.3 High Level Reservoir site selection

Two options were considered for the location of the High Level Reservoir (HLR), as presented in the WTP Project Site Layout Options Assessment Discussion Paper (PSC, 2014):

- Option 1 proposes a reservoir floor level at the RL 426 contour, on the small peak known locally as Golden Bar Hill. The selected HLR site is located approximately 40m west of the peak of Golden Bar Hill, 140m from a nearby residence to the north-east and about 25m from the northern property boundary.
  The site is cleared of significant native vegetation and is well screened from views by nearby vegetation. Some cutting of the site would be required to accommodate the reservoir.

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- Option 2 High proposes a reservoir floor on the peak of the Golden Bar Hill at the RL 432 contour. The site is located approximately 80m west of a nearby residence and about 25m from the northern property boundary.
  Without landscaping, the reservoir would be visible from the rear of the adjoining residence located to the north-west. Due to distance and the screening effects of existing vegetation, it is not considered that the reservoir would be readily visible from nearby roads or from the Parkes Urban Area.
  Cutting of the site would be required to accommodate the reservoir and it may be possible to locate part of the reservoir underground. The pipeline and access route to the HLR would need to negotiate the same rocky timbered spur to the west.

The treated water rising main pipeline and access route to the HLR will need to traverse difficult terrain, and construction and operational vehicles will need to negotiate the rocky, timbered spur to the west of the selected reservoir location. Power supply to the HLR for instrumentation and telemetry would be provided from a distributed energy source such as photovoltaic (PV) cells and storage batteries.

2.4.1 HLR Access Road

An access road from the WTP to the HLR is proposed to be built to allow safe and regular access for staff to undertake maintenance and inspections during operation. The proposed road up the steep topography of Golden Bar Hill will require extensive clearing in order to provide a constant grade for heavy vehicles, such as large trucks, plant and cranes to construct the HLR.

The proposed road alignment had been selected to avoid a rocky outcrop and extensive vegetation clearance however the steep topography and cost of cut and fill required restrict the design and it is likely that both the rocky outcrop and approximately 4.5 ha of woodland vegetation will be removed.

2.4.2 Hardstand laydown area

A hardstand laydown area is proposed along the relatively flat topography within the PSC owned Travelling Stock Route (TRS). This laydown area will be used for construction vehicles, equipment parking and storage during construction. The gravel base is intended to remain following completion of construction and consequently stormwater management for runoff from the site has been included for this hardstand area.

2.4.3 Water softening options considered

A lime/ash soda water softening process was considered for inclusion in the new WTP; however this option was not progressed. The main factor that led to the exclusion of softening was the hardness of the treated water for the majority of blends considered in the Operational Plan was lower than the considered aesthetic value recommended (IWCM, March 2015; and PWD CDR, 2012). If softening is to be pursued in future, a number of options are available including:

- Membrane softening at the new WTP, noting that the sludge lagoons at the new WTP were not sized for the softening resin produced by the softening process and alternate residuals discharge would be required (HH2O, 2015).
- Upgrading the existing WTP and configuring it for softening of Lachlan River water.

2.5 Preferred Options

The preferred site option for the proposed new WTP is Lot 920/DP750152, with the new HLR to be located at the RL 426 contour of Golden Bar Hill (Lot 7018/DP 1019803). The selected water treatment process is coagulation, clarification, media filtration, gas chlorination, pH correction (as required), and fluoridation. Clarifier underflow and backwash sludge supernatant recycling to the head of the plant and off-site disposal of dewatered treatment residuals will be undertaken.

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3 PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

The following chapter provides a discussion of the proposal and the area in which it is located.

3.1 Location of the works and surrounding environment

The following is a summary of the existing environment within the direct and indirect impact areas associated with the WTP works.

For the purposes of this REF, the Subject Site is defined as the direct impact areas of the proposal and the Study Area is considered to be both the Subject Site and any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly.

3.1.1 Location – Subject Site

The proposed works are located within Lot 7313/DP1143473, Lot 3/DP823404, Lot 920/DP 750152, Lot 7313/DP1143493 and Lot 7018 in the Parkes Local Government Area (LGA) as shown in Figure 2. These Lots/DPs form the Subject Site for this REF.

The proposed new WTP site has been historically cleared along the gentle slopes at the toe of Golden Bar Hill (Plate 1); however, stands of mature native trees (i.e. White Cypress Pine) are present along the ridgetop adjacent to the proposed location of the High Level Reservoir (Plate 2).



Plate 1 Proposed WTP site predominantly cleared of native vegetation



Plate 2 White Cypress Pine trees on top of Golden Bar Hill

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3.1.2 Surrounding Environment – Study Area

The Study Area for these works is considered to be the immediate location of each of the works sites, which are the land parcels on which they are located, as well as any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly. The following landform characteristics have been considered for their potential to be impacted by the proposal.

Topography geology and soils

The proposed works sites fall within the NSW South West Slopes (SWS) Bioregion, within the Lower Slopes ecosystem. The SWS Bioregion is an extensive area of foothills and isolated ranges comprising the lower inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range extending from north of Cowra, through southern NSW, and into western Victoria (OEH, 2014).

The SWS Bioregion lies wholly in the eastern part of the Lachlan Fold Belt which consists of a complex series of north to north-westerly trending sedimentary and volcanic rocks (OEH, 2014). Within this bioregion, common materials found include quartz and quartzites, basalt, and granites, with generally softer rocks such as shale or slate in the valleys between ranges and occasional limestone outcrops. A large number of mineral deposits have supported the mining industry in this region over the past 150 years (OEH, 2014).

Soils within the north-east of Parkes are associated with the Beargamil soil landscape as described in *Soil Landscapes of the Forbes 1:250 000 Sheet Report - Department of Land & Water Conservation* (King 1998). The landscape is predominantly flat with gentle inclines. Soils are deep (>100 cm), imperfectly drained Red Brown Earths and moderately well-drained Red Podzolic Soils. Some deep (>100 cm), moderately well-drained Yellow Podzolic Soils tend to occur in lower lying areas while Yellow Earth and Alluvial soils tend to occur along some drainage depressions.

Limitations typically associated with these soils include high erodibility, low fertility, localised stoniness and hardsetting structure with a susceptibility for soil structure decline (King 1998).

Hydrology

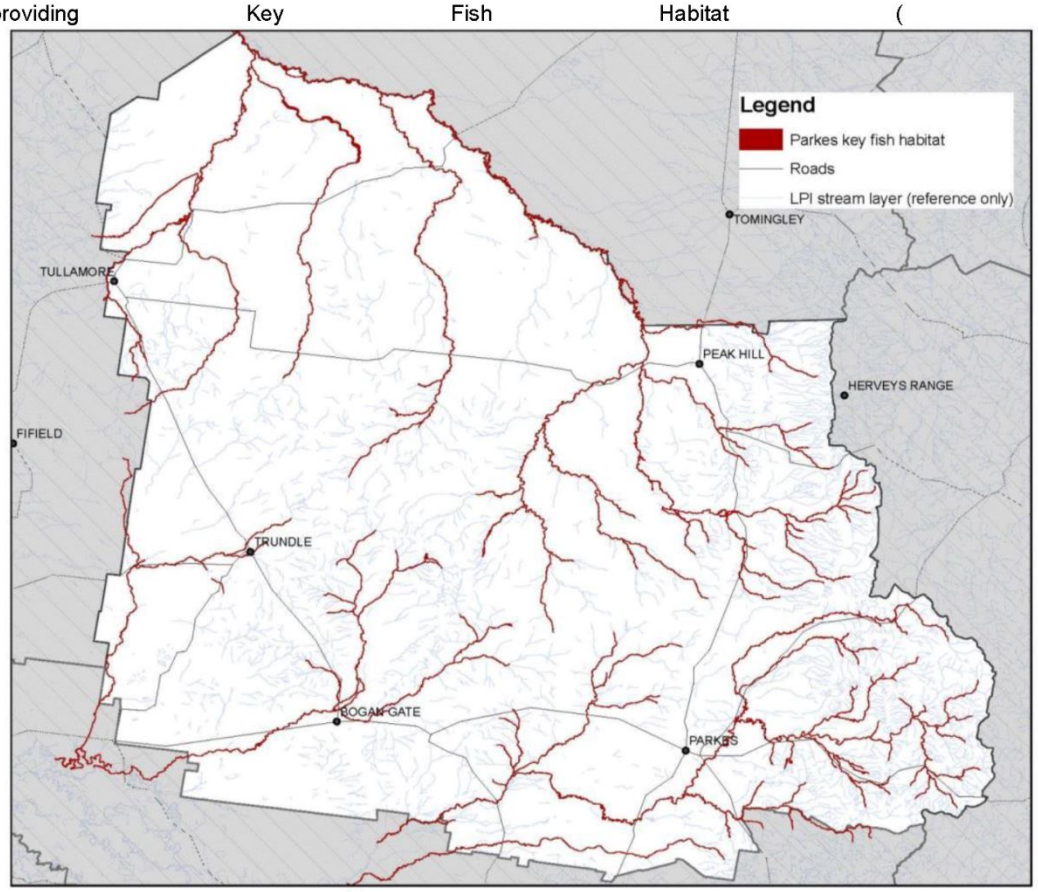
The WTP is located within the Central West Local Land Services region (formerly the Lachlan Catchment Management Authority or CMA), with the Parkes Shire lying within the Lachlan and Bogan River catchments. Currently the operational WTP in Parkes discharges supernatant to the urban drainage network, which feeds into Goobang Creek, providing flows for downstream and ecological dependent users.

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway running through Parkes, being classified as a Class 2 waterway, greater than a 5th order watercourse (1:25,000 map scale), and identified as

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providing Key Fish Habitat (



).

Vegetation

Typically around the Parkes LGA, where altitude and rainfall are lower than the surrounding region, Dwyer's Mallee Gum (*E. dwyeri*) dominates areas of granite-derived soils, with Mugga Ironbark communities occupying areas of sandy soils derived from sedimentary rock. Other common trees found in the area include Hill Red Gum (*E. dealbata*), White Cypress Pine (*Callitris columellaris*) and Red Stringybark (*E. macrorhyncha*) in the ranges, and Grey Box (*E. microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands, with Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*), White Cypress Pine and Belah (*Casuarina pauper*) occupying lower lying areas.

The new WTP site is an existing fenced property on which agricultural activities (predominantly grazing) have recently ceased. The site is cleared along the gently sloping areas of its topography at the toe of Golden Bar Hill, while a stand of remnant White Cypress Pine persists on the steeper slopes and rocky outcrops. This vegetation community is characterised by scattered Cypress Pine. The ground cover vegetation is largely comprised of common pasture species, forbs and weeds.

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3.2 Current vs Future proposed works

3.2.1 Current proposed works

The New WTP – Design Development

In order to meet the core objectives for the new WTP project, Council has indicated that the treated water produced by the new plant must be of a consistently high standard. The treated water quality goals for the new WTP are provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4 Treated Water Quality Goals (Source: HH2O)

Parameter	Units	Treated Water Quality Goal
Turbidity	NTU	Individual filter effluent (IFE) turbidity of <0.15 NTU for 95% of samples (excluding first 15 minutes after a backwash and taken at least every 15 minutes) IFE turbidity not to exceed 0.3 NTU for more than 15 minutes consecutively Combined filter effluent (CFE) turbidity of <0.15 NTU for 95% of samples, taken at least every 15 minutes CFE turbidity maximum of 1.0
True Colour	Hazen	<5
Total Iron	mg/L	<0.1
Total Manganese	mg/L	<0.02
Total Aluminium	mg/L	<0.1
TOC	mg/L	THMs formed, with at least 2 mg/L of free residual chlorine remaining after 48 hours in a controlled environment, not to exceed ADWG Guideline Value of 0.25 mg/L
DOC	mg/L	
pH		THMs formed, with at least 2 mg/L of free residual chlorine remaining after 48 hours in a controlled environment, not to DOC mg/L exceed ADWG Guideline Value of 0.25 mg/L
Fluoride	mg/L	0.95 – 1.05
Free Available Chlorine	mg/L	90th percentile within 0.2 mg/L of an Operator entered free available chlorine set-point at the entry to the Treated Water tank of between 1 and 4 mg/L
E Coli and Faecal Coliforms	CFU/ 100mL	<1

The treated water quality goals outlined above have guided the design process for the new WTP.

The new infrastructure is proposed to be a 16ML/day treatment plant, operating for 22 hours/day, to be constructed on the previously cleared gently sloping site at Lot 920. The new WTP has been designed to be able to accept any of three water sources (river, bore or dam water) either alone or as a blend of two or all three sources.

Three sludge lagoons are proposed to be constructed on site to hold sludge generated as part of the treatment process. Backwash wastewater from the WTP is going to be directed to the raw water balance tank to be recycled through the plant.

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The final design and construction of the proposed new WTP will be delivered using a Design Development and Construction (DD&C) contract. Hunter H2O (HH2O) was engaged by Council to prepare the design development documentation for the DD&C contract, which includes the following:

- Preliminary Design C,
- Principal's Project Requirements, and
- Design Development the Contractor must undertake for the new WTP.

The preliminary design for the Parkes WTP has been developed by Hunter H2O (HH2O) based on the preceding Public Works CDR and subsequent discussions and workshops with PSC. This preliminary design (Figure 3 & Figure 4) will be included as part of a tender package for a Contractor to undertake. It is anticipated that the successful Contractor may adjust the construction methodology and final plant layout where they find opportunities for improvement. It is not anticipated that any design changes will be critical, and no additional impacts to the environment are anticipated, provided the changes meet the Environmental Safeguards documented within this REF, and abide by any and all conditions of approval received from Council's agency stakeholders.

Process Flow Summary

As part of the Parkes Water Treatment Plant Preliminary Design Report, HH2O have provided a process flow summary for the proposed works. This has been summarised below:

1.) Raw water from the three (3) available sources is delivered to site into a raw water balance tank where it is mixed.
2.) En route to the flocculation and clarification tank, mixed raw water is dosed with aluminium chlorohydrate (ACH), a coagulant. A flocculant aid polymer is then added.
3.) This water is then gravity fed into a combined flocculation and clarification tank.
4.) Flocculated water flows into the clarification units where supernatant is drawn off to be sent back to the raw water balance tank, and sludge is drained to the sludge lagoons.
5.) Clarified water then flows to the three (3) gravity, dual media filters with the addition of a filter aid polymer to assist with removal of remaining suspended solids and chlorine to allow for effective removal of manganese.
6.) Finally, filtered water is chlorinated, fluoridated and pH corrected (if required) prior to entering the water storage tank.
7.) Treated water is then transferred to the reservoir system for distribution to end users.

Further information on the treatment process can be found in the WTP Design Report (HH2O, 2015). Preliminary design drawings of the proposed new plant are provided as Figure 3 and Figure 4.

Utility adjustments

The existing mains power supply will be upgraded to support the new WTP on site. The Essential Energy Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for this upgrade has been prepared separately.

3.2.2 Future proposed works

The plant will be designed with a capacity of 16 ML/day, with provisions to upgrade capacity to 24 ML/day in future if required.

On site there is allowance for:

- Physical space for a filtered water UV system to meet possible future quantitative microbial targets,
- Physical space for a PAC (Power Activated Carbon) storage and dosing system, and

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- Physical space for a KMnO4 (Potassium permanganate) system.

Decommissioning and Rehabilitation of the existing WTP

The current WTP will continue to operate during the proving period of the new plant, and it is currently anticipated that the former WTP will be decommissioned following the completion of the proving process. Council intends to restore a portion of the WTP site to the adjacent Memorial Hill Park as it will no longer be required, with reduced equipment and operation on site. Council will undertake this process as follows:

- Reduce processing and output at the current WTP
- Update EPL to reflect discharges
- Decommission unnecessary equipment
- Return land to adjacent Memorial Park

Council intends to prepare this decommissioning and rehabilitation plan concurrently with commencement of construction works for the new site.

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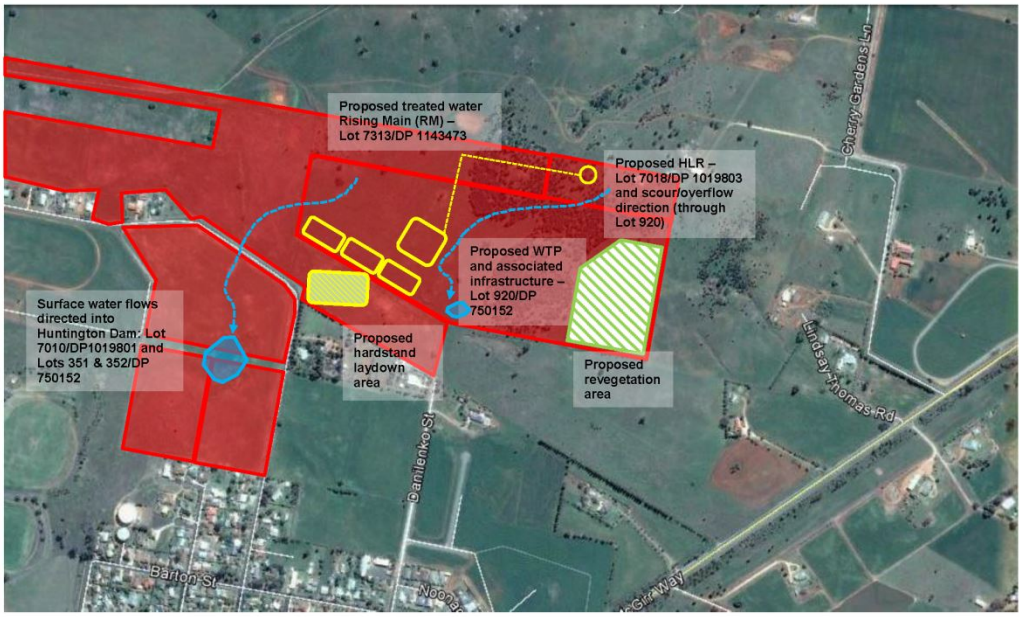


Figure 2 Proposed WTP – Subject Site (Image Source: Google Earth)

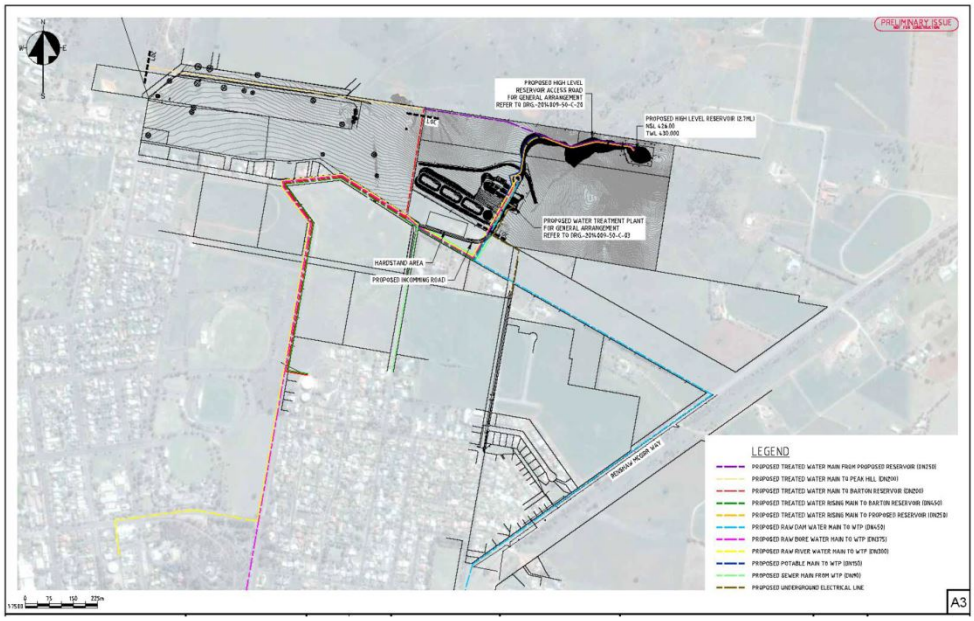


Figure 3 New WTP Preliminary Site Arrangement (Source: HH2O)

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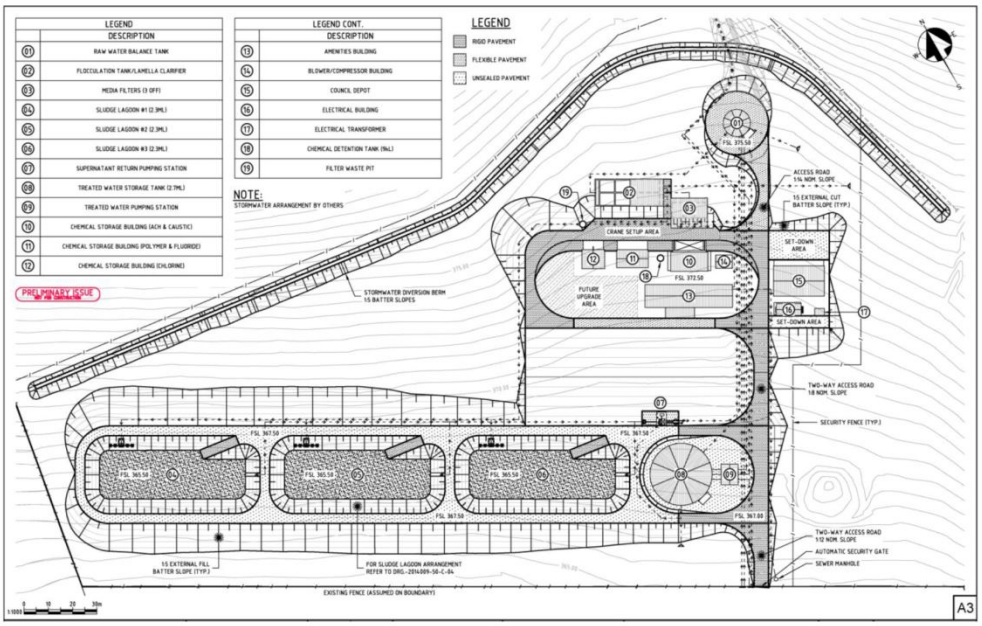


Figure 4 New WTP Preliminary General Arrangement (Source: HH2O)

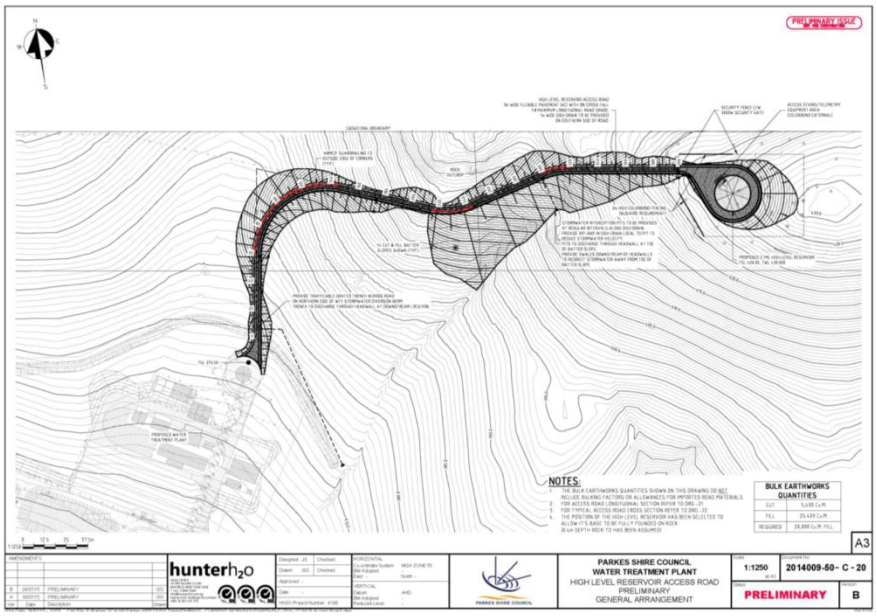


Figure 5 Access road from WTP to HLR preliminary design (Source: HH2O)

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3.3 Construction Activities

The information that has been provided on construction methodology for the purposes of this REF is *indicative only*. It is anticipated that detailed information on the whole construction methodology will be determined when the successful contractor is engaged by PSC. A detailed construction methodology will be provided in a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to be prepared by the successful contractor. A summary of proposal details are provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Proposal details

Item	Comments
Proponent	**Parkes Shire Council**
Location, Lot/DP	• WTP facility: Lot 920/DP 750152, • HLR: Lot 7018/DP1019803, • Raw water pipelines and Rising Main connection to HLR: Lot 7313/DP1143473 and Lot 3 /DP823404, and • Surface water flows (into Huntington Dam): Lot 7010 /DP1019801 and Lots 351 & 352/DP 750152
Land ownership	PSC
Closest cross road(s)	Webb Street and Danilenko Street
Proposed date of commencement	October 2015
Estimated date of completion	March 2017

3.3.1 Proposed construction methods

Construction activities for the proposal may include:

- Initial site establishment – fencing, signage, facilities, parking
- Survey and Setout
- Erosion and sediment controls
- Bulk earthworks and drainage works
- Detailed excavations
- Trenching for major pipeline installations
- Concrete works consisting of double reinforced concrete water retaining structures
- Building works consisting of a combination of blockwork building with Colourbond rooftops and steel framed Colorbond roofed structures
- Detailed earthworks – roads, edge trimming, battering
- Mechanical fit-out
- Electrical works, pits, conduits, cabling, motor control centre installation, terminations, testing
- Landscaping and restoration
- Site closeout/disestablishment

However, as previously stated Council is undertaking a DD&C procurement process for the new WTP and associated works. As such, the construction methodology for these works is not yet finalised. The above list merely provides an indicative construction sequence, and further detail will be provided as the project progresses.

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The specialist studies completed to inform this REF are For Information Only and the contractor should complete any studies and investigations as required to support the execution of the works. Further, should the execution of the work change in scope / layout it is the Contractors responsibility to complete any studies / investigations / REF Addendums / Authority Approvals as required to support the execution of the works.

A Building Schedule has been provided as part of the Preliminary Design developed by HH2O for the proposed new WTP. The Building Schedule provides a list of buildings and structures to be constructed as part of the works, including a general description of each item, the approximate footprint size and the key inclusions or attributes of said item. It is anticipated that an architect engaged by PSC will undertake additional internal and external design for each aspect of the plant, in addition to the items outlined in the Building Schedule. The Building Schedule is provided as Table 6, with an additional column containing likely construction activities.

The CEMP to be developed by the successful contractor will be provided to Council and any relevant stakeholders a minimum of 2 weeks prior to commencement of any on site construction works. The CEMP will be prepared in accordance with the NSW Guideline for the Preparation of Environmental Management Plans (2004) and will also include consideration of the Environmental Safeguards as provided in Section 6 of this REF.

3.3.2 Rehabilitation post construction

Topsoil and spoil will be stockpiled on site separately during construction activities, so that it may be redistributed within the works area as part of site rehabilitation following construction. This Environmental Safeguard is required to meet the need to retain topsoil and the local seed bank within the area.

Revegetation of Golden Bar Hill should be undertaken and managed according to a site specific Vegetation Management Plan to mitigate potential sedimentation and erosion impacts as well as supplement the ecological values of the site. The VMP should be prepared prior to construction taking place in accordance with the NOW Guidelines for VMPs (NOW 2012) and at a minimum;

- clearly map vegetation to be removed, retained, planting locations and fencing. This map should have area measurements and scale.
- identify the species planting list, layout and planting densities. The species should be consistent with the local vegetation communities.
- identify a clear timeline for maintenance actions i.e. weeding, watering and replacement of tube stock to establish vegetation.
- outline the division of responsibilities for carrying out the monitoring and maintenance of the rehabilitation area
- maintenance requirements should extend for a minimum of two years after the completion of works or until such time as a minimum 80 per cent survival rate of each species planted and a maximum 5 per cent weed cover for the area is achieved.

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Table 6 WTP Building Schedule (Source: HH2O)

Area	Name	Description	Size	Likely construction activities
1	Raw Water Balance Tank	Covered concrete storage tank with multiple penetrations. Including a colorbond roof and stair access for inspection of aeration header and access to mixer guiderail.	~10m diameter and ~5m high	Concrete framework and pouring Site levelling Construction of all-weather/sealed access road
2	Flocculation Tank / Lamella Clarifier	Open concrete structure, walkway to allow access for monitoring and maintenance. Flocculator section not covered but clarifier section to be covered with a colorbond roof.	~25m long and 11m wide.	Concrete framework and pouring Site levelling Building establishment Soil bunding stockpiled
3	Media Filters	Open concrete structure, walkway along one side to allow access for monitoring and maintenance. To be covered with a colorbond roof.	~15m long by 7m wide	Site levelling Construction of all-weather /sealed access road Concrete framework and pouring
4	Sludge Lagoon	Earthen lagoon, compacted clay, with 1 in 3 sloped walls, road around the perimeter.	Base ~ 20m x 60m, total 32m x 72m.	Excavation Site levelling Construction of all-weather /sealed access
5	Sludge Lagoon	Earthen lagoon, compacted clay, with 1 in 3 sloped walls, road around the perimeter.	Base ~ 20m x 60m, total 32m x 72m.	Excavation Site levelling Construction of all-weather /sealed access

Area	Name	Description	Size	Likely construction activities
6	Sludge Lagoon	Earthen lagoon, compacted clay, with 1 in 3 sloped walls, road around the perimeter.	Base ~ 20m x 60m, total 32m x 72m.	Excavation Site levelling Construction of all-weather /sealed access
7	Supernatant Pumping Station	Predominantly below ground structure		Excavation Construction of all-weather/sealed access road
8	Clear Water Storage Tank	Standard covered concrete reservoir including stairway access for inspections	~25m diameter and 6m wall height with a pitched roof	Excavation Construction of all-weather/sealed access road
9	Clear Water Pumping Station	Masonry building to house the treated water transfer pumps.	TBD	Concrete framework and pouring
10	Bulk Chemical Storage Building (ACH, Caustic)	Steel structure, no walls and a skillion Colorbond roof to allow for good ventilation.	~15m long and 7m wide	Excavation Concrete framework and pouring Building establishment
11	Chemical Storage building (Polymer and fluoride)	Simple industrial shed, Colorbond cladding. Internally lined to meet the requirements of the fluoride code and to be compatible with polymer storage and dosing.	~12m long and 6m wide with two separate areas.	Concrete framework and pouring Building establishment

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Area	Name	Description	Size	Likely construction activities
12	Chemical Storage Building (chlorine)	Masonry building to house 3 x 920kg chlorine drums and a separate chlorinator room. Overhead monorail extends out over the road to allow delivery of drums.	~10m long and 6m wide with an internal wall separating the storage and chlorinator rooms	Concrete framework and pouring Site levelling Building establishment Construction of all-weather/sealed access road
13	Amenities Building		Control room 16m2 Lunch room 16m2 Laboratory 20m2 Office 12m2 Meeting Room 80m2 Storage room 10m2 Male, Female and disabled toilets	Concrete framework and pouring Site levelling Building establishment Construction of all-weather/sealed access road
14	Blower/Compressor Building			Concrete framework and pouring Site levelling Building establishment Construction of all-weather/sealed access road
15	Council Depot		20m long by 12m wide	Concrete framework and pouring Site levelling Building establishment Construction of all-weather/sealed access road
16	Electrical Building	Masonry building	Size TBC	Site levelling Building establishment Construction of all-weather/sealed access road
17	Electrical Transformer	Pad mounted Transformer		

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4 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The following legislation and policy applicable to the REF were reviewed and the implications to the project have been assessed accordingly. The following are listed generally in order of relevance to the WTP project.

4.1 *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (ISEPP)

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State, including for:

- Section flood mitigation (Division 7, Clause 50)
- Parks and other public reserves (Division 12, Clause 65)
- Roads and road infrastructure facilities (Division 17, Clause 94)
- Sewerage systems (Division 18, Clause 106)
- Soil conservation works (Division 19, Clause 109)
- Stormwater management systems (Division 20, Clause 111)
- Waste or resource management facilities (Division 23, Clause 121)
- Water supply systems (Division 24, Clause 125)
- Waterway or foreshore management activities (Division 25, Clause 129)

Each clause of the ISEPP provides for development that is permitted without consent.

As the proposed works are appropriately characterised as development under the ISEPP, the provisions of ISEPP apply. The proposed works can be carried out as activities under Part 5 of the EP&A Act (see below). Development consent from Council is not required.

The proposal is not located on land reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and does not affect land or development regulated by SEPP No. 14 – Coastal Wetlands, SEPP No. 26 – Littoral Rainforests or SEPP Major Projects 2005.

Part 2 of the ISEPP contains provisions for public authorities to consult with local councils, NSW Government agencies and other public authorities prior to the commencement of certain types of development. Consultation, including consultation as required by the ISEPP (where applicable), is discussed in Section 5 of this REF.

4.2 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)

The EP&A Act forms the legal and policy platform for the assessment and approval of works in NSW, and aims to 'ensure public authorities fully consider environmental issues before they undertake or approve activities that do not require development consent'.

All development in NSW is assessed in accordance with the provisions of the EP&A Act and the EP&A Regulation 2000.

Section 111(4) of the Act states that the determining authority must consider the effect of an activity on:

- 'Critical habitat' as defined by the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)

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- Species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats (as listed under the TSC Act and FM Act) and whether there is likely to be a 'significant effect' on those species, populations or ecological communities
- Other protected fauna or protected native plants listed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)

This REF addresses the ecological components of the environment surrounding the proposed works site to assist Council with their approval of this activity under Section 111 of the EP&A Act. This assessment is undertaken in the form of a 'Seven Part Test', a list of seven factors that must be taken into account in the determination of the significance of potential impacts of the proposed activity on threatened species, populations or ecological communities (or their habitats) listed under the TSC Act.

These assessments of significance are provided in Appendix A as part of the full OzArk report, and are summarised in Section 6.3.

4.3 Parkes Shire Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012

The Parkes Shire Council (PSC) LEP outlines planning provisions. The specific aims of the LEP include:

- To protect, enhance and conserve agricultural land through the proper management, development and conservation of natural and man-made resources
- To encourage a range of housing, employment, recreation and facilities to meet the needs of existing and future residents of Parkes
- To promote the efficient and equitable provision of public services, infrastructure and amenities
- To conserve, protect and enhance the environmental and cultural heritage of Parkes
- To promote the town of Parkes as a major commercial and community service centre
- To encourage the sustainable growth of the villages of Parkes
- To encourage industrial development that is matched by adequate land supply for long-term needs, is linked with key services and infrastructure, provides for a diversity of employment and increases the number of skilled jobs in Parkes
- To raise the profile of Parkes to broaden the economic base, improve its attractiveness as a tourist destination, encourage longer stays and greater local spending and promote a wider understanding of Parkes as a place to live and invest
- To acknowledge the contribution of mining to Parkes and the role of Parkes as a mining centre for the region

The WTP occurs entirely within RU1 Primary Production zoned properties.

The majority of the proposed WTP footprint occurs within the Parkes Radio Telescope buffer as mapped under the Parkes LEP (Figure 6). The purpose of this buffer is to protect the operational capability of the Parkes Radio Telescope.

In accordance with the LEP, prior to development consent being sought the proposal must consider:

> (a) Whether the proposed development is likely to adversely affect the operational environment of the Parkes Radio Telescope, and
>
> (b) Any opportunities to relocate the proposed development outside the land to which this clause applies.

CSIRO were consulted on the proposal, and have provided feedback to Council including a discussion of the intentional and unintentional sources of radio transmission emissions

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associated with operation of the WTP once constructed that are likely to impact upon the observatory. A hierarchy of preferred suggestions for ensuring optimum radio quietness within the Buffer Zone was also provided, with option 1 as the most preferred and option 3 as the least preferred scenario. These are listed below:

1.) Between the new HLR and the new WTP, and between Barton Hill Reservoir and the new WTP to make use of any planned trenching works and install optical fiber cable for the required communications path for SCADA and other network related services, and utilise appropriate electro-optical modems supporting the various communications protocols for the sites; or
2.) To make use of any planned trenching works and to make use of new wired technology over copper twisted pairs for SCADA communications and other network related services; or
3.) Make use of wireless technology using microwave point-to-point link technology above 40GHz or VHF/UHF point-to-point link technology below 500MHz.

4.4 *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act)

The TSC Act provides legal status for biota of conservation significance in NSW. The Act aims to 'conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development'. The TSC Act provides for the listing of threatened species, populations and ecological communities; the listing of 'Key Threatening Processes'; the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans; and the requirements or otherwise for the preparation of Species Impact Statements (SIS).

The implications of the TSC Act have been considered (Section 6.3). Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for the following species that are listed as Vulnerable:

- Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*), also listed under the EPBC Act as Vulnerable
- Eastern Bentwing Bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*)
- Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*)
- Eastern Cave Bat (*Vespadelus troughtoni*)
- Large Forest Bat (*Vespadelus baverstocki*)

No significant impact was determined for these species, and no other populations and terrestrial ecological communities are likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed works. Therefore there is no requirement for the preparation of a SIS.

4.5 SEPP 44 Koala Habitat Protection

State Environmental Planning Policy 44 Koala Habitat Protection (SEPP 44) aims to encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for Koalas, ensuring a permanent free living population over their present range and attempting to reverse the current trend of Koala population decline.

SEPP 44 applies to land within the LGAs listed under SEPP 44, Schedule 1 (including the Forbes and Parkes Shire LGAs). Under this policy the following distinction is made between 'potential' and 'core' Koala habitat:

- 'Potential Koala Habitat' means areas of native vegetation where the trees of the types listed in Schedule 2 constitute at least 15% of the total number of trees in the upper or lower strata of the tree component.
- 'Core Koala Habitat' means an area of land with a resident population of Koalas, evidenced by attributes such as breeding females (that is, females with young) and recent sightings of and historical records of a population.

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The remnant Cypress Pine vegetation community at the summit of Golden Bar Hill does not constitute Potential Koala Habitat.

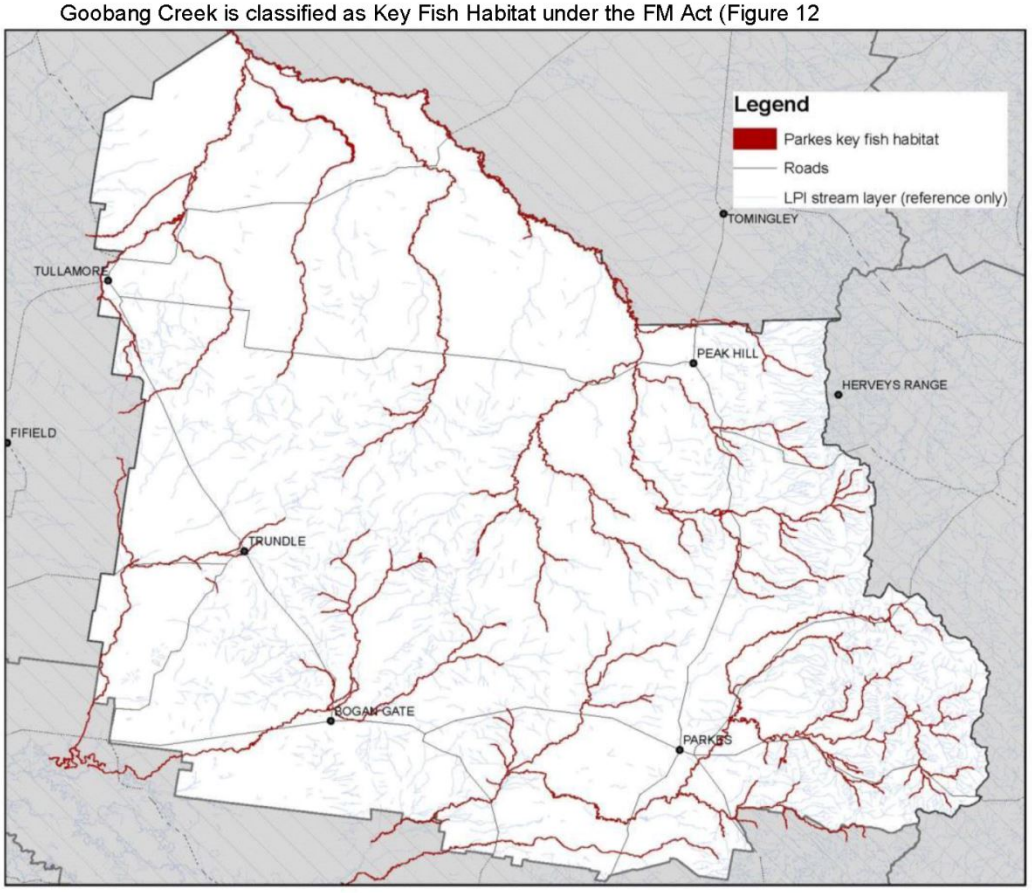
The implications of SEPP 44 have been considered in Section 6.3.

4.6 *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)

The FM Act aims to conserve threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation native to NSW and to promote ecologically sustainable development, including the conservation of biological diversity. It also aims to reduce the threats faced by native fish and marine vegetation in NSW.

As with the TSC Act and terrestrial species, if a planned development or activity is likely to have an impact on an aquatic threatened species, population or ecological community this must be taken into account in the development approval process. If the impact is likely to be significant, as determined through a Seven Part Test, an SIS must be prepared and the Director-General of the Department of Premier and Cabinet's Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) must agree to the development/activity. In some cases, the Minister for the Environment will also need to be consulted.

Goobang Creek is classified as Key Fish Habitat under the FM Act (Figure 12



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). The implications of the FM Act have been considered (Section 6.3). Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for the following species and communities considered to have potential habitat within the Study Area:

- Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*), also listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Purple-spotted Gudgeon (*Mogurnda adspersa*)
- Southern Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca australias*)
- Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*), also listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Eel Tailed Catfish (*Tandanus tandanus*) Endangered population
- The aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River (which Goobang Creek flows to)

These species, populations and ecological communities of fish or marine vegetation are not likely to be significantly impacted by the proposal. Therefore there is no requirement for the preparation of a SIS under the existing development proposal.

4.6.1 Fisheries Management Act 1994 Sections 198-203 and 220

Goobang Creek is classified as Key Fish Habitat under the FM Act (Figure 12). If a proposed works site is within or adjacent to a waterway that fits the definition of Key Fish Habitat and/or is mapped as Key Fish Habitat, a permit for dredging, reclamation, and/or obstructing fish passage is required under the FM Act.

Activities requiring permits include:

- Activities involving dredging and reclamation work
- Activities temporarily or permanently obstructing fish passage
- Using explosives and other dangerous substances
- Harming marine vegetation

The works to install the discharge point to Goobang Creek will not involve the above activities and consequently a Fisheries Permit is not required.

4.7 *Native Vegetation Act 2003* (NV Act)

The NV Act regulates the clearing of native vegetation in NSW. However, this Act does not apply to any clearing that is, or is part of, an activity carried out by a determining authority within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act if the determining authority has complied with that Part. As this project would be an activity within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act, the NV Act does not apply.

However in consideration of the intentions of this Act, vegetation clearance has been minimised wherever possible to retain native vegetation, and through strategic design avoid native vegetation communities. Where this is not achievable revegetation must be managed under a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) to offset impacts.

4.8 *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* (NW Act)

This Act aims to control noxious weeds in NSW. Part 3 of this Act outlines the obligations of a public authority to control noxious weeds. Occurrences of any declared weed species found on site must be controlled according to the PSC guidelines (refer to Section **Error! Reference source not found.**)

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Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*) occurs in isolated patches within the White Cypress Woodland on Golden Bar Hill. This Class 4 Declared Weed (*Noxious Weeds Act 1993*) should be managed to reduce and control its colonisation across the site especially following construction works, during which the potential for the spread of propagules will be high due to ease of establishment in disturbed site soil.

4.9 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)

The NPW Act provides for the statutory protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage places, objects and features. This legislation aims to protect and preserve Aboriginal heritage values.

Part 6 of this Act refers to Aboriginal objects and places and prevents persons from impacting on an Aboriginal place or relic, without consent or a permit. A Due Diligence assessment has been completed and identified an Aboriginal scarred tree along Akuna Road.

Section 6.8 of this REF further addresses impacts on Aboriginal Heritage associated with the proposed works.

4.10 *Heritage Act 1997* (Heritage Act)

The Heritage Act seeks to identify and protect items of cultural heritage value. The Heritage Council of NSW within OEH makes decisions about the care and protection of heritage places and items that have been identified as being significant to the people of NSW.

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The proposed works area does not contain listed items under local or state heritage registers.

Automatic protection is afforded to 'relics' under the Heritage Act, defined as 'any deposit or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprised New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which holds State or Local significance'. Formerly the Act protected any 'relic' that was more than 50 years old. Now the age determination has been dropped from the Act and relics are protected according to their heritage significance assessment rather than purely on their age.

Excavation of land on which it is known or where there is reasonable cause to suspect that 'relics' will be exposed, moved, destroyed, discovered or damaged is prohibited unless ordered under an excavation permit.

Three items with potential heritage value were identified in proximity to the Study Area. These items include Huntington Dam, W.T Houghton Rifle Club and Golden Bar Hill Surveyors mark tree.

Section 6.7 of this REF addresses the potential impacts on non-Indigenous heritage items or places. No significant non-Aboriginal heritage items are likely to be impacted by the proposal.

4.11 *Dams Safety Act 1978* (Dams Safety Act)

The Dams Safety Act allows the nominated committee authority to issue conditions in the interests of safety to any prescribed dam listed under Schedule 1 of the Act.

Huntington Dam or the proposed stormwater bioretention dams are not prescribed dams as listed under Schedule 1 of this Act, however the committee may still request information on matters relating to dam safety where pertinent.

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4.12 *Water Management Act 2000* (WM Act) and *Water Act 1912*

The WM Act governs the issue of new water licences, and the trade of existing water licences and allocations for those water sources (rivers, lakes and groundwater) in NSW where water sharing plans have commenced. The *Water Act 1912* governs the issue of water licences in other areas.

Goobang Creek and its associated River Red Gum riparian community within the Study Area are each recognised as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE). These communities are protected as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems under the WM Act.

The WM Act includes measures which aim to protect and restore water sources, their dependent ecosystems as well as basic landholder rights.

Water Sharing Plans (WSPs) developed under the WM Act set rules to protect the health of rivers and groundwater resources, as well as provide equitable access to water resources through the provision of Water Access Licences (WAL) for water users.

Current WSPs made under Section 50 of the WM Act relevant to the proposed works include the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources.

4.12.1 Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources Water Sharing Plan

The Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP includes the unregulated rivers and alluvial groundwater within the Lachlan River catchment including Goobang Creek. Rules exist for each water source within the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP which provides guidance on:

- Limits to the availability of water
- Access rules
- Trading rules
- Rules for managing access licences
- Rules for water supply works

Water sources within the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP covered by the proposed development include Goobang Creek as well as the Upper Lachlan Alluvial.

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Table 7 presents the water extraction entitlement and active licences for the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP, identified from a search of the *NSW Water Register* (NOW 2014).

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Table 7 Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP extraction entitlement and licences

Water source	Licence Category	Allocation (ML/year)	Number of licences
Goobang and Billabong Creeks	Unregulated river	2,200	14
	Domestic and stock	18	6
	Local water utility	1,500	1

4.12.2 NSW Groundwater Policy

The hilltop vegetation on Golden Bar Hill, riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek and Goobang Creek itself are potential GDEs. These GDEs are protected by the NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework Document (NSW Government 1997) which manages the State's groundwater resources so that they can sustain environmental, social and economic uses for the people of NSW. The NSW Groundwater Policy has three main components:

- **NSW Groundwater Quantity Protection Policy**

The principles of this policy include:

  - Maintain total groundwater use within the sustainable yield of the aquifer from which it is withdrawn
  - Groundwater extraction shall be managed to prevent unacceptable local impacts
  - All groundwater extraction for water supply is to be licensed. Transfers of licensed entitlements may be allowed depending on the physical constraints of the groundwater system

- **NSW Groundwater Quality Protection Policy**

The objective of this policy is the ecologically sustainable management of the State's groundwater resources so as to:

  - Slow and halt, or reverse any degradation in groundwater resources
  - Direct potentially polluting activities to the most appropriate local geological setting so as to minimise the risk to groundwater
  - Establish a methodology for reviewing new developments with respect to their potential impact on water resources that will provide protection to the resource commensurate with both the threat that the development poses and the value of the resource
  - Establish triggers for the use of more advanced groundwater protection tools such as groundwater vulnerability maps or groundwater protection zones

- **NSW Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Policy**

This policy was designed to protect ecosystems which rely on groundwater for survival so that, wherever possible, the ecological processes and biodiversity of these dependent ecosystems are maintained or restored for the benefit of present and future generations.

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4.13 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act)

The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is responsible for the administration of the POEO Act. The POEO Act regulates air, noise, land and water pollution. Activities listed under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act are known as 'scheduled activities' which require an environment protection licence (EPL).

The current STP operates under EPL licence 5655 which includes volumetric and water quality limits. The volumetric limits of 0.45 ML / day for recycled effluent and discharges to Goobang Creek of up to 8 ML / day apply under this current license. PSC intends to apply for a variation to this license to operate the proposed STP. Revised license conditions may apply given the reduced discharges anticipated.

4.13.1 Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005

The *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005* sets out the provisions with regards to non-licensed waste activities and non-licensed waste transporting, in relation to the way in which waste must be stored and transported, as well as the reporting and record-keeping requirements in relation to this waste.

The disposal of construction waste as well as operational waste (including biosolids) generated through the STP works would be required to comply with this regulation.

4.13.2 Interim Construction Noise Guideline 2009

This Guideline is specifically aimed at managing noise from construction works regulated by EPA. The types of construction regulated by EPA under the POEO Act include:

- Construction, maintenance or renewal activities carried out by a public authority (section 6 of the POEO Act).
- non-scheduled activities for the purpose of regulating water pollution (section 43(d) of the POEO Act)
- Scheduled development work that will enable scheduled activities to be carried out (section 47 of the POEO Act).
- Construction, maintenance or renewal related activities described in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act – EPA regulates these activities through an environment protection license.

The local government authority (i.e. Council) is the appropriate regulatory authority for noise from non-scheduled construction activities in its area, except as described in section 6(2) of the POEO Act, and thus has discretion in dealing with noise.

4.13.3 Industrial Noise Policy 2000

The overall aim of the Industrial Noise Policy (INP) is to allow the need for industrial activity to be balanced with the desire for quiet in the community. This policy seeks to promote environmental well-being through preventing and minimising noise. It provides the framework and process for deriving noise limit conditions for consents and licences that will enable the EPA to regulate premises that are scheduled under the POEO Act.

The specific policy objectives are:

- To establish noise criteria that would protect the community from excessive intrusive noise and preserve amenity for specific land uses.
- To use the criteria as the basis for deriving project specific noise levels.
- To promote uniform methods to estimate and measure noise impacts, including a procedure for evaluating meteorological effects.
- To outline a range of mitigation measures that could be used to minimise noise impacts.

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- To provide a formal process to guide the determination of feasible and reasonable noise limits for consents or licenses that reconcile noise impacts with the economic, social and environmental considerations of industrial development.
- To carry out functions relating to the prevention, minimisation and control of noise from premises scheduled under the Act.

4.14 *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act)

Section 60 of the LG Act states that in regards to works such as the proposed WTP and HLR that relate to public water supply, approval is required from the NSW Office of Water (NOW).

Under Section 60, the Minister may direct a Council to take such measures as are specified in the direction to ensure the proper safety, maintenance and working of the upgrade works.

As the works will trigger Section 60 of the LG Act, extensive consultation has been undertaken with NOW throughout the environmental, planning and design development phases of the project.

4.15 *Crown Lands Act 1989* (CL Act)

The CL Act ensures that Crown lands are managed for the benefit of the people of NSW. Relevant to the current works it regulates the conditions under which Crown land is permitted to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with.

Where Crown land is utilised as part of the proposed works, Council must within 12 months of project approval obtain a Licence, lease of easement over Crown land in accordance with the CL Act.

The WTP works will be undertaken entirely within Council owned lands and will not affect Crown lands.

4.16 *Roads Act 1993* (Roads Act)

The Roads Act regulates the use and management of public roads. Section 138 of the Roads Act requires that consent of the appropriate Roads Authority is obtained for certain work undertaken in on or over a public road.

Should any intersection upgrade works be required, a Section 138 permit would be required from the Roads Authority. A Road Occupancy Licence would also be required to undertake any works requiring road closure at the following main roads: Newell Highway, Lachlan Valley Way, Forbes-Eugowra Road, Eugowra Road, Henry Parkes Way, and Renshaw McGirr Way.

4.17 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act ensures that actions likely to cause a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) as well as threatened and migratory species, communities and populations, and heritage places undergo an assessment and approval process.

Under the EPBC Act, an action includes a proposal, undertaking or activity. An action that 'has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance' is deemed to be a 'controlled action' and may not be undertaken without prior approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment (the 'Minister').

The potential impacts resulting from the proposed WTP on MNES including EPBC listed threatened species, populations and communities are detailed in Section 6.3 of this REF and Significant Impact Criteria Assessments included in Appendix A.

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The implications of the EPBC Act are considered (Section 6.3). Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for:

- Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*) (Vulnerable)
- Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii peelii*) (Vulnerable)
- Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) (Endangered)
- Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*) (Critically Endangered)

In summary, the results of the Assessments conclude a significant impact to be unlikely and as such, a Referral under the provisions of the EPBC Act has not been recommended.

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5 CONSULTATION AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

PSC has undertaken a comprehensive consultation and communications process throughout the concept and design development phases of the combined Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects. This has included detailed correspondence with relevant government agencies, neighbours and other stakeholders, meetings and workshops with agency representatives, and the request for and receipt of comments and recommendations for environmental assessment and management from relevant government authorities.

The separate consultation processes undertaken with both community and agency stakeholders for Council's overall Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects, including the WTP, are detailed below.

5.1 Stakeholder consultation

In February 2014, PSC approached all key agency stakeholders for feedback on the proposal.

This feedback was recorded and sorted into categories, according to the environmental assessment requirements for the projects.

The following organisations were consulted as part of this process:

- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)
- Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)
- Department of Primary Industries – Fisheries (DPI Fisheries)
- Department of Primary Industries – Crown Lands Division (DPI – Crown Lands)
- NSW Office of Water (NOW)
- Peak Hill Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)
- NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
- Local Land Services (LLS, previously the Catchment Management Authority)
- Civil Aviation Safety Authority

Table 8 below provides a summary of the responses received from the above agencies specific to the WTP and indicates the sections in this REF where the raised issues have been addressed.

Further to this initial request for feedback, Council hosted a Planning Focus Meeting for the projects, which was held on 16 October 2014. PSC invited representatives from RMS, OEH, NOW, EPA, DPI Fisheries, Crown Lands, NSW Public Works, Wellington Shire, Cabonne Shire, Forbes Shire, Lachlan Shire, and Narromine Shire Councils as well as internal stakeholders at PSC from the Department of Planning and Environment.

Attendees from PSC, OEH, NOW, the EPA, NSW Public Works and the RMS heard presentations on the preliminary environmental planning processes undertaken for the projects. This included Council's intention to engage specialist consultants to undertake specific environmental investigations for each site. The meeting was concluded with site inspections, which provided ample opportunity for further discussion of environmental management measures recommended by the attending agency representatives. Additional feedback was captured through feedback forms handed to attendees prior to exiting the meeting.

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CSIRO was specifically contacted to seek comment on the telescope radio buffer which partially overlaps the WTP site (Figure 6).

Council held a second Planning Focus Meeting with representatives from the Parkes regional community, on 4 March 2015, in order to capture community feedback on the proposals. NOW and EPA representatives declined to attend this meeting and project update.

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Table 8 Summary of consultation responses

Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
OEH	Flora, Fauna and Threatened Species While OEH has no detailed comments to make on the proposal relating to flora, fauna and threatened species at this stage, a copy of our generic Environmental Assessment Guidelines is included in Attachment 1. These guidelines address requirements under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and OEH's areas of responsibility relating to flora, fauna and threatened species, populations and ecological communities and their habitats. Cultural Heritage OEH has produced a generic due diligence process, which is not mandatory to follow, however any alternative process followed must be able to demonstrate their process was reasonable and practicable in attempts to avoid harm to Aboriginal objects. Consultation must also be in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010) as set by OEH if impact to cultural heritage is unavoidable.	Sections 6.8 and 6.3
	Summary of EIA Requirements – Flora and Fauna The EIA documentation should include a report on the **flora** that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A map identifying the vegetation communities located in the study area and the areas of each vegetation community to be impacted. • A complete plant list (including scientific names of those plants) of all tree, shrub, ground cover and aquatic species, categorised according to country of origin (ie native versus exotic), • A detailed description of vegetation structure (in terms of a scientifically accepted classification system) and spatial distribution (i.e. plant densities and patterning) on the site, including a vegetation map, • Describe the condition and landscape context of the vegetation including a description of any past disturbance, • An account of the likely original vegetation communities (pre-, or at early settlement), and an assessment of the likely regional distribution of the original communities, • An assessment of whether the plant communities are adequately represented in conservation reserves or otherwise protected, • An account of the hydrology of the area and how this relates to the dynamics of the vegetation communities, • A list of known and likely threatened species as listed under Schedules 1 & 2 *(Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995) which might occur at the site. The OEH database needs to be accessed and the likelihood of occurrence	Sections 6.2 and 6.3 Appendix A

Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	of threatened flora species determined, • An assessment of the impacts of the proposal on flora, on-site and off-site (eg siltation, water availability or drainage changes) and measures to mitigate these impacts, • An assessment of the significance of the impact of the development at both the site and at the regional scale, • A detailed rehabilitation/management plan including a list of the plant species to be used during rehabilitation (if required), • Detail methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	
	The EIA document should include a report on the **fauna** (including protected and threatened species), that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A complete list of all known and likely terrestrial and aquatic species (eg birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians including scientific names). It is suggested that invertebrates also be considered as they form part of the food chain for many fauna species, • Those species which are protected, threatened or listed under any international agreements, as well as introduced species, • Those species known or likely to breed in the area, • Any species which have specific habitat requirements found within the project area, • Those species or populations which may be near the limit of their geographic range or are a disjunct/isolated population, • Assessment of the importance or otherwise of the location as a corridor, migratory route or drought refuge, in relation to other remnant vegetation, riparian and wetland areas or habitat in the region, • Assessment of the impacts of the proposal on all fauna and its habitat, at both the site and at the regional scale, • Identification of any mitigation measures proposed to limit or ameliorate the impact of the proposal, • Detailed methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and, • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	Sections 6.3 and 6.2, Appendix A
	SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection The Shire may be listed in Schedule 1 of SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection. If so, the requirements of the SEPP regarding Koala habitat protection should be considered by the proponents.	Sections 4.5 and 6.3, Appendix A

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	Threatened Species of Fauna and Flora Apart from the need to consider the impact on protected species, the proponent will need to address the requirements of legislation that currently governs threatened species protection and impact assessment in NSW. The *Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995) (TSC Act)* protects all threatened flora and fauna native to NSW (excluding fish and marine plants). The proponent will need to consider the provisions of this Act. Assessment of Significance & Species Impact Statements If during the flora or fauna assessment or survey, threatened species are found or are likely to occur in the area, the proponents must undertake an Assessment of Significance as outlined in section 5A of the EP&A Act to determine whether or not the development would be likely to have a significant impact upon threatened species.	Sections 4.3, 4.17 and 6.3, Appendix A
DPI (Fisheries)	A permit may be required from the Parkes Shire Council for any proposed dredging and reclamation works in 'waterland' in accordance with sections 198-203 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (the Act). Such works include construction of pump stations, coffer dams, waterway crossings/sidetracks, pipelines, creek diversions, geotechnical investigations, excavating or reclaiming the bed or banks of any waterways. The REF should describe the type and extent of such proposed works. An aquatic ecological environmental assessment will need to be conducted and should include the following information; • A recent aerial photograph (preferably colour) of the locality (or reproduction of such a photograph) should be provided. • Area which may be affected either directly or indirectly by the development or activity should be identified and shown on an appropriately scaled map (and aerial photographs). • Waterways within the area of development are to be identified. • Description and quantification of aquatic and riparian vegetation should be presented and mapped. This should include an assessment of the extent and condition of riparian vegetation and the extent and condition of freshwater aquatic vegetation and the presence of significant habitat features (e.g. gravel beds, snags, reed beds, etc) • Quantification of the extent of aquatic and riparian habitat removal or modification which will result from the proposed development, • Aspects of the management of the river intake pumping system augmentation, particularly during construction, which relate to impact minimisation e.g. Construction Environmental Management Plans, etc. • Blockages to Fish Passage – Fisheries NSW requests that the REF needs to consider whether any coffer dams, pipelines, work platforms, etc will be required within the Lachlan River. If so, then the likelihood of such structures blocking the free passage of fish needs to be assessed. Where required, details on location, proposed construction methods, likely duration of installation or removal methods should be outlined.	Section 6.3

Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• Bank Stabilisation and Rehabilitation. The REF should include information on any destabilisation of the banks with heavy machinery or damage to the bed or banks. Fisheries NSW requests that any bed and bank rehabilitation works be completed immediately after the completion of works. Proposals to ensure replacement of aquatic and riparian vegetation with native/endemic species are encouraged. • Sedimentation and Erosion Controls – The REF should include information on any proposed sediment and erosion controls required during the works. • The REF must address the threatened species provisions of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 for species, populations or communities listed under schedules 4 and 5 whose geographical distribution extends to within this area.	
DPI (Crown Lands)	There are no specific objections to the proposed location of the works or pipeline routes as outlined in the concept report.	N/A
EPA	The REF should include detailed desciption of all infrastructure associated with the WTP including information to demonstrate how relevant design standards and criteria will be met (for example capacity of relevant structures to cope with the relevant storm event). Proposed site plans must be provided. The EPA's key information requirements for the proposal include an adequate assessment of: 1. Water quality, hydrology and soil impacts (including impacts to groundwater) taking into account applicable NSW Government policies, including the NSW River Flow and Water Quality Objectives. 2. Impacts arising from the construction of the new infrastructure and changes to operation of the treatment plants, including management of sludge solids and supernatant. 3. Water management of the sludge and wastewater facilities including potential impacts associated with flooding, leakage, overflows, effluent reuse. Recycling of wastewater will need to take in account environmental issues in DEC (2004) Environmental Guidelines: *Use of Treated Effluent by Irrigation and environmental and health issues in* EPHC, NRMMC and AHMC, 2006, *Australian guidelines for water recycling: Managing health and environmental risks* (Phase 1). 4. The potential impacts to aquatic ecosystems, groundwater, creeks, wetlands, drainage lines and from flooding associated with the project. 5. Management measures to prevent, monitor or minimise potential impacts including, notification systems, response capability and contingency measures. 6. Erosion and sediment controls during construction and operation based on the "Blue Book": *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 1.* 7. Options for alternative to discharges to waters from the wastewater management systems from the proposed and the existing water treatment plant (if it will continue to be used following the construction of the new facility). 8.Storage and handling of drinking water treatment chemicals	Sections 4.13, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5 and 6.11

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	9. Include an assessment of the hazards and risk including details of waste and / or chemicals handling, storage and disposal during the construction and operation and identification of management measures associated with operation. This is to include details of the treatment and disposal of backwash from the treatment plant. 10. Potential impacts on noise amenity, including an assessment of impacts in accordance with the NSW Industrial Noise Policy. 11. Proposed rehabilitation and/or remediation and/or monitoring actions at the existing plant including but not limited to the former biosolids disposal area. 12. Notwithstanding the above key assessment requirements, the assessment shall include an environmental risk analysis to identify potential environmental impacts associated with the project (Construction and operation), proposed mitigation measures and potentially significant residual environmental impacts after the application of proposed mitigation measures. Where additional key environmental impacts are identified, an appropriately detailed assessment of those impacts must be included.	
NOW	The Office of Water will require the following information to be included to allow for a comprehensive assessment of the proposal. • Details of existing and proposed water management infrastructure including locations and design capacities. • Details of excavation requirements and potential dewatering requirements to facilitate construction. • Details of proposed backwash ponds including storage volume, use, water quality, management and water sources including the potential for runoff. • Details of construction water supply demands and water sources. • Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, wetlands, and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts. • Consideration of relevant policies and guidelines.	Section 6.2
Roads and Maritime Services	Prior to any work within, over, under or connecting to a classified road which requires the consent of the local roads authority, the prior concurrence of RMS shall be obtained in accordance with Section 138(2) of the Roads Act 1993. A list of classified roads likely to be affected by the proposed upgrade includes; • Fobres-Eugowra Road • Newell Highway • Henry Parkes Way • Lachlan Valley Way • Renshaw McGirr Way Any installation of underground pipe, conduit or the like across a State classified road shall be in accordance with RMS	Section 6.9

Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	requirements for classified road crossings. A traffic impact study should be prepared in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 2 of the RTAs Guide to Traffic Generating developments and include; • Hours and days of construction and operation for each stage of the upgrade and how proposed operations will interact with other road users • Road transport volumes and types broken down in travel routes and peak hours for construction and operation of the upgrade. Volumes should also include input and output related traffic generation (eg deliveries, maintenance, services and waste removal) and impacts of related traffic generation on public roads. The traffic study should address internal traffic movements and parking facilities. • Any over-size and over-mass vehicles and loads expected for the construction and the operation of the upgrade • Temporary and permanent staff numbers (including employees and contractors) during construction and operation of the upgrade • Impact of generated traffic and measures employed to ensure efficiency and safety on the public road network during construction and operation of the upgrade • Any mitigation measures to address expected traffic generation. • Access treatments should be identified and be in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design and RMS supplements including safe intersection sight distance.	
Peak Hill LALC	A representative attended the site inspection with the archaeologist. No objections were noted.	N/A
LLS	No response received/no objection to the proposal.	N/A
CSIRO	CSIRO were consulted on the proposal, and have provided feedback to Council including a discussion of the intentional and unintentional sources of radio transmission emissions associated with operation of the WTP once constructed that are likely to impact upon the observatory. A hierarchy of preferred suggestions for ensuring optimum radio quietness within the Buffer Zone was also provided, with option 1 as the most preferred and option 3 as the least preferred scenario. These are listed below: 1.) Between the new HLR and the new WTP, and between Barton Hill Reservoir and the new WTP to make use of any planned trenching works and install optical fiber cable for the required communications path for SCADA and other network related services, and utilise appropriate electro-optical modems supporting the various communications protocols for the sites; or 2.) To make use of any planned trenching works and to make use of new wired technology over copper twisted pairs for SCADA communications and other network related services; or	Communications strategies to be developed based on these recommendations.

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	3.) Make use of wireless technology using microwave point-to-point link technology above 40GHz or VHF/UHF point-to-point link technology below 500MHz.	
Civil Aviation Safety Authority	No response received as yet /no objection to the proposal.	N/A

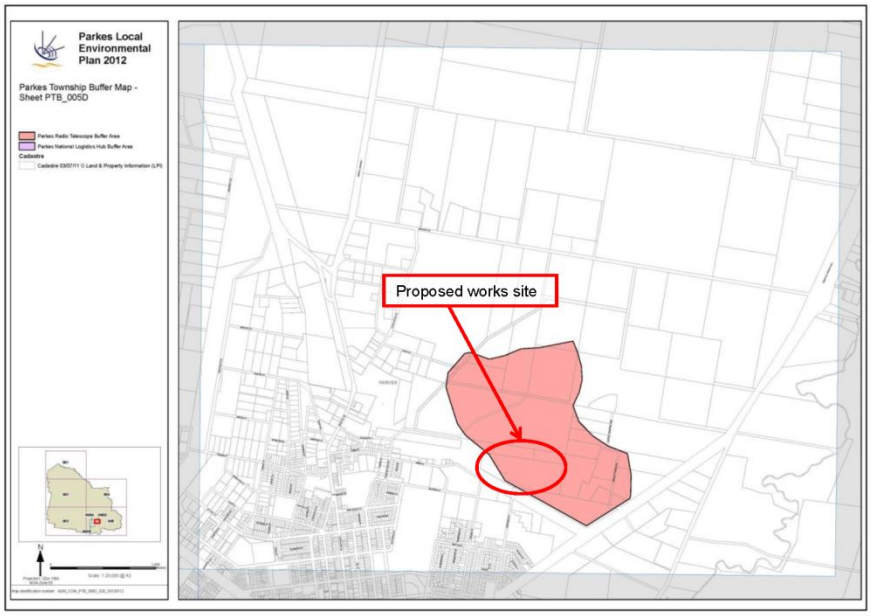


Figure 6 Parkes Radio Telescope Buffer (Parkes LEP)

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5.2 Specialist studies undertaken

The feedback received from the relevant government authorities, obtained through the consultation processes outlined above, was sorted into categories according to the environmental assessment requirements for the water and waste water projects under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

In order to "examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment" (EP&A Act) the following specialist studies were deemed necessary to be undertaken by external consultancies:

- Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecological Assessment
- Soil, Survey and Geotechnical Investigations
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology Investigations
- Noise and Vibration assessments
- Air Quality assessments
- Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Heritage Assessments
- Sustainability, Waste Generation and Reuse Assessments
- Bushfire Assessments

The following specialist studies were considered for their relevance to this REF, and are summarised herein:

- Geotechnical Investigation Report (GDK Geotechnics 2015)
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology Assessment (GHD 2015)
- Noise Assessment Report (Blackett Acoustics 2015)
- Air Quality Impact Assessment (Wilkinson Murray 2015)
- Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Report (OzArk 2015)
- Historical Heritage Assessment Report (OzArk 2015)
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Assessment Report (OzArk 2015)

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6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This section describes in detail the potential key environmental impacts associated with the proposal, during both construction and operation, and includes identifying site-specific Environmental Safeguards designed to ameliorate these potential impacts.

6.1 Soils and Erosion

6.1.1 Existing Environment

The Subject Site for the proposed works includes the new WTP site; land on which new pipeline infrastructure will be constructed in order to connect the existing mains to the new plant; and the parcel of land on which the new 2.7ML HLR and treated water rising main will be located (Figure 2). These landholdings are part of a largely modified landscape.

- The New WTP Site:
  The proposed new WTP site on Lot 920 has been predominantly cleared (Plate 3). This historical clearing was likely to facilitate farming given the agricultural use of the surrounding land, with the vegetation retained on the higher ground/slopes of Golden Bar Hill where cropping and grazing would be less suitable.
- Treated Water Rising Main (RM) route and the new HLR Site:
  Between the proposed WTP and the high level reservoir a remnant patch of Cypress Pine woodland occurs. The land parcels here are predominantly cleared along the gentle slopes and it is likely the land was used for agricultural purposes. These two properties are surrounded by cropped paddocks, with some remnant vegetation along the rocky outcrops on steep ground.

Likely soil contaminants present within the Subject Site include pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers (if used during past agricultural activities). A soil contamination investigation was completed in the area and lead bullets associated with the former rifle range to the west of the site were recovered.



Plate 3 Proposed WTP location – predominantly cleared landscape with remnant vegetation along Golden Bar Hill

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Topography, Geology and Soils

The WTP site is underlain by Quaternary alluvium associated with surrounding floodplain. The alluvial sediments are underlain by Ordovician-Devonian age rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) which covers much of NSW and Victoria. The LFB forms the basement of large alluvial basins, such as the Murray Darling Basin (MDB).

Geotechnical investigations at the proposed WTP location on Lot 920 have been completed as part of the overall environmental assessments for the works. The main findings of this assessment relevant to the proposed works are discussed below.

A geotechnical investigation (carried out by GDK Geotechnics in October 2014) was also carried out on the land directly adjacent to the proposed WTP site, to the north-west on Lot 7313/DP 1143473. The information obtained through this investigation is relevant to the treated water rising main that is proposed to connect the new WTP to the HLR, and to other incoming raw water lines and other works that will need to be carried out complementary to the WTP augmentation.

Goonumbla Hills and Bimbi Plains

The topography of the Goonumbla Hills is typified by extensive undulating low hills (Mitchell 2002: 60). General elevation across this landscape type ranges from 290 to 390 metres, with a local relief of up to 70 metres. Sedimentology of the Goonumbla Hills is defined by stony yellow earths, thin brown structured loams on the hills merging with red-brown and red texture-contrast soils on the flats (Mitchell 2002: 60).

The topography of the Bimbi Plains is typified by alluvial plains (Mitchell 2002: 59). General elevation across this landscape type ranges from 200 to 250 metres, with a local relief of 30 to 150 metres. Sedimentology of the Bimbi Plains is defined by gravelly clay loams and red brown clays, red-brown texture-contrast soils on higher slopes and gradational profiles of clay loams and clays along creeks (Mitchell 2002: 59).

Acid Sulfate Soils & Dryland Salinity

There are no known occurrences of salinity or acid sulfate soils in the area. Acid sulfate soils are generally only considered a problem along the coastal areas of NSW where ASL <10m and around wetlands of inland NSW. Inland acid sulfate soil has also been associated with discharging saline groundwater however their occurrence is limited.

The NSW Natural Resource Atlas indicates an area of identified Moderate Salinity Hazard approximately 10km to the south east as well as indicators or past occurrences of salinity within 1km to the south of the Study Area. The Subject Site and Study Area as previously defined do not lie within areas identified to contain salinity hazards or within areas of 'vulnerable land' (see Figure 7 below).

6.1.2 Potential Soil Impacts – Construction of new WTP

The proposed construction works area will mostly be contained within the proposed WTP site, with some pipeline construction on adjacent sites, on Council owned lands.

Potential construction phase soil impacts include:

- Compaction of soils which will hinder site rehabilitation (i.e. revegetation). This could occur during the construction of the WTP and in the establishment of new access tracks.
- Pollution risks to soils on site, associated with construction wastes and the use of construction materials, fuel and chemicals.
- Risk of sediment migration into the Parkes urban stormwater system, resulting in Pollution of Waters (POEO Act).
- Risk of sediment laden water entering Goobang Creek resulting in Pollution of Waters (POEO Act).

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- Risk of machinery and construction vehicles tracking sediment offsite, potentially impacting other road users.

Based on the geotechnical investigations completed in the locality is it anticipated that medium earthmoving machinery will be acceptable for excavations in the topsoil and residual clay soils. However any pipeline construction though andesite bedrock is likely to require the use of hydraulic hammers which has additional noise considerations. However the geotechnical investigations undertaken indicate the rock found on site is not hard rock (GDK Geotechnics 2015) and as such should only require conventional construction techniques (discussed further in Section 6.4).

6.1.3 Potential Soil Impacts –Operation of new WTP

Potential operational phase soil impacts include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Poor waste disposal practices and human behavior (e.g. littering of food wastes, food and drinks packaging or cigarette butts) resulting in pollution of soils;
- Accidental oil, fuel or chemical spills;
- Faulty or poor chemical transference practices;
- Erosion of poorly designed access roads or other structures resulting in sediment migration offsite; and
- Inappropriate design features such as inadequate bunding or chemical storage facilities.

The preliminary design of the proposed new WTP includes a dedicated chemical tanker delivery area, which is adequately bunded to allow for the safe and efficient delivery of bulk chemical to the site. This bunded area can contain spills of up to 9kL. The positioning of this area is directly adjacent to the caustic storage facilities to minimise distances of chemical movements. The design of the delivery area allows for vehicles to enter and leave the bund in a forward-moving direction to reduce the risk of inadvertent accidents and spills that may occur if complex maneuvers/reversing were required for heavy vehicles entering and exiting the site. The delivery bund is graded to direct rainfall and chemical spills to a chemical detention tank, which has no drain and must be pumped out manually. This measure is to mitigate against overflow during heavy rains or floods and to prevent discharge of contaminants to the environment.

Although alum is not designated as a Dangerous Goods according to the ADGC, its relative proximity to the bulk sodium hydroxide storage poses a potential safety risk. The Preliminary Design of the proposed new WTP includes dedicated bulk chemical storage tanks being installed in bunded compounds designed in accordance with *AS3780 The Storage and Handling of Corrosive substances* to mitigate any risk associated with this compound.

Table 9 Summary of Soils and Erosion constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any known occurrences of salinity or acid sulfate soils in the area?	No, see Figure 7.
2	Does the project involve the disturbance of large areas (e.g. >2ha) for earthworks?	Yes.

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
3	Does the site have constraints for erosion and sedimentation controls such as steep gradients, narrow corridors or is located in or near a waterway?	Yes, the high level reservoir is located on Golden Bar Hill. The location itself and access to the hill is steep, and as such disturbance of these areas through vehicle traffic or construction activities has the potential to increase sediment loads moving down slope if appropriate erosion and sediment controls are not in place. The WTP site is moderately sloping where the majority of infrastructure is proposed. Along the steep of the hill there is a higher risk of soil movement across the site. Stormwater detention and sediment controls will be implemented during construction and operation to mitigate risks associated with this landscape feature.

6.1.4 Environmental Safeguards for Soils and Erosion – Construction

Recommended erosion and sediment controls during construction that must be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the proposed works include:

- Effective erosion and sediment controls must be provided as part of the CEMP in accordance with the 'Blue Book' (Landcom 2004) to minimise the potential for sediments moving across site during construction, resulting in pollution of water.
- Ensure all weather access to the site is provided. This may include creating rubble tracks, rubble works pads for large plant, and/or sealing roads where appropriate. Heavy machinery and other site traffic should use designated access tracks when moving within, to and from the site/s.
- Construction works should be avoided altogether during periods of heavy rainfall and flooding.
- A contingency plan should be developed to monitor for and address heavy rainfall and flooding impacts during construction.
- Stockpile topsoil removed for use in rehabilitation and revegetation of the site post construction. Stockpiles in place for more than one week must be stabilised using seedbed preparations or another appropriate stabilisation technique.
- Minimize the length of time that soils are exposed – stabilise progressively throughout works by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blankets or other appropriate stabilisation measures.
- Machinery must arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks.
- Machinery must leave the site in a clean condition to avoid tracking of sediment onto public roads which may cause risks to other road users through reduced road stability.

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- Sediment fencing or similar barriers must be constructed prior to works commencing below marked disturbance areas and stockpile sites, and maintained until the site has been fully stabilised and/or revegetated to protect water values.
- The successful contractor must prepare a Soil and Water Management Sub-Plan as part of the CEMP which will specify the location and type of erosion and sedimentation control structures and techniques proposed, timely site remediation requirements and include regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion controls.
- During earthworks, excavated topsoil, subsoil and weathered rock will be stored separately and replaced in a manner that approximates the original profile as closely as possible.
- All sites which undergo temporary soil disturbance should be rehabilitated with at least 10cm of natural, local topsoil stockpiled from the disturbance area prior to the works.

In addition to these measures, should possible contaminated material be encountered during construction, work should immediately cease in that area and further investigation undertaken as to the source of contamination and any occupational health and safety risks. Council should be notified immediately.

6.1.5 Environmental Safeguards for Soils and Erosion – Operation

Recommended erosion and sediment controls during operation of the WTP include:

- Ensure chemical deliveries and storages are appropriately bunded to prevent spills contaminating soils and surface/groundwater.
- Develop an Operation Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) which includes regular monitoring for contaminants to ensure soils and surface/groundwater are at minimal risk of contamination.

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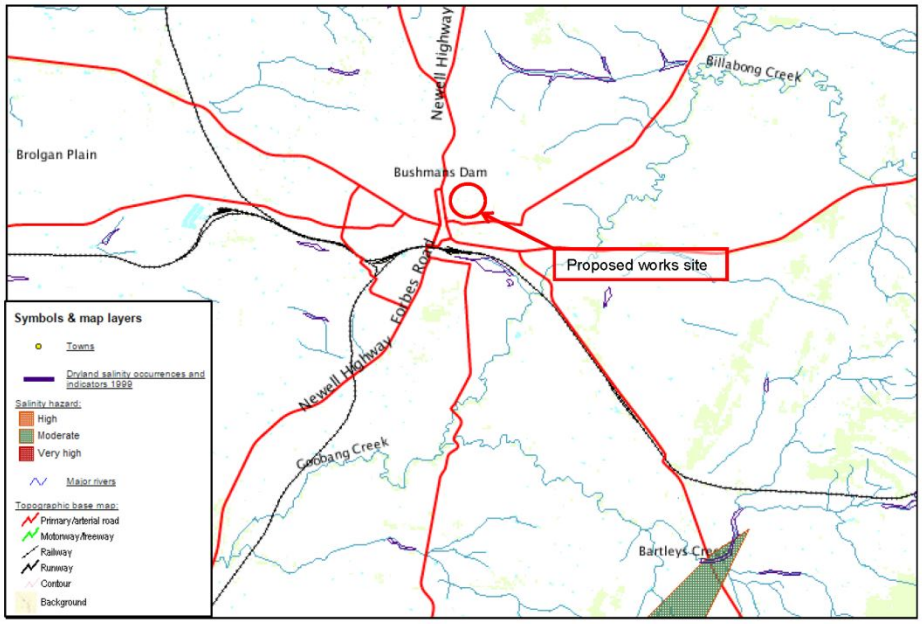


Figure 7 Dryland Salinity Hazard within the surrounding area (NSW Natural Resources Atlas)

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6.2 Waterways – Surface and Groundwater

PSC engaged GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) to undertake a Hydrology and Hydrogeology investigation for the WTP proposal, (GHD 2015). A full copy of this report is provided as Appendix B.

6.2.1 Existing Environment

Existing WTP

The existing WTP is located off Albert Street in the centre of Parkes. Currently, the sludge and wastewater from backwashing activities is discharged to a tributary of Goobang Creek in Pac Park approximately 1km south of the existing WTP. EPL 436 specifies a limit of 0.8ML/day for discharges from the existing WTP into this tributary of Goobang Creek. The existing WTP operations contribute significantly to the surface water flows of the Parkes urban area to Goobang Creek.

The median flow rate for Goobang Creek based on monitoring data recorded is approximately 3.1 ML/day.

Proposed WTP

The location of the proposed WTP is on the north-west outskirts of Parkes off Webb Street, on a slightly elevated position sloping in a southerly direction, at the bottom of Golden Bar Hill. There are no mapped waterways identified within the vicinity of the site, however the site lies within the Goobang Creek catchment. The site is cleared along the lower part of the slope, and located well beyond predicted flood extents.

The proposed WTP is 'zero discharge', and as such will not require discharges to Goobang Creek, however there are two unnamed drainage lines that exist at the Lot 920 site that will need to be diverted in order to prevent surface runoff from entering the sludge lagoons and causing an overflow. Therefore there are berms to be constructed across the top of the WTP to divert surface runoff east and west. This will concentrate these surface flows and consequently appropriate flow dissipation measures, detention ponds and/or outlet structure at the bottom east and west corners of the site are required.

High Level Reservoir

The proposed location of the HLR is currently a lightly vegetated site towards the peak of Golden Bar Hill. The site has some historic disturbance, as evidenced by the presence of exotic pasture grasses, however the area is currently well stabilised against erosion. Works required to clear and grub the site prior to construction of the reservoir may result in sediment laden water running offsite and into other surface waters in the area. The design of the HLR includes a scour point and proposed overflow direction through the vegetation on Golden Bar Hill to provide a natural flow dissipation action to minimise the impacts of water running downslope.

Goobang Creek

Goobang Creek occurs within the Central West Local Land Services (LLS, formerly Lachlan Catchment Management Authority) region, and is part of the Lachlan Catchment. The Lachlan catchment is part of the Murray Darling Basin in the Central West of NSW (Figure 8).

The Lachlan River rises in the Great Dividing Range near Gunning and flows over 1,400km west to its junction with the Murrumbidgee River. Under normal conditions, the Lachlan River terminates in the Great Cumbung Swamp (a Nationally Important Wetland listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands (DoE)) near Oxley in south-west NSW, with water flowing through to the Murrumbidgee River in large flood events. The catchment is bounded to the east by the Great Dividing Range, to the north by the Macquarie-Bogan catchment, to the north-west by the Barwon-Darling catchment and to the south by the Murrumbidgee catchment.

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Goobang Creek is a tributary of the Lachlan River with headwaters approximately 27km north-east of Parkes. The creek flows through Parkes and continues west to meet the Lachlan River near Condobolin, approximately 100km west of Parkes.

Goobang Creek receives stormwater run-off from the township of Parkes as well as receiving discharges from both the current STP and WTP. Its headwaters originate from Goobang National Park.

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway flowing through Parkes and is classified as a Class 2 waterway identified as providing Key Fish Habitat (Figure 12). At the current WTP discharge point, the creek has a catchment area of approximately 600 km^2 and is a fifth order streamline (1:25,000).



Figure 8 NSW Murray-Darling Basin (Source: NSW DPI Office of Water)

Water quality

Table 10 shows the water quality data recorded by OzArk at Goobang Creek in comparison to the trigger values or physical and chemical stressors for south-east Australia for slightly disturbed ecosystems in "upland rivers' (ANZECC, 2000). Trigger values are used to assess risk of adverse effects due to nutrients, biodegradable organic matter and pH in various ecosystem types.

In summary, Conductivity and Total Phosphorus (TP) exceeded the ANZECC aquatic ecosystems trigger values during sampling at Goobang Creek, and as such it is not surprising that copper (a known conductor) is also high at this sampling location. The higher than recommended levels of some elements (high phosphate) are reflective of the impact that stormwater run-off entering the creek upstream of the sampling location as well as farming practices generally in the locality (e.g. fertilisers, super phosphates) have had on the ecosystem health of this water body.

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Groundwater Vulnerability and Flood Risk

The WTP is located outside of the Goobang Creek floodplain and is not at risk of flood damage. The proposed works site is not in an area identified as having high groundwater vulnerability (Parkes LEP, Figure 11).

Table 10 Water Quality Data (OzArk, 2015)

Indicator	Unit	Goobang Creek	ANZECC 'trigger values' for 'upland rivers' slightly disturbed and Water Quality Objectives of NSW
Algae Bluegreen - Count and Identification	cells/mL	N/a	N/a
Algae other than bluegreen - Count and Identification	cells/mL	N/a	N/a
Chlorophyll-a	µg/L	N/a	N/a. Monitoring of periphyton and not phytoplankton biomass is recommended in upland rivers.
Electrical Conductivity @ 25^{0}C	µS/ cm	653	30–350. Conductivity in upland streams will vary depending upon catchment geology. High values (350 µS/ cm^{-1}) in NSW rivers.
Nitrate + nitrite as N (NOx)	mg/L	0.11	15 µg/L = 0.015 mg/L or 0.017 µg/L (at 99%[1]) or .0700 µg/L (at 95%)
Nitrogen Kjeldahl Total (TKM)- total	mg/L	0.5	Upland rivers 250 µg/L = 0.25 mg/L
Nitrogen – total TKN + NOx	mg/L	0.6	Upland rivers 250 µg/L = 0.25 mg/L
Oxygen - dissolved	mg/L	8.3	<5
Oxygen - dissolved saturation	%sat	N/a	90–110%
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	<2	<15 for aquaculture production. No ecosystem trigger value
Turbidity	NTU	16.5	Upland rivers: 2–25 NTU
Suspended Solids (SS)	mg/L	17	<40 mg/L for aquaculture production. No ecosystem trigger value
Ammonia as N	mg/L	<0.005	900 µg/L for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.9 mg/L
Phosphorus - reactive (orthophosphate) - total	mg/L	0.04	Upland rivers: 20 µg/L = 0.02 mg/L
Temperature - Water[2]	Deg C	N/A	N/a. Temperature should not vary more than the 80th percentile of the average for a given month.
pH level	pH	7.94	Upland rivers: 6.5 – 8.0 pH
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	24 or 13 mg/L for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0002 mg/L
Cadmium	mg/L	<0.0001	0.2 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0002 mg/L

[1] Per cent protection level signifies the percentage of species expected to be protected.
[2] Water temperature varies throughout the day as well as seasonally. Estimates on the current temperature for waterways in the region are around 21-22 degrees.

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Indicator	Unit	Goobang Creek	ANZECC 'trigger values' for 'upland rivers' slightly disturbed and Water Quality Objectives of NSW
Chromium	mg/L	<0.001	1.0 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (μ μgL-1) = 0.001 mg/L
Copper	mg/L	0.003	1.4 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (μ μgL-1) = 0.0014 mg/L
Nickel	mg/L	0.002	11 for 95%[3] Trigger values for freshwater (μ μgL-1)
Lead	mg/L	<0.001	3.4 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (μ μgL-1) = 0.0034 mg/L
Zinc	mg/L	0.028	8.0 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (μ μgL-1) = 0.008 mg/L

6.2.2 Potential Surface and Groundwater Impacts – Construction

Potential impacts to surface and groundwater, including Goobang Creek, as a result of construction of the WTP include:

- Sediment and other pollutants migrating offsite into the Parkes urban stormwater system, hydrolines or other tributaries to Goobang Creek resulting in Pollution of Waters (POEO Act).
- Litter or other wastes, including cigarette butts, food/drink related wastes entering waters.
- Pollutant spills onto ground that may leach through into groundwater or be washed offsite by surface water flows.
- Alteration of hydrology on site through increased impervious surfaces and grassland vegetation clearing.
- Construction of the new HLR including clearing and grubbing of the reservoir location may result in sediment laden water travelling down gradient and into a hydroline/drain connected to the urban stormwater system or Goobang Creek.

It is assumed that excavation will not occur deeper than the bedrock and therefore groundwater is not anticipated to be directly encountered during construction. However, during construction appropriate on site stormwater detention should be provided in accordance with the 'Blue Book' NSW requirements to ensure onsite drainage meets capacity, and all care should be taken to ensure contaminants do not enter either surface or groundwater.

6.2.3 Potential Surface and Groundwater Impacts – Operation

Potential impacts to surface water as a result of operation of the new WTP include:

- Changes to catchment areas, resulting in impacts on catchment yield and drainage downstream of the proposed WTP site.
- Changes to catchment flows as a result of operational practice changes (i.e. zero discharge plant) resulting in reduced discharges to Goobang Creek.
- Reduction in flow rates at the proposed WTP site.
- Increased stormwater flow directed offsite.
- Leakage from the sludge lagoons resulting in contamination of groundwater (considered low risk).

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- Overflow from the HLR causing erosion on the slopes of Golden Bar Hill, resulting in sediment laden water travelling down gradient and into a hydroline/drain connected to the urban stormwater system or Goobang Creek.

Stormwater management

The footprint of the proposed new WTP has not been included in the calculation of flow rates to Goobang Creek as described above, as runoff from roofs and paved areas is expected to contribute to the amount of stormwater generated that will need to be managed through a dedicated system, to be developed at the detailed design stage.

The natural surface level contours of the proposed WTP site fall to the south west, with existing hydrolines passing through the proposed area. Council proposes to direct stormwater collected onsite to this southwest corner of the site before being directed towards the existing culvert that runs underneath Webb Street, and ultimately drain into the existing water retention facility located adjacent to Lorking Street known locally as Huntington Dam (Figure 13).

A Stormwater Management Investigation (Worley Parsons, 2015) was undertaken based on the preliminary WTP designs. This investigation recommends the establishment of two bioretention basins to detain and attenuate peak flows to existing runoff levels. These include a 1060m^3 capacity basin to the south west of the site ultimately directing flows to the existing Lorking Street box culvert to the west, which will then convey runoff downstream to the Huntington Dam. The second bioretention basin should be sized to approximately 2900m^3 total volume, sufficient to contain scour flows from the high level reservoir. A network of grassed bunds and swales will be required to divert flows around the WTP site to direct runoff to the nominated site discharge points. It is envisaged that the stormwater will be piped or drained to direct flows into the culvert under Webb Street, with a Water Sensitive Urban Designed drain (to naturally filter water) to conduct overland flows from the Webb St culvert into Huntington Dam.

Cut-off drains must be constructed to prevent overland flow entering the sludge lagoons, and any stormwater run-off across the site should be managed in accordance with the 'Blue Book' requirements, to ensure it is consistent with pre-development conditions and provides sufficient capacity to minimise the risk of flooding to downstream culverts and ponds throughout the urban area.

Chemical Tanker Delivery Area

The chemical tanker drive through delivery bund is located adjacent to the ACH and caustic storage facility. The delivery bund is designed for use by road tankers delivering bulk chemicals. The delivery area allows for delivery trucks to enter and leave the bund in a forward direction.

The delivery bund is graded to direct rainfall and chemical spills to a chemical detention tank. The detention tank has no drain and must be pumped out manually. During normal operation the isolation valve is open to allow rainwater to flow to stormwater. During chemical deliveries the isolation valve is closed to contain any potential spills so they can be removed from the detention tank without entering the process. The detention tank is fitted with a sump to facilitate complete emptying and a high level switch to alert operator of a potential overflow.

The isolation valve is fitted with limit switches which in turn will indicate via a light system where the water is currently directed.

The chemical delivery area is designed to contain a spill of at least 9kL (HH2O, 2015).

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Groundwater contamination

Each of the proposed sludge lagoons are designed to hold one year's worth of sludge produced by the WTP in a typical year. The lagoons are proposed to be approximately 2m deep and have been designed to have impermeable walls and floors to prevent infiltration to the water table, in accordance with EPA requirements. Based on geotechnical investigations undertaken in the wider area, the soils in the vicinity of the proposed WTP sludge lagoons are expected to comprise a thin layer of sandy or gravelly clayey silt underlain by a layer of residual soil of clayey silt or silty clay and some gravelly clay.

If leakage of the sludge lagoons was to occur the presence of clayey soils would slow the movement of solutes through the soil to the bedrock. The sludge is expected to be high in calcium carbonate and to be inert. The likelihood of seepage reaching a neighbouring groundwater receptor is relatively low.

Goobang Creek hydrological flows

With commissioning of the new WTP, the existing WTP will significantly reduce operational discharges into the tributary of Goobang Creek. As a result, the downstream flow regime of the tributary and Goobang Creek itself will decrease by up to 0.8 ML/day, and the creek will be returned to a more natural ephemeral flow regime. Based on a discharge of 0.8 ML/day from the existing WTP, this is likely to increase the period of no flow within Goobang Creek from 13% of the time to up to approximately 25% of the time. It is important to note that there is likely to be substantial, natural flow loss of WTP discharges between the WTP and the gauge during low flow periods under existing conditions. As a result, the reduction in flow within Goobang Creek is expected to only have a localised impact on the hydrology of the creek.

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE)

Goobang Creek as well as the vegetation on Golden Bar Hill are mapped as potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) recognised as being reliant on the shallow aquifer groundwater in the area (Figure 14). High priority GDEs with special provisions are listed in relevant Water Sharing Plans (WSP). Golden Bar Hill or Goobang Creek and its riparian vegetation are not identified as high priority GDEs. Impacts to these GDE are managed and protected by the NSW State Groundwater Policy which includes measures for the ecologically sustainable management of groundwater resources including the protection of GDEs. No high priority GDEs occur within proximity to the Study Area.

Table 11 Summary of Surface and Groundwater constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works located within or adjacent to a waterbody or wetland? NB: Waters are defined under Protection of the *Environment Operations Act 1997* and water land and wetlands under Section 198A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* and include rivers, streams, lakes, lagoons and constructed waterways, and dams.	No.
2	Is the waterway a Class 1 (Major) or	Yes, Goobang Creek provides Key Fish

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
	Class 2 Key (Moderate) Fish Habitat?	Habitat (Figure 12) and is classified as a Class 2 Moderate Fish Habitat.
3	Is a Part 7 Fisheries Permit required?	No. No instream works are required.
4	Is the site identified as High or Moderate Groundwater Vulnerability?	No, under Parkes LEP.
5	Are the proposed works likely to have an effect on the surrounding water quality? This can include sediment migration, dust, and potential risks of fuel or chemical spills, to both surface and ground waters.	Yes, the water quality of Goobang Creek is expected to improve with reduced discharges from the WTP. Ancillary impacts can be minimised with the implementation of appropriate Safeguards as listed in Sections 6.1 and 6.2.

6.2.4 Environmental Safeguards for Surface and Groundwater – Construction

To ensure the continued functioning of the groundwater system, Council will ensure that either:

a) The development is designed, sited and will be managed to *avoid* any significant adverse environmental impact; or
b) If that impact cannot be reasonably avoided—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to *minimise* that impact; or
c) If that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to *mitigate* that impact.

The Construction Environmental Management Plan would include measures to satisfy these aims.

Environmental Safeguards for surface and groundwater during the construction phase that must be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the proposed works include:

- Monitoring of erosion and sedimentation during, and after, heavy rainfall events that occur during construction.
- Install sediment and erosion control structures, which conform with the relevant guidelines, and maintain for the duration of construction activities.
- Minimize the length of time that soils are exposed by stabilising as soon as practical by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blankets/jute matting as appropriate.
- Control drainage and runoff in such a way as that no foreign substrates or materials leave the site.
- The sludge lagoons must have impermeable walls and floors to prevent infiltration to the water table, in accordance with EPA requirements.
- Design of a stormwater management system for the site to consider requirements for the onsite detention of runoff from roofs and paved areas. Stormwater should be managed on site to prevent surcharging and that stormwater is directed off site to an

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appropriate location, e.g. Huntington Dam or a purpose built constructed wetland.

- Appropriate on site stormwater detention must be provided during construction in accordance with the 'Blue Book' NSW requirements to ensure onsite drainage meets capacity.
- Rock check dams should be included at regular intervals to reduce flow velocities, reduce potential for erosion and promote infiltration of stormwater.
- Ensure machinery arrives on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks, pests and/or weeds/spores.
- Undertake regular weed control in disturbed areas throughout the construction period.

6.2.5 Environmental Safeguards for Surface and Groundwater – Operation

Environmental Safeguards for surface and groundwater during operation of the WTP include:

- Stormwater run-off across the site should be managed in accordance with the 'Blue Book' NSW requirements, to ensure it is consistent with pre development conditions and provides sufficient capacity to minimise the risk of flooding to downstream culverts and ponds, and include appropriate on site detention of runoff from rooves and paved areas and/or directed off site to an appropriate location, e.g. Huntington Dam or a purpose built constructed wetland for natural filtration and processing.
- Bioretention areas must be vegetated with effective nutrient removal plants to be nominated in the detailed designs to be developed.
- A suitable, WSUD drainage line and stormwater retention basin should be constructed to appropriately accommodate the volume of stormwater generated across the site. Measures to mitigate water velocity, potential erosion and encourage natural filtration of nutrients should be implemented.
- Ensure chemical deliveries and storages are appropriately bunded to prevent spills contaminating groundwater and surface water, as described in the Design Development Report (HH2O, 2015).
- Sludge lagoons will be lined with a 2mm HDPE liner to prevent seepage and pollution of groundwater. The liners will be impermeable and tested hydrostatically after construction to ensure compliance with EPA requirements
- Monitoring for seepage from the sludge lagoons is required if the sludge lagoon liners are compromised or broken in any way, as the three new 4 ML sludge lagoons will be lined with an impermeable 2mm HDPE liner.
- If monitoring is required, it should occur in the shallow colluvium / regolith downgradient of the sludge lagoons. If required, monitoring should also be undertaken up-gradient of the sludge lagoons if a suitable site can be found.
- The OEMP for the WTP & HLR project must include an emergency and contingency management plan or similar. This plan should identify triggers, appropriate response actions, and notification requirements for emergency situations, including groundwater contamination and chemical delivery and management.

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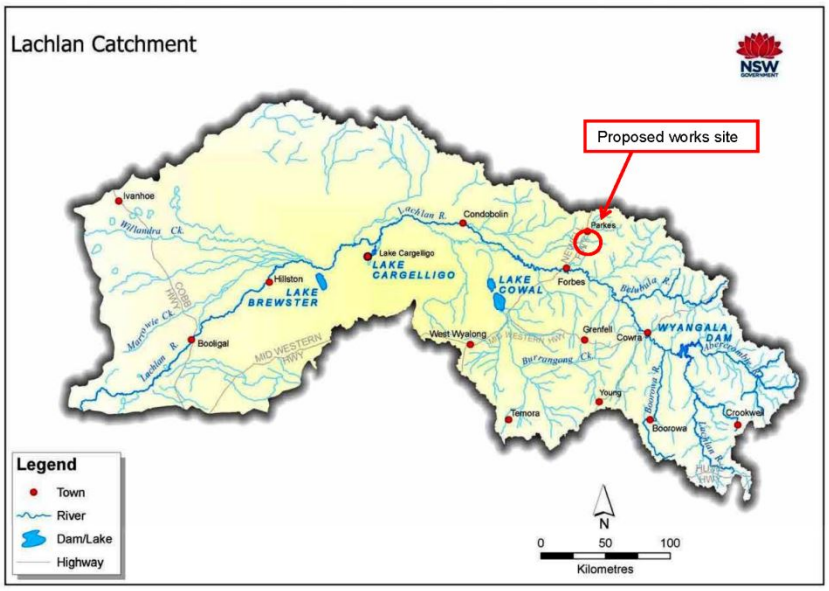


Figure 9 The Lachlan Catchment (Source: NSW Office of Water)

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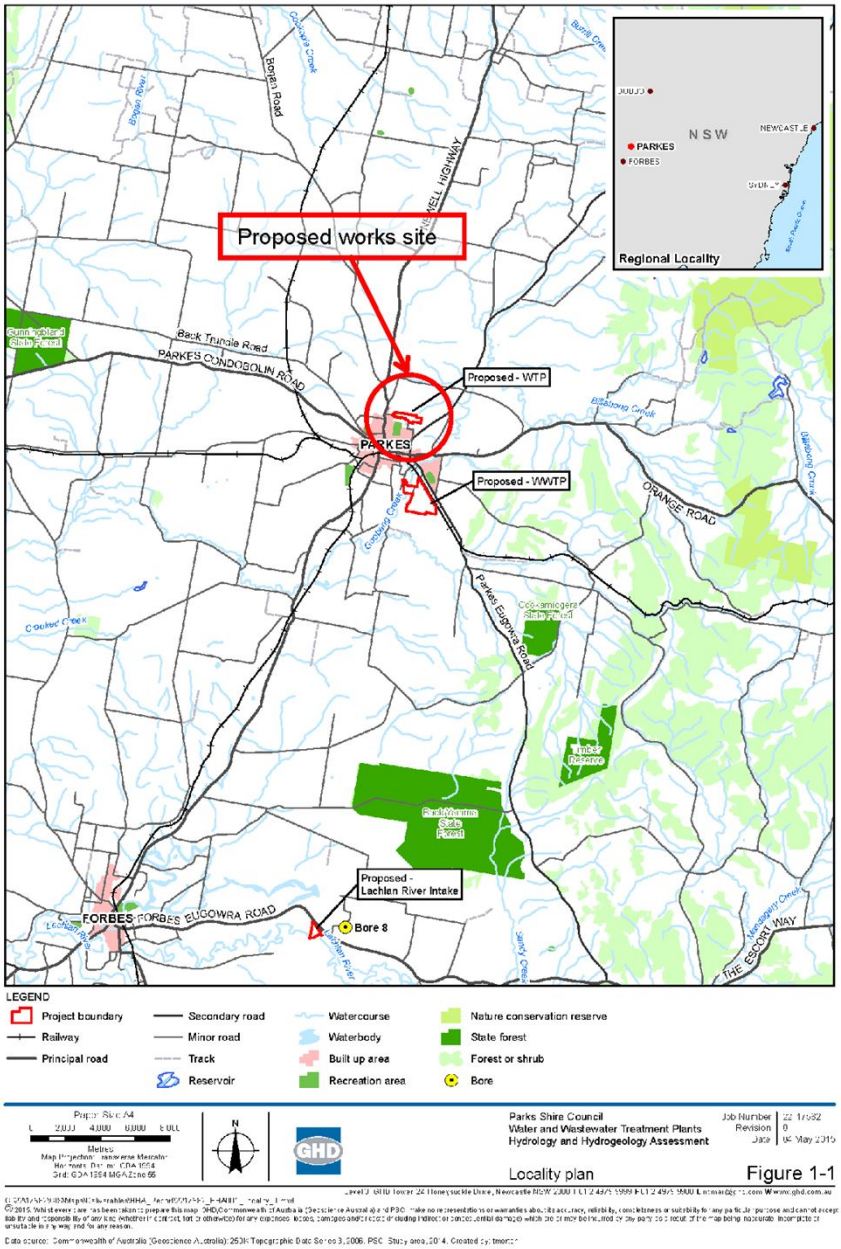


Figure 10 Watercourses/Waterbodies in the Locality (Source: GHD)

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Figure 11 Groundwater Vulnerability (Source: Parkes LEP)

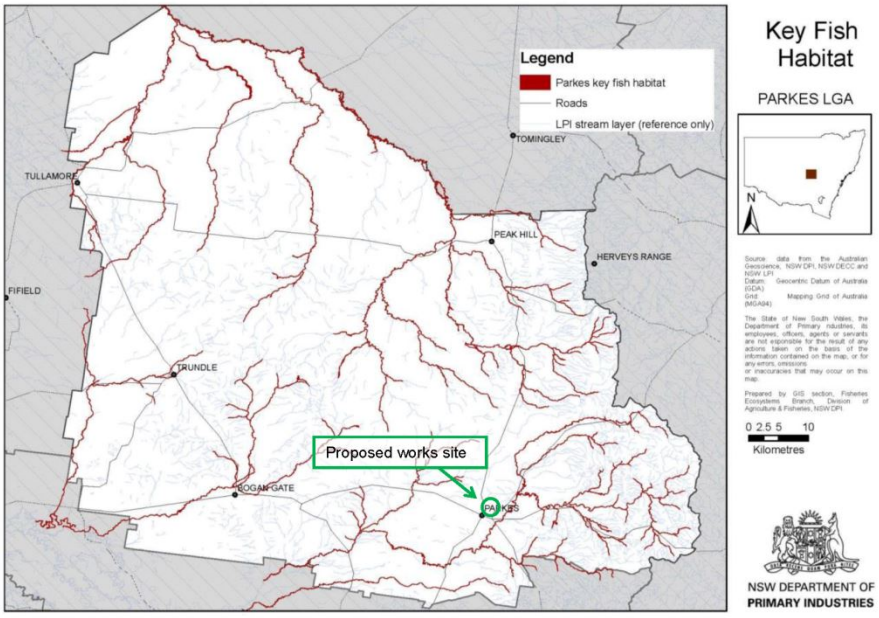


Figure 12 Key Fish Habitat – Parkes LGA (Source: NSW DPI)

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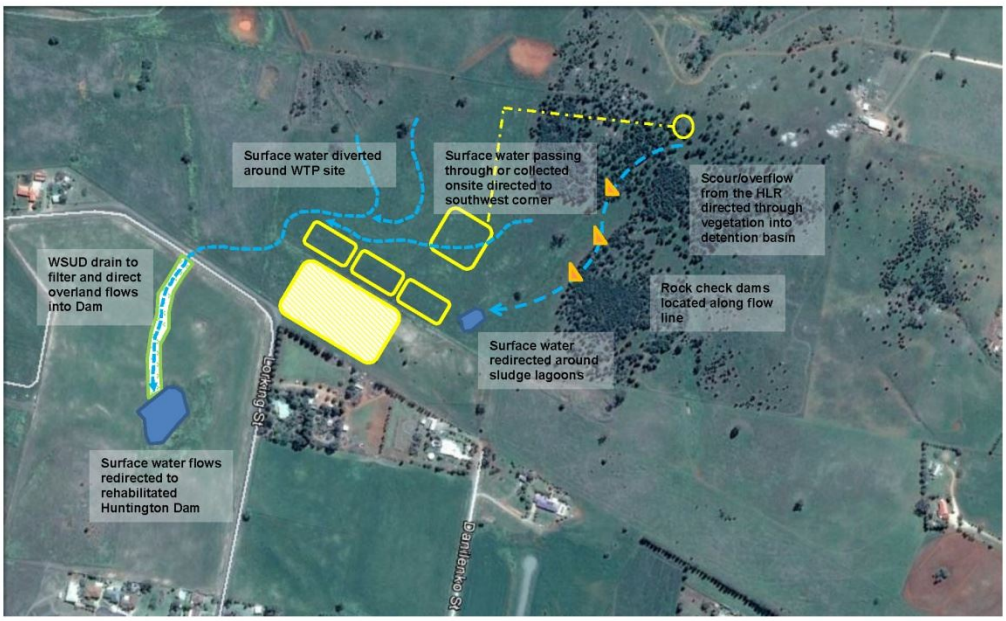


Figure 13 Potential Surface Water Management Option

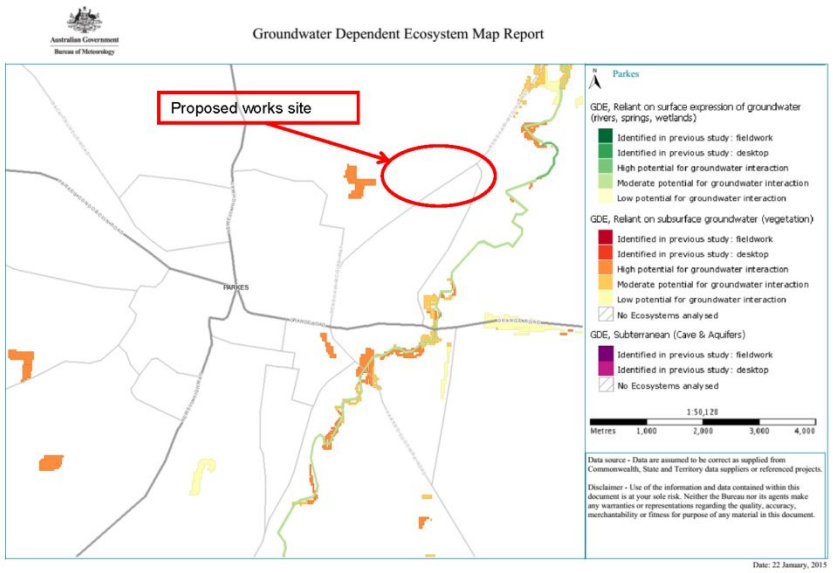


Figure 14 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems within the Parkes area (Source: BOM)

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6.3 Biodiversity

A detailed Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Study (TAFFS) of the proposal was undertaken by OzArk (2015). The TAFFS details the methodology, desktop and field survey results used to identify the type and extent of potential ecological impacts associated with the proposal within a predefined Study Area (Figure 16). The full TAFFS report is provided as Appendix A. A summary of this assessment is provided below.

6.3.1 Existing environment

Cropping and grazing are fundamental activities to the local economy of Parkes, and as such dominate land-use throughout the area (ABS 2014). The proposed WTP site has been predominantly cleared along the gently sloping topography where the WTP is proposed. Consequently the vegetation present does not align to a 'BioMetric' vegetation community (refer Glossary).

The High Level Reservoir proposed location is on Golden Bar Hill above the new WTP. The ridgeline and slopes of Golden Bar Hill support a remnant and regenerating patch of sparse White Cypress Pine woodland. The patch size extends to approximately 13.3ha with discrete areas considered to range from moderate to good condition.

Fauna wildlife corridors are usually associated with waterways, wetlands and riverine environments or specific continuous habitats (for example escarpments, woodlands). The WTP site does not support a linear corridor to facilitate wildlife movement. Instead the remnant patch of vegetation on Golden Bar Hill is only able to provide a 'stepping stone' for more mobile fauna species which can tolerate patchworks of open landscape.

Database and Literature Review Results

Appendix A provides a complete list of database searches and lists of threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities identified through the background searches. These have also been annotated with the potential of each species likely to be recorded in the Study Area. Figure 17 details the threatened flora and fauna records for the proposed works areas.

Vegetation Communities Recorded

The Study Area is heavily modified as a result of historical clearing. Neighbouring properties have also historically been cleared for grazing or agricultural practices. Remnant vegetation on Golden Bar Hill is considered to most closely align with White Cypress Pine forest (Table 12). In the two vegetation plots sampled, 33 and 23 species of plant were recorded respectively, with a high incidence (both >70%) of exotic species in the groundcover. Bromus sp was the dominant grass species identified. Figure 16 shows the survey effort for the proposed WTP site and HLR.

Threatened Flora

No threatened species of flora or potential habitat for cryptic species (e.g. Swainsona or orchids) as identified under the TSC or EPBC Act were identified in the Study Area, although the field surveys occurred outside the flowering period for some species of orchid.

Table 12 Vegetation communities within the study area

Study Area	Biometric Vegetation Communities Recorded	Ground Water Dependent	Landscape position	EEC or TEC?
WTP site – gently sloping topography	Cleared / disturbed.	No	Above floodplain	No

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Study Area	Biometric Vegetation Communities Recorded	Ground Water Dependent	Landscape position	EEC or TEC?
Golden Bar Hill – High Level Reservoir	White Box - Black Cypress Pine - Tumbledown Gum - Mugga Ironbark shrubby woodland in hills of the NSW central western slopes (Benson 272)	GDE High likelihood (BOM 2014)	Ridgeline	No

Habitat Types Present for Threatened Fauna

The overall value of habitat in the Study Area is diminished considerably for most species by the extent of historical clearing. The WTP site itself provides very little in terms of valuable fauna habitats. The fauna habitats present are described below:

Cleared / Disturbed Grassland

The sparse and open nature of the grassland portions at the WTP site favour common generalist species, such as Eastern Grey Kangaroos (*Macropus giganteus*), Blue-tongued Lizards (*Tiliqua scincoides*)), raptors such as Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*), Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*) and other woodland birds, which are capable of utilising open ground for foraging, and common disturbance-tolerant species such as Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*) which are ubiquitous in modified habitats. Many of the bird species recorded in such habitats on site utilise the open grassland areas for foraging but are reliant on native woodland and forest communities for roosting and nesting (e.g. raptors and parrots). The grassland areas of the site provide foraging habitat for a variety of open ground foraging bird species such as the Golden-headed Cisticola (*Cisticola exilis*), and are likely to support a moderate density of Stubble Quails (*Coturnix pectoralis*). Aerial foragers such as Welcome Swallows (*Hirundo neoxena*) also hawk for insects over the open areas. The derived grasslands provide limited habitat and protection for animals under the critical weight range.

Microbat Roosting Habitat

The cracks and crevices in the trees within the White Cypress Pine woodland may provide roosting habitat for several species of Microbat.

Rocky environs

Rocky environments along the pipeline route and High Level Reservoir on Golden Bar Hill may provide some habitat for ground dwelling reptiles.

Scattered Mature Trees

Isolated trees within the cleared grasslands are known to contribute to the viability of wildlife populations in agricultural mosaic landscapes by maintaining connectivity between larger patches of remnant vegetation. Scattered canopy trees within the open grassland also provide perching, foraging and refuge habitat for bird species.

The heavily grazed groundcover provides limited shelter or foraging habitat for many native fauna species. Other areas with a more open grassy understorey provide foraging habitat for larger terrestrial mammals (e.g. the Swamp Wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor)* and Wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*), ground-feeding birds, reptiles and amphibians. Other groundcover elements (e.g. leaf and bark litter, fallen logs and woody debris and rocks) which are critical habitat determinants for many ground-dwelling fauna species (i.e. small terrestrial mammal species, reptiles and ground foraging and nesting birds) were variable within woodland.

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Woodland/Grassland Ecotone

Ecotones between riparian corridors and woodland/grassland terraces provide habitat for edge-specialists, including a variety of microchiropteran bats and raptors. Large forest owls also utilise such areas for hunting and prefer these areas in proximity to large hollow bearing trees for breeding sites. Larger terrestrial mammal species, such as the Common Wallaroo and Eastern Grey Kangaroo also shelter in this ecotone area emerging to forage on the open pasture particularly at night.

Small mammals also have hunting and foraging ground near ecotones however little refuge habitat. There is suggestion that animal species living in these ecosystems should be specifically adapted to a patchy mosaic, but one that shifts and changes across the landscape over time. Thus, the value of ecotones between derived grasslands and disturbed woodlands should not be underestimated in providing resources to fauna in a patchy mosaic landscape.

The ecotone environs together with the variable landforms in proximity (~50km) to each site (i.e. mountainous hills, waterways and floodplains) together with stock and domestic water make the Study Area suitable for a range of species able to make use of the abrupt vegetation mosaics.

Goobang Creek – In-stream/Aquatic Habitat

The WTP will discontinue discharges to Goobang Creek. This has the potential to alter the existing ecology of the waterway through reduced flows. Goobang Creek is part of the Lachlan River lowland catchment and is listed as an Aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC). This aquatic EEC is characterised by the presence of the following threatened species (as per the final recommendation under the FM Act):

- *Ambassis agassizii* (Olive Perchlet) (Endangered FM Act).
- *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Silver perch) (Vulnerable FM Act and Critically Endangered under EPBC Act).
- *Nannoperca australis* (Southern Pygmy Perch) (Endangered FM Act).
- *Mogurnda adspersa* (Purple-spotted Gudgeon) (Endangered population FM Act).
- *Maccullochella peelii peelii* (Murray Cod) (Vulnerable EPBC Act).
- *Notopala sublineata hanleyi* (River Snail) (Endangered FM Act).

The Commonwealth Department of Environment (DoE) Protected Matters Search tool lists three species of threatened fish under the EPBC Act with potential to occur in Goobang Creek:

- *Maccullochella peelii peelii* (Murray Cod) (Vulnerable).
- *Macquaria australasica* (Macquarie Perch) (Endangered).
- *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Silver perch) (Critically Endangered).

Goobang Creek is also recognised as a:

- Local Biodiversity Link;
- Key Fish Habitat;
- Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem; and
- NSW Endangered Aquatic Ecological Community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River (FM Act).

A fish sampling program was not undertaken as part of the TAFFS, though a desktop assessment indicated the presence of potential habitat in Goobang Creek downstream of the Study Area. The TAFFS concluded that the current proposed works would not significantly

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disturb, reduce significant areas of habitat or permanently isolate species within this community.

Significant communities, populations or species within the Study Area

Eight species of threatened or migratory listed fauna were recorded during field investigations or considered to have potential habitat that may be impacted by the proposal (Table 13). These include aquatic species assumed to have potential habitat within Goobang Creek which is listed as part of the *Endangered Ecological Community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River.*

Two species of threatened Microbat were potentially recorded during the sampling period occur within the broader region along Goobang Creek:

- Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*), listed as Vulnerable under the TSC Act, was confidently identified at Goobang Creek.
- Eastern Bentwing-bat, Vulnerable TSC Act, potentially identified at Goobang Creek, however call characteristics could not separate this species from other microbats which also occur in the area.

Table 13 Species requiring significance assessments under the TSC, FM and EPBC Act

Scientific Name	Common Name	7-Part Test (TSC Act / FM Act)	Assessment of Significance (EPBC Act)	Reason
Maccullochella peelii peelii	Murray Cod		X	Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Bidyanus bidyanus	Silver Perch	X	X	Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Mogurnda adspersa	Purple spotted gudgeon	X		Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Saccolaimus flaviventris	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat	X		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis	Eastern Bentwing-bat	X		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
Macquaria australasica	Macquarie Perch	X	X	Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Tandanus tandanus	Murray-Darling Basin population of Eel Tailed Catfish - Tandanus tandanus	X		Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Nannoperca australias	Southern Pygmy Perch	X		Impacts to Goobang Creek.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	7-Part Test (TSC Act / FM Act)	Assessment of Significance (EPBC Act)	Reason
The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River.		X		Impacts to Goobang Creek.

It should be noted that in the *Threatened species assessment guidelines: The assessment of significance* (DECC 2007), a species does not have to be considered as part of the Assessment of Significance (AoS) if adequate surveys or studies have been carried out that clearly show that the species:

- Does not occur in the Study Area, or
- Will not use on-site habitats on occasion, or
- Will not be influenced by off-site impacts of the proposal.

Otherwise all species likely to occur in the Study Area (based on general species distribution information) and known to use that type of habitat, should be considered in the rationale that determines the list of threatened species, populations and ecological communities for the assessment of significance.

Assessments of Significance were conducted for listed species/communities considered to be affected by the Proposal (Table 13).Consideration of the type and scale of habitat to be removed has resulted in the conclusion that no threatened species would be significantly affected by works. A Species Impact Statement and / or referral to the Federal Minister for the Environment will not be required.

An access road from the WTP to the HLR is proposed which will require the clearing of approximately 4 – 4.5 ha through the middle of the 13.3 ha patch of woodland vegetation. This patch is restricted to Golden Bar Hill and is not continuous with any other wooded vegetation. Consequently this local population or 'island' of woodland is vulnerable to edge effects such as weed invasion and disturbance from anthropogenic uses of the area, such as people off-road bike riding through the patch spreading weeds and disturbing native species that inhabit the area. These disturbances have contributed to the deterioration of this community over time. The proposed clearing to form the one way vehicle sealed access road requires extensive cut and fill to provide a suitable grade for heavy machinery to access the HLR site during construction. This access road will also be required to provide for ongoing safe access to perform semi-regular maintenance on the infrastructure once established, as well as provide ease of access for large water tankers/fire response vehicles in the event of a fire emergency. A 20m APZ was also recommended to be cleared around all WTP associated infrastructure, including the HLR, in order to provide additional protection in the event of a bushfire. The proposed clearing to construct the access road and achieve the recommended APZ approximates 30% of the community at Golden Bar Hill. The majority of this clearing is proposed through the most densely vegetated section of the community. This impact will fragment the current patch of this community and lead to its further deterioration. This patch of vegetation is recognised as high biodiversity value in the Parkes Local Environment Plan (LEP).

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Revegetation of a 4.5 ha area adjoining the remnant patch to the south east is proposed to offset the impacts to this vegetation patch (Figure 19).

6.3.2 Potential Biodiversity Impacts – Construction

The current proposal is likely to result in the following potential biodiversity impacts during the construction phase:

- Removal of approximately 4 - 4.5ha of 13.3ha (~30%) native remnant vegetation community from Golden Bar Hill resulting in a reduction of available habitat for native species.
- Removal of several stags present on Golden Bar Hill to accommodate the access road. These stags provide habitat for a range of fauna species including reptiles, microchiropteran bats and birds.
- Reduced availability of modified grassland habitats.
- Potential disruption to mobile fauna (e.g. Eastern Grey Kangaroos and aerial foragers including birds and bats) foraging activities through increased noise and activity on site.

6.3.3 Potential Biodiversity Impacts – Operation

The proposal is likely to result in the following potential biodiversity impacts during routine operations:

- Reduced water availability for Goobang Creek and its associated EEC.
- Impact to threatened aquatic species if they occur within the EEC.
- Potential increased incidences of eutrophication of the waterway through reduced flow and increase in stagnant waters.
- Removal of native remnant vegetation community from Golden Bar Hill.
- Reduced availability of modified grassland habitats.
- Potential disruption to mobile fauna (e.g. Eastern Grey Kangaroos and aerial foragers including birds and bats) foraging activities through increased noise and activity on site.

A summary of the biodiversity constraints within the site are provided in Table 14. Having given consideration to the ecology within the Study Area, it is concluded that the Proposal in its current state would be:

- Unlikely to significantly affect any of the listed threatened species, fauna populations or communities if the recommended amelioration measures are adopted, implemented and maintained.
- Unlikely to augment or significantly contribute to any of the National or State listed Key Threatening Processes (KTPs).
- Unlikely to significantly affect any Ramsar wetland or any ROKAMBA, CAMBA or JAMBA listed species.
- Unlikely to significantly affect Goobang Creek if adequate Safeguards are implemented and appropriate monitoring takes place.

Table 14 Summary of Biodiversity constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to involve the removal, pruning or damage to any vegetation including, grass cover, shrubs, trees or Endangered Ecological Communities?	Approximately 4 – 4.5ha (30% of the local population) of the woodland vegetation will be removed to allow access tracks and the construction of the HLR. This will be minimised as much as possible however the impact will exacerbate the deterioration of the

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
		community. Revegetation planting of Golden Bar Hill to alleviate some of the impact to this community is proposed. This revegetation must be managed in accordance with a VMP to establish this community. Forbs, grasses and shrubs within the WTP site and associated pipeline infrastructure will also be removed during scrubbing and /or trenching.
2	Are the works taking place in an area of High Biodiversity Sensitivity (Parkes LEP)?	Yes, the high level reservoir and pipeline is proposed amongst the remnant vegetation which is mapped as having high biodiversity sensitivity. Clearing of approximately 30% of this community is proposed.
3	Are there any threatened, endangered, or native flora and/or fauna located within the vicinity of the proposed works?	Possible, Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat confident echolocation recording and Eastern Bentwing Bat possible recordings within the broader locality. While Macquarie Perch (EPBC and FM Act), Murray Cod (EPBC Act), and Silver Perch, Purple-spotted Gudgeon, Eel-tailed Catfish, Southern Pygmy Perch (each listed under the FM Act) have potential habitat within Goobang Creek which will be indirectly impacted through reduced flows to Goobang Creek from the former WTP.
4	Number of trees and/or hollows to be removed as part of the proposed works?	Approximately 4 – 4.5ha (30% of the local population) of the woodland vegetation are proposed to be removed to allow access tracks and the construction of the HLR. The pipeline route and access road design to the HLR has not been finalised. Consequently the number of trees to be removed is not known. This will be minimised as much as possible however is constrained by the steep grade of the hill.

6.3.4 Environmental Safeguards for Biodiversity – Construction

Below is a list of actions that must be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon biodiversity values of the area during construction activities and incorporated as part of the CEMP:

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- All personnel undertaking works must be inducted such that they are aware that any stand of native vegetation outside the existing easement has not been assessed and as such there are legislative consequences of deliberately or accidentally impacting said vegetation without approval under Part 5 of the EP&A Act. Evidence of all personnel receiving an induction must be kept on file (signed induction sheets etc.). Should an incident occur followed by an OEH investigation, this process is likely to reduce the severity of the repercussions to PSC whilst encouraging the on-ground workers to comply with the site limitations.
- Prior to construction commencing a site specific Vegetation Management Plan must be prepared to guide the vegetation clearance and rehabilitation of Golden Bar Hill. The VMP should be prepared prior to construction taking place in accordance with the NOW Guidelines for VMPs (NOW 2012) and at a minimum;
    - clearly map vegetation to be removed, retained, planting locations and fencing. This map should have area measurements and scale.
    - identify the species planting list, layout and planting densities. The species should be consistent with the local vegetation communities.
    - identify a clear timeline for maintenance actions i.e. weeding, watering and replacement of tube stock to establish vegetation.
    - outline the division of responsibilities for carrying out the monitoring and maintenance of the rehabilitation area
    - maintenance requirements should extend for a minimum of two years after the completion of works or until such time as a minimum 80 per cent survival rate of each species planted and a maximum 5 per cent weed cover for the area is achieved.
- Vegetation to be cleared, if required, should be clearly identified prior to construction, using high visibility marking tape or similar, to ensure that accidental clearing does not occur.
- Clearing shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to provide for the safety and security of the existing assets and personnel.
- Where additional trees are later identified as requiring removal assessment, consultation with Council's Environment Officer (or equivalent) is recommended, and alternative management options should be considered if possible i.e. lopping limbs rather than removal of the entire tree.
- Prior to tree lopping / clearing, care must be taken to identify nests and / or roosting sites and / or threatened species. If fauna habitat is present (nests or potential tree hollows) the contractor must contact the project ecologist for further advice prior to clearing.
- Felled timber, including hollow limbs, must be contained within the easement/corridor or re-located within adjacent vegetated areas to provide ground cover and habitat for fauna.
- Machinery should arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks that may cause pollution to the soils.
- All food scraps and rubbish are to be appropriately disposed of in sealed receptacles to prevent attracting vermin such as foxes, rats, dogs and cats which pose a threat to native fauna present on site.
- Best practice weed management practices must be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials, including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of construction. A vehicle hygiene plan should be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Sub-Plan in the CEMP for the proposal.

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- Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*) occurs in isolated patches within the White Cypress Woodland on Golden Bar Hill. This Class 4 declared weed should be managed to reduce and control its colonisation across the site especially following construction works, during which the potential for the spread of propagules will be high. This plant must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed.
- Potential for collisions with fauna to occur on site must be mitigated by ensuring on site vehicle speeds are restricted to 10km/hr.
- Accident spill kits must be present on site and in construction vehicles to immediately contain spills of fuels or other chemicals if they occur.
- All plant and equipment shall be inspected daily for leakage of fuel, oil or hydraulic fluids. Machinery found to be leaking shall be immediately repaired or replaced.

6.3.5 Environmental Safeguards for Biodiversity – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon biodiversity values of the area during routine operations:

- Best practice weed management practices should be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials (i.e. enforce biosecurity), including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of routine operations and maintenance. A vehicle hygiene plan should be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Plan in the OEMP (if required) for the proposal.
- Continue to seasonally monitor flows within Goobang Creek, including incidences of algae blooms and eutrophication.
- All food scraps and rubbish are to be appropriately disposed of in sealed receptacles to prevent attracting vermin such as foxes, rats, dogs and cats which pose a threat to native fauna present on site.
- Council should implement appropriate offsets for the clearing of the High Biodiversity Sensitivity (Parkes LEP) woodland vegetation on Golden Bar Hill. Area equivalent rehabilitation planting across Golden Bar Hill must be managed in accordance with a site specific Vegetation Management Plan (VMP). Revegetation along the slope of Golden Bar Hill will assist with the stabilization of this steep gradient.

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Figure 15 Proposed WTP site – Mapped vegetation communities (Source: OzArk)

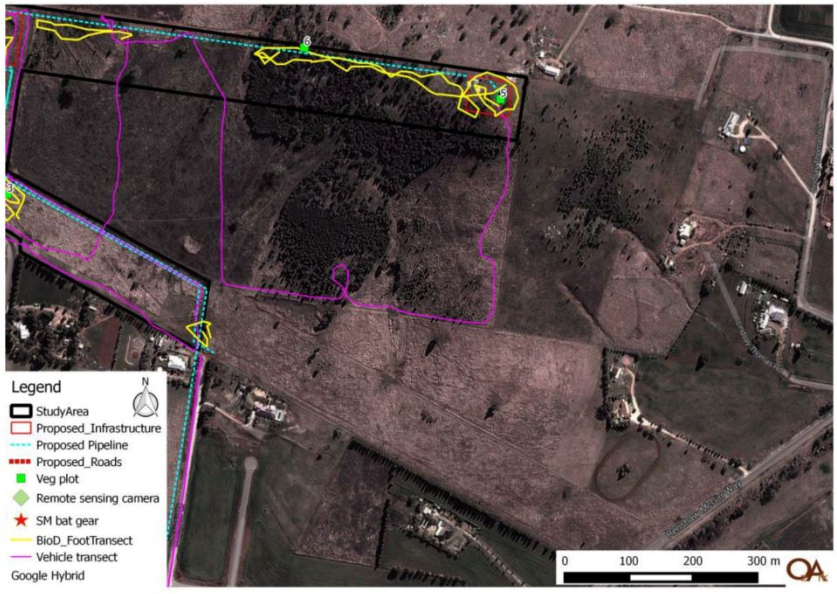


Figure 16 Proposed WTP and HLR site – Survey effort (Source: OzArk)

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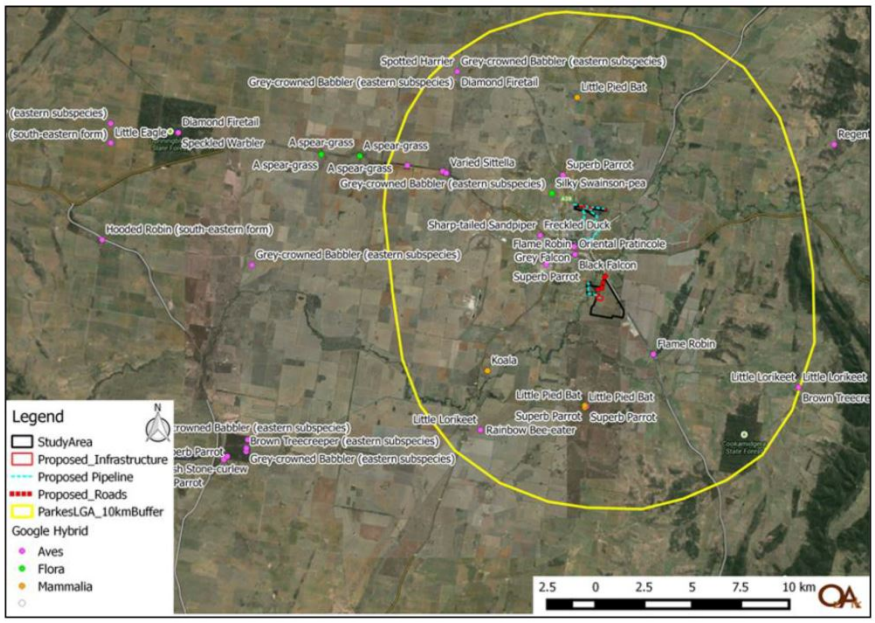


Figure 17 Threatened flora and fauna records within 10km of the STP Study Area (Source: NSW OEH, 17 September 2014).



Figure 18 Proposed WTP site Biodiversity Sensitivity (Source: Parkes LEP)

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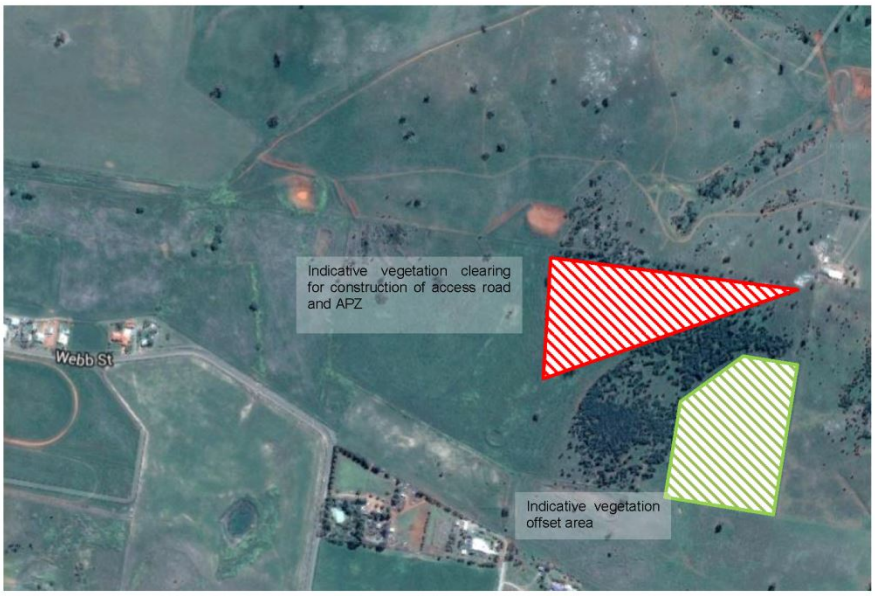


Figure 19 Indicative vegetation clearing and offset areas (Source: Google)

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6.4 Noise

6.4.1 Existing Environment

The proposed works sites are located on vacant cleared land reserved for Primary Production (classed as RU1 in Parkes LEP, 2012). The surrounding properties to the south are zoned as general residential (classed as R1). In the Study Area, farming activities are the predominant activities to the north, east and west of the site while a quiet local road and residential lots occur to the south. The primary human noise sources are of local traffic and residences, occurring mainly during the daytime. Other noise sources include wildlife, livestock, and inclement meteorological conditions (rain and wind).

The surrounding potential sensitive receivers are primarily residential properties. The closest residence to the new WTP location occurs approximately 100m to the south on Webb Street (Figure 20). Figure 20 is a depiction of the sensitive receivers considered most likely to be impacted by the proposal for the purposes of this REF, and is a combination of the maps produced by Blackett Acoustics and Wilkinson-Murray for the Noise and Air Quality assessments respectively.

Existing background noise and traffic levels were measured approximately 200m to the south-west of the proposed WTP. A noise logger was deployed in a free-field position to collect noise data from 11-18 of November 2014. A summary of the recorded ambient noise level results are tabled below. A noise assessment was completed for the WTP project by Blackett Acoustics (June 2015). The noise assessment can be found in Appendix C.

Table 15 Summary of Measured Existing Ambient Noise Levels – dBA

Time Period	Rating Background Level (RBL)	$L_{Aeq,period}$
Daytime (7.00am-6.00pm)	37	57
Evening (6.00pm-10.00pm)	30	48
Night Time (10.00pm-7.00am)	26	48

The background levels (expressed as RBL) are affected by both traffic and the natural environment. The INP (Industrial Noise Policy) states that where the background level is found to be less than 30dBA, then it is set to 30dBA. Based on the measurement data, the night time background noise level will be set as 30dBA for the noise assessment.

6.4.2 Potential Noise Impacts – Construction

Typical noise generating activities that would occur during construction include the operation of excavators and other mechanical equipment, earth removal associated with excavation, and general engine noise and reverse alert beepers. It is anticipated that a mixture of plant such as medium to large excavators, large transport vehicles (trucks) and various lighter traffic such as works utility vehicles would be present or entering and exiting the Subject Site for the duration of the proposed construction period. Based on the geotechnical investigations completed in the locality is it anticipated that medium earthmoving machinery will be acceptable for excavations in the topsoil and residual clay soils, with bedrock ranging from 0.8 – 5m underground that may require the use of hydraulic hammers. However the geotechnical investigations undertaken indicate the rock found on site is not hard rock (GDK Geotechnics 2015) and as such should only require conventional construction techniques.

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Likely noise generating construction activities for the project are:

- Delivery of equipment/infrastructure and plant to site.
- Excavation of trench for the discharge pipe.
- Excavation of the sludge lagoons.
- Grubbing and preparation of the site for construction.
- Construction of the WTP facilities.
- Transfer of excavated materials to transport vehicle (dump truck or similar) for transport offsite/stockpiling at an appropriate location.
- Movements of light traffic to and from the site.
- Human noise.

The following construction plant items (with associated typical LAeq SWL(Sound Power Level) values assuming continuous operation) are expected to be on site during a typical worst case 15 minute period:

- one 30-tonne excavator (104dBA);
- two dump trucks (107dBA each);
- one compactor (105dBA);
- one smooth drum roller (103dBA);
- one concrete pump (106dBA); and
- one grader (107dBA).

Taking into account attenuation due to distance and intervening topography, the typical range of LAeq construction noise levels are predicted at the identified receivers. From the predicted noise levels analysed, construction noise is predicted to exceed acceptable levels at two sensitive receivers directly to the south of the proposed new WTP location (Figure 20).

Due to the predicted exceedances, noise management and mitigation will need to be considered and implemented where reasonable and feasible, to minimise the acoustic impacts of the proposal.

Reasonable mitigation measures would rely on the management of noise using a combination of the following (Blackett Acoustics, 2015):

- Restricting construction hours to the standard;
- Review of proposed construction methodologies to minimise noise;
- Use of modern and well maintained equipment with appropriate mufflers;
- Minimise reversing alarm noise emissions from mobile plant and vehicles where practicable;
- Noise monitoring, on site and at sensitive receptors if required;
- Training and awareness; and
- Communication and complaint handling.

The above measures can be reviewed more comprehensively in a Construction Noise Management Sub-Plan is prepared as part of the CEMP for the proposal, once details on construction methodology and plant/equipment numbers are known.

6.4.3 Potential Noise Impacts – Operation

The proposed WTP is anticipated to produce some noise during operation. Mechanical plant and equipment within the WTP would operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The noise assessment and modelling undertaken for the proposed works found that this equipment is expected to operate within the sleep disturbance criteria of 45dBA for all nearby receivers.

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The noise emitted during operation of the WTP will include a minor increase in vehicular traffic along Webb Street from operators working at the WTP, as well as deliveries to the WTP. A comprehensive assessment of the traffic impacts has been considered in Section 6.9.

Currently sensitive receivers occur approximately 100m south of the proposed WTP. The noise assessment modelling indicates that the expected noise levels experienced by sensitive receivers would be within the acceptable limits.

Table 16 Summary of Noise constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any noise sensitive areas near the location of the proposed works (<500m at nearest point) that may be affected by the works (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	The closest residence occurs approximately 100m south of the proposed WTP.
2	Are the proposed works going to be undertaken during standard working hours?	Yes.
3	Is any explosive blasting required for the proposed works?	No. Works will be undertaken using excavation techniques.
4	Is there potential for ongoing operational noise to be generated post completion of works?	Yes. The WTP will generate some operational noise.
5	Is the ongoing operational noise likely to constitute Intrusive Noise under the POEO Act, and/or impact upon the local area? NB: an intrusiveness criterion applies for residential receivers only. The intrusiveness criterion requires that the LAeq noise level from the source being assessed, when measured over 15 minutes, should not to exceed the RBL by more than 5dBA.	No.

6.4.4 Environmental Safeguards for Noise – Construction

Below is a list of actions that must be undertaken to reduce the risk of noise impacting on the surrounding community, during construction activities. These measures are considered to be feasible and reasonable given the rural environment in which the works will take place.

- A CEMP must be developed by the contractor engaged to construct the WTP. A Noise Management Sub-Plan should be included to establish procedures for managing potential noise impacts associated with construction activities.
- Any equipment not in use for extended periods during construction work should be switched off.
- A management procedure would be put in place to deal with noise complaints that may arise from construction activities, including immediate notification of Council, followed by notification of the contractor responsible, and immediate cessation of the noise source until further notice. Each complaint would be investigated and appropriate amelioration measures put in place to mitigate future occurrences.

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- Neighbouring residents would be kept informed of the construction program and provided with a contact number should they require further information or have a complaint.
- Construction activities should be restricted to the normal working hours detailed below:

Day/s	Work Hours
Monday to Friday	7am to 6pm
Saturday	8am to 1pm
Sundays or public holidays	No work

- Any noise complaints received during construction works would be directed to the Environment and Planning Department at PSC, as the managers of the construction contract, for consideration and action under the POEO Act.

6.4.5 Environmental Safeguards for Noise – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of noise impacting on the surrounding community, during routine operations. These measures are considered to be feasible and reasonable given the rural environment in which the works will take place.

- The Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) should establish procedures for managing potential noise impacts on sensitive receivers.
- Any noise complaints received during operations should be directed to the Environment and Planning Department at PSC for consideration and action under the POEO Act as Council is the appropriate ARA for this process.
- The Contractor must undertake post development noise monitoring of the operational plant as part of the proving period of their contract. Though the design has required that the blowers, compressors and pumps on site are all to be inside masonry buildings for noise containment, it is possible that the plant may generate intrusive noise at night and this needs to be quantified.

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6.5 Air quality and Odour

6.5.1 Existing Environment

As depicted in Figure 20, the proposed site is surrounded by a number of sensitive receivers. Details of these properties are provided in Table 17 detailed below.

Table 17 Nearby sensitive receivers (Source: Wilkinson Murray)

Receptor ID	Address / Lot Number	Distance (m)
R1	Lot 1067 DP 750152	213
R2	Lot 1 DP 1098637	276
R3	Lot 2 DP 1098637	187
R4	Lot 11 DP 1129852	334
R5	Lot 2 DP 858295	813

The following assessment relates to potential impacts to these receivers.

Local climate

Long-term meteorological data for the surrounding area is available from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) operated Automatic Weather Station (AWS) at the Parkes Airport. The Parkes Airport AWS is located approximately 5.5km east of the new WTP site and records observations of a number of meteorological data including temperature, humidity and rainfall, wind speed and wind direction.

Temperature data recorded at the Parkes Airport AWS indicates that January is the hottest month of the year, with a mean daily maximum temperature of 33.5°C. July is the coolest month with a mean daily minimum temperature of 2.4°C. February is the wettest month with an average rainfall of 65.8mm falling over almost 3 days. There are on average 33 rainy days per year, yielding 615mm of rain.

These climate conditions affect the potential for odours to persist and/or be carried across the landscape.

Local air quality

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) operate a network of air quality monitoring sites across the state. The nearest OEH air quality monitoring site to Parkes is located at Bathurst, approximately 135km to the east.

Ambient pollution concentrations recorded at the Bathurst site between 1 January and 31 December 2013 have been used to establish the existing local air quality for this assessment and are summarised in Table 18.

Table 18 Existing Ambient PM10 Concentrations – Bathurst Monitoring Station

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Background Concentration (µg/m3)
PM10	24 hour	34.4
	Annual	15.1

6.5.2 Potential Air Quality and Odour Impacts – Construction

Potential impacts to air quality may arise during the following construction activities:

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- Earthworks, leading to the creation of airborne dust particles, especially in dry and windy conditions.
- Trenching to lay pipework.
- Construction of the lagoons.
- Grubbing for site preparation.
- Stripping, stockpiling and managing of topsoil.
- Transport and handling of soils and equipment.
- Use of heavy plant and construction vehicles leading to the creation of exhaust fumes.

The volume of dust generated at each site would depend on a number of factors, including the type of machinery used, construction technique, prevailing weather conditions and the cumulative effect of other construction activities in the near vicinity (i.e. agricultural activities such as ploughing / field preparation, overgrazing etc.). Construction activities would require the use of heavy vehicles and equipment such as trucks, excavators and cranes – in combination with the soils of the area, which are generally fine soils derived from clay, the works are likely to create an airborne nuisance. However, the air quality impacts as a result of construction are anticipated to be of short duration and relatively minor in nature, provided appropriate management measures (Environmental Safeguards) are implemented.

6.5.3 Potential Air Quality and Odour Impacts – Operation

Potential impacts to air quality may arise during the following operational activities:

- Transport and handling of chemicals leading to the creation of exhaust fumes, and
- Plant upsets (see below) resulting in increased potential for odour.

During normal operations, WTPs do not generate off-site odour impacts as there are no significant sources of odour with the plants. The primary source of odour impacts associated with WTPs is an algal bloom in the raw water and the discharge of this algae to the sludge lagoons where it can decompose, which are regarded as a 'plant upset'. A qualitative assessment of potential air quality impacts associated with the proposed Parkes WTP was completed by Wilkinson Murray (Appendix D).

Under normal operations of the proposed WTP, no sources of potential significant odour emissions are identified. However, in the case where the raw water source contains algal blooms, decaying algal cells in the clarifier blow down and filter backwash may form a significant odour source and potentially generate off-site odour impacts.

Algal blooms are unpredictable in nature, and in the case of plant upset conditions, regulatory authorities such as the EPA use buffer zones as a device to ensure sufficient separation between the potential odour source and the nearest sensitive receivers.

Odour emissions from WTPs during plant upsets caused by algae are considered to scale linearly with the capacity of the WTP and the concentration of algal cells. Therefore the selection of an appropriate buffer distance for the Parkes WTP should consider the plant capacity and the quality of the raw water sources. It is considered that the occurrence of algal blooms in the raw water supply for the Parkes WTP is very low (Wilkinson Murray, 2015). Therefore a buffer distance of 20m is expected to provide a sufficiently conservative buffer distance from neighbouring premises, based on the size of the plant and its treatment capacity, the quality of the water sources used, and the low likelihood of algal blooms to be present.

The proposed WTP site has a distance of over 100m from the closest sensitive receiver, so any plant 'upsets' that might occur are not expected to impact on the air quality of neighbouring residences.

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Table 19 Summary of Air Quality/Odour constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in large areas (>2ha) of exposed soils?	Yes, during construction activities. However dust impacts may be avoided or mitigated using water application via water cart, progressively stabilising soils as work is completed, and limiting works on days of severe wind.
2	Are there any dust sensitive receivers located within the vicinity of the proposed works (<500m away at nearest point) during the construction period (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	Yes. The closest residences occur approximately 150m to the south of the WTP.
3	Is there likely to be an emission to air of dust, smoke, steam or vehicle emissions?	Yes, machinery vehicle emissions, increased traffic during construction, some dust when soils are exposed during digging. During operation there may be odour emissions generating from the WTP if algal blooms are present in water sources.
4	Are these dust / smoke / steam / vehicle emissions likely to impact upon the local area?	No. The emissions anticipated during the construction phase are not likely to significantly affect the surrounding area if the Environmental Safeguards for Air Quality are implemented.

6.5.4 Environmental Safeguards for Air Quality and Odour – Construction

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of emissions from the proposed works impacting on the air quality of the surrounding community, during construction activities:

- Dampening of exposed soils must be used during adverse meteorological conditions conducive to visible dust formation.
- Progressive stabilisation of each pipeline segment to prevent soils from drying and lying exposed, thus becoming airborne.
- Construction plant and equipment would be maintained in a good working condition in order to limit impacts on air quality through excessive fuel emissions.
- Fuel operated plant and equipment shall not be left idle when not in use.
- Air quality management measures would be incorporated in the CEMP as an Air Quality and Odour Sub-Plan.

6.5.5 Environmental Safeguards for Air Quality and Odour – Operation

No environmental safeguards are recommended for operation of the new WTP. However, if any odour complaints are received by Council during routine operations, it is recommended investigation be undertaken into the source of the odour affecting the neighbour.

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6.6 Visual amenity

6.6.1 Existing Environment

The locality of the proposed WTP site is characterised by a small area of gently sloping topography, tending toward steeper inclines further north-east to the summit of Golden Bar Hill (approximately 420m above sea level). The visual environment is primarily rural, with low-density residential and agricultural activities combined in the surrounds. The surrounding land use zoning is Primary Production (RU1) in the immediate vicinity of the site, with General Residential (R1) further south of the site. The closest residences occur approximately 150m to the south of the proposed WTP buildings. The closest residence to the High Level Reservoir occurs approximately 100m to the north east, over the crest of Golden Bar Hill.

The visual receivers at the proposed new WTP site include neighbouring residences and road users along quiet residential Webb Street; however given its location on a raised hillside it may be also visible to more distant neighbours in the Parkes residential area.

6.6.2 Potential Visual Amenity Impacts – Construction

During construction, the proposed works would affect the visual environment by the presence of machinery and equipment, and increased large vehicle traffic in the vicinity of the works. Excavated and cleared ground and temporary infrastructure such as works access tracks, excavation and stockpile areas and the construction of a temporary site compound and laydown area would accentuate negative visual impacts at the site during the construction period. This impact would primarily affect Webb Street users, and residences located to the south of the WTP works site.

6.6.3 Potential Visual Amenity Impacts – Operation

A vegetation screen is proposed to be planted along the southern boundary of the new WTP along Webb Street (Figure 4) to provide some visual screening of the WTP facilities from neighbouring properties and passing traffic.

A landscape plan will be developed as part of the DD&C contract. It is anticipated that the landscape design will incorporate a more detailed screen plan/design, with any planting to predominantly include dense (preferably native) shrubs, or similar. The selection of plant species along the Webb Street frontage will need to reduce the incidence of leaf litter and small sticks falling into the adjacent sludge lagoons which will interfere with their optimal operation. As such non-native or deciduous species should be avoided. These plantings will provide additional screening of the WTP once constructed.

The aesthetic design of the buildings within the WTP will consider the surrounding agricultural setting and incorporate modern design features to soften the overall appearance of the WTP to neighbouring residents. Council has engaged an architect to finalise both the building and landscape architecture designs to meet the expectations of the Parkes community.

Along with the three sludge lagoons, a large clear water storage tank will be located at the front of the WTP site closest to Webb Street. This tank will largely be obscured by a vegetated screen to be planted as part of the architectural design of the site. However, as this vegetative screen will require time to establish, the tank and accompanying infrastructure will be designed so as to be least offensive to the eye as possible whilst the vegetation screens are growing.

The WTP site will incorporate a man-proof fence around its perimeter which will be a sympathetic colour/use sympathetic material to assist with it blending in to the surroundings, most likely a black coated cyclone mesh that will blend in with the background.

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Provided appropriate vegetative screening is established and that the aesthetic design put together by the project architect is in-keeping with the rural character of the locality and the desires of the Parkes community, the Parkes LEP and the Parkes Development Control Plan (DCP), the proposal should not have a dominating visual impact within the context of the local landscape character and scenic quality.

Lighting used throughout the WTP will be high efficiency luminaries. The approach to the external lighting design is to be minimalistic and generally to provide safe passage for staff and light relevant equipment only. This will reduce the amount of 'light pollution' emitted from the WTP and minimise indirect impacts to adjacent residents.

6.6.4 Environmental Safeguards for Visual Amenity – Construction

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting on the visual amenity of the site and surrounding areas, during construction activities:

- Disturbed areas should be progressively rehabilitated and revegetated in a timely manner.
- Where consistent with conservation objectives, tree and shrub regeneration along the boundary of the WTP site to improve the appearance of the site following construction of the WTP should be implemented.
- During construction the works environment should be kept in a clean and tidy manner.
- Erosion and sediment controls, access tracks, roads, fencing, gates and appropriate signage should be maintained to prevent sagging/over sedimentation, potholes, erosion, broken or unsafe wires and so on from impacting the visual amenity of the area.
- Construction vehicles and plant machinery should be maintained in a clean and orderly fashion, including vehicle washdown when required.

6.6.5 Environmental Safeguards for Visual Amenity – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting on the visual amenity of the site and surrounding areas, during operation of the WTP:

- The aesthetics of the WTP buildings should be designed to be both modern and in character with the surrounding agricultural setting, reflective of the high quality design of the infrastructure and treatment process. Aesthetic design features should include:
  - Combination of glass/steel and muted colour palette
  - Clean lines, nothing too bold or colourful
- WTP building design to be in keeping with the rural surroundings and reflective of the high quality infrastructure being erected.
- Architectural design should be in keeping with the Parkes LEP and DCP documents.

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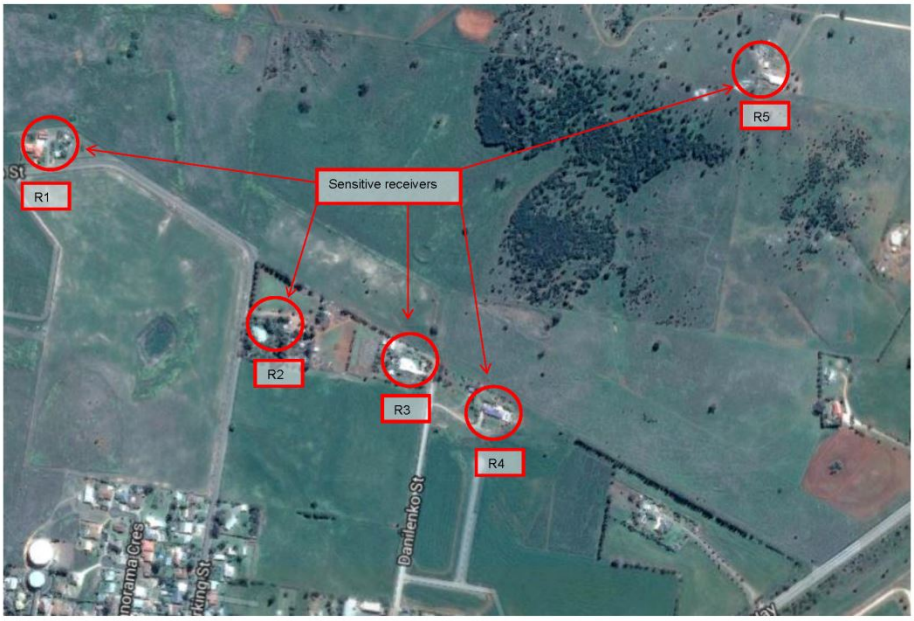


Figure 20 Sensitive receivers for noise, air quality and visual amenity in proximity to the proposed new WTP and associated infrastructure (Source: Google)

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6.7 Non-Aboriginal heritage

A heritage assessment was undertaken for the proposed works that has been provided as Appendix E. The main findings of the report are summarised below.

The non-Aboriginal heritage values of the Study Area were assessed by OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management Pty Ltd (OzArk) during October 2014. A site inspection of the STP works area was undertaken from 30-31 October 2014, followed by a search of National, State and Local heritage databases, as well as the schedule of heritage items contained in the Parkes LEP.

6.7.1 Existing Environment

The results of the desktop search are summarised in Table 20.

Table 20 Desktop-Database Search Results.

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comments
National and Commonwealth Heritage Listings	29.10.14	Parkes, NSW	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within the Study Area.
Local Environment Plan (LEP)	29.10.14	Parkes LEP 2012	No heritage listed places noted occur near the Study Area.

A search of the Heritage Council of NSW administered heritage databases and the Parkes Local Environmental Plans (LEP) returned no records for historical heritage sites within the designated search areas.

Specialist on site surveys and consultation with the Parkes and District Historical Society aimed to identify items of potential heritage value in proximity to the proposed WTP works area. Three separate items with potential significance were identified:

- W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range and Parkes Rifle Club House,
- Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark, and
- Huntington Dam.

W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range and Parkes Rifle Club House

The Rifle Range Club House is a standing building with ancillary features, of corrugated iron and cypress timber construction, which remains in moderate condition (Plate 4). The following information has been provided by Yvonne Hutton, President of the Parkes and District Historical Society and sourced from Parkes: One Hundred of Local Government (Tindall, 1982):

> *The Parkes Rifle Club was formed in 1907, with a strong affiliation with Royal Australian Army who provided rifles and ammunition (Tindall, 1982). Club members were inducted by signing on under oath to defend King/Queen and country, with rifle range functioning well in the years preceding World War I, with very little club activity when war broke out. Club activities recommenced in 1920-21, and their records demonstrate a significant increase in membership prior to the commencement of World War II. The Webb Street Range was used until 1944 when it was closed due to an incident involving a Royal Australian Air Force training aircraft and pilot who was*

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shot through the leg whilst flying over the rifle range, resulting in a forced emergency landing due to severe blood loss (Tindall 1982). The Parkes Rifle Club reformed in 1947 and was granted permission to reopen the Webb Street rifle range in 1950. In 1952 the Parkes Rifle Club House was built and an army hut was obtained from the Cowra Military Camp for use as a dining hall. Only the club house remains in-situ on site today.



Plate 4 W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range Club House (Source OzArk)

In 1976 the Parkes Rifle Range was dedicated and named the W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range in recognition of services rendered to the club by Mr Bill Hourigan. Many of the Parkes Rifle Club marksmen have achieved high accolades including the coveted Queen's Shoot and NSW Championship placings, as well as winning all major district trophies.

The W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range was closed in the 1990s due to its increasing proximity to residential areas. Stray bullets had been reported as having hit houses in the area and continuing use of the site was deemed too dangerous.

This item was assessed in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines and the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) as holding limited and intangible local heritage significance (OzArk 2015).

Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark

Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark is a small steel axe-cut scar, approximately 18cm wide by 42cm long, in good condition located on the south eastern facing side of a White Cypress pine (Plate 5).

There were no artefacts associated with this item identified during the field inspection, and as such it is incredibly difficult to date or establish its relationship with any specific historical context.

Generally it can be said that Golden Bar Hill has been subject to European occupation since the 1850s, with mining-related activities in the area, including the identification of the Golden Bar gold reef, intensifying from 1862 (PSC 2014). Since 1788, the growing colony of Australia utilised land surveyors to prepare topographic maps to allow for planning of transport routes, potential settlement locations, and finally the delineation of new land rights. Surveyor's marks, such as the Golden Bar Hill Surveyors Mark, were systematically

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positioned across the landscape as markers to allow for surveyors to record and reference angles from one mountain top, or hill in this instance, to another. This item was assessed in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines and the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) as holding no heritage significance (OzArk 2015).



Plate 5 Golden Bar Hill Surveyors Mark Tree (Source OzArk)

Huntington Dam

Huntington Dam is a decommissioned dam which was initially once used to supply water to mining sites within the locality (Plate 6). Throughout the 1800s, Huntington Dam supplied water via an above ground pipeline to the Huntington Pumping House which in turn supplied water to the Dayspring, Pioneer Mine and Golden Hill Prospects located approximately 1.5km to the north, as well as to the Huntington Mill situated on Currajong Hill. The Huntington Mill processed gold from the Pioneer Mine, Dayspring and Golden Hill Prospects, established in 1862 and 1863, and applied a rolling technique, as opposed to stamping, which required a steady water supply provided by Huntington Dam (Painter, 1980).



Plate 6 Huntington Dam (Source: OzArk)

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Huntington Dam was decommissioned in the 1930s, with its retaining embankments broken to allow for residential development near Lorking Street.

The dam has since been subject to improvements by Council and functions as an urban stormwater detention basin. The dam is in moderate to poor condition, with a broken and eroding embankment, overgrown with vegetation (predominantly introduced weed species), and did not contain any water at the time of field inspection. This item was assessed in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines and the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) as holding no heritage significance (OzArk 2015). It is currently proposed to rehabilitate the dam in keeping with principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) for use in capturing and filtering surface water flows from the proposed new WTP site.

6.7.2 Potential Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impacts

Given that both Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark and Huntington Dam hold no heritage significance, these items are not legislatively protected. Potential impacts to each of the items identified are outlined below.

W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range and Parkes Rifle Club House

When in use, the W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range extended across a large proportion of lands surrounding Golden Bar Hill. As such, the proposed works will encroach upon the area previously delineated as the W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range. However, the only historical feature relating to the rifle range and the Parkes Rifle Club which persists in this landscape is the club house, located in the south-west corner of Lot 3/DP 823404. The current proposed works will not impact the Parkes Rifle Club House or its ancillary features. Proposed works in closest proximity to the Parkes Rifle Club House is an underground pipeline, to be located approximately 100m to the north. As such, the proposed works will not have a visual amenity impact upon the site once soil has been reinstated and vegetation has re-grown over all pipeline installation works.

Huntington Dam

Stormwater from the WTP site is proposed to be directed under Webb Street via a culvert, with overland flows directed towards Huntington Dam from where the dam can accommodate stormwater and meter out overflows into the established Parkes urban stormwater system. This will involve earthworks and WSUD upgrades to the Huntington Dam, such as revegetation with appropriate aquatic and riparian vegetation, installation of large (>300mm) riprap rock armouring and other flow dissipation structures as appropriate, in order to restore its functional use.

Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark

The Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark may be impacted by proposed works given the extent of clearing required for the access road and works area to construct the HLR. Where possible the impact footprint will be favoured to the west of this heritage feature.

Again, Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark and Huntington Dam were assessed as having no heritage value, and therefore impacts to these items do not require any legislated mitigation.

6.7.3 Environmental Safeguards Non-Aboriginal Heritage – Construction

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Non-Aboriginal heritage significance during the construction phase of the proposal:

- If Golden Bar Hill Surveyors Mark is able to be retained in situ it should be protected from inadvertent damage.

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- All staff and contractors involved in the proposed works should be appropriately inducted to the presence of these historical sites within proximity of the works area, be made aware of their protection under the *Heritage Act 1977*, and to avoid any impacts within 50m of the Parkes Rifle Club House.
- In accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, if suspected historic relics are uncovered during the works, construction should be immediately postponed in that area and the NSW Heritage Branch should be notified.

6.7.4 Environmental Safeguards Non-Aboriginal Heritage – Operation

During operation of the WTP the following safeguards are recommended to protect Non-Aboriginal heritage:

- If Golden Bar Hill Surveyors Mark is able to be retained in situ it should be protected from inadvertent damage.
- All staff and contractors involved in the proposed works should be appropriately inducted to the presence of these historical sites within proximity of the works area, be made aware of their protection under the *Heritage Act 1977*, and to avoid any impacts within 50m of the Parkes Rifle Club House.
- An unforeseen finds protocol should be employed, in accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, if suspected historic relics are uncovered during routine operations in the area and the NSW Heritage Branch should be notified.

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6.8 Aboriginal heritage

A detailed Aboriginal Heritage Assessment was undertaken by OzArk for the proposed new WTP works (OzArk, 2015). The report is provided as Appendix F, the main findings of which are summarised below.

6.8.1 Existing Environment

The Study Area demonstrates moderate to high levels of existing disturbance having been historically cleared along the gently sloping toe of Golden Bar Hill. The proposed WTP site is zoned as RU1 for Primary Production and it is likely that the land had been grazed for agricultural purposes given the land use history in the surrounding area. This is evident in the remnants of a constructed dam and miscellaneous earth works including contouring and the construction of a possible livestock loading ramp found on site. Farming has had a high impact across adjacent paddocks and is the primary cause of ground surface disturbance within the Study Area.

The steep and rocky hilltop of Golden Bar Hill has a regenerating stand of White Cypress Pine established with a variety of age classes within the forest. This vegetation stand is sparse and patchy, however indicates the hilltop has not been entirely cleared in the past. The area has been impacted by some land clearance activities, livestock grazing and linear impacts resulting from motorbike tracks.

Assessment of archaeological potential

No Aboriginal sites have previously been located in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area. Given the past disturbance of the site the archaeological survey area is considered to have zero to low potential for Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD). In previously disturbed areas there is low potential for surface artefacts and sites to be located as the soil has previously been disturbed. As a result, the potential for subsurface finds in the existing WTP area is considered to be low.

The proposed works will require ground disturbing activities including the trenching and installation of pipeline below ground, excavation for sludge ponds, site levelling for buildings and creation of bunds; however given the historical disturbance to the area it is unlikely that Aboriginal cultural items or places of significance remain intact.

Historical records of Aboriginal artefacts and places of significance exist throughout the region, including the Parkes area, however given the large and extensive disturbance to the site since European settlement it is highly unlikely that Aboriginal objects or places remain intact within this area.

Historical impacts and a high level of ground surface disturbance across the Study Area from activities such as vegetation clearance, cultivation, and grazing, are likely to have impacted the integrity of any sites that may be located within the Study Area.

Database searches and field investigations

A desktop search was conducted on the Commonwealth (Australian Heritage Database), State (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System - AHIMS) and local databases from 28-29 November 2014, in order to determine if there were any previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites or items in close proximity (<1km) of the proposed works area. The results of these searches did not identify any known Aboriginal sites within 1km of the works areas.

A field survey was carried out from 30-31 October 2014, with an additional site inspection specifically to revisit the WTP site and Golden Bar Hill completed on 18 February 2015 to ground-truth these results across the Study Area, in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010). During the

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investigation, 83m^2 and 270m^2 of the cleared slopes and rocky hill respectively was covered utilising a pedestrian and vehicle survey technique (Figure 21).

During the due diligence Aboriginal heritage investigation, no potential PAD were found or considered likely to occur. However, in view of the survey coverage, archaeologically useable exposures and visibility variables, the effective survey coverage (ESC) was 0.1% for the cleared gentle slopes of the WTP site and 2.25% for the rocky vegetated hilltop of Golden Bar Hill.

No other possible heritage constraints were noted by the Aboriginal representative (Anthony Wilson) present during the fieldwork component of the assessment, who concurred with the levels of disturbance assigned in the field, agreed with the appropriateness of the levels of assessment applied (i.e. Due Diligence or Code of Practice) and did not have any objections to the manner in which the survey was undertaken.

The Study Area is largely comprised of elevated and exposed sloping land considered unsuitable for occupation. As such, the likelihood of these areas being used as occupation areas is considered to be very low. No Aboriginal sites were identified within the WTP or High Level Reservoir proposed locations and no potential for unidentified or subsurface sites or objects was documented.

6.8.2 Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impacts – Construction and Operation

No potential items were identified during the Due Diligence investigations and the potential for unidentified or subsurface sites was considered to be low by Field Archaeologist and Aboriginal representatives investigating the site (OzArk, 2015). Consequently it is unlikely that the construction and operation activities at the WTP and HLR will impact on Aboriginal items.

Table 21 Summary of Aboriginal Heritage constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works likely to disturb previously undisturbed areas of the landscape	Yes, the pipeline route to the High Level Reservoir will dissect the remnant vegetation atop Golden Bar Hill (Figure 21) and may intrude upon previously undisturbed areas. However the site and pipeline route, have been assessed as not likely to contain Aboriginal Heritage items (OzArk 2015).
2	Has an AHIMS register search been conducted?	Yes.
3	Has a search of the Commonwealth database for Aboriginal Heritage (Australian Heritage Database) been conducted?	Yes.
3	Has a field investigation for items of Aboriginal Heritage been conducted?	Yes. See Figure 21 for area investigated.
4	Are there any known items of Aboriginal Heritage near the works area (<1km)?	No
5	Is consultation with stakeholders required?	No.

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
6	Is a National Parks and Wildlife Act Section 90 (Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit – AHIP) Permit required for Aboriginal items potentially impacted by the works?	No.

6.8.3 Environmental Safeguards for Aboriginal Heritage – Construction

Although no items have been identified within proximity to the study area, the below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Aboriginal Heritage significance during the construction phase of the proposal:

- All personnel working on the project must be correctly inducted as to the legislative protection of all Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act, and actions that must be undertaken if further artefacts are discovered.
- Should any Aboriginal objects or sites be identified during the course of construction and/or operations of the existing infrastructure, the Unanticipated Finds Protocol as presented in Appendix F should be followed.

6.8.4 Environmental Safeguards for Aboriginal Heritage – Operation

During operation of the WTP it is unlikely Aboriginal items will be impacted as works will be contained within previously disturbed areas, however the following safeguard is recommended:

- Vehicles should utilize formed access roads across the site to reduce the risk of impacting unknown objects that may be present.

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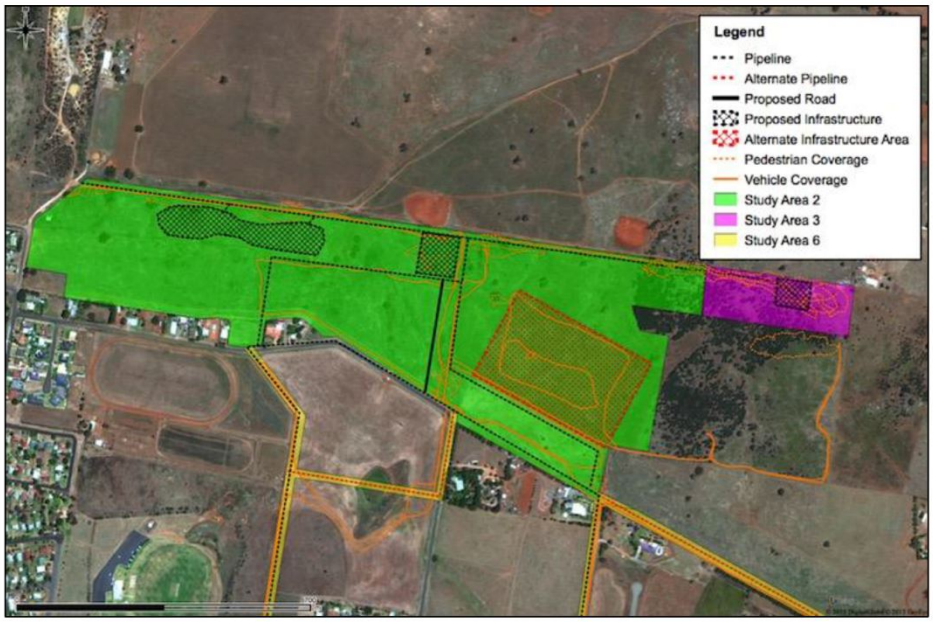


Figure 21 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment -Field Survey Coverage (Source: OzArk)

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6.9 Traffic and transport

6.9.1 Existing Environment

The new WTP will be located to the north of Webb Street and Lorking Street, which are both sealed, two-lane, quiet, rural residential streets. The northernmost end of Danilenko Street is currently an unformed, dirt track that runs roughly north/south from Parkes to the proposed WTP site, past two residences.

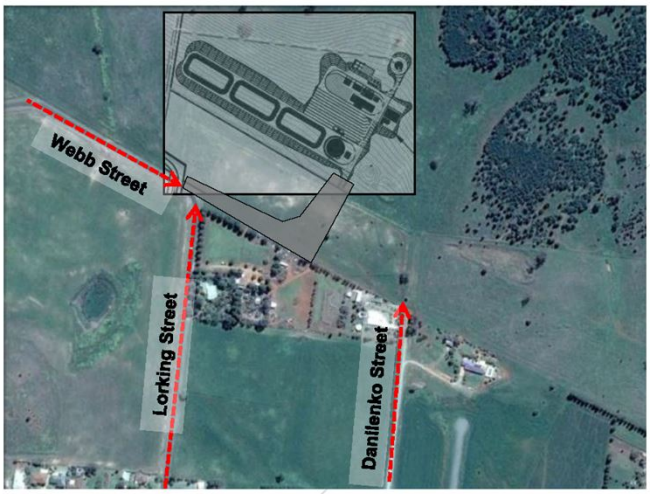


Figure 22 Vehicle access for the proposed WTP site

The subject site, given its location, could be accessed from either Webb Street or Lorking Street during construction of the new WTP, or alternatively accessed via a new purpose-built site access from the termination of Danilenko Street.

It is proposed that the site access point for all vehicles once the site is operational will be a new formed road running east from the termination of Webb Street. The proposed entrance will follow an existing dirt farm track.

6.9.2 Potential Traffic and Transport Impacts – Construction

Typical traffic activities that occur during construction include the operation of excavators and other mechanical equipment. It is anticipated that a mixture of plant such as medium to large excavators, cranes, large transport vehicles (trucks) and various lighter traffic such as works utility vehicles will be present or entering and exiting the Subject Site for the duration of the proposed construction period. Potential traffic impacts associated with the works include:

- Increased risk of vehicle collision on Webb Street and Danilenko Street due to increased large vehicle use and site entry/egress,
- Traffic slowing on Webb Street and Danilenko Street due to large vehicle use,
- Large vehicle noise on Webb Street and Danilenko Street,
- Increased large vehicle traffic in Parkes,
- Impact on road surfaces due to large vehicle use, and

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- Internal access track issues – safety, dust generation and increased potential for collisions with wildlife.

The construction of the new WTP is proposed to take approximately twelve (12) months. During this time there would be an increase in traffic on these local roads, principally larger vehicles carrying heavy machinery and materials to and from the site, and an increase in smaller/utility vehicles for construction staff. It is likely that much of this traffic would travel through Parkes. The increased traffic is not considered likely to significantly increase safety risks or traffic delays for road users.

During construction a number of light vehicles and plant will be required to undertake the works. Where possible local contractors will be engaged and construction materials sourced from recycled materials and / or locally to minimise greenhouse gases emitted as a result of the works during travel and material production.

A Traffic Management Sub-Plan would be developed as part of the CEMP to ensure site entry/egress, traffic scheduling, signage and other matters are managed to minimise safety risks for staff, public road users and the residents of the Parkes region.

In preparing the Traffic Management Sub-Plan, the Contractor should consider and clearly articulate the route to be taken by construction works so as to avoid any schools or other sensitive receivers through town. Consideration should also be taken as to the location of shops and other amenities to which workers may travel e.g. for lunch.

6.9.3 Potential Traffic and Transport Impacts – Operation

Following commencement of operations at the new WTP and resulting reduced operations and decommissioning of the current WTP there will be reduced traffic along Albert Street as fewer staff and operation vehicles will be required at this location.

Three under cover car parks have been included within the proposed WTP design, to account for expected traffic at the site during routine operations and to accommodate visitors, as well as a hardstand area at the southern base of Golden Bar Hill to provide a safe flat area for car and machinery parking during construction. It is anticipated that this hardstand area, to be constructed of compacted earth and gravel, will remain once construction works are finalised.

During operation there will be additional vehicle movements in the area, comprised of staff coming to and going from the proposed WTP in primarily small vehicles, and medium to heavy vehicles delivering chemical supplies, undertaking waste collection and maintenance activities.

Access tracks

The main entrance to the proposed WTP would be at the southern corner of the site with access along Danilenko Street. An automatic gate will be provided at the site boundary. The access road has been designed to prevent delivery vehicles from driving adjacent to the sludge lagoons. The access road leading up to the WTP is bi-directional and is to be minimum 6m wide to allow for traffic to pass each other comfortably along this access road.

The site arrangement allows for an articulated vehicle to drive around the site for chemical deliveries. A ring road for delivery vehicles prevents the need for vehicles to reverse on site and reduces safety risks. Flow of traffic will be in a clockwise direction on site to prevent traffic flow from having to cross each other. An additional road to the raw water tank has been provided for construction and maintenance.

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The amenities' building is located at the entry point of the ring road. The ring road design allows for all deliveries to be communicated to operators on arrival and departure. Access roads are available to all major equipment across the site to assist in maintenance vehicles accessing equipment.

It is anticipated that chemical deliveries via semi-trailer will be limited to a maximum of two deliveries every two months to limit impacts on neighbouring residents.

The use of all roads and access tracks will be described in detail in the CEMP prepared for the works, in the Traffic Management Sub-Plan. This Sub-Plan will also prescribe speed limits and road use restrictions as appropriate.

Impacts to the local community are not likely to be significant given the distance of residences from the works sites. This will be mitigated further if construction activities are limited to standard work hours.

Traffic impacts associated with the construction works and ongoing operation of the site/s would be largely confined to the delivery of large plant to site pre-construction phase, light vehicle traffic to and from site during construction activities, and removal of large plant from site post-construction. Operational traffic is anticipated to be predominantly light (cars and utility vehicles). Semi-trailer chemical deliveries to and from the site are anticipated at a maximum frequency of two deliveries every two months.

Table 22 Summary of Traffic constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in major detours or disruptions to traffic flow (vehicular, cycle and pedestrian) or access to properties or businesses?	No. Access to sites is via quiet roads. No businesses operate from this location with the immediate neighbours occurring on large lot residential properties. Temporary disruptions to traffic flow (slowing) can be anticipated during shipment of plant to site.
2	Will there be any permanent major detours made as a consequence of the works?	No.
3	Were the NSW RMS consulted as part of planning for the proposed works?	Yes.
4	Are the proposed works likely to impact on local business, require any property acquisition/boundary adjustment, or alter any access or parking arrangements for properties (either temporarily or permanently)?	Possible, although only a small number of operators will be present on site during operation; during construction there will be many more vehicles and equipment which may disrupt local traffic on occasion.

6.9.4 Environmental Safeguards for Traffic and Transport – Construction

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of traffic associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community, during construction activities:

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- A Traffic Management Sub-Plan should be developed as part of the CEMP in consultation with haulage contractors and road authorities. The Plan should include:
  - Speed limits, timing, restrictions and communication protocols related to the use of access tracks.
  - Protocols to be observed when approaching, entering and leaving the site.
  - Protocols when passing through local towns (including speed limit, parking, use of air brakes).
  - Any special traffic controls required for large, oversize or overmass vehicles.
  - Reporting procedures in relation to accidents, traffic safety or road maintenance issues.
- Contractors and staff should be briefed on the internal road system and Traffic Management Sub-Plan during site induction.
- The public should not be allowed access to the works sites.

6.9.5 Environmental Safeguards for Traffic and Transport – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of traffic associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community, during operation of the WTP:

- A Traffic Management Sub-plan will be developed as part of the OEMP for the WTP.
- All site staff will be inducted to correct traffic procedures on site for required operational activities.

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6.10 Socio-economic considerations

6.10.1 Existing Environment

The current WTP, proposed new WTP and High Level Reservoir are contained within land owned by Parkes Shire Council, which sits within the Parkes Shire Local Government Area (LGA). The existing sites include the existing WTP infrastructure – WTP plant, site office, discharge point and proposed WTP property. The locality is zoned as general residential and primary production land (Parkes LEP) and includes a mix of agricultural land use and residential lots. Parkes City Centre is located approximately 1km south of the proposed WTP site.

Parkes is a rural community with a population approaching 16,000 and a population density of 0.03 persons per ha (PSC 2015). Farming, fishing and agriculture collectively employ 680 people or 11.3% of the Parkes region. The two other dominant employment areas include retail and health services professions, while approximately 10% of the community are employed in the combined fields of construction and wholesale trade.

Goobang Creek provides not only natural resources for native species and communities that inhabit the area, but also supports a number of downstream users that rely on water extracted from the Creek for use as stock water and for garden irrigation (Plate 7). The creek currently receives a median flow rate of approximately 3.1 ML/day (GHD 2015).



Plate 7 Goobang Creek showing algae presence and private pump extracting water from the waterway

6.10.2 Potential Impacts

Given the large lot residential and rural surroundings of the works sites, the proposal has the potential to impact the local community through the following:

- Increases in traffic and transport along rural roads to and from the site/s
- Provide employment to local suppliers of goods and services predominantly during the construction phase of the project
- Noise impacts associated with construction and potentially during operation
- Air quality impacts associated with construction
- Through the partial decommissioning of the existing WTP, a portion of land will be returned to the adjacent Memorial Park which may benefit both visitors to Parkes and local residents

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- Reduced availability of flows within Goobang Creek, potentially reducing water available for downstream water users
- Potential changes in water quality present within Goobang Creek
- Improved consistency in, and quality of, drinking water
- Provide access to scheduled visitors including small student groups to learn about the facilities and water treatment process

The potential traffic, noise and air quality impacts are considered in Sections 6.9, 6.4 and 6.5 respectively.

Partial decommissioning of the current WTP

Once the new WTP is fully operational, the former WTP located at Albert Street will be decommissioned following the proving period of the new plant. As a consequence, a portion of the WTP site which adjoins Memorial Park is proposed to be restored as public recreation area.



Plate 8 Memorial Park adjacent to the current WTP

Goobang Creek

As the new WTP is intended to be a 'zero discharge' plant, there are anticipated to be reduced flows to Goobang Creek and consequently reduced water available for landowners currently utilising this water source. Water discharged from the WTP via the urban drains network is not of high quality, consequently the reduction of this discharge may see a marked improvement in the quality of water within Goobang Creek. This design feature in accordance with the objectives of the overarching IWCM seeks to improve the productivity of the water usage for Parkes Shire to benefit its residents and landholders.

In consideration of the above, the negative socio-economic impacts of the proposal are considered relatively minor, and are outweighed by the positive socio-economic outcomes of the proposed WTP replacement.

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Bushfire

There is a potential for the construction works associated with the WTP proposal to cause bushfire, as some of the works may be undertaken during the peak bushfire season. Given the abundance of fuels available on site (dry grassy fields, remnant vegetation including fallen timber along roads) any fires caused on site by construction works have the potential to escalate quickly. However, as the works will be undertaken within existing cleared areas with ready access to water for the rapid extinguishment of any fires should they occur, it is unlikely that a bushfire would be caused by the proposed works.

The Bushfire Management Plan (Abel Ecology 2015) prepared for the site identifies additional precautions to reduce the impact of potential bushfire causing human injury or damage to equipment and infrastructure.

Council would comply with all of the requirements of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* and related guidelines and policies in relation to construction activities during the fire danger period. No works which have potential to cause a bushfire, such as hot work, would be undertaken during total fire ban days.

Council proposes to meet with the Local Emergency Management Committee to discuss the fire and emergency safety aspects of the design as the DD&C contract progresses.

Additional safeguards to minimise fire risks during the construction period have been included below. The proposal is not likely to produce unacceptable bushfire risks during the construction period.

The works would be undertaken on a fenced rural property and public access would not be permitted during the construction phase. Risks to public safety during the construction and operation phases are also considered to be low.

6.10.3 Environmental Safeguards for Socio-economic Considerations – Construction

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon the local community, during the construction phase of the works:

- The work sites would be left in a tidy manner at the end of each work day.
- Appropriate firefighting equipment, including protective clothing (PPE), would be held on site if works are undertaken when the fire danger is high to extreme, and a minimum of one person on site will be trained in its use.
- Flammable materials and ignition sources brought onto the site would be handled and stored as per manufacturer's instructions.
- The works sites would not be accessible by the public during the construction phase.
- Permits are required for any Hot Works undertaken on site. In the event of a High Fire Danger and total fire ban being announced, Hot Work at the site will be prohibited.
- An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) of 20m surrounding the WTP and the HLR has been recommended. Within this APZ it is recommended that vegetation be kept to pasture level. If this cannot be achieved (as is the case with the northern side of the HLR) non-flammable tree species can be used to create a buffer instead.
- Heat shield fences (2m high) should be included in designs to protect valuable equipment. This will also provide fire retreat protection for operators on site if evacuation is not possible.

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- Building designs should incorporate appropriate architectural features to reduce the risk of fire danger outlined within the Bushfire Management Plan.

6.10.4 Environmental Safeguards for Socio-economic Considerations – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon the local community, during operation of the WTP:

- Develop a water health monitoring programme within the locality to continue to monitor the water quality and flows within Goobang Creek. The plan would identify baseline conditions from current and historical data collected as well as identify health criteria thresholds and mitigation measures to ensure ecosystem health is maintained.
- Visitors to the WTP site would be appropriately inducted and escorted while on site.
- External lighting designs should be targeted and avoid unnecessary light pollution.
- During declared High (or greater) Fire Danger days all visitors and staff would be restricted from accessing the HLR to avoid the risk of injury or death in case of a fire.
- Maintain APZs of 20m around WTP infrastructure to pasture level if appropriate.
- Landscaping within the APZ should be based on non-flammable native species. Landscaping should not abut directly to buildings and trees and shrubs should not comprise more than 20% of the APZ.
- A bushfire emergency plan must be prepared to provide clear precautions and actions in the event of a wildfire.
- The work sites would be left in a tidy manner at the end of each work day.
- Appropriate firefighting equipment, including protective clothing (PPE), would be held on site if works are undertaken when the fire danger is high to extreme, and a minimum of one person on site will be trained in its use.
- Flammable materials and ignition sources brought onto the site would be handled and stored as per manufacturer's instructions.

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6.11 Waste and Resource Use

Waste management for construction projects should be undertaken in accordance with the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. The objectives of the Act are:

(a) To encourage the most efficient use of resources and to reduce environmental harm in accordance with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD),
(b) To ensure that resource management options are considered against a hierarchy of the following order:
    (i) Avoidance of unnecessary resource consumption,
    (ii) Resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery),
    (iii) Disposal,
(c) To provide for the continual reduction in waste generation,
(d) To minimise the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste by encouraging the avoidance of waste and the reuse and recycling of waste,
(e) To ensure that industry shares with the community the responsibility for reducing and dealing with waste,
(f) To ensure the efficient funding of waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery,
(g) To achieve integrated waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery on a State-wide basis,
(h) To assist in the achievement of the objectives of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

Waste may also constitute environmental pollution, which is regulated under the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, administered by EPA.

Council engaged Impact Environmental to prepare a Waste Management and Sustainability Action Plan Report for both the WTP and STP Proposals. This report is included as Appendix G. The main findings of this report have been used to support this chapter.

6.11.1 Construction Wastes Streams

Wastes generated during the construction phase may include but are not limited to:

- Soil, spoil and excavated rock
- Excess civil construction materials
- Cleared vegetation
- Packaging, domestic and general waste
- Chemical wastes
- Sewage from onsite portable toilets
- Greenhouse gases emitted by vehicles and plant

Building construction is to comply with NSW BASIX requirements in order to minimise the environmental footprint.

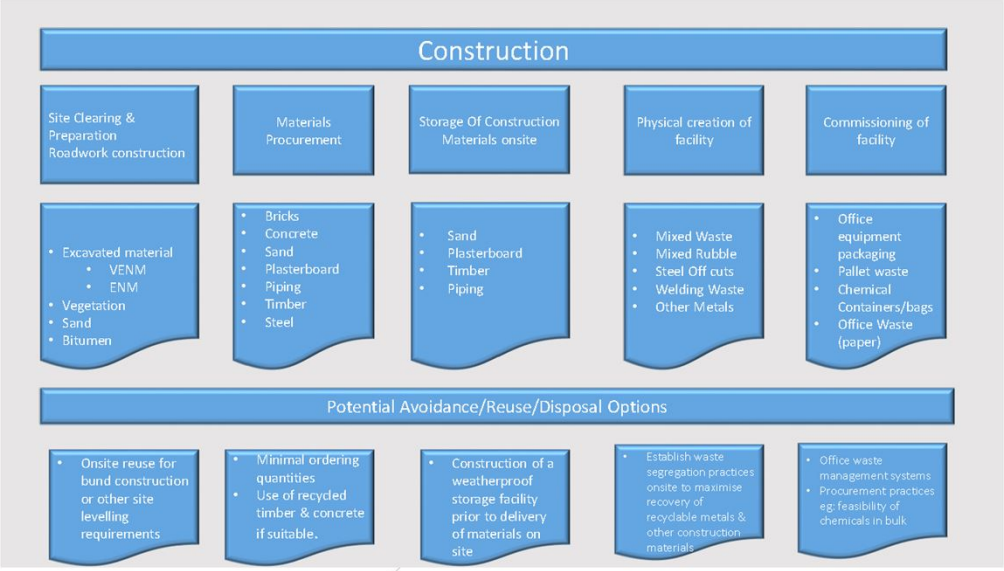
Other than rock/fill materials and vegetative waste, the majority of the materials utilised in the activity will be non-renewable, finite resources. Their use would diminish the availability of some resources for future use, and contribute to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions through both direct use of fuels and the embodied energy used in their production, and in association with the disposal of related waste products. The use of fossil fuels would also contribute to impacts on climate and air quality.

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While these impacts would be negligible on global or national scales, efficient resource use should be adopted as a general operating principle. The potential for chemical pollution of water and soil is addressed in sections regarding Waterways (Section 6.2) and Soils and Erosion (Section 6.1).

The following summary table identifies the potential waste streams and possible management measures identified for the WTP.

Table 23 Potential construction waste streams and management measures for the new WTP



All wastes would be managed in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, and EPA and Council guidelines. Waste would need to be contained and disposed of at suitable waste facilities. Subject to effective planning and management, ideally through a Construction Environmental Management Plan, waste, pollution and resource consumption impacts associated with the proposal can be acceptably managed.

Waste would also need to be managed according to the hierarchy of avoid, reduce, re-use, recycle, and appropriate disposal. In the specific case of excavated material, the successful contractor engaged may be able to suggest measures to reuse material for earthworks on site. The excavated material is proposed to be used during construction to establish raised areas, level site and backfill trenches; consequently, no earthwork waste is anticipated as a result of the project.

On demand resources

Construction works would require:

- Concrete
- Asphalt aggregates
- Select fill
- Water

Water may need to be used for dust suppression measures during construction if conditions require it. This water would most likely be brought on site in a water truck, while any

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additional water required would be sourced from the town supply mains. Parkes Council would be consulted as required under clause 13 of the ISEPP in relation to water use.

Any additional material that may be required would be sourced from legally operating commercial suppliers and manufactures within the Parkes area. Where feasible, material with recycled content would be sourced.

Energy consumption associated with the proposed works would include electricity and fuel. A contribution to green power should be made for electricity. Fuel would be required to power construction plant.

6.11.2 Operation Wastes Streams

Wastes generated during the operation phase may include but are not limited to:

- Sludge
- Greenhouse gases emitted by vehicles and plant
- Packaging, chemical containers and general waste

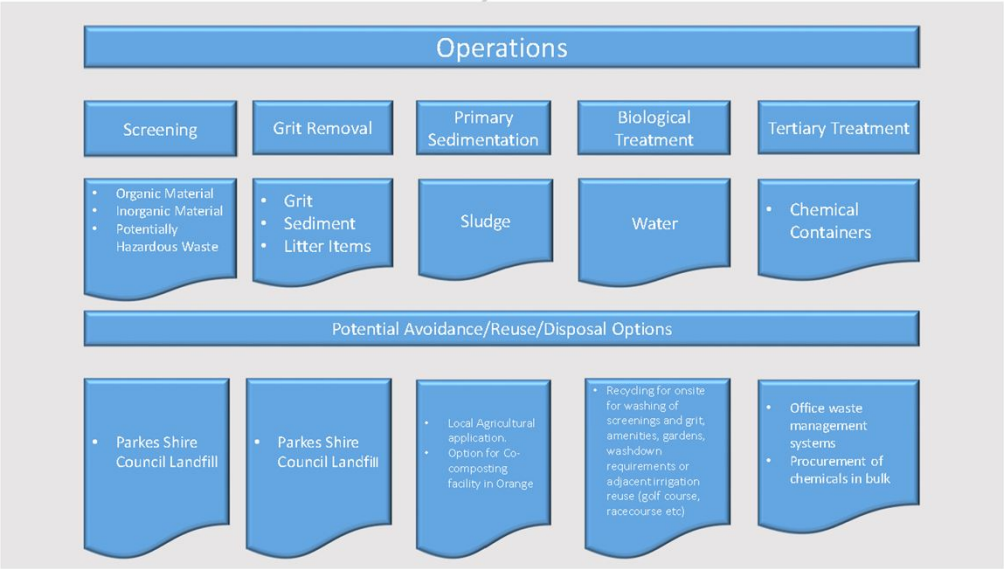
Table 24 Indicative waste volumes

Item	Production Rate per day
Sludge	192 kg / day (assuming 1200ML /yr)

The design basis for the annual consumption of water produced by the WTP is 2500 ML/a.

The following summary table identifies the expected waste streams and possible management measures identified for the WTP.

Table 25 Expected operational waste streams and possible management measures for the new WTP



Sludge

The design of the sludge lagoons are for yearly cleaning through the mechanical removal of dried sludge.

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Sludge resulting from the WTP will be designed to meet Grade B stabilisation requirements outlined in the NSW guidelines "Use and Disposal of Biosolids, NSW EPA, 1997". The guideline classification system considers both contamination grade and stabilisation of sludge. There is also the option for co-composting at established facilities in Orange. JR Richards operates a composting facility on behalf of Orange City Council that incorporates a four (4) module tunnel composting plant with subsequent open windrow curing and refinement to produce an Australian Standard Certified compost and mulch product suitable for local applications.

However, there is currently no local market for this type of product in Parkes or the surrounding region. Therefore, disposal to the current licenced landfill facility is considered the most likely sludge management strategy at the time of completing this REF.

Water usage

The project is part of a broader IWCM strategy which aims to provide an integrated water supply system with increased water efficiencies through increased water conservation and water use. Overall the IWCM will enable more effective water use for the region through cost effective recycling of treated effluent and storm water use options.

The site has been designed to achieve a zero liquid discharge site with wastes (clarifier, spent filter backwash water and filter to waste) directed to sludge lagoons by gravity and the supernatant water from the sludge lagoons being recycled to the raw water balance tank.

Rain water collection and storage from the amenities building will be designed for a minimum of 10kL and be used for both toilet flushing, outdoor taps on the amenities building, and irrigation of gardens local to the amenities.

Chemical waste

Chemical storage capacities on site reflect the storage requirements and predicted use of the chemical. Fluoride allocated storage is for a minimum of 3 months assuming average plant flow, while corrosives such as sodium hydroxide have much more limited and specialised storage capacity on site. This allows for chemicals to be purchased at the ideal quantities to ensure minimal chemical wastage through inappropriate storage as well as minimise on packaging by buying in bulk where feasible. Chemical packaging will likely be disposed of at landfill.

Power usage

In addition to BASIX the WTP design includes a solar PV system of at least 10kW which will be positioned to both maximise the solar energy and visual amenity of the system. Internal and external lighting shall be LED.

Where feasible gravity feed between water processes has been incorporated to minimise pumps required and consequently energy used within the plant process. This limits plant energy consumption and installation of mechanical items, pumps, that in the future will require replacement and maintenance.

This has been achieved by utilising the natural gradient of the site from the raw water balance tank to the treated water tank. In this way the energy use in the WTP is minimised through eliminating interstage pumping. This has the added advantage of allowing the plant to run efficiently over a range of flows.

The target for the production of water through the WTP, from the raw water balance tank through to the clear water tank, is less than 50kWhr/ML (Hunter H2O 2015).

The works will contribute to the production of greenhouse gases largely through vehicle and plant carbon dioxide exhaust as well as those emitted during production of materials to be used during construction. Greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide and water vapour contribute to global climate change which is a listed key threatening process to several

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threatened species as well as contributing to a myriad of impacts such as sea level rises, increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, regional changes in agricultural productivity and loss of biodiversity (anthropogenic climate change is listed as a Key Threatening Process (TSC and EPBC Act) for many threatened species).

In addition to the increased power demands contributing to the potential for greenhouse gas emissions, there is also traffic frequenting the WTP during construction and operation of the WTP which contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.

During construction a small number of light vehicles and plant would be required to undertake the works. Where possible local contractors will be engaged and construction materials sourced from recycled materials and / or locally to minimise greenhouse gases emitted as a result of the works during travel and material production.

During operation the traffic will include regular deliveries for chemical supplies, waste collection and maintenance

These traffic impacts are discussed in Section 6.9.

Table 26 Summary of Waste constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to generate >200 tonnes of waste material (contaminated and /or non-contaminated material)?	No.
2	Are the proposed works likely to require a licence from the EPA for waste?	The proposed WTP has been designed to meet zero discharge so an EPL should not be required. The current WTP will revise its current licence to reflect the reduced discharge anticipated.
3	Will the ongoing operation of the site post completion of works generate significant amount of waste?	Yes, regular waste produced in the form of sludge. A management plan will be developed to maximise the reuse of this waste stream where possible.

6.11.3 Environmental Safeguards for Waste – Construction

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of waste associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community and beyond during the construction phase of the proposal:

- Waste management must be addressed as a sub-plan as part of the CEMP. This sub-plan must include a process for regular monthly reporting on waste generated and disposed of and include processes for on-site separation of recyclables from waste. PSC will be responsible for auditing compliance with this sub-plan.
- All wastes, including contaminated wastes, would be identified and classified in accordance with the OEH's Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-Liquid Wastes.
- Contaminated wastes would be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility.
- Suitable waste would be recycled in accordance with the NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy.

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- Where feasible, material with recycled content would be sourced.
- Water would be used for dust suppression measures if required as opposed to chemical alternatives.
- Appropriate garbage receptacles will be provided during construction works and any waste materials collected will be disposed of appropriately at facilities with approval to accept the types of wastes generated.
- Recyclable/reusable materials will need to be separated from items designated for landfill to ensure correct processing and reduce demands on landfill areas.
- Provision/identification of toilets for construction workers, for the duration of the works.

6.11.4 Environmental Safeguards for Waste – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of waste associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community and beyond during operation of the WTP:

- Waste management will be addressed as part of the OEMP.
- All wastes, including contaminated wastes, would be identified and classified in accordance with the OEH's Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-Liquid Wastes.
- Contaminated wastes would be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility.
- Suitable waste would be recycled in accordance with the NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy.
- Appropriate garbage receptacles will be provided, and any waste materials collected will be disposed of appropriately at facilities with approval to accept the types of wastes generated.
- Recyclable/reusable materials will need to be separated from items designated for landfill to ensure correct processing and reduce demands on landfill areas.
- Bulk purchasing of chemicals to alleviate packaging waste production.
- Develop a waste management plan to guide re-use and recycling of waste streams.

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7 CONCLUSIONS

This REF has considered the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal to construct and operate a new Water Treatment Plant (WTP) designed to service the Parkes/Peak Hill area in the Central West of NSW.

The applicable environmental planning instrument for the proposal is ISEPP (State Environmental Planning Policy for Infrastructure). The proposed upgrade can therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The Proponent, Parkes Shire Council, is the determining authority for these works.

Given there is limited available space at the current WTP location, it is proposed the new plant will be constructed off Webb Street on the north-western outskirts of town. And, due to specific design elements incorporated into the new WTP, it is anticipated that the new infrastructure will be a 'zero discharge' plant, resulting in substantially reduced volumes of water discharged to Goobang Creek. This is predicted to reduce flow duration within the creekline from approximately 90% to 75% of the year. Reduced water availability, with the creek predicted to be dry for approximately 25% of the year due to cessation of WTP discharges alone, will impact downstream water users with current water access rights, as well as the ecological dependent users of Goobang Creek.

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway running through Parkes, being classified as a Class 2 waterway, greater than a 5th order watercourse (1:25,000 map scale), and identified as providing Key Fish Habitat. Goobang Creek is listed as an Aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) – *The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River* under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act). This EEC has the potential to support several threatened fish species associated with this listed community. Goobang Creek and its riparian vegetation are also listed as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE). Despite this reduced water flow, ecological assessment of the project has indicated that this activity is unlikely to result in a significant impact on any threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed under State or Commonwealth legislation, and a Species Impact Statement is not required.

An APZ and access road from the WTP to the HLR is proposed which will require the clearing of approximately 4.5 ha of a 13.3 ha patch of White Cypress Woodland mapped as having high biodiversity sensitivity. This extensive clearing is likely to create erosion and sedimentation issues along the steep slope of Golden Bar Hill. Remediation and stabilisation must be undertaken progressively during the proposed construction works. Further revegetation along the slope of Golden Bar Hill is recommended to mitigate the potential for erosion impacts and additional planting to the south east of the WTP site to maintain the ecological values of this vegetation community.

A locally significant heritage item, the W.T. Hourigan Rifle Range and club house, occurs on a property adjacent to the WTP, to the northeast. This item should not be impacted by the proposed works given the distance of 100m between the clubhouse and the nearest proposed pipeline. Two other heritage items occur in proximity to the WTP: Huntington Dam and Golden Bar Hill Surveyors Mark tree. These items were not found to hold any heritage significance and are not legislatively protected. Golden Bar Hill Surveyor's Mark Tree may be impacted in order construct the HLR, access road and APZ. If possible this heritage item will be protected during construction works. While Huntington Dam will be upgraded to provide stormwater retention directed from the WTP site.

The construction phase of the proposal has potential to cause environmental disturbances to nearby sensitive receivers. These disturbances may include increased dust and fuel emissions from machinery working on site, and associated noise impacts for residents and

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users of Webb Street. However, these impacts are anticipated to be both minor and temporary.

The visual amenity of the site and the anticipated increase in volumes of traffic frequenting the plant during routine operations may result in lasting impacts on local road users and residents of Webb Street. Mitigation measures, including incorporation of vegetative screens and architecturally sensitive design features, are proposed for the new WTP to help ensure the plant is aesthetically pleasing, and chemical storage facilities have been maximised onsite to reduce the amount of heavy vehicle traffic frequenting the plant. As such the long-term visual amenity and traffic impacts associated with the proposal are anticipated to be mostly minor.

Other long-term or operational environmental impacts associated with the proposal include ongoing production of wastes, particularly sludge. Council is investigating potential re-use options for this waste, however it is anticipated that the majority of this material will be transported to a licensed waste facility. The supernatant from the sludge lagoons will be returned to the head of the plant for re-processing.

The proposed WTP is anticipated to have positive long term socio-economic benefits for the local impacted communities, through provision of reliable drinking water services, and a marked improvement on the consistency of water quality currently provided by the existing WTP.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, and on the basis of the information presented in this REF, it is concluded that by adopting the Environmental Safeguards identified in this assessment there will be no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed works, and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A – Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Study

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Appendix B – Hydrological and Hydrogeological Investigations Report

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Appendix C – Acoustic Report

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Appendix D – Air Quality Report

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Appendix E – Non-Aboriginal Heritage Report

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Appendix F – Aboriginal Heritage Report

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Appendix H – Parkes WTP Design Civil Drawings

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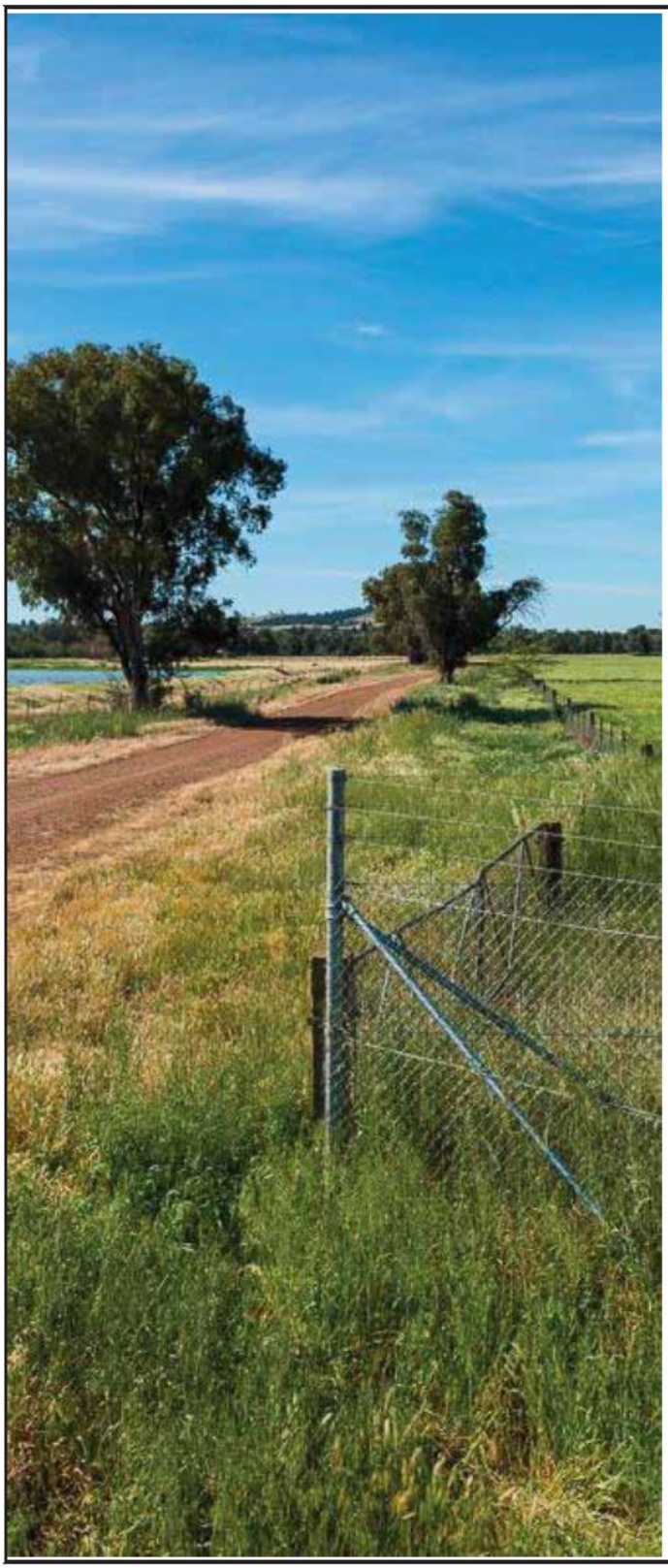
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Appendix I – Comprehensive List of Environmental Safeguards

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REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

PARKES SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT AUGMENTATION PROJECTS

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

6TH NOVEMBER 2015

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SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Document Verification

		Approved	
Revision	Author/s	By (Name)	Date
V_1.0	E Cotterill; J Dessmann	E Shelly	23.4.2015
V_1.1 E Shelly, C Uhrig and M Dawson comments incorporated	J Dessmann	E Cotterill	14.5.2015
V_2.0 Updated STP design, UV and chlorination processes for recycled water, access roads, bushfire management, architectural layout.	J Dessmann; E Cotterill	E Cotterill	30.7.2015
V 2.1 Removal of Akuna Road diversion. E Shelly comments incorporated	J Dessmann	E Cotterill	7.8.2015
V 2.2 adjustment of tank size following removal of recycled water processing	J Dessmann	E Shelly; E Cotterill	24.8.2015
V_3 FINAL include agency comments; PSC comments incorporated	E Cotterill	PSC	06.11.2015

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This Report has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF) at the request of Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council). This report provides Environmental Safeguards and measures to help ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislative requirements before, during and after works commence.

It is intended that this document will be used by PSC and any Council appointed contractor for the purposes of the Proposal as described herein, or as part of the greater Parkes Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) upgrade projects. This document is not intended to be utilised or relied upon by any other persons, nor to be used for any other purpose other than that articulated above. Accordingly, TEF accepts no responsibility in any way whatsoever for the use of this report by any other persons or for any other purpose.

The information, statements, recommendations and commentary (together the "Information") contained in this review have been prepared by TEF from material provided by PSC, specialist sub-consultants engaged by PSC and through the site investigation process. TEF has not sought any independent confirmation of the reliability, accuracy or completeness of this information. It should not be construed that TEF has carried out any form of audit of the information which has been relied upon.

Accordingly, whilst the statements made in this report are given in good faith, TEF accepts no responsibility for any errors in the information provided by PSC or its subcontractors, nor the effect of any such errors on the analysis undertaken, suggestions provided or this report.

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DECLARATION

This Review of Environmental Factors (REF) has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF), an environmental consultancy based in the Central West of New South Wales. The report presents the investigations undertaken into the environmental impacts of the proposal to construct and operate a new Sewage Treatment Plant and associated infrastructure, as part of Parkes Shire Council's Water and Sewage Treatment Plant Augmentation Projects.

Parkes Shire Council is a determining authority as defined in the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The proposal for the new Parkes Sewage Treatment Plant satisfies the definition of an activity under the Act, and as such Parkes Shire Council must assess and consider the environmental impacts of the proposal before determining whether to proceed.

This REF has been prepared in accordance with Sections 111 and 112 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (EP&A Reg).

This REF provides a true and fair assessment of the proposed activity in relation to its likely effects on the environment. It addresses to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment as a result of the proposed activity.

On the basis of the information presented in this REF it is concluded that:

(1) The proposed activity is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

(2) The proposed activity is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations, ecological communities, or critical habitat. Therefore a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not required

(3) The proposed activity is not likely to affect any Commonwealth land, is not being carried out on Commonwealth land, nor is it likely to significantly affect any Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Subject to implementation of the measures to avoid, minimise or manage environmental impacts (Environmental Safeguards) listed in this REF, the proposed activity is recommended for approval.

Name of Author	Emily Cotterill
Designation	Principal Consultant, The Environmental Factor
Name of Reviewer	Elizabeth Shelly
Designation	Environmental Peer Reviewer
Organisation	Shelly Environmental Services
Date	25 August 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This REF has considered the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal to construct and operate a new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and associated infrastructure to service the Parkes community.

The applicable environmental planning instrument for the proposal is *Infrastructure State Environment Planning Policy* (ISEPP). The proposed upgrade works can therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Parkes Shire Council is the proponent and determining authority for these works.

The proposed STP is intended to provide higher quality treatment of effluent, reliably meeting more stringent parameters for discharge quality than the existing system through use of an Intermittently Decanted Extended Aeration (IDEA) process with chemical phosphorus removal and UV (ultra-violet) disinfection to improve the quality of discharges to the environment. The long-term or operational environmental impacts associated with the proposal include ongoing production of wastes, particularly treated effluent and bio-solids. Options for disposal or beneficial reuse in accordance with the NSW guidelines "*Use and Disposal of Biosolids, NSW EPA, 1997*" were considered by the council given the potential of the material for reuse. However, there is currently no local market for this type of product in Parkes or the surrounding region. Therefore, disposal to the current licenced landfill facility in Parkes is considered the most likely biosolids management strategy for the new STP.

The ongoing noise and odour impacts of the operation of the new plant are anticipated to be minor, as specialist studies analysing these criteria have indicated. However Council would receive and process any odour or noise related complaints regarding the facility through its Customer Response Management System (CRMS), to ensure compliance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act).

The proposed STP is anticipated to have positive long term socio-economic benefits for the local communities, through provision of improved and reliable sewage services. contradict

The proposal involves decommissioning the existing Plant and associated tertiary treatment (effluent) ponds which provide habitat to species listed as Migratory under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), as well as the threatened Freckled Duck which is listed under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act). However, Parkes Shire Council intends to continue its existing relationship with the Parkes Golf Club for provision of treated effluent for grounds irrigation, until such time as the existing STP has been fully decommissioned, and the water contained within the existing STP tertiary treatment ponds has been exhausted. Prior to completion of the new STP proving period, Council intends to investigate alternative options for greater municipal effluent reuse to enable a smooth transition from the existing effluent reuse program into a new one.

As a result of increased treatment efficiencies and effluent reuse, the STP will have reduced volumes of treated effluent discharged to Goobang Creek. This is predicted to reduce duration of flows within the creekline from approximately 90% to 75% of the year. The reduced water availability will impact downstream water users with current stock and domestic water access rights, as well as the ecosystem present which is dependent on flows within Goobang Creek. Once the new STP is operational, effluent discharges to Goobang Creek are expected to be of a higher quality than those produced by the existing system. As such, though water availability within the Creek will be reduced, the quality of effluent discharged to the creek will be significantly higher.

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway running through Parkes, being classified as a Class 2 waterway providing Key Fish Habitat. Goobang Creek is listed as an Aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) - *The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River* under the *Fisheries Management Act*

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1994 (FM Act). This EEC has the potential to support several threatened fish species associated with this listed community. Goobang Creek and its riparian vegetation are also listed as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE). Despite the long-term reduction in water flows as a consequence of reduced effluent discharges, this activity is unlikely to result in a significant impact on any threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed under State or Commonwealth legislation, and a Species Impact Statement is not required.

Access to the proposed STP site is via Akuna Road. The remnant vegetation along Akuna Road constitutes Fuzzy Box Woodland EEC listed under the TSC Act, and amongst these large roadside trees is an Aboriginal scarred tree. This vegetation should be protected from inadvertent damage both during construction and operation of the STP. It is recommended that the vegetation along Akuna Road is adequately cordoned off to ensure the protection of these significant features. No tree removal has been assessed as part of this REF.

The proposal could potentially cause short term environmental disturbances, such as increased dust, noise and traffic impacts for residents and users of Akuna Road. However, these impacts are considered to be both minor and temporary, due to the isolated location and other topographical, anthropogenic (i.e. agricultural practices) and vegetative features within the landscape.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, and on the basis of the information presented in this REF, it is concluded that by adopting the Environmental Safeguards identified in this assessment there would be no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed works, and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

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List of Abbreviations

AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ARA	Appropriate Regulatory Authority
BGL	Below Ground Level
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CENTROC	Central NSW Regional Organisation of Councils
CL Act	*Crown Lands Act 1989*
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DCP	Development Control Plan
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EP&A Regulation	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
FM Act	*Fisheries Management Act 2000*
ha	Hectare
IWCM	Integrated Water Cycle Management
ISEPP	*State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LG Act	*Local Government Act 1993*
LWD	Large woody debris
m	Metre
ML	Mega Litre
mm	Millimetre
NV Act	*Native Vegetation Act 2003*
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly DECCW)
PAR	Population at Risk
POEO Act	*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
RM	Rising Main

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Roads Act	*Roads Act 1993*
RWRM	Recycled Water Ring Main
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SEPP 44	State Environmental Planning Policy for Koala Habitat
SIS	Species Impact Statement
SPS	Sewage Pump Station
SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TSC Act	*Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*
WM Act	*Water Management Act 2000*

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aquatic ecology	The study of the relationships among organisms and between those organisms and their environment that live in water (aquatic environments).
Biodiversity	Biological diversity – or biodiversity – is the term given to the variety of life on Earth. It is the variety within and between all species of plants, animals and micro-organisms and the ecosystems within which they live and interact. Biodiversity also refers to the multitude of different ecosystems in which species form unique communities, interacting with one another and the air, water and soil.
BioMetric	*BioMetric* is the terrestrial biodiversity Native Vegetation Assessment Tool (NVAT) for the NSW Property Vegetation Planning System developed by OEH.
Biosecurity	Biosecurity is the protection of the economy, environment and community from negative impacts associated with pests, diseases and weeds.
Biota	The living organisms of a region or habitat, such as birds, plants, fungi etc.
Critical weight range	Species of intermediate weight 35 – 5500g vulnerable to predation
Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD)	Australia's *National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992)* defines ecologically sustainable development as: 'using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased'.
Macrophytes	A macrophyte is an aquatic plant that grows in or near water and is either emergent, submergent, or floating. In lakes and rivers macrophytes provide cover for fish and substrate for aquatic invertebrates, produce oxygen, and act as food for some fish and wildlife.
Senescence	The process of aging and dying.
Snags	Snags are instream woody habitats which form part of a healthy functioning river system. Native fish use snags to shelter from currents, for refuge from predation, feeding and spawning sites and as a nursery for juvenile fish.
Study Area	The Subject Site and any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly.
Subject Site	The area to be directly affected by the proposal. For the purposes of this report, this includes the Lots/DPs of the individual parcels that the infrastructure is located on.
Terrestrial ecology	The study of the relationships among land-dwelling organisms and between those organisms and their environment.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council) propose to undertake an upgrade to the overall Parkes Sewage Treatment System in order to meet current and future demands for sewage treatment within this area. These upgrade works include:

- the construction of a new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) designed to address current plant deficiencies and provide reliable and robust wastewater treatment for the long term future;
- construction of a new recycled water main to transport treated effluent to various end users as part of Council's recycled water reuse goals, outlined in the updated Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) plan; and
- a new Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) and rising main to connect existing sewerage services to the new STP. The construction and operation of the new STP is the focus of this REF.

The following sections describe the background of the STP project, highlighting the need for the proposed infrastructure upgrade works to be undertaken. A summary of the environmental and legislative context of the proposal is also provided.

1.1 Project Background

Parkes is situated in the Central West of New South Wales, about 300km west of Sydney across the Blue Mountains, and has an estimated population of 11,000 people (NSW Public Works 2014). PSC owns and operates a network of gravity sewers that service the Parkes urban area as outlined in Figure 1 below.

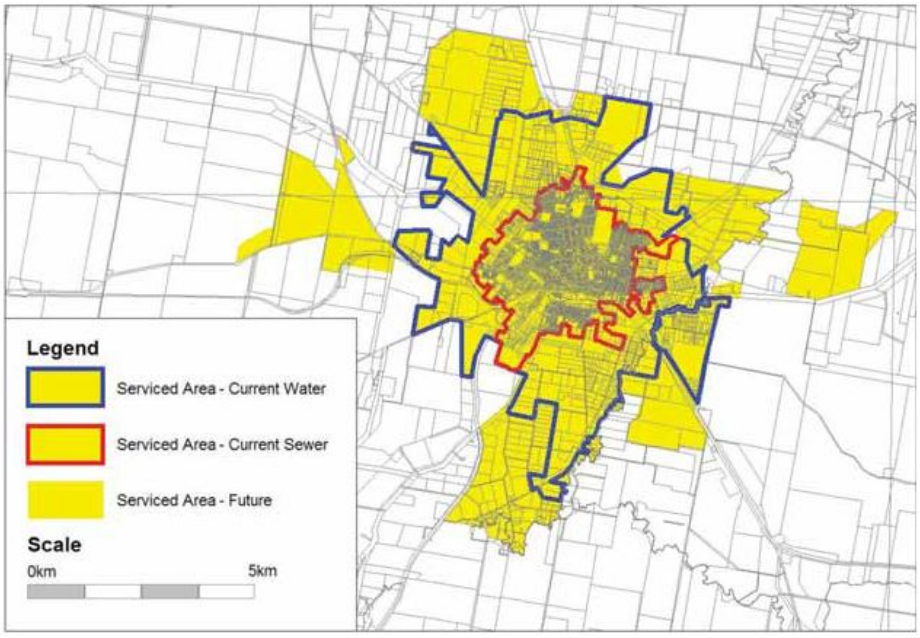


Figure 1 Current and Future Sewerage Service Area Map for Parkes (Source: Strategic Business Plan (SBP) 2014)

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The current Parkes STP is a trickling filter plant that was last upgraded in 1996. The plant process consists of:

- Preliminary treatment (screening and grit removal);
- Two process streams, each consisting of:
  - Primary settlement,
  - Trickling filters for secondary treatment, and
  - Humus settlement tanks;
- Primary and humus solids stabilized in an anaerobic digestion process prior to drying on sand beds;
- Effluent disinfection provided by a series of three tertiary ponds;
- Effluent reuse at the Parkes Golf Course, Parkes Racecourse, and farms adjacent to the STP; and
- Discharge point to Goobang Creek for any remaining treated effluent.

As part of the Strategic Business Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Services (SBP), PSC carried out a valuation of the area's sewerage assets as required by the Division of Local Government, including the inspection of a representative sample of sewer pipes. Estimates of the timing for replacement needs in the medium and long term were then provided, based on the nominal lives of the assets combined with the results of the inspections and a general idea of asset condition (Table 1).

These investigations uncovered a number of issues relating to the existing STP that are driving the need for replacement. These include:

- Condition of the plant – much of the plant is in degraded condition as it has not been replaced since construction (1936) and will require replacement;
- Odours (buffer zone issues) – the type of treatment process currently relies on anaerobic stabilisation of solids and can at times produce offensive odours that can be an issue for neighbours;
- Improvements in effluent quality – the current process is not capable of reliably removing nutrients from the raw sewage. Effluent quality and process reliability are key considerations of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) when issuing Licences and in reducing the public health risks associated with effluent reuse;
- Operational commitment – trickling filter type plants such as the existing STP require substantial operational involvement and manual handling, involving daily operator activities such as the removal of screenings, skimming and cleaning the sides of tanks and sludge wasting; and
- Capacity – the existing plant cannot accommodate the projected population for Parkes and the consequent peak flows this entails.

It is important to note that Council's investment in this new sewerage infrastructure will be significant and for the long term. The current STP is close to 80 years old (as at 2015) and has provided reliable service. It therefore is important to both Council and the Parkes community that the replacement is soundly designed and provides the long term capacity and reliability required for effective and efficient treatment of the area's wastes.

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Table 1 Major Sewage Collection and Treatment System Asset Summary (Source: SBP 2014)

Asset	No./Length/ Capacity	Condition 1 = Near Perfect 5 = Un-serviceable	Average Remaining Life (Years)	Current Replacement Cost (MEERA) ($'000) June 2012	Annual Depreciation ($'000)	Written Down Value ($'000) June 2012
Sewer Mains						
- Gravity	117 km	3	19	31,000	275	19,000
- Pressure	18 km	3	96	862	8.6	834
- Trunk	6 km	3	26	5,200	20	3,500
Sewerage Manholes	1925	3	19	Included above	Included above	Included above
Sewage Pumping Stations						
- 25m Head	2	3	10	670	26	245
- 50m Head	1	3	5	287	5	108
Rising Mains	3.9km	3	60	1,982	26	1,400
Sewage Treatment Plants	4	2	13	15,427	246	4,158
Radio Telemetry	1	3	11	6.75	0.6	4,158
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55,435**	**607**	**33,403**

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1.2 Proposal objectives

Council determined as a result of the above investigations to undertake a Capital Works program for Sewerage, including the design and construction of a new STP, new recycled water main, and a new SPS and rising main (RM) to connect existing sewerage services to the new STP.

The primary objectives for the overall Parkes Sewage Treatment System upgrade project are:

1. To address the current plant deficiencies and provide reliable and robust sewage treatment for the long term future - "Future Proof".
2. To ensure the new STP is soundly based and provides the long term capacity and reliability required by Council - "Energy Efficient".
3. To ensure that the construction works associated with this project are completed on time, within budget and without incidents (Health Safety Environment Community Quality, or HSECQ).

1.3 Purpose of the Report

This REF has been prepared by The Environmental Factor on behalf of Parkes Shire Council. For the purposes of these works, Parkes Shire Council is the proponent and the determining authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The purpose of the REF is to describe the proposal (Chapter 3), to document the likely impacts of the proposal on the environment (Chapter 6), and to detail protective measures to be implemented (Environmental Safeguards).

The description of the proposal and associated environmental impacts have been undertaken in context of Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (summarised in Section 1.4), the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act), the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act), and the Commonwealth's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). In doing so, the REF helps to fulfil the requirements of Section 111 of the EP&A Act that Parkes Shire Council examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the activity.

The findings of the REF would be considered when assessing:

- Whether the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, and therefore the necessity for an Environmental Impact Statement to be prepared, and approval sought, from the Minister for Planning under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act
- The significance of any impact on threatened species as defined by the TSC Act and/or FM Act, in Section 5A of the EP&A Act and therefore the requirement for a Species Impact Statement
- The potential for the proposal to significantly impact a matter of national environmental significance or Commonwealth land and the need to make a referral to the Commonwealth's Department of the Environment for a decision by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act

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1.4 Summary of Key Environmental Constraints

A full assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed STP works has been conducted herein as a Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

The potential environmental impacts of these proposed activities are outlined within this report and are considered unlikely to significantly affect the environment, if the Environmental Safeguards recommended herein are implemented and maintained. As such, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will not be required.

An assessment of the environmental constraints of the project against key legislation and policy is provided and summarised below (Table 2).

Table 2 Summary of Project Related Legislation

Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
NSW Legislation				
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	OEH	Section 90 AHIP Consent to destroy	Impact (direct or indirect) to Aboriginal site	This should not be required for these works as the Aboriginal scarred tree found along Akuna Rd would be avoided.
Local Government Act 1993	NSW DPI Office of Water	Section 60 approval for water and sewage treatment works	Water extraction and provision	Council is seeking Section 60 approval for the Parkes STP and Effluent Reuse projects.
Heritage Act 1977	OEH	Section 139 Excavation Permit	Impacts to non-Indigenous historic artefacts and /or relics	Not required for these works.

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Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	EPA	Environment Protection Licence (EPL) under Section 43	Required for 'Scheduled Activities' as defined by the Act	An EPL is required for the operation of the STP. Council is seeking a variation to the existing load-based EPL for the Parkes STP, to account for the decrease in discharges anticipated from the proposed plant, and the new location of treatment facilities. A new risk rating will be applied to the new plant once operational and the updated licence will then be subject to risk-based fees in addition to load-based fees.
Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	OEH	Section 91 Licence to harm a threatened species, population or ecological community	Impacts to listed threatened terrestrial species	Assessments of Significance have been prepared for listed terrestrial species / communities with potential habitat. Based on the current designs these assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely.
Fisheries Management Act 1994	NSW DPI	Part 7 FM Act Permit	Impacts to listed threatened aquatic species	Assessments of Significance have been prepared for listed aquatic species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely.

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Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
Water Management Act 2000	NSW DPI Office of Water	Extraction of water for domestic/stock use under a domestic and stock right.	Landholders who own or occupy land on a riverbank, lakefront or overlie an aquifer can take water (without a licence) from the river, lake or aquifer for domestic purposes (e.g. cooking, washing, watering house gardens), and to water stock on the property (but not intensively housed animals)	Reduced water availability, with the creek predicted to be dry for approximately 25% of the year, will impact downstream water users with current water access rights, as well as the ecological dependent users of Goobang Creek.
Relevant Policies				
Guidelines for Activities on Waterfront Land	NSW DPI Office of Water	Controlled Activity Approvals – covered by Section 60 approval	Works within 40m of top of bank of waterways	A Vegetation Management Plan must be prepared as part of Construction/Operation Environmental Management Plans for impacted vegetation along Goobang Creek and for the STP site as a whole.
Guidelines for laying pipes and cables in watercourses on waterfront land	NSW DPI Office of Water	As above	Works within 40m of top of bank of waterways	As above.

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Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
Guidelines for riparian corridors on waterfront land	NSW DPI Office of Water	As above	Goobang Creek being a 5th order waterway has an anticipated riparian zone of 40m	As above.
Guidelines for outlet structures on waterfront land	NSW DPI Office of Water	As above	Works within 40m of top of bank of waterways	As above.
Commonwealth Legislation				
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Commonwealth Department of Environment	EPBC Referral	Impacts to listed threatened and / or migratory species	Assessments of Significance have been prepared for listed species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely. Refer Table 3 below for more detail. An EPBC referral is not required.

1.4.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

Under the environmental assessment provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the following Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are required to be considered to assist in determining whether the proposal should be referred to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment.

Table 3 Compliance with EPBC Act 1999

Factor	Impact
Any impact on a World Heritage property? **State whether the proposal would impact on a World Heritage property.**	No.
Any impact on a National Heritage place? **State whether or not the proposal would impact on a National Heritage place.**	No.
Any impact on a wetland of international importance?	No.

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Factor	Impact
Any impact on a listed threatened species or communities?	Yes, The Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*), Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*), Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii peelii*) and Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) have potential habitat within the Study Area. Significant Impact Criteria assessments concluded that a significant impact is not likely to result as a consequence of the proposed works.
Any impacts on listed migratory species?	Several Migratory bird species frequent the effluent ponds adjacent to the STP. These species use the current effluent ponds which will be decommissioned as a result of the operation of new STP. A Significant Impact Criteria assessment concluded that a significant impact to these species as a result of the operation of the new STP is unlikely.
Any impact on a Commonwealth marine area?	N/A.
Any impact on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?	N/A.
Does the proposal involve a nuclear action (including uranium mining)?	No.
Additionally, any impact (direct or indirect) on Commonwealth land?	No.

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1.4.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 *Checklist*

The factors which need to be taken into account when considering the environmental impact of an activity are listed in Clause 228(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*. Those factors have been addressed in Table 4 to ensure that the likely impacts of the proposed activities on the natural and built environment are fully considered.

Table 4 Compliance with Clause 228(2) of the EP&A Regulation 2000

Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(a) Any environmental impact on a community?	Yes	The decommissioning of the previous STP and construction of a new STP at a different location would change the overall use of the sites.
(b) Any transformation of a locality?	Yes	The STP may be visible to passing traffic and nearby residences, and will be located in a previously cleared agricultural paddock. While the site itself will change in its use and management, the surrounding locality will still be utilised for agricultural purposes.
(c) Any environmental impact on the ecosystems of a locality?	Yes	Reduced discharge of effluent to Goobang Creek will change the flow regime of this waterway. The decommissioning of the current effluent ponds will remove this ecosystem and its resources from the Study Area.
(d) Any reduction of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific or other environmental quality or value of a locality?	No	The proposed STP location and surrounding locality will be altered however this is unlikely to reduce the aesthetic, recreational or scientific value of the locality.
(e) Any effect on a locality, place or building having aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value for present generations?	No	

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Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(f) Any impact on habitat of any protected fauna (within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act))?	Yes	The Study Area provides habitat for native species protected under the NPW Act. Impacts to habitat will be minimised where possible. Where possible intact native vegetation including trees will be retained.
(g) Any endangering of any species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air?	No	Assessments of Significance have been completed for listed threatened species with potential habitat that may be impacted by the proposal. The assessments concluded that significant impacts to these species are unlikely.
(h) Any long-term effects on the environment?	Yes	Reduced water availability within Goobang Creek due to increased water recycling and efficiencies associated with the new STP. While the frequency and volume of effluent discharges will decrease the quality of the effluent discharged to creek will be improved.
(i) Any degradation of the quality of the environment?	No	No net change.
(j) Any risk to the safety of the environment?	No	No net change.
(k) Any reduction in the range of beneficial uses of the environment?	No	No net change.
(l) Any pollution of the environment?	Yes	Discharge of effluent to Goobang Creek will continue, however at a decreased rate and volume. The quality of the water discharged will be significantly improved. An EPL variation will be sought for these ongoing operations.
(m) Any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste?	No	Waste will be disposed of appropriately and in accordance with relevant policies as indicated in this REF and the Waste Management and Sustainability Report prepared for this project.
(n) Any increased demands on resources, natural or otherwise which are, or are likely to become, in short supply?	No	

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Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(o) Any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities?	Yes	The operation of a new WTP will also result in a reduction of the volume of water discharged to Goobang Creek as the current WTP will be decommissioned, and the new plant is a zero discharge plant.

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2 NEED FOR THE PROJECT AND OPTIONS CONSIDERED

2.1 Strategic need for the proposal

The SBP provides justification for the proposed capital works program associated with the Parkes Sewage Treatment System upgrade. Table 5 provides the proposed timeframe for upgrade works to commence, as well as the strategic justification for the works.

Table 5 Major sewerage capital works planned (Source: SBP, 2014)

Proposed Capital Works	Year	Justification
Parkes Sewage Treatment Plant	2013-2015	Renewals, growth and improved level of service
Major new mains construction	2013-2015	Improved level of services (backlog)
Recycled water main	2017-2019	Water resource conservation and water security

As outlined in Table 5, the main justification for upgrading the new STP is to provide an improved level of service for a growing population in the Parkes area.

To meet the improved levels of service criteria, the new plant will be based on an activated sludge process (Intermittent Decanted Extended Aeration, or IDEA process) with much lower potential for odours. Treated effluent will be subjected to Ultra Violet (UV) radiation disinfection before being discharged to Goobang Creek. UV disinfection and a chlorination process will also be utilised for effluent that is intended for onsite reuse applications, such as green-space irrigation, and some unit processes. A high level of plant automation will also be included in order to minimise power usage, allow for remote monitoring and provide a substantial reduction in day to day manual handling.

A primary objective of the new STP as part of the Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) strategy is to increase efficiency, productivity and reduce water use and wastage. Consequently a long-term target of zero liquid discharges has been set with reuse of effluent maximized where possible, and discharges to Goobang Creek will decline.

The construction of the new STP, and the ongoing environmental impacts associated with operation of the plant are the focus of this REF.

2.2 IWCM

The proposed works are part of a broader IWCM Strategy which Council is updating. The 30 year strategy incorporates multiple urban water cycle facets including water supply, sewage, and storm water, as well as community expectations. An IWCM is a requirement as part of the NSW Government's Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Framework. Integrated systems have the benefit of being more water efficient, producing less pollutant loads as well as addressing community demands. They encourage water conservation and efficient water use and enable the implementation of cost-effective recycling of treated effluent and urban stormwater use options.

2.3 Existing infrastructure

The Parkes township is currently served by a conventional gravity sewage collection and transport system. Raw sewage gravitates to the existing STP on Nash Street, south-west of the Parkes Central Business District (CBD). This STP was constructed in 1936, augmented in 1965 and 1995 and provides screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation, secondary treatment (by trickling filters) with settlement of secondary solids in a humus tank. Primary and humus solids are stabilised in an anaerobic digestion process prior to drying on sand

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beds. The effluent disinfection is provided by a series of three tertiary ponds located on the eastern side of Goobang Creek. Currently effluent is reused at the golf course and racecourse, with the remainder discharged to Goobang Creek.

2.4 Options considered

In the early stages of concept design, a number of alternatives for sewage treatment were considered. The process recommended by NSW Public Works in their concept design report (The CDR Process) is the Intermittently Decanted Extended Aeration (IDEA) Process with chemical phosphorus removal and UV (ultra-violet) Disinfection. This process option recommendation was accepted by Council.

The suitability of the IDEA process, as compared to alternative processes, was considered. The alternative process options considered were:

- The IDEA Process
- Oxidation Ditch
- 4-stage Bardenpho Process
- 5-stage Bardenpho Process
- Membrane BioReactor (MBR)
- Bio-Phosphorus (Bio-P) Vs Chemical-Phosphorus (Chemical-P) Removal.

Further details on each of these processes are provided in the Parkes STP Process Options Discussion Paper (Banerjee 2014).

As described previously, the existing sewage treatment process includes effluent disinfection by passing the treated effluent through a series of three tertiary treatment ponds. These ponds, though currently operating, require rehabilitation as they have a number of existing problems, including:

- Leaching of contaminated water into the surrounding area and potentially contaminating groundwater;
- Continued disturbance of the water by stock (namely cattle) moving through the ponds, increasing turbidity and adding nutrient loads to the treated effluent; and
- Large algal blooms visible on the water surface periodically throughout the year.

Rehabilitation of the ponds to meet the performance standards of the EPA and NOW would involve draining, cleaning and re-lining the ponds, which could be a costly exercise.

However, given the extent of these existing ponds, the potential habitat they provide for a variety of native and migratory species and their potential to capture emergency overflows, cost/benefit analyses were undertaken by PSC in the form of a 'Traffic Light Assessment' (PSC, 2015). The basis for this discussion was the higher quality of treated effluent produced by the IDEA + UV + Chemical-P removal process, rendering the tertiary treatment pond process unnecessary. These options were then discussed with the EPA. The following provides a summary of considerations for each option:

Option 1: Inclusion of the existing settling ponds as part of the new STP

- Ponds are habitat for migratory and threatened species recorded on site. Retention of ponds maintains these habitat resources.
- Additional pipeline infrastructure required to transport effluent from the new STP to the ponds.
- Retention of ponds provides emergency overflow capture capacity.
- Retention of multiple ponds increases the capacity of storage for treated effluent to be used for irrigation during times of low usage.

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- Ponds must be re-lined to meet EPA and NOW performance standards/requirements, at considerable cost to PSC. Contaminated material must be appropriately removed and dealt with.
- Multiple ponds provide greater opportunity for natural settling and removal of nutrients.
- Waterfowl and waders frequent the ponds and in high densities can foul the water.

Option 2: Inclusion of one or two settling ponds as part of the new STP

- Ponds are habitat for migratory and threatened species recorded on site. Retention of a single pond maintains a portion of these habitat resources.
- Additional pipeline infrastructure is required to transport effluent from the new STP to the ponds.
- Retention of one pond provides some emergency overflow retention capacity.
- Retention of a single pond reduces the availability of water to be stored for reuse for irrigation.
- Pond must be re-lined to meet EPA and NOW performance standards/requirements, at substantial cost to PSC. Contaminated material must be removed and appropriately dealt with.
- One pond provides minimal natural settling for removal of nutrients.
- Waterfowl and waders frequent the ponds and in high densities can foul the water.

Option 3: Decommissioning of all settling ponds

- Without the ponds, additional overflow contingency is required within the design of the STP.
- If ponds are decommissioned, it is proposed that the remaining water continue to be pumped for reuse at the Parkes golf course and the substrate of the ponds allowed to revegetate once emptied.
- Less pipeline infrastructure required as no need to transport treated effluent from the new STP to the ponds and then to creek for discharge.
- If retained, the ponds will need to be kept wet to ensure the lining does not dry out and crack. If the ponds are removed there will be more water available for reuse for irrigation.
- No re-lining is required if ponds are to be decommissioned.
- Water will be discharged directly to Goobang Creek without passing through any tertiary treatment pond system.

Option 4: No Action

- The current treatment process relies on anaerobic stabilisation of solids and can at times produce offensive odours.
- The process is not capable of reliably controlling (removing) nutrients in the treated effluent. Nutrients are a focus of the EPA in the licensing of sewage treatment systems. Effluent quality and process reliability is a key consideration for effluent reuse.
- Trickling filter type plants of this era required substantial operational involvement and manual handling. This requires the operator to be present for daily activities such as screening removal, skimming and squeegeeing of tank and sludge wasting.
- Retaining the ponds in their current state does not address potential leachates contaminating groundwater on site, nor other water quality issues associated with the current pond setup.
- Retaining the current infrastructure as is puts Council at risk of not being able to meet future demands from dependent users.

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2.5 Preferred Option

Option 3 is the preferred option. The advantages of this option over the alternative options considered include:

- Reduced costs to Council including the re-lining of the ponds.
- Increased water quality being discharged to Goobang Creek.
- Opportunity to cordon off and retain ponds as they currently exist for retention of water bird habitat.
- More water available for effluent reuse programs.
- Improved design capacity for the STP to accommodate potential overflows.

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3 PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

The following chapter provides a discussion of the proposal and the area in which it is located.

3.1 Location of the works and surrounding environment

The following is a summary of the existing environment within the direct and indirect impact areas associated with the STP works.

For the purposes of this REF, the Subject Site is defined as the direct impact areas of the proposal and the Study Area is considered to be both the Subject Site and any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly.

3.1.1 Location – Subject Site

The proposed works are located at Lot 223 DP750179 and Lot 1407 DP1159394 (existing STP site) and Lot 1 DP724071, Lot 1 DP905102 and Lot 84 DP 1136602 (effluent ponds), and Lots 5, 6, 7 DP1107556 (proposed new STP site) as shown in Figure 2, in the Parkes Local Government Area (LGA).

The existing STP site has been completely cleared (Plate 1, Plate 2); however, stands of mature native trees (i.e. River Red Gum) are present along the riparian zone of Goobang Creek adjacent to the discharge point (Plate 3).



Plate 1 Proposed STP location – facing east into the fenced compound from Akuna Road



Plate 2 Proposed STP location – facing south along Akuna Road

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Plate 3 Riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek, upstream of the existing STP discharge point

3.1.2 Surrounding Environment – Study Area

The Study Area for these works is considered to be the immediate location of each of the works sites. That is the land parcels on which they are located, as well as any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly. The following landform categories have been considered for their potential to be impacted by the proposal.

Topography geology and soils

The proposed works sites fall within the NSW South West Slopes (SWS) Bioregion, within the Lower Slopes ecosystem. The SWS Bioregion is an extensive area of foothills and isolated ranges comprising the lower inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range extending from north of Cowra, through southern NSW, and into western Victoria (OEH 2014).

The SWS Bioregion lies wholly in the eastern part of the Lachlan Fold Belt which consists of a complex series of north to north-westerly trending sedimentary and volcanic rocks (OEH 2014). Within this bioregion, common materials found include quartz and quartzites, basalt, and granites, with generally softer rocks such as shale or slate in the valleys between ranges and occasional limestone outcrops. A large number of mineral deposits have supported the mining industry in this region over the past 150 years (OEH 2014).

Soils within the north-east of Parkes are associated with the Beargamil soils landscapes as described in *Soil Landscapes of the Forbes 1:250 000 Sheet Report - Department of Land & Water Conservation* (King 1998). The landscape is predominantly flat with gentle inclines. Soils are deep (>100 cm), imperfectly drained Red Brown Earths and moderately well-drained Red Podzolic Soils. Some deep (>100 cm), moderately well-drained Yellow Podzolic Soils tend to occur in lower lying areas while Yellow Earth and Alluvial soils tend to occur along some drainage depressions.

Limitations typically associated with these soils include high erodibility, low fertility, localised stoniness and hardsetting with a susceptibility for soil structure decline (King 1998).

Hydrology

The STP is located within the Lachlan Catchment Management Authority (CMA, now the Local Land Services or LLS) and Lower Slopes sub-region. The new STP, like the former STP, will discharge to Goobang Creek at the same location. Goobang Creek is the primary waterway through Parkes being classified as a Class 2 waterway, greater than a 5th order watercourse (1:25,000 map scale), and identified as providing Key Fish Habitat (Figure 13).

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Vegetation

Typically around the Parkes LGA, Dwyer's Mallee Gum (*E. dwyeri*) dominates areas of granite-derived soils and Mugga Ironbark communities occupy areas of sandy soils derived from sedimentary rock. Other common trees include hill red gum (*E. dealbata*), White Cypress Pine (*Callitris columellaris*) and Red Stringybark (*E. macrorhyncha*) in the ranges and Grey Box (*E. microcarpa*) woodlands, with Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*), white cypress pine and Belah (*Casuarina pauper*) occupying lower areas.

The new STP site and effluent ponds to the west of Goobang Creek is fenced paddock which has been cleared of native vegetation (Plate 4). The ground cover vegetation is largely comprised of common pasture species, forbs and weeds. Floodplains have been historically cleared up to the bank of Goobang Creek, where only a thin strip of remnant riparian River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) vegetation exists (approximately 10m deep) (Plate 5).

3.2 Current vs Future proposed works

3.2.1 Current proposed works

The New STP – Design Development

Council has indicated that the new STP must meet high standards for discharges to the environment (i.e. via the licensed discharge point to Goobang Creek, Table 6).

Table 6 Design Envelope – Discharge Quality Parameters

Parameter	Value	Unit
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	**<10**	**mg/L**
Suspended Solids	**<15**	**mg/L**
Total Nitrogen	**<10**	**mg/L**
Ammonia Nitrogen	**<2**	**mg/L**
Total Phosphorus	**<0.3**	**mg/L**
pH	**6.5 – 8.5**	**pH units**
Faecal Coliforms	**<200**	**cfu/100mL**
Oil & Grease	**<2**	**mg/L**

The discharge water quality parameters outlined above have helped to guide the design process, which commenced when NSW Public Works were engaged by PSC to develop a concept design for the new STP in 2012.

The final design, construction and initial operation of the new STP will be delivered using a Design Development and Construction (DD&C) contract. Hunter H2O (HH2O) was engaged by PSC to take the concept design and prepare relevant design development documentation, which includes the following:

- Preliminary Design;
- Principal's Project Requirements; and
- Design Development the Contractor must undertake for the new STP.

The Preliminary Design of the STP has been developed by HH2O, and will be provided to tenderers as part of the DD&C contract documents. It is anticipated that the successful Contractor may adjust the construction methodology and final plant layout where they find opportunities for improvement. It is not anticipated that any design changes will be critical,

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and no additional impacts to the environment are anticipated, provided the changes meet the Environmental Safeguards documented within this REF, and abide by any and all conditions of approval received from Council's agency stakeholders.

The Preliminary Design for the STP has been provided for assessment for the purposes of this REF. The Preliminary Site Arrangement and Preliminary General Arrangement of this design are provided as Figure 3 and Figure 4 and detailed design civil drawings are provided as Appendix H. More information can be found in the Parkes Sewage Treatment Plant Design Report (HH2O, 2015).

The new STP is to be constructed on land adjacent to the tertiary treatment ponds purchased specifically by PSC to accommodate this new infrastructure. The new infrastructure will receive inflow from a new dedicated Sewage Pump Station located at the existing treatment plant site off Nash Street via a new rising main. This component of the proposed STP project is the subject of a separate REF (TEF 2015).

STP Discharge point

Upgraded infrastructure is required to transport treated effluent from the new STP to the existing discharge point at Goobang Creek, as the current arrangement is simply overland flow from the third tertiary treatment pond. The design of this discharge point is in its preliminary stages, with the successful contractor required to provide the final design specification. The preliminary design allows discharge of all flows up to Peak Wet Weather Flow (PWWF) via a gravity main. The gravity main will terminate at a point along the current discharge channel at a level approximately 100mm above the 1 in 100 year Flood level of Goobang Creek. Rock armouring between the outfall and the creek line will be undertaken to help prevent erosion. A preliminary design schematic for the discharge point is not yet available.

Effluent Reuse

The current proposed works package does not include a water recycling/effluent reuse program, beyond the continuation of the existing program until such time as the current STP is decommissioned and the water in the tertiary treatment ponds runs dry. However, recycled water (UV and chlorine treated effluent) will be used onsite for a variety of uses, including green space irrigation and some unit processes.

NB: Council intends to investigate a new effluent reuse program separately to the main body of work associated with the proposed STP, and as such effluent reuse is only mentioned where applicable to this REF.

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3.2.2 *Future proposed works*

Future STP upgrade

Based on the population projections adopted by PSC, the biological capacity of 15,000 Estimated Population (EP) of the new STP will be exceeded beyond 2046. If water use and thus infiltration across the catchment continues to decline, it is possible that although the load (connected population) will exceed design allowance, the peak instantaneous flow (PIF) will remain unchanged at 230L/s (HH2O 2015).

As such, two possible future upgrade scenarios have been presented to Parkes to cater for an EP of 20,000 people:

1.) Peak Instantaneous Flow (PIF) remains unchanged, requiring an additional IDEA tank, additional catch and balance pond, an additional sludge lagoon, and an increase in chemical dosing capacity; or
2.) PIF increases, requiring the same additional infrastructure as above, as well as additional inlet works, potential new UV disinfection system, and augmented effluent discharge infrastructure.

These additional upgrades are not planned to be undertaken at this stage. If Council deems these upgrade works necessary at a future time, an additional, separate REF and approval process would need to be undertaken to ensure all of PSC's requirements under the EP&A Act are met. As such these additional works are not considered in this REF report.

Decommissioning and Rehabilitation of the existing STP

The current STP will be partially decommissioned and remain functional during the commissioning period of the new plant. Some elements of the existing STP will be re-commissioned and integrated into the new treatment system. The current STP and effluent ponds will remain in use for up to 2 years after the future STP is completed and operational. The secondary digester tanks will be re-commissioned and integrated to the Sewage Pumping Station for emergency overflow storage. The existing building and facilities will be retained in the existing STP compound for ongoing operational use as part of the Sewage Pump Station functional arrangements.

The effluent in the ponds, from both the current STP and the effluent generated during the commissioning phase of the new STP, will continue to be pumped into the existing effluent reuse scheme for approximately six (6) months. After this time the ponds will be left to dry out and re-vegetate. After a period of two (2) years, Council will assess options for rehabilitating the ponds by undertaking soil testing and analyses to determine rehabilitation methods and potential land uses for the site. The former STP site will remain fenced to restrict public access in the interests of safety.

PSC propose to retrieve recyclable steel from the STP site, then demolish and bury the current infrastructure on site. This is Council's preferred approach in order to limit the potential for contamination of offsite facilities by transporting and moving materials from the STP site.

The EPA has directed Council to prepare a decommissioning and rehabilitation plan for the old works, including the biosolids disposal area. In order to satisfy this requirement PSC intends to undertake a 'bury and make safe' approach to the existing compound to limit any contamination to the site itself. Potential leaching of contaminants to soil and groundwater must be addressed and mitigated within the decommissioning plan.

Council intends to prepare this plan concurrently with commencement of construction works for the new site. This plan will also address Council's proposal to re-commission two (2) of the existing digester tanks for emergency overflow storage, as described separately in the Sewage Pump Station and Rising Main REF.

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Figure 2 Proposed STP – Subject Site (Image Source: Google Earth)

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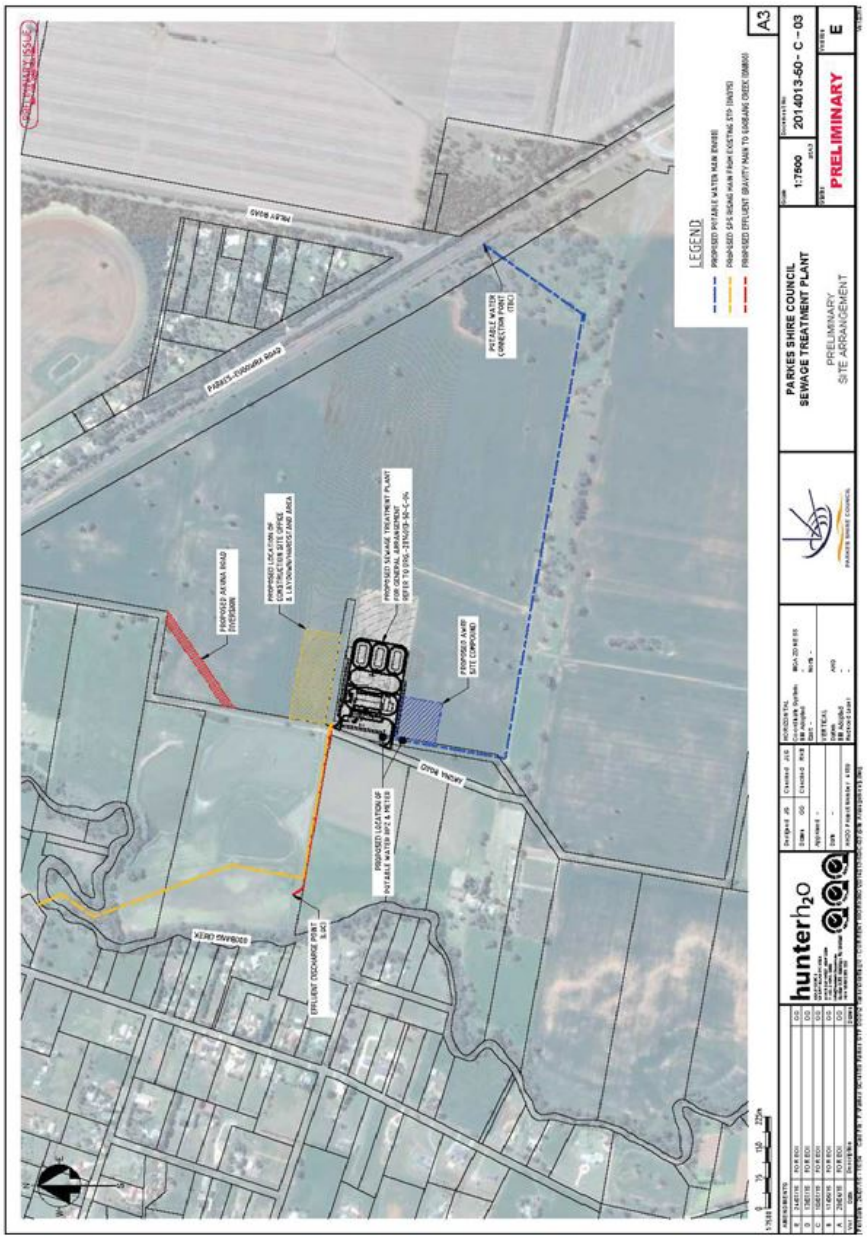


Figure 3 New STP Preliminary Site Arrangement (Source: HH2O)

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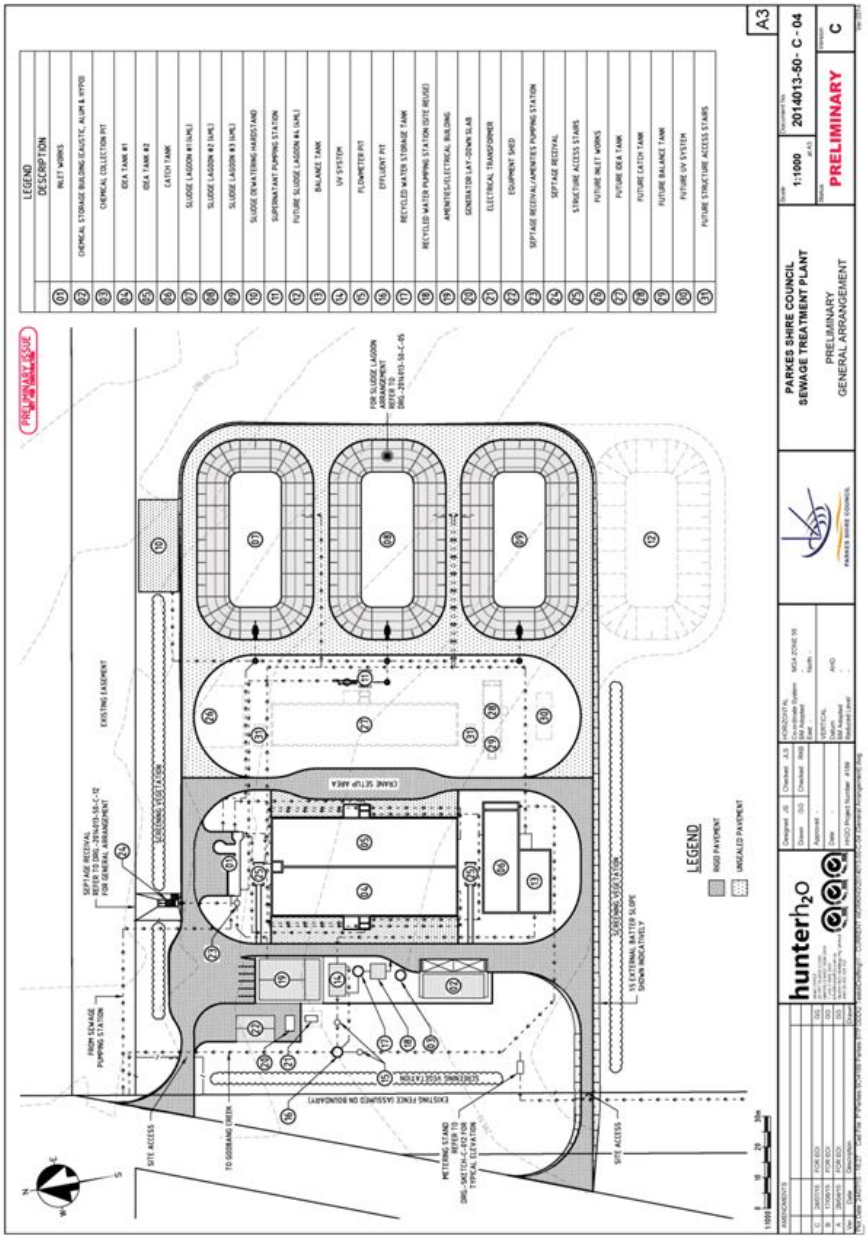


Figure 4 New STP Preliminary General Arrangement (Source: HH2O)

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3.3 Construction Activities

The information that has been provided on construction methodology for the purposes of this REF is *indicative only*. It is anticipated that detailed information on the whole construction methodology will be determined when the successful contractor is engaged by PSC. A detailed construction methodology will be provided in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). A summary of proposal details are provided in Table 7 below.

Table 7 Proposal details

Item	Comments
Proponent	**Parkes Shire Council**
Location, Lot/DP	**Lot 223 DP750179 and Lot 1407 DP1159394 (existing STP site) and Lot 1 DP724071, Lot 1 DP905102 and Lot 84 DP 1136602 (effluent ponds), Lots 5, 6, 7 DP1107556 (proposed new STP site zoned as Sewerage Systems SP2)**
Land ownership	**PSC**
Closest cross road(s)	**Akuna Road, Forbes-Eugowra Road**
Proposed date of commencement	**June 2015**
Estimated date of completion	**March 2017**

3.3.1 Proposed construction methods

Construction activities for the proposal may include:

- Initial site establishment – fencing, signage, facilities, parking
- Survey and Setout
- Erosion and sediment controls
- Bulk earthworks and drainage works
- Detailed excavations
- Trenching for major pipeline installations
- Concrete works consisting of double reinforced concrete water retaining structures
- Building works consisting of a combination of blockwork building with Colourbond roofs and steel framed Colorbond roofed structures
- Detailed earthworks – roads, edge trimming, battering
- Mechanical fit-out
- Electrical works, pits, conduits, cabling, motor control centre installation, terminations, testing
- Landscaping and restoration
- Site closeout/disestablishment

However, as previously stated Council is undertaking a Design Develop and Construct (DD&C) procurement process for the new STP and associated works. As such, the construction methodology for these works is not yet finalised. The above list merely provides an indicative construction sequence, and further detail will be provided as the project progresses.

The specialist studies completed for this REF are For Information Only and the contractor should complete any studies and investigations as required to support the execution of the works. Further, should the execution of the work change in scope / layout it is the

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Contractors responsibility to complete any studies / investigations / REF Addendums / Authority Approvals as required to support the execution of the works.

A Building Schedule has been provided as part of the Preliminary Design envelope developed by HH2O for the proposed STP. The Building Schedule provides a list of buildings and structures to be constructed as part of the works, including a general description of each item, the approximate footprint size and the key inclusions or attributes of said item. It is anticipated that an architect engaged by PSC will undertake additional internal and external design for each aspect of the plant, in addition to the items outlined in the Building Schedule. The Building Schedule is provided as Table 8, with an additional column containing likely construction activities.

A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be developed by the successful contractor and provided to Council and any relevant stakeholders a minimum of 2 weeks prior to commencement of any on site construction works. The CEMP will be prepared in accordance with the NSW Guideline for the Preparation of Environmental Management Plans (2004) and will also include consideration of the Environmental Safeguards as provided in Section 6 of this REF.

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Table 8 STP Building Schedule (Source: HH2O)

Area	Name	Description	Size	Likely construction activities
1	Inlet Works	Reinforced concrete structure built on elevated earthen platform. Access from road on one side for waste contractor access, walkway/ stairs access for monitoring and maintenance.		**Concrete framework and pouring** **Site levelling** **Construction of all-weather/sealed access road**
2	Chemical Storage Building (Alum and Caustic)	Two separate concrete bunds with 1m high wall. Skillion roof over the structure with fence around the chemicals to limit unauthorised access. Overhead monorail over Caustic Soda area to allow loading of $1m^3$ Intermediate Bulk Containers from truck into	Total length ~ 15m long and 10m wide. Each bund is ~6m x 6m	**Concrete framework and pouring** **Site levelling** **Building establishment** **Soil bunding created from stockpiled spoil**
3	IDEA Tank 1	Open concrete structure, walkway (connected to Inlet Works) along common wall allow access for monitoring and maintenance. Decanter bridge runs laterally across both tanks	~60m long by 13m wide	**Concrete framework and pouring**
4	IDEA Tank 2	Open concrete structure, walkway (connected to Inlet Works) along common wall allow access for monitoring and maintenance. Decanter bridge runs laterally across both tanks	~60m long by 13m wide	**Concrete framework and pouring**
5	Catch Tank	Open concrete structure, walkway (connected to IDEATs) to allow access for monitoring and maintenance.	~33m long by 11m wide	**Concrete framework and pouring**
6	Sludge Lagoon 1	Impermeable HDPE lined 4 ML lagoon with 1 in 3 sloped walls, road around the perimeter.	~55m long by 27m wide with roadway around	**Excavation** **Construction of all-weather/sealed access road**

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Area	Name	Description	Size	Likely construction activities
7	Sludge Lagoon 2	Impermeable HDPE lined 4 ML lagoon with 1 in 3 sloped walls, road around the perimeter.	~55m long by 27m wide with roadway around	**Excavation** **Construction of all-weather/sealed access road**
8	Sludge Lagoon 3	Impermeable HDPE lined 4 ML lagoon with 1 in 3 sloped walls, road around the perimeter.	~55m long by 27m wide with roadway around	**Excavation** **Construction of all-weather/sealed access road**
9	Sludge Dewatering Hardstand	Concrete hardstand	~29m long by 13m wide with power and water services	**Concrete framework and pouring**
10	Supernatant Pumping Station	Predominantly below ground structure. LCP at ground level.		**Excavation** **Concrete framework and pouring**
11	**Balance Tank**	**Open concrete structure, walkway (connected to Catch Tank) to allow access for monitoring and maintenance.**	**~11m long by 9m wide**	**Concrete framework and pouring**

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3.3.2 *Rehabilitation post construction*

Rehabilitation works for the impacted length of Goobang Creek will need to be carried out as construction activities are finalised, before the new STP is commissioned.

Rehabilitation activities will include stabilisation of the active headcuts along the current overland flowpath at the existing discharge point, which threaten to expose any new pipeline/s to be installed. Prior to works commencing a Vegetation Management Plan must be developed as part of the CEMP in order to detail specific revegetation management measures required for the site.

Topsoil and spoil will be retained on site separately so that topsoil can be redistributed within the works area as part of rehabilitation following construction. This Environmental Safeguard is required to meet the need to retain topsoil and local seed bank within the area.

Akuna Road and any other temporary roads and access tracks will need to be rehabilitated/upgraded, or returned to their pre-construction state once works are completed.

3.3.3 *Utility adjustments*

The existing mains power supply will be upgraded to support the new STP on site. The Essential Energy Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for this upgrade has been prepared separately. A potable water supply pipeline to the new STP (refer Figure 3) will also be included as part of the works.

Table 9 Summary of Construction Activities

Construction Activity	Comments
Plant and Equipment required	• **Excavators** • **Graders** • **Rollers** • **Dump Trucks** • **Water Trucks** • **Back Hoes** • **Loaders** • **Light vehicles and construction vehicles** • **Cranes to install equipment** • **Access trucks** • **Portable generators**
Earthworks	• **Top-soil stripping and stockpiling** • **Form drainage lines and detention works** • **Compaction and proof rolling** • **Excavation of 3 x sludge lagoons Trenching approximately 1.5m wide, 1m deep, 500m in length for installation of the discharge pipeline**
Source and quantity of materials	**Appropriate quantity of materials will be sourced locally where feasible.** **Cut and fill will be approximately equal on site and no importation of fill is required.** **Concrete and steel reinforcing will be transported to site using heavy vehicles.**
Ancillary facilities	• **Construction compound sites** • **Crane set up** • **Access tracks** • **Access area** • **Stockpile sites**

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Construction Activity	Comments
	• Site offices and amenities • Parking for light vehicles and construction vehicles, including plant • Equipment storage

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4 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The following legislation and policy applicable to the REF were reviewed and the implications to the project have been assessed accordingly. The following are listed generally in order of relevance to the STP project.

4.1 *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (ISEPP)

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State, including for:

- Section flood mitigation (Division 7, Clause 50)
- Parks and other public reserves (Division 12, Clause 65)
- Roads and road infrastructure facilities (Division 17, Clause 94)
- Sewerage systems (Division 18, Clause 106)
- Soil conservation works (Division 19, Clause 109)
- Stormwater management systems (Division 20, Clause 111)
- Waste or resource management facilities (Division 23, Clause 121)
- Water supply systems (Division 24, Clause 125)
- Waterway or foreshore management activities (Division 25, Clause 129)

Each clause of the ISEPP provides for development that is permitted without consent.

As the proposed works are appropriately characterised as development under the ISEPP, the provisions of ISEPP apply. The proposed works can be carried out as activities under Part 5 of the EP&A Act (see below). Development consent from Council is not required.

The proposal is not located on land reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and does not affect land or development regulated by SEPP No. 14 – Coastal Wetlands, SEPP No. 26 – Littoral Rainforests or SEPP Major Projects 2005.

Part 2 of the ISEPP contains provisions for public authorities to consult with local councils, NSW Government agencies and other public authorities prior to the commencement of certain types of development. Consultation, including consultation as required by the ISEPP (where applicable), is discussed in Section 5 of this REF.

4.2 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)

The EP&A Act forms the legal and policy platform for the assessment and approval of works in NSW, and aims to 'ensure public authorities fully consider environmental issues before they undertake or approve activities that do not require development consent'.

All development in NSW is assessed in accordance with the provisions of the EP&A Act and the EP&A Regulation 2000.

Section 111(4) of the Act states that the determining authority must consider the effect of an activity on:

- 'Critical habitat' as defined by the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act), and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)
- Species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats (as listed under the TSC Act and FM Act) and whether there is likely to be a 'significant effect' on those species, populations or ecological communities

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- Other protected fauna or protected native plants listed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)

This REF addresses the ecological components of the environment surrounding the proposed works site to assist Council with their approval of this activity under Section 111 of the EP&A Act. This assessment is undertaken in the form of a 'Seven Part Test', a list of seven factors that must be taken into account in the determination of the significance of potential impacts of the proposed activity on threatened species, populations or ecological communities (or their habitats) listed under the TSC Act.

These assessments of significance are provided in Appendix B as part of the full OzArk report, and are summarised in Section 6.3.

4.3 Parkes Shire Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012

The Parkes Shire Council LEP outlines planning provisions. The specific aims of the LEP include:

- To protect, enhance and conserve agricultural land through the proper management, development and conservation of natural and man-made resources
- To encourage a range of housing, employment, recreation and facilities to meet the needs of existing and future residents of Parkes
- To promote the efficient and equitable provision of public services, infrastructure and amenities
- To conserve, protect and enhance the environmental and cultural heritage of Parkes
- To promote the town of Parkes as a major commercial and community service centre
- To encourage the sustainable growth of the villages of Parkes
- To encourage industrial development that is matched by adequate land supply for long-term needs, is linked with key services and infrastructure, provides for a diversity of employment and increases the number of skilled jobs in Parkes
- To raise the profile of Parkes to broaden the economic base, improve its attractiveness as a tourist destination, encourage longer stays and greater local spending and promote a wider understanding of Parkes as a place to live and invest
- To acknowledge the contribution of mining to Parkes and the role of Parkes as a mining centre for the region

The land to the east of Goobang Creek including the proposed STP and existing ponds occurs entirely within the existing SP2 Sewerage Systems zoned properties. The land to the west of Goobang Creek including the current STP is zoned as R5 Large Lot Residential. The proposed rising main connection from the existing STP infrastructure is proposed to cross this land.

4.4 *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act)

The TSC Act provides legal status for biota of conservation significance in NSW. The Act aims to 'conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development'. The TSC Act provides for the listing of threatened species, populations and ecological communities; the listing of 'Key Threatening Processes'; the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans; and the requirements or otherwise for the preparation of Species Impact Statements (SIS).

The implications of the TSC Act have been considered (Section 6.3). Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for the following species that are listed as Vulnerable:

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- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), also listed under the EPBC Act as Vulnerable
- Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*), also listed under the EPBC Act as Vulnerable
- Eastern Bentwing Bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*)
- Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*)
- Eastern Cave Bat (*Vespadelus troughtoni*)
- Large Forest Bat (*Vespadelus baverstocki*)

No significant impact was determined for these species, and no other populations and terrestrial ecological communities are likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed works. Therefore there is no requirement for the preparation of a SIS.

4.5 *State Environmental Planning Policy 44 Koala Habitat Protection*

State Environmental Planning Policy 44 Koala Habitat Protection (SEPP 44) aims to encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for Koalas, ensuring a permanent free living population over their present range and attempting to reverse the current trend of Koala population decline.

SEPP 44 applies to land within the LGAs listed under SEPP 44, Schedule 1 (including the Forbes and Parkes Shire LGAs). Under this policy the following distinction is made between 'potential' and 'core' Koala habitat:

- 'Potential Koala Habitat' means areas of native vegetation where the trees of the types listed in Schedule 2 constitute at least 15% of the total number of trees in the upper or lower strata of the tree component.
- 'Core Koala Habitat' means an area of land with a resident population of Koalas, evidenced by attributes such as breeding females (that is, females with young) and recent sightings of and historical records of a population.

The riparian vegetation community near the discharge point along Goobang Creek constitutes Potential Koala Habitat.

The further implications of SEPP 44 have been considered in Section 6.3.

4.6 *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)

The FM Act aims to conserve threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation native to NSW and to promote ecologically sustainable development, including the conservation of biological diversity. It also aims to reduce the threats faced by native fish and marine vegetation in NSW.

As with the TSC Act and terrestrial species, if a planned development or activity is likely to have an impact on an aquatic threatened species, population or ecological community this must be taken into account in the development approval process. If the impact is likely to be significant, as determined through a Seven Part Test, an SIS must be prepared and the Director-General of the Department of Premier and Cabinet's Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) must agree to the development/activity. In some cases, the Minister for the Environment will also need to be consulted.

Goobang Creek is classified as Key Fish Habitat under the FM Act (Figure 13). The implications of the FM Act are considered in Section 6.3. Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for the following species and communities considered to have potential habitat within the Study Area:

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- Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*), also listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Purple-spotted Gudgeon (*Mogurnda adspersa*)
- Southern Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca australias*)
- Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*), also listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Eel Tailed Catfish (*Tandanus tandanus*) Endangered population
- The aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River (which Goobang Creek flows to)

These species, populations and ecological communities of fish or marine vegetation are not likely to be significantly impacted by the proposal. Therefore there is no requirement for the preparation of a SIS under the existing development proposal.

4.6.1 Fisheries Management Act 1994 Sections 198-203 and 220

Goobang Creek is classified as Key Fish Habitat under the FM Act (Figure 13). If a proposed works site is within or adjacent to a waterway that fits the definition of Key Fish Habitat and/or is mapped as Key Fish Habitat, a permit for dredging, reclamation, and/or obstructing fish passage is required under the FM Act.

Activities requiring permits include:

- Activities involving dredging and reclamation work
- Activities temporarily or permanently obstructing fish passage
- Using explosives and other dangerous substances
- Harming marine vegetation

The works to install the discharge point to Goobang Creek will not involve the above activities and consequently a Fisheries Permit is not required.

4.7 *Native Vegetation Act 2003* (NV Act)

The NV Act regulates the clearing of native vegetation in NSW. However, this Act does not apply to any clearing that is, or is part of, an activity carried out by a determining authority within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act if the determining authority has complied with that Part. As this project would be an activity within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act, the NV Act does not apply.

However in consideration of the intentions of this Act, vegetation clearance has been minimised wherever possible to retain native vegetation, and through strategic design avoid native vegetation communities.

4.8 *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* (NW Act)

This Act aims to control noxious weeds in NSW. Part 3 of this Act outlines the obligations of a public authority to control noxious weeds. Occurrences of any declared weed species found on site must be controlled according to the PSC guidelines (refer to Section 6.3)

4.9 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)

The NPW Act provides for the statutory protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage places, objects and features. This legislation aims to protect and preserve Aboriginal heritage values.

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Part 6 of this Act refers to Aboriginal objects and places and prevents persons from impacting on an Aboriginal place or relic, without consent or a permit. A Due Diligence assessment has been completed and identified an Aboriginal scarred tree along Akuna Road.

Section 6.8 of this REF further addresses impacts on Aboriginal Heritage associated with the proposed works.

4.10 *Heritage Act 1997* (Heritage Act)

The Heritage Act seeks to identify and protect items of cultural heritage value. The Heritage Council of NSW within OEH makes decisions about the care and protection of heritage places and items that have been identified as being significant to the people of NSW.

The Heritage Act seeks to identify and protect items of cultural heritage value. The Heritage Council of NSW within OEH makes decisions about the care and protection of heritage places and items that have been identified as being significant to the people of NSW.

The proposed works area does not contain listed items under local or state heritage registers.

Automatic protection is afforded to 'relics' under the Heritage Act, defined as 'any deposit or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprised New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which holds State or Local significance'. Formerly the Act protected any 'relic' that was more than 50 years old. Now the age determination has been dropped from the Act and relics are protected according to their heritage significance assessment rather than purely on their age.

Excavation of land on which it is known or where there is reasonable cause to suspect that 'relics' will be exposed, moved, destroyed, discovered or damaged is prohibited unless ordered under an excavation permit.

Section 6.7 of this REF addresses potential impacts on non-Indigenous heritage items or places. No significant non-Aboriginal heritage items are likely to be impacted by the proposal.

4.11 *Water Management Act 2000* (WM Act) and *Water Act 1912*

The WM Act governs the issue of new water licences, and the trade of existing water licences and allocations for those water sources (rivers, lakes and groundwater) in NSW where water sharing plans have commenced. The *Water Act 1912* governs the issue of water licences in other areas.

Goobang Creek and its associated River Red Gum riparian community within the Study Area are each recognised as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems. These communities are protected as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) under the WM Act.

The WM Act includes measures which aim to protect and restore water sources, their dependent ecosystems as well as basic landholder rights.

Water Sharing Plans (WSPs) developed under the WM Act set rules to protect the health of rivers and groundwater resources, as well as provide equitable access to water resources through the provision of Water Access Licences (WAL) for water users.

Current WSPs made under Section 50 of the WM Act relevant to the proposed works include the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources.

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4.11.1 Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources Water Sharing Plan

The Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP includes the unregulated rivers and alluvial groundwater within the Lachlan River catchment including Goobang Creek. Rules exist for each water source within the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP which provides guidance on:

- Limits to the availability of water
- Access rules
- Trading rules
- Rules for managing access licences
- Rules for water supply works

Water sources within the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP covered by the proposed development include Goobang Creek as well as the Upper Lachlan Alluvial. Table 10 presents the water extraction entitlement and active licences for the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP, identified from a search of the *NSW Water Register* (NOW 2014).

Table 10 Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP extraction entitlement and licences

Water source	Licence Category	Allocation (ML/year)	Number of licences
Goobang and Billabong Creeks	Unregulated river	2,200	14
	Domestic and stock	18	6
	Local water utility	1,500	1

4.11.2 Controlled Activities on waterfront land

NOW has developed *Guidelines for Riparian Corridors on Waterfront Land* (NOW 2012), and *Controlled activities Guidelines for outlet structures* (NOW 2010) which are relevant to the STP project.

4.11.3 Guidelines for Riparian Corridors on Waterfront Land

The works would aim to be constructed in accordance with NSW Office of Water (NOW) guidelines for the protection of riparian zones where possible, which includes environmental offsets for each square metre of river bank impacted. The NOW Guidelines for the protection of riparian zones are included as Appendix A. Goobang Creek is a 5th order waterway (1:25,000) with a recommended riparian corridor of 40m. Essential details of the consultation undertaken with NOW for the proposed works are included in Section 5.

4.11.4 Controlled activities Guidelines for outlet structures

The discharge outlet structure to Goobang Creek will need to be designed and constructed with the following objectives:

- All ancillary drainage infrastructure, such as oil/grease interceptors, sediment and litter traps, constructed wetland, detention basins or any 'works' requiring ongoing access or maintenance should be located outside the riparian corridor.
- Water run-off from the site should be of appropriate quality and quantity before being discharged into a riparian corridor or watercourse.
- Appropriate rehabilitation of disturbed areas following the installation of outlet structures should adequately restore the integrity of the riparian corridor.

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4.11.5 NSW Groundwater Policy

The riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek and Goobang Creek itself are potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE). These GDE are protected by the NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework Document (NSW Government 1997) which manages the State's groundwater resources so that they can sustain environmental, social and economic uses for the people of NSW. The NSW Groundwater Policy has three main components:

- **NSW Groundwater Quantity Protection Policy**

The principles of this policy include:

- Maintain total groundwater use within the sustainable yield of the aquifer from which it is withdrawn.
- Groundwater extraction shall be managed to prevent unacceptable local impacts.
- All groundwater extraction for water supply is to be licensed. Transfers of licensed entitlements may be allowed depending on the physical constraints of the groundwater system.

- **NSW Groundwater Quality Protection Policy**

The objective of this policy is the ecologically sustainable management of the State's groundwater resources so as to:

- Slow and halt, or reverse any degradation in groundwater resources.
- Direct potentially polluting activities to the most appropriate local geological setting so as to minimise the risk to groundwater.
- Establish a methodology for reviewing new developments with respect to their potential impact on water resources that will provide protection to the resource commensurate with both the threat that the development poses and the value of the resource.
- Establish triggers for the use of more advanced groundwater protection tools such as groundwater vulnerability maps or groundwater protection zones.

- **NSW Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Policy**

This policy was designed to protect ecosystems which rely on groundwater for survival so that, wherever possible, the ecological processes and biodiversity of these dependent ecosystems are maintained or restored for the benefit of present and future generations.

4.12 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act)

The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is responsible for the administration of the POEO Act. The POEO Act regulates air, noise, land and water pollution. Activities listed under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act are known as 'scheduled activities' which require an environment protection licence (EPL).

The current STP operates under EPL 5655 which includes volumetric and water quality limits. The volumetric limits of 0.45 ML / day for recycled effluent and discharges to Goobang Creek of up to 8 ML / day apply under this current licence. PSC intends to apply for a variation to this licence to operate the proposed STP and incorporate changes to the reticulation system, including the installation of a new Sewage Pump Station and Rising

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Main, assessed separately to this REF. Revised license conditions may apply given the reduced discharges anticipated and higher quality effluent to be produced by the new plant.

4.12.1 Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005

The *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005* sets out the provisions with regards to non-licensed waste activities and non-licensed waste transporting, in relation to the way in which waste must be stored and transported, as well as the reporting and record-keeping requirements in relation to this waste.

The disposal of construction waste as well as operational waste (including biosolids) generated through the STP works would be required to comply with this regulation.

4.13 *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act)

Section 60 of the LG Act states that in regards to works such as the proposed SPS and RM that relate to public water supply, approval is required from the NSW Office of Water (NOW).

Under Section 60, the Minister may direct a Council to take such measures as are specified in the direction to ensure the proper safety, maintenance and working of the upgrade works.

As the works will trigger Section 60 of the LG Act, extensive consultation has been undertaken with NOW throughout the environmental, planning and design development phases of the project.

4.14 *Crown Lands Act 1989* (CL Act)

The CL Act ensures that Crown lands are managed for the benefit of the people of NSW. Relevant to the current works it regulates the conditions under which Crown land is permitted to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with.

Where Crown land is utilised as part of the proposed works, Council must within 12 months of project approval obtain a licence, lease of easement over Crown land in accordance with the CL Act.

The STP works will be undertaken entirely within Council owned lands and will not affect Crown lands.

4.15 *Roads Act 1993* (Roads Act)

The Roads Act regulates the use and management of public roads. Section 138 of the Roads Act requires that consent of the appropriate Roads Authority is obtained for certain work undertaken in on or over a public road. The Roads Authority for the Forbes-Eugowra Road is the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS); however the RMS may delegate authority to local councils in certain circumstances.

Should any intersection upgrade works be required, a Section 138 permit would be required from the Roads Authority. A Road Occupancy Licence would also be required to undertake any works requiring road closure at the following main roads: Newell Highway, Lachlan Valley Way, Forbes-Eugowra Road, Eugowra Road, Henry Parkes Way, and Renshaw McGirr Way.

4.16 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act ensures that actions likely to cause a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) as well as threatened and migratory species, communities and populations, and heritage places, undergo an assessment and approval process.

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Under the EPBC Act, an action includes a proposal, undertaking or activity. An action that 'has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance' is deemed to be a 'controlled action' and may not be undertaken without prior approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment (the 'Minister').

The potential impacts resulting from the proposed STP on MNES including EPBC listed threatened species, populations and communities are detailed in Section 6.3 of this REF and Significant Impact Criteria Assessments included in Section Appendix B.

The implications of the EPBC Act are considered in Section 6.3. Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for:

- Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*) (Vulnerable).
- Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii peelii*) (Vulnerable).
- Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) (Endangered).
- Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*) (Critically Endangered).

In summary, the results of the Assessments conclude a significant impact to be unlikely and as such, a Referral under the provisions of the EPBC Act has not been recommended.

4.17 Interim Construction Noise Guideline

This Guideline is specifically aimed at managing noise from construction works regulated by EPA. The types of construction regulated by EPA under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) include:

- Construction, maintenance or renewal activities carried out by a public authority (section 6 of the POEO Act).
- non-scheduled activities for the purpose of regulating water pollution (section 43(d) of the POEO Act).
- Scheduled development work that will enable scheduled activities to be carried out (section 47 of the POEO Act).
- Construction, maintenance or renewal related activities described in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act – EPA regulates these activities through an environment protection licence.

The local government authority (i.e. Council) is the appropriate regulatory authority for noise from non-scheduled construction activities in its area, except as described in section 6(2) of the POEO Act, and thus has discretion in dealing with noise.

4.18 Industrial Noise Policy

The overall aim of the Industrial Noise Policy (INP) is to allow the need for industrial activity to be balanced with the desire for quiet in the community. This policy seeks to promote environmental well-being through preventing and minimising noise. It provides the framework and process for deriving noise limit conditions for consents and licences that will enable the EPA to regulate premises that are scheduled under the POEO Act 1997.

The specific policy objectives are:

- To establish noise criteria that would protect the community from excessive intrusive noise and preserve amenity for specific land uses.
- To use the criteria as the basis for deriving project specific noise levels.
- To promote uniform methods to estimate and measure noise impacts, including a procedure for evaluating meteorological effects.
- To outline a range of mitigation measures that could be used to minimise noise impacts.

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- To provide a formal process to guide the determination of feasible and reasonable noise limits for consents or licences that reconcile noise impacts with the economic, social and environmental considerations of industrial development.
- To carry out functions relating to the prevention, minimisation and control of noise from premises scheduled under the Act.

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5 CONSULTATION AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

PSC has undertaken a comprehensive consultation and communications process throughout the concept and design development phases of the combined Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects. This has included detailed correspondence with relevant government agencies, including meetings and workshops with agency representatives, and the request for and receipt of comments and recommendations for environmental assessment and management from relevant government authorities.

The separate consultation processes undertaken with both community and agency stakeholders for Council's overall Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects, including the STP, are detailed below.

5.1 Stakeholder consultation

In February 2014, PSC approached all key stakeholders for feedback on the proposal.

This feedback was recorded and sorted into categories, according to the environmental assessment requirements for the projects.

The following organisations were consulted as part of this process:

- Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)
- Department of Primary Industries – Fisheries (DPI Fisheries)
- Department of Primary Industries – Crown Lands Division (DPI – Crown Lands)
- NSW Office of Water (NOW)
- Peak Hill Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)
- NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
- Local Land Services (LLS, previously the Catchment Management Authority)

Table 11 below provides a summary of the responses received from the above agencies specific to the STP, and indicates the sections in this REF where the raised issues have been addressed.

Further to this initial request for feedback, Council hosted a Planning Focus Meeting for the projects, which was held on 16 October 2014. PSC invited representatives from RMS, OEH, NOW, EPA, DPI Fisheries, Crown Lands, NSW Public Works, Wellington Shire, Cabonne Shire, Forbes Shire, Lachlan Shire, and Narromine Shire Councils as well as internal stakeholders at PSC from the Department of Planning and Environment.

Attendees from PSC, OEH, NOW, the EPA, NSW Public Works and the RMS heard presentations on the preliminary environmental planning processes undertaken for the projects. This included Council's intention to engage specialist consultants to undertake specific environmental investigations for each site. The meeting was concluded with site inspections, which provided ample opportunity for further discussion of environmental management measures recommended by the attending agency representatives. Additional feedback was captured through feedback forms handed to attendees prior to exiting the meeting.

No information was provided regarding consultation of the community, including rural properties surrounding the works sites, as part of this review process; however it is

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anticipated that Council will inform landholders likely to be impacted prior to commencement of works.

Council held a second Planning Focus Meeting with representatives from the Parkes regional community, on 4 March 2015, in order to capture community feedback on the proposals. NOW and EPA representatives declined to attend this meeting and project update.

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Table 11 Summary of consultation responses

Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
OEH	Flora, Fauna and Threatened Species While OEH has no detailed comments to make on the proposal relating to flora, fauna and threatened species at this stage, a copy of our generic Environmental Assessment Guidelines is included in Attachment 1. These guidelines address requirements under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and OEH's areas of responsibility relating to flora, fauna and threatened species, populations and ecological communities and their habitats. Cultural Heritage OEH has produced a generic due diligence process, which is not mandatory to follow, however any alternative process followed must be able to demonstrate their process was reasonable and practicable in attempts to avoid harm to Aboriginal objects. Consultation must also be in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010) as set by OEH if impact to cultural heritage is unavoidable.	Sections 6.8 and 6.3
	Summary of EIA Requirements – Flora and Fauna The EIA documentation should include a report on the **flora** that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A map identifying the vegetation communities located in the study area and the areas of each vegetation community to be impacted. • A complete plant list (including scientific names of those plants) of all tree, shrub, ground cover and aquatic species, categorised according to country of origin (ie native versus exotic), • A detailed description of vegetation structure (in terms of a scientifically accepted classification system) and spatial distribution (i.e. plant densities and patterning) on the site, including a vegetation map, • Describe the condition and landscape context of the vegetation including a description of any past disturbance, • An account of the likely original vegetation communities (pre-, or at early settlement), and an assessment of the likely regional distribution of the original communities, • An assessment of whether the plant communities are adequately represented in conservation reserves or otherwise protected, • An account of the hydrology of the area and how this relates to the dynamics of the vegetation communities, • A list of known and likely threatened species as listed under Schedules 1 & 2 *(Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995) which might occur at the site. The OEH database needs to be accessed and the likelihood of occurrence of	Sections 6.3 and 6.2, Appendix B

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	threatened flora species determined, • An assessment of the impacts of the proposal on flora, on-site and off-site (eg siltation, water availability or drainage changes) and measures to mitigate these impacts, • An assessment of the significance of the impact of the development at both the site and at the regional scale, • A detailed rehabilitation/management plan including a list of the plant species to be used during rehabilitation (if required), • Detail methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	
	The EIA document should include a report on the **fauna** (including protected and threatened species), that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A complete list of all known and likely terrestrial and aquatic species (eg birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians including scientific names). It is suggested that invertebrates also be considered as they form part of the food chain for many fauna species, • Those species which are protected, threatened or listed under any international agreements, as well as introduced species, • Those species known or likely to breed in the area, • Any species which have specific habitat requirements found within the project area, • Those species or populations which may be near the limit of their geographic range or are a disjunct/isolated population, • Assessment of the importance or otherwise of the location as a corridor, migratory route or drought refuge, in relation to other remnant vegetation, riparian and wetland areas or habitat in the region, • Assessment of the impacts of the proposal on all fauna and its habitat, at both the site and at the regional scale, • Identification of any mitigation measures proposed to limit or ameliorate the impact of the proposal, • Detailed methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and, • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	Sections 6.3 and 6.2, Appendix B
	<u>SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection</u> The Shire may be listed in Schedule 1 of SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection. If so, the requirements of the SEPP regarding Koala habitat protection should be considered by the proponents.	Sections 4.5 and 6.3, Appendix B

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	Threatened Species of Fauna and Flora Apart from the need to consider the impact on protected species, the proponent will need to address the requirements of legislation that currently governs threatened species protection and impact assessment in NSW. The *Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995) (TSC Act)* protects all threatened flora and fauna native to NSW (excluding fish and marine plants). The proponent will need to consider the provisions of this Act. Assessment of Significance & Species Impact Statements If during the flora or fauna assessment or survey, threatened species are found or are likely to occur in the area, the proponents must undertake an Assessment of Significance as outlined in section 5A of the EP&A Act to determine whether or not the development would be likely to have a significant impact upon threatened species.	Sections 4.3, 4.16, and 6.3, Appendix B
DPI (Fisheries)	A permit may be required from the Parkes Shire Council for any proposed dredging and reclamation works in 'waterland' in accordance with sections 198-203 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (the Act). Such works include construction of pump stations, coffer dams, waterway crossings/sidetracks, pipelines, creek diversions, geotechnical investigations, excavating or reclaiming the bed or banks of any waterways. The REF should describe the type and extent of such proposed works. Fisheries NSW offer the following comments for inclusion within the REF as proposed below; 1. Blockages to Fish Passage – Fisheries NSW requests that the REF needs to consider whether any pipelines, sidetracks, work platforms, etc will be required to cross waterways such as Goobang Creek. If so, then the likelihood of such structures blocking the free passage of fish needs to be assessed. Fisheries NSW need to be consulted with regards to any temporary measures that will result in blocking fish passage. This includes coffer dams, temporary access tracks or redirecting flows whilst works are conducted. Where required, details on location, proposed construction methods, likely duration of installation or removal methods should be outlined. 2. Damage to Riparian Vegetation - Fisheries NSW seeks information on any damage to riparian vegetation that may occur, noting that Degradation of Riparian Vegetation along Watercourses is listed as a Key Threatening Process under the FM Act. 3. Bank Stabilisation and Rehabilitation – Fisheries NSW seeks information on any destabilisation of the banks with heavy machinery or damage to the bed or banks. Fisheries NSW requests that any bed and bank rehabilitation works be completed immediately after the completion of works. Proposals to ensure replacement of aquatic and riparian vegetation with native/endemic species are encouraged. 4. Sedimentation and Erosion Controls – Fisheries NSW requests information on any proposed sediment and erosion controls required during the works. 5. Threatened species, populations, and ecological communities –Threatened species provisions are listed within the Fisheries	Sections 4.6 and 6.3.

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	Management Act 1994. The REF must address the threatened species provisions of the Act; for species, populations or communities listed under schedules 4 and 5 whose historical geographical distribution extends to within the area of works. Assessment of the impacts should include an initial 'Seven-Part Test'. The department recommends' a search using the Threatened Species records viewer available online at the following site: http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/species-protection/records.	
DPI (Crown Lands)	There are no specific objections to the proposed location of the works or pipeline routes as outlined in the concept report.	N/A
EPA	The REF should include detailed desciption of all infrastructure associated with the STP including information to demonstrate how relevant design standards and criteria will be met (for example capacity of relevant structures to cope with the relevant storm event). Proposed site plans must be provided. The EPA's key information requirements for the proposal include an adequate assessment of: 1. Water management including the potential impact of water pollution on local watercourses (including water demand and management requirements). Information must be provided to demonstrate how all dirty and contaminated water generated will be effectively contained onsite to prevent offsite discharge. 2. The impact on groundwater, including on groundwater dependent ecosystems and other water users. This must include details of lining requirements for all contaminated structures and a demonstration of how the EPA's minimum liner requirement of a permeability of 1 x 10-9 m/sec over a depth of 900mm will be met for all contaminated water storage structures. This must include an assessment of any existing water or groundwater pollution that may have occurred at the existing STP due to past management practices and any necessary remedial and/or monitoring requirements. 3. The management of all waste streams, including the management of biosolids generated at the premises. 4. The impact on noise amenity, including assessment against EPA's Industrial Noise Policy. 5. The impact on air quality, including the management of odour generated at the premises, including assessment of impacts based on the EPA's *Assessment and management of odour from stationery sources NSW (2006)*. The REF should include details in relation to the remediation and rehabilitation of the existing STP including the existing biosolid disposal area.	Sections 3.2.2, 4.12, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5, and 6.11.
NOW	The Office of Water will require the following information to be included to allow for a comprehensive assessment of the proposal. • Details of proposed sewage management infrastructure including locations, design capacities and bunding. Details of the proposed new access road are also requested. • Details of excavation requirements and potential dewatering requirements to facilitate construction.	Sections 6.3 and 6.2.

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• Details of construction water supply demands and water sources. • Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, wetlands, and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts. The site is characterised by moderately-high groundwater vulnerability, hence an assessment of the potential impact on the groundwater source and adjacent users, in addition to relevant mitigating and monitoring requirements is required. • Assessment of potential flood impacts due to flow diversion from proposed works in addition to impacts due to the potential release of contaminants in the event a flood flow enters the site. • Consideration of relevant policies and guidelines.	
Roads and Maritime Services	Prior to any work within, over, under or connecting to a classified road which requires the consent of the local roads authority, the prior concurrence of RMS shall be obtained in accordance with Section 138(2) of the Roads Act 1993. A list of classified roads likely to be affected by the proposed upgrade includes; • Forbes-Eugowra Road • Newell Highway • Henry Parkes Way • Lachlan Valley Way • Renshaw McGirr Way Any installation of underground pipe, conduit or the like across a State classified road shall be in accordance with RMS requirements for classified road crossings. A traffic impact study should be prepared in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 2 of the RTAs Guide to Traffic Generating developments and include; • Hours and days of construction and operation for each stage of the upgrade and how proposed operations will interact with other road users • Road transport volumes and types broken down in travel routes and peak hours for construction and operation of the upgrade. Volumes should also include input and output related traffic generation (eg deliveries, maintenance, services and waste removal) and impacts of related traffic generation on public roads. The traffic study should address internal traffic movements and parking facilities. • Any over-size and over-mass vehicles and loads expected for the construction and the operation of the upgrade • Temporary and permanent staff numbers (including employees and contractors) during construction and operation of the upgrade • Impact of generated traffic and measures employed to ensure efficiency and safety on the public road network during construction and operation of the upgrade	Section 6.9

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• Any mitigation measures to address expected traffic generation. • Access treatments should be identified and be in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design and RMS supplements including safe intersection sight distance.	
Peak Hill LALC	A representative attended the site inspection with the archaeologist. No objections were noted.	N/A
LLS	No response received/no objection to the proposal.	N/A

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5.2 Specialist studies undertaken

The feedback received from the relevant government authorities, obtained through the consultation processes outlined above, was sorted into categories according to the environmental assessment requirements for the water and waste water projects under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

In order to "examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment" (EP&A Act) the following specialist studies were deemed necessary to be undertaken by external consultancies:

- Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecological Assessment
- Soil, Survey and Geotechnical Investigations
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology Investigations
- Noise and Vibration assessments
- Air Quality assessments
- Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Heritage Assessments
- Sustainability, Waste Generation and Reuse Assessments
- Bushfire Assessments

The following specialist studies were considered for their relevance to this REF, and are summarised herein and included as Appendices:

- Geotechnical Investigation Report (Aitken Rowe, 2014)
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology Assessment (GHD, 2015)
- The Parkes Sewage Treatment Plant Augmentation Noise Assessment (Blackett Acoustics, 2015)
- Air Quality Impact Assessment (Wilkinson Murray, 2015)
- Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Report (OzArk, 2015)
- Historical Heritage Assessment Report (OzArk, 2015)
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Assessment Draft Report (OzArk, 2014)
- Bushfire Assessment (Abel Ecology. 2015)

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6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This section describes in detail the potential key environmental impacts associated with the proposal, during both construction and operation, and includes identifying site-specific Environmental Safeguards designed to ameliorate these potential impacts.

The Subject Area includes the current STP site and effluent ponds as well as the new STP site. These landholdings are part of a modified, predominantly cleared, landscape. The current STP site and associated effluent ponds have been used for sewage treatment processes for the past 75 years. Prior to this time it was likely used for agricultural purposes. The site is surrounded by cropped paddocks, with some remnant vegetation along Goobang Creek and the Akuna Road road-reserve (Plate 4).

The effluent discharge point into Goobang Creek is proposed to remain in the same position, which is currently an eroded overland flow with two emerging headcuts. Along Goobang Creek stands of mature native trees (i.e. River Red Gum) are present along the riparian zone, which help to bind and stabilise soils along the banks.



Plate 4 Proposed STP location – predominantly cleared landscape with remnant vegetation along Akuna Road

6.1 Soils and Erosion

6.1.1 Existing Environment

Topography, Geology and Soils

The new STP site is underlain by Quaternary alluvium associated with Goobang Creek. The alluvial sediments are underlain by Ordovician-Devonian age rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) which covers much of NSW and Victoria. The LFB forms the basement of large alluvial basins, such as the Murray Darling Basin (MDB). Geotechnical investigations at the STP and surrounding areas investigated 34 boreholes and four test pits (Aitken Rowe 2014, Figure 6 & Figure 7).The result of the investigations indicated that the proposed STP site was generally underlain by a thin layer of topsoil underlain by alluvial and residual material to 0.3m to 0.4m and then sandy clay/silty clay, sandy silty clay, silty sand, clayey sand and sand to the extent of the boreholes at 5m below ground level (bgl). The alluvial and regolith material was found to be dry with the exception of BH8 which is in the vicinity of Goobang Creek, where some seepage was encountered between depths of 1.4m to 3.3m bgl. Bedrock was not encountered in the test pits in the vicinity of the STP site however further investigations would be required to determine the bedrock profile.

Likely soil contaminants present at the new STP site include pesticides, herbicides and fertilisers (if used in past agricultural enterprises). The current STP site is not listed on the

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EPA register of contaminated sites however as the former STP site, effluent ponds and discharge point are considered to have some sewage contamination given their past and present usage, these sites should be treated as contaminated.

Goonumbla Hills and Bimbi Plains

The topography of the Goonumbla Hills is typified by extensive undulating low hills (Mitchell 2002: 60). General elevation across this landscape type ranges from 290 to 390 metres, with a local relief of up to 70 metres. Sedimentology of the Goonumbla Hills is defined by stony yellow earths, thin brown structured loams on the hills merging with red-brown and red texture-contrast soils on the flats (Mitchell 2002: 60).

The topography of the Bimbi Plains is typified by alluvial plains (Mitchell 2002: 59). General elevation across this landscape type ranges from 200 to 250 metres, with a local relief of 30 to 150 metres. Sedimentology of the Bimbi Plains is defined by gravelly clay loams and red brown clays, red-brown texture-contrast soils on higher slopes and gradational profiles of clay loams and clays along creeks (Mitchell 2002: 59).

Acid Sulfate Soils & Dryland Salinity

There are no known occurrences of salinity or acid sulfate soils in the area. Acid sulfate soils are generally only considered a problem along the coastal areas of NSW where ASL <10m and around wetlands of inland NSW. Inland acid sulfate soils have also been associated with discharging saline groundwater however their occurrence is limited.

The NSW Natural Resource Atlas indicates an area of identified Moderate Salinity Hazard approximately 6km to the south east as well as indicators or past occurrences of salinity within 1km to the north west of the Study Area. The Subject Site and Study Area as previously defined do not lie within areas identified to contain salinity hazards or within areas of 'vulnerable land' (see Figure 8 below).

6.1.2 Potential Soil Impacts – Construction

Construction of the new STP

The proposed construction works area will be contained within the proposed STP site on Council owned lands.

Potential construction phase soil impacts include:

- Compaction of soils which will hinder site rehabilitation (i.e. revegetation).This could occur during the construction of the STP and new/upgraded access track/s.
- Pollution risks to soils on site, associated with construction wastes and the use of construction materials, fuel and chemicals.

Effluent discharge pipeline

The discharge pipeline to be installed involves trenching through Akuna Road from the proposed STP, to lay the pipeline underground towards Goobang Creek (Figure 3). The discharge offtake pipeline will terminate approximately 50m from Goobang Creek and flow overland to enter the creekline at the existing discharge point. This has the potential to cause increased sediment loads to enter the creek if appropriate design (i.e. rock armouring/riffles, geofabric, revegetation and/or concrete swale) and sediment controls are not in place.

Potential impacts to soils from the construction of the effluent discharge point include:

- Erosion due to exposure of soils and consequent sediment migration into Goobang Creek (i.e. Pollution of Waters under POEO Act).

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- Compaction of soils which will hinder site rehabilitation (i.e. revegetation). This could occur during the construction of the underground rising main pipeline connection and new/upgraded access track/s.
- Pollution risks to soils on site, associated with construction wastes and the use of construction materials, fuel and chemicals.

6.1.3 Potential Soil Impacts –Operation of new STP

- Pollution risks to soils on site, associated with operation wastes and the use of materials, fuel and chemicals.
- Future potential contamination of soils onsite through the operation of the STP.
- Potential alum spill contaminating soil and groundwater.

Although alum is not designated as a Dangerous Goods according to the ADGC, its relative proximity to the bulk sodium hydroxide storage poses a potential safety risk. The Preliminary Design of the proposed new WTP includes dedicated bulk chemical storage tanks being installed in bunded compounds designed in accordance with *AS3780 The Storage and Handling of Corrosive substances* to mitigate any risk associated with this compound.

6.1.4 Potential Soil Impacts – Decommissioning of former STP and effluent ponds

- Pollution risks to soils on site, associated with construction wastes and the use of construction materials, fuel and chemicals.
- Risk of contaminants present spreading offsite from previous STP operation.

Table 12 Summary of Soils and Erosion constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any known occurrences of salinity or acid sulfate soils in the area?	No. See Figure 8.
2	Does the project involve the disturbance of large areas (e.g. >2ha) for earthworks?	Yes.
3	Does the site have constraints for erosion and sedimentation controls such as steep gradients, narrow corridors or is located in or near a waterway?	Yes, the discharge point is directed into Goobang Creek, and as such has the potential to increase sediment loads entering the water in the creek if appropriate erosion and sediment controls are not in place (construction phase), and/or the overland flow is not appropriately designed (operational). The STP site is flat with little gradient or slope, so does not have a high risk of soil movement across, or from, the site.

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Figure 5 Proposed stabilisation of headcuts, stormwater discharge location and revegetation area at discharge point

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6.1.5 Environmental Safeguards for Soils and Erosion – Construction

Recommended erosion and sediment controls during construction include:

- Provide effective erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the 'Blue Book' (Landcom 2004) to minimise the potential for sediments to be released to Goobang Creek during construction.
- Ensure all weather access to the site is provided. This may include creating rubble tracks, rubble works pads for large plant, and/or sealing roads where appropriate. Heavy machinery and other site traffic should use designated access tracks when moving within, to and from the site/s.
- Construction works should be avoided altogether during periods of heavy rainfall and flooding.
- A contingency plan should be developed to monitor for and address heavy rainfall and flooding impacts during construction.
- Stockpile topsoil removed for use in rehabilitation and revegetation of the site post construction. Stockpiles in place for more than one week must be stabilised using seedbed preparations or another appropriate stabilisation technique.
- Minimize the length of time that soils are exposed – stabilise progressively throughout works by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blankets or other appropriate stabilisation measures.
- Machinery must arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks.
- Machinery must leave the site in a clean condition to avoid tracking of sediment onto public roads which may cause risks to other road users through reduced road stability.
- Sediment fencing or similar barriers should be constructed prior to works commencing below marked disturbance areas and stockpile sites, and maintained until the site has been fully stabilised and/or revegetated to protect water values.
- The successful contractor will prepare a Soil and Water Management Sub-Plan as part of the CEMP which will specify the location and type of erosion and sedimentation control structures and techniques proposed, timely site remediation requirements and include regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion controls.
- As part of the geotechnical works, excavated topsoil, subsoil and weathered rock will be stored separately and replaced in a manner that approximates the original profile as closely as possible.
- All sites which undergo temporary soil disturbance should be rehabilitated with at least 10cm of natural, local topsoil stockpiled from the disturbance area prior to the works.

In addition to these measures, should possible contaminated material be encountered during construction, work would be ceased in that area and further investigation undertaken as to the source of contamination and any occupational health and safety risks.

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6.1.6 *Environmental Safeguards for Soils and Erosion – Operation*

New STP

- Ensure chemical deliveries and storages are appropriately bunded to prevent spills contaminating soils.
- Develop an Operation Environmental Management Plan which includes regular monitoring for contaminants to ensure soils are at minimal risk of contamination.

Effluent Discharge point

- Ensure appropriate bank stabilisation is in place and adequate to withstand flow conditions at the discharge point.
- Ensure the active headcuts near Goobang Creek are stabilised to protect the discharge pipeline from exposure in the future.
- Inspection of the site following flood events will need to be undertaken in order to assess for erosion and any infrastructure damage as well as to monitor stream turbidity.
- The interface between the discharge point and adjacent soils should be regularly monitored and remediation undertaken as required until revegetation is established.

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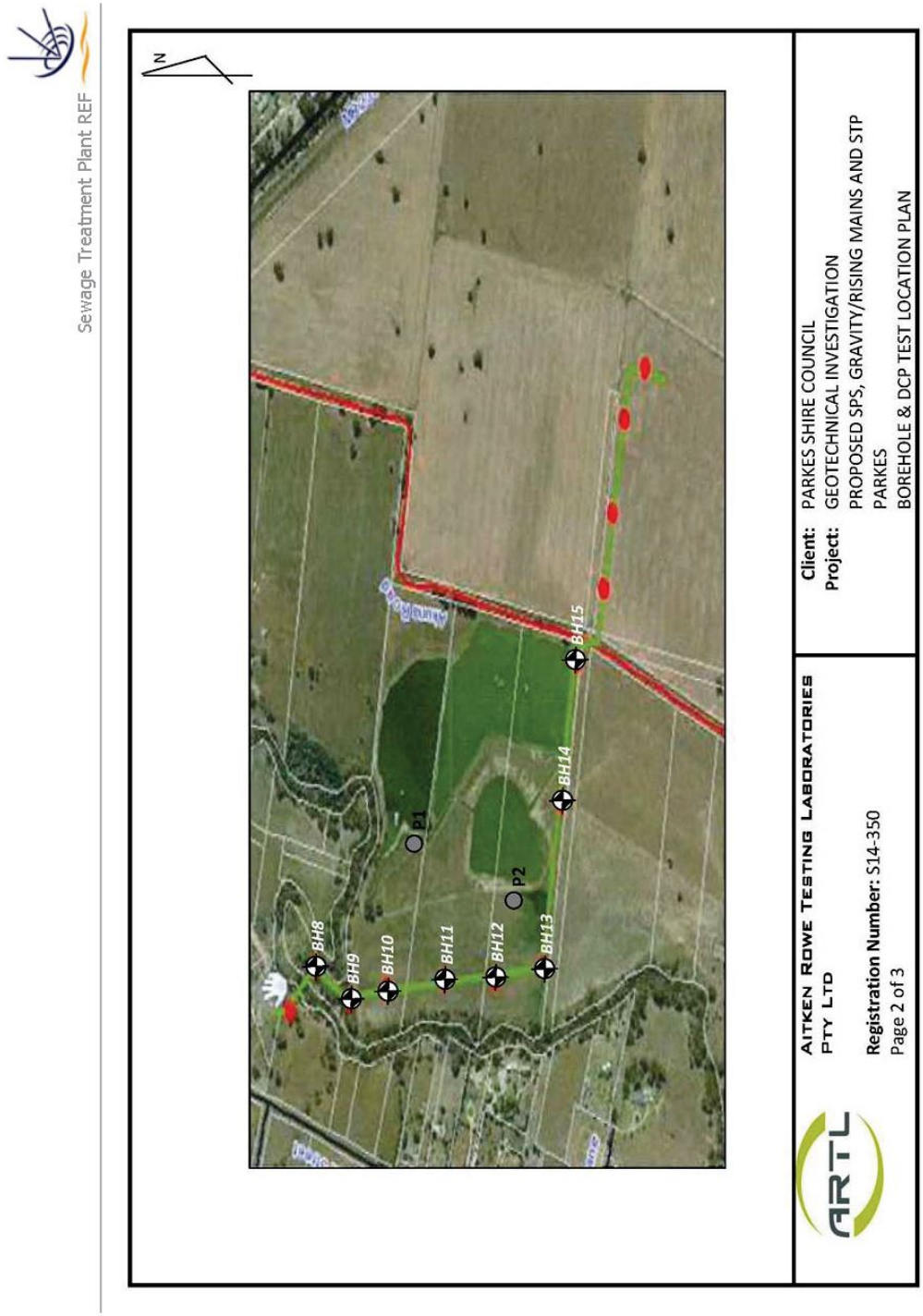


Figure 6 Geotechnical Investigation – Borehole locations, sewage rising main route (Source: Aitken Rowe)

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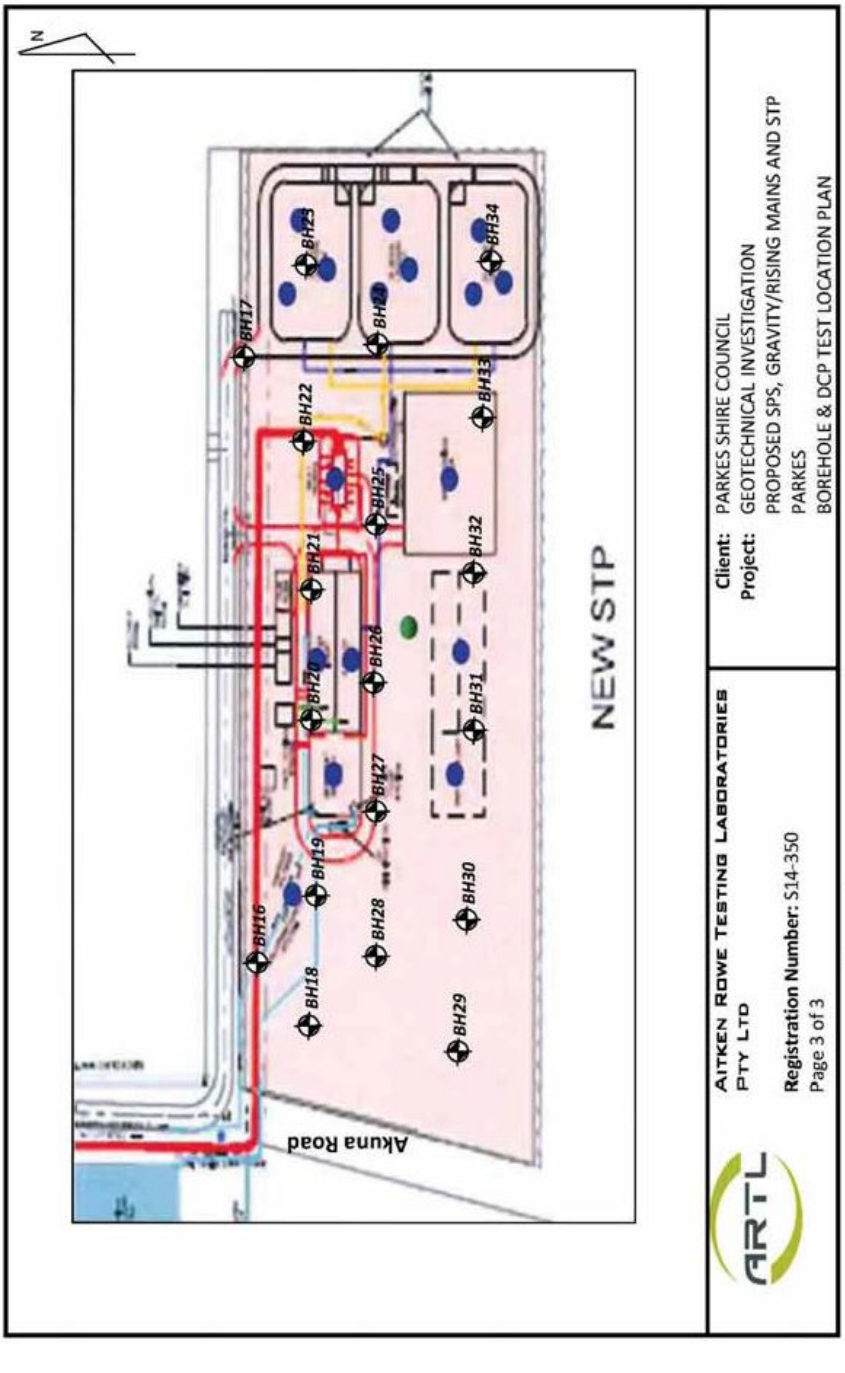


Figure 7 Geotechnical Investigation – Borehole locations, new STP site (Source: Aitken Rowe)

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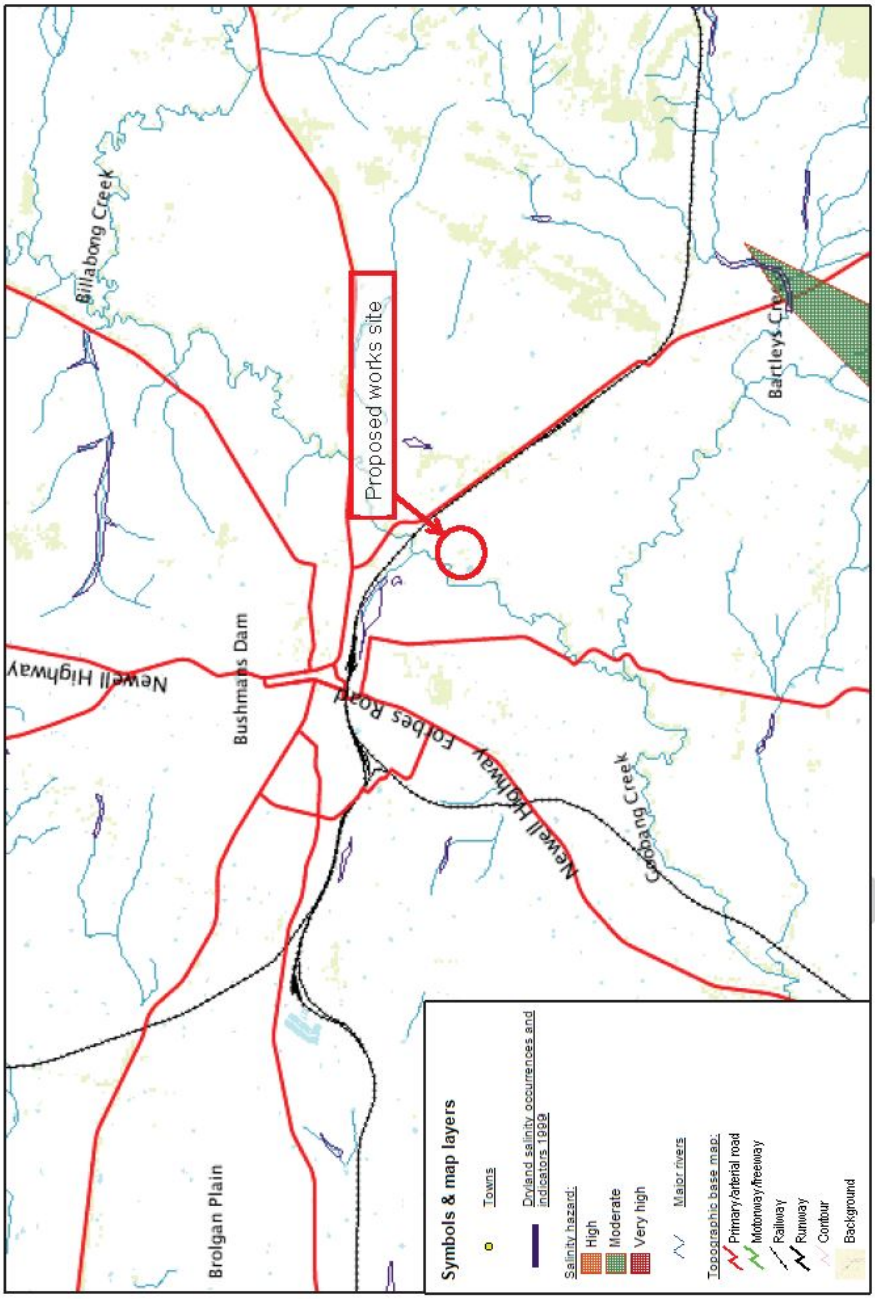


Figure 8 Dryland Salinity Hazard within the surrounding area (NSW Natural Resources Atlas)

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6.2 Waterways – Surface and Groundwater

PSC engaged GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) to undertake a Hydrology and Hydrogeology investigation for the STP proposal, (GHD, 2015). A full copy of this report is provided as Appendix D.

6.2.1 Existing Environment

New STP

The proposed STP location is flat with elevations of approximately 300 AHD. The site is cleared along the broad floodplain of Goobang Creek, above predicted flood extents. The STP site occurs beyond the predicted groundwater sensitivity buffer associated with Goobang Creek (Figure 12). The effluent discharge point is directed into Goobang Creek, with a steep bank drop off of approximately 4m to the waterway.

The median (50th percentile) flow rate for Goobang Creek over the period of record was approximately 3.1 ML/day (GHD 2015).

Effluent from the current STP is recycled to the golf club from the third treatment pond and to the racecourse from the first treatment pond, for irrigation. Excess effluent that is not reused is discharged to Goobang Creek. Recycled effluent and discharges to Goobang Creek are currently subject to the conditions specified by EPL 5655, which includes volumetric and water quality limits.

Recycled effluent is currently limited to 0.45 ML/day, while discharges to Goobang Creek are limited to 8 ML/day. As required by the EPL, the volume of all recycled effluent and discharges to Goobang Creek are monitored daily. Goobang Creek is gauged by NOW at Goobang Creek Station in Parkes (station number 412086), which is located approximately 2km downstream of the proposed new STP site.

During construction, potable water will be supplied to site via a metered DN100 supply pipe installed to the STP boundary. This pipeline will also be designed for use during operation.

Goobang Creek

Goobang Creek occurs within the Central West Local Land Services (LLS, formerly Lachlan Catchment Management Authority) region and is part of the Lachlan Catchment. The Lachlan catchment is part of the Murray Darling Basin in the Central West of NSW (Figure 10).

The Lachlan River rises in the Great Dividing Range near Gunning and flows over 1,400km west to its junction with the Murrumbidgee River. Under normal conditions, the Lachlan River terminates in the Great Cumbung Swamp (a Nationally Important Wetland listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands (DoE)) near Oxley in south-west NSW, with water flowing through to the Murrumbidgee River in large flood events. The catchment is bounded to the east by the Great Dividing Range, to the north by the Macquarie-Bogan catchment, to the north-west by the Barwon-Darling catchment and to the south by the Murrumbidgee catchment.

Goobang Creek is a tributary of the Lachlan River with headwaters approximately 27km north-east of Parkes. The creek flows through Parkes and continues west to meet the Lachlan River near Condobolin, approximately 100km west of Parkes.

Goobang Creek receives stormwater run-off flows from the township of Parkes as well as receiving discharges from both the current STP and WTP. Its headwaters originate from Goobang National Park.

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Figure 9 NSW Murray-Darling Basin (Source: NSW DPI Office of Water)

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway flowing through Parkes and is classified as a Class 2 waterway identified as providing Key Fish Habitat (Figure 13). At the current and proposed STP discharge point, the creek has a catchment area of approximately 600 km^2 and is a fifth order streamline (1:25,000).

The banks of Goobang Creek are well vegetated with River Red Gum riparian corridor measuring approximately 5-10m deep either side set within a valley.

The substrate of the creek itself is silty clay with fine grained sediments with some bedrock outcropping. The western bank has a steep embankment of up to 4m while the eastern bank is more gradual.

The land surrounding the creek has been previously cleared, leaving less than ten metres of mature riparian vegetation adjacent to the river. Riparian vegetation communities with some Large Woody Debris (LWD) are situated within the floodplain and in the riparian zone (Plate 5, Plate 6 and Plate 7). No instream vegetation, including macrophytes, was observed to occur during recent surveys.



Plate 5 Goobang Creek downstream of discharge point

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Plate 6 Large Woody Debris within Goobang Creek



Plate 7 Upstream of Goobang Creek discharge point

Water quality

Table 13 shows the water quality recorded by OzArk (2015) at Goobang Creek in comparison to the trigger values or physical and chemical stressors for south-east Australia for slightly disturbed ecosystems in "upland rivers' (ANZECC 2000). Trigger values are used to assess risk of adverse effects due to nutrients, biodegradable organic matter and pH in various ecosystem types.

In summary, Conductivity and Total Phosphorus (TP) exceeded the ANZECC aquatic ecosystems trigger values during sampling at Goobang Creek. The higher than recommended levels of some elements (high phosphate) are reflective of the impact that stormwater run-off entering the creek upstream of the sampling location as well as farming practices generally in the locality (e.g. fertilisers, super phosphates) have had on the ecosystem health of this water body.

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Table 13 Water Quality Data (OzArk 2015)

Indicator	Unit	Goobang Creek	ANZECC 'trigger values' for 'upland rivers' slightly disturbed and Water Quality Objectives of NSW
Algae Bluegreen - Count and Identification	cells/mL	N/A	N/A
Algae other than bluegreen - Count and Identification	cells/mL	N/A	N/A
Chlorophyll-a	µg/L	N/A	N/A. Monitoring of periphyton and not phytoplankton biomass is recommended in upland rivers.
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µS/ cm	653	30–350. Conductivity in upland streams will vary depending upon catchment geology. High values (350 µS/ cm^{-1}) in NSW rivers.
Nitrate + nitrite as N (NOx)	mg/L	0.11	15 µg/L = 0.015 mg/L or 0.017 µg/L (at 99%[1]) or .0700 µg/L (at 95%)
Nitrogen Kjeldahl Total (TKM)- total	mg/L	0.5	Upland rivers 250 µg/L = 0.25 mg/L
Nitrogen – total TKN + NOx	mg/L	0.6	Upland rivers 250 µg/L = 0.25 mg/L
Oxygen - dissolved	mg/L	8.3	<5
Oxygen - dissolved saturation	%sat	N/A	90–110%
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	<2	<15 for aquaculture production. No ecosystem trigger value
Turbidity	NTU	16.5	Upland rivers: 2–25 NTU
Suspended Solids (SS)	mg/L	17	<40 mg/L for aquaculture production. No ecosystem trigger value
Ammonia as N	mg/L	<0.005	900 µg/L for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.9 mg/L
Phosphorus - reactive (orthophosphate) - total	mg/L	0.04	Upland rivers: 20 µg/L = 0.02 mg/L
Temperature - Water[2]	Deg C	N/A	N/A. Temperature should not vary more than the 80th percentile of the average for a given month.
pH level	pH	7.94	Upland rivers: 6.5 – 8.0 pH
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	24 or 13 mg/L for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0002 mg/L
Cadmium	mg/L	<0.0001	0.2 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0002 mg/L
Chromium	mg/L	<0.001	1.0 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.001 mg/L
Copper	mg/L	0.003	1.4 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0014 mg/L
Nickel	mg/L	0.002	11 for 95%[3] Trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1)

[1] Per cent protection level signifies the percentage of species expected to be protected.
[2] Water temperature varies throughout the day as well as seasonally. Estimates on the current temperature for waterways in the region are around 21-22 degrees.

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Indicator	Unit	Goobang Creek	ANZECC 'trigger values' for 'upland rivers' slightly disturbed and Water Quality Objectives of NSW
Lead	mg/L	<0.001	3.4 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (μ μgL-1) = 0.0034 mg/L
Zinc	mg/L	0.028	8.0 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (μ μgL-1) = 0.008 mg/L

A summary of water quality recorded from 2000 to 2014 for monitoring points 100m upstream and 200m downstream of the discharge point on Goobang Creek, as well as the discharge water quality, is provided in Table 14.

Discharges from the third maturation pond into Goobang Creek are generally within the limits specified by EPL 5655, however exceedances of BOD, oil and grease, pH and TSS have occurred. These exceedances of BOD and TSS have been reported to be related to algal growth in the treatment ponds. It is not anticipated that there will be any negative impacts to water quality within Goobang Creek as a result of discharges from the proposed STP. Effluent quality discharged to creek will be improved with Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus reduced by approximately 75% and 90% respectively.

Table 14 Summary of water quality for Goobang Creek, current STP discharge and predicted STP discharge

Parameter	Units	100m upstream		Discharge		200m downstream		Design water quality (90th percentile)
		Count	Range	Count	Range	Count	Range	
BOD	mg/L	8	<2–25	151	<2–154	8	<2–359	<10
Nitrogen (total)	mg/L	8	<0.1–20	136	<2–36.7	8	<0.1–25	<10
Oil and grease	mg/L	7	<5 139	7	<5–16	7	<5	<2
pH	pH units	8	6.9–7.4	16	7.1–9.1	8	6.6–7.9	6.5–8.5
Phosphorus (total)	mg/L	8	<0.01–4.3	136	0.06–9.9	8	<0.01–5.3	Designed to 0.3mg/L
TSS	mg/L	8	7–100	136	1–560	8	10–359	<15

Groundwater Vulnerability and Flood Risk

The STP is located outside of the Goobang Creek floodplain (above the 1 in 100 year flood level) and is not at risk of flood damage, or of impacting waterways in the event of a potential release of contaminants during a flood event. Goobang Creek is mapped as having Groundwater Vulnerabilities under the Parkes LEP (refer Figure 12). The geotechnical investigations (Aitken Rowe, 2014) identified that although the alluvial and regolith material was dry throughout the majority of the Study Area some seepage was encountered between depths of 1.4m and 3.3m bgl (below ground level) in the vicinity of Goobang Creek.

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The construction of the effluent discharge point pipeline is proposed some 50m from the creekline itself with treated effluent flow overland before entering the waterway. Given the shallow groundwater in proximity to the creek it is possible the treated effluent could enter the groundwater table as it flows towards to creekline and/or through the watercourse as it is partially fed by groundwater.

Groundwater contamination

Geotechnical investigations for the area included the installation of two piezometers to the north-west and the south-west of the existing tertiary treatment ponds. The piezometer located to the southwest identified some seepage in the vicinity of the existing ponds (Aitken Rowe 2014). The seepage location is in the vicinity of the discharge point of the tertiary treatment ponds, and this seepage may be due to localised pooling of discharged water. As such it is anticipated this seepage will cease once the existing STP ponds are decommissioned and rehabilitated under the new STP operations.

6.2.2 Potential Surface and Groundwater Impacts – Construction

Potential impacts to Goobang Creek as a result of construction of the STP are:

- Water quality impacts during construction.
- Temporary changes to catchment flows during construction.
- Destabilisation of river bank resulting in bank erosion by flows.
- Soil erosion from disturbed areas and sedimentation of waterways. During trenching associated with the installation of the outfall pipeline to Goobang Creek, excavated material is vulnerable to be flushed into the waterway during rain events.
- Groundwater may be encountered during trenching and installation of the discharge point, due to the presence of the shallow alluvial aquifer in vicinity to the creek line.

Impacts to surface flow rates due to the construction of the proposed STP are expected to be negligible and temporary.

6.2.3 Potential Surface and Groundwater Impacts – Operation

Potential impacts to Goobang Creek as a result of operation of the new STP are:

- Water quality impacts during proving period and operation.
- Changes to catchment flows as a result of operational practice changes.
- Potential contamination of groundwater at discharge point.
- Increased run-off in the proposed STP area due to run-off over hard stand, impervious surfaces.
- Decrease in discharges from STP to Goobang Creek as a result of effluent reuse strategies (details TBC).
- Leakage from the sludge lagoons resulting in contamination (typically of nitrates and orthophosphate) of groundwater and Goobang Creek, although it is considered that the risk to Goobang Creek of seepage is low as the three new 4 ML sludge lagoons that will be constructed at the proposed STP will not be lined with clay but will be lined with a 2mm High Density Poly Ethylene (HDPE) liner. The liners will be impermeable and tested hydrostatically after construction. Therefore the EPA's requirement for a 900 mm clay liner with permeability of less than 1×10^{-9}m/s is not applicable (Table 11).
- Destabilisation of Goobang Creek banks resulting in bank erosion by flows from the discharge point and piped bio-swale directing stormwater to Goobang Creek.

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Goobang Creek hydrological flows

It is proposed for UV treatment to replace use of the existing tertiary treatment ponds for disinfection of effluent as part of the new plant treatment process. It is also proposed to reuse effluent for a variety of purposes, post decommissioning of the existing STP ponds and termination of the current agreement with the golf course; however specific information on this regard has not yet been released by Council.

Over time, discharges have been observed to be increased in winter months, when irrigation with excess effluent is typically decreased compared to summer months. It is anticipated that this regime may change slightly for any new reuse applications, depending upon the crop/park/area requiring irrigation, the number of hectares treated, the irrigation system used (e.g. boom or flood), the season and the rainfall experienced.

Regardless of the end-use of the treated effluent, if it is not discharged to the environment, the effect to Goobang Creek will be an overall reduction in flows. A reduction in discharges is likely to increase the period of no flow within Goobang Creek from 13% to up to approximately 28% of the time, based on a discharge of 1ML/day from the existing STP operation. This value may increase up to 37% of the time with the cessation of discharges from the existing WTP. However, the hydrological impact is likely to be localised as a result of flow transmission losses during natural creek low flow periods. The reduction in flow within Goobang Creek may have a localised impact on the instream aquatic ecology, which is recommended to be assessed further.

The Contractor will need to ensure that stormwater will be managed on site to prevent surcharging and that stormwater will be directed off site to an appropriate discharge location such as a stormwater detention pond with appropriate sediment controls, vegetation (inline with Water Sensitive Urban Design or WSUD) and stabilisation to prevent erosion. The natural surface level contours fall to the south west and it is envisaged that stormwater will be directed to the southwest and northwest corner of the site before being directed into Goobang Creek. The stormwater management investigation completed for the preliminary design (Worley Parsons, 2015) recommends grassy swales along the perimeters of the STP site to direct stormwater flows to a stormwater retention basin to the north-west of the site before being piped towards Goobang Creek via a bio-swale.

Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE)

The riparian River Red Gum vegetation community along Goobang Creek, as well as Goobang Creek itself, are Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) recognised as being reliant on the shallow aquifer groundwater in the area. High priority GDEs with special provisions are listed in relevant Water Sharing Plans (WSP). Goobang Creek and its riparian vegetation are not identified as high priority GDEs. Impacts to these GDEs are managed and protected by the NSW State Groundwater Policy which includes measures for the ecologically sustainable management of groundwater resources including the protection of GDEs.

Table 15 Summary of Surface and Groundwater constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works located within or adjacent to a waterbody or wetland? NB: Waters are defined under Protection of the *Environment Operations Act 1997* and water land and wetlands under	Yes. The STP discharge point is located on waterfront land of Goobang Creek.

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
	Section 198A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* and include rivers, streams, lakes, lagoons and constructed waterways, and dams.	
2	Is the waterway a Class 1 (Major) or Class 2 Key (Moderate) Fish Habitat?	Yes, Goobang Creek is classified as a Class 2 Moderate Fish Habitat.
3	Is a Part 7 Fisheries Permit required?	Yes. The installation of a pipeline to direct stormwater to Goobang Creek will require dredging of the waterway bank which is considered instream works. No instream works are required to upgrade the existing discharge point, though the upper bank of Goobang Creek may require some modification to allow for installation of a more permanent and appropriate effluent discharge point.
4	Is the site identified as High or Moderate Groundwater Vulnerability?	Yes, under Parkes LEP.
5	Are the proposed works likely to have an effect on the surrounding water quality? This can include sediment migration, dust, and potential risks of fuel or chemical spills, to both surface and groundwaters.	Yes, though adverse impacts can be minimised with the implementation of appropriate Safeguards as listed in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 of this report. Overall the effluent discharged to creek will be of higher quality.

6.2.4 Environmental Safeguards for Surface and Groundwater – Construction

To ensure the continued functioning of the groundwater system, Council will ensure that either:

- The development is designed, sited and will be managed to *avoid* any significant adverse environmental impact; or
- If that impact cannot be reasonably avoided—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to *minimise* that impact; or
- If that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to *mitigate* that impact.

A CEMP must be prepared for the construction works, including all of the following Environmental Safeguards for the protection of surface and groundwater:

- Avoid construction works for the discharge point near Goobang Creek during periods of heavy rainfall and flooding.
- Contingency planning as part of the CEMP prepared by the contractor to monitor areas that are susceptible to erosion and address heavy rainfall and flooding action during construction of the discharge point near Goobang Creek.
- Limit distance between machinery access point and work site.

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- Keep access to the site as narrow as possible within the constraints of safety and construction requirements.
- Clear vegetation from unstable banks by hand, avoiding the use of heavy machinery, where possible.
- Provide effective erosion and sediment controls in accordance with Landcom (2004) to minimise the potential for sediments to be released to Goobang Creek during construction.
- Stockpile topsoil removed to outside of the active floodplain and use measures such as silt fences and holding ponds to prevent stockpile runoff from entering the watercourse.
- Minimize the length of time that soils are exposed by stabilising as soon as practical by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blanket as appropriate.
- Ensure sediment disturbed by construction works does not migrate into Goobang Creek by strategic placement of sediment filters in conjunction with the abovementioned soil stabilisation techniques.
- Ensure machinery arrives on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks, pests and/or weeds/spores.
- Ensure all pesticide/herbicides used are registered for use within a waterway, as per NSW DPI guidelines.
- Undertake regular weed control in disturbed areas throughout the construction period.
- Control drainage and runoff in such a way as that no foreign materials leave the site.
- Install sediment and erosion control structures, which conform with the relevant guidelines, and maintain for the duration of construction activities.

6.2.5 Environmental Safeguards for Surface and Groundwater – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to protect surface and groundwater during operation:

- A stormwater management system which includes the management of increased runoff generated by roofs and paved areas must be developed during the detailed design stage.
- If stormwater is to be treated through the proposed bioretention swales, these swales must be planted with appropriate plant species to facilitate enhanced filtration of finer particulates and sediment, as well as facilitate biological uptake of key nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. Native groundcovers and aquatic species are preferred.
- Sludge lagoons will be lined with a 2mm HDPE liner to prevent seepage and pollution of groundwater. The liners will be impermeable and tested hydrostatically after construction to ensure compliance with EPA requirements
- Monitor seepage to the south-west of the tertiary treatment ponds at the proposed discharge point during commissioning of the proposed STP and until such times as the water contained within the tertiary treatment ponds is exhausted.
- Monitoring for seepage from the sludge lagoons is required if the sludge lagoon liners are compromised or broken in any way, as the three new 4 ML sludge lagoons will be

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lined with an impermeable 2mm HDPE liner.

- If monitoring is required, it should be undertaken to the west of the sludge lagoons to monitor for any impacts down gradient of the area. Monitoring should occur in the shallow colluvium / regolith. If required, monitoring should also be undertaken up-gradient of the sludge lagoons if a suitable site can be found.
- The proposed discharge point should be designed to ensure that water flows continuously to the waterway channel and does not pool at the discharge point where seepages may occur.
- The STP discharge point, if separate from the stormwater discharge swale, should also be designed to ensure that the effluent flows do not increase sedimentation to Goobang Creek.
- Treat the headcuts present along the tertiary treatment pond discharge channel to ensure the sewage rising main is not exposed in the future and that the quantity of sediment entering Goobang Creek is minimised.
- In the case of groundwater contamination, immediately alert the EPA and undertake all means necessary to contain and if possible remove the contaminant to prevent further pollution of water.
- Continue ongoing groundwater monitoring for potential groundwater contamination.

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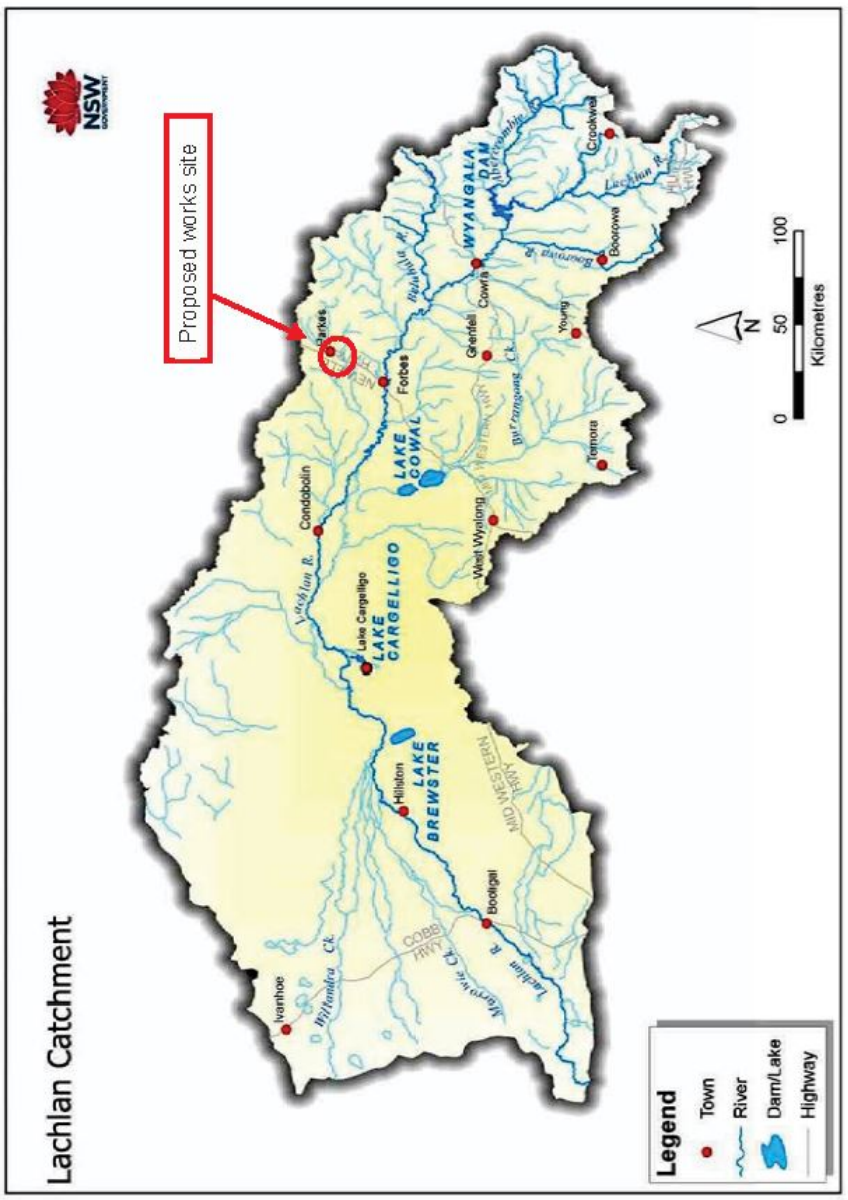


Figure 10 The Lachlan Catchment (Source: NSW Office of Water)

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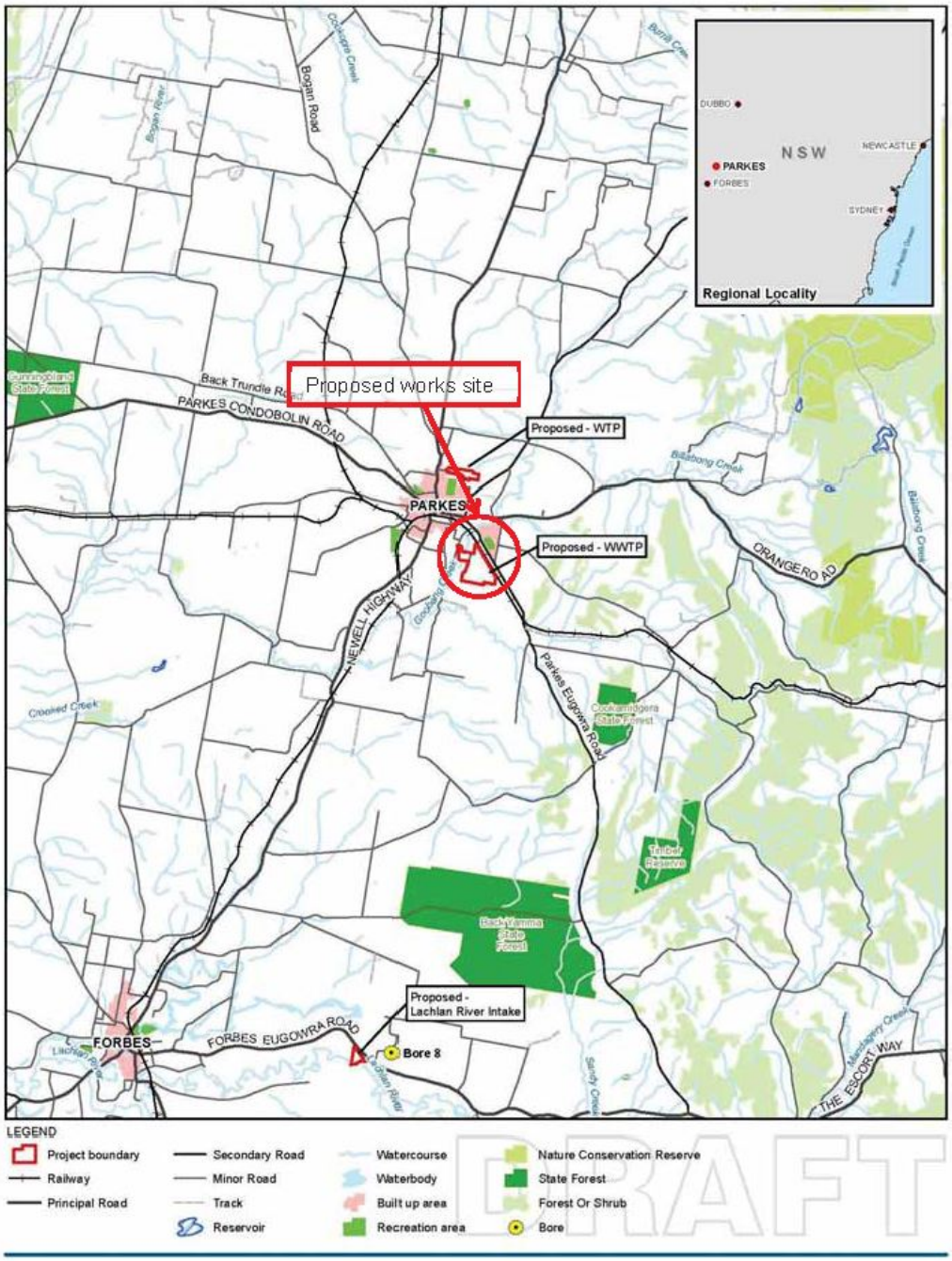


Figure 11 Watercourses/Waterbodies in the Locality (Source: GHD)

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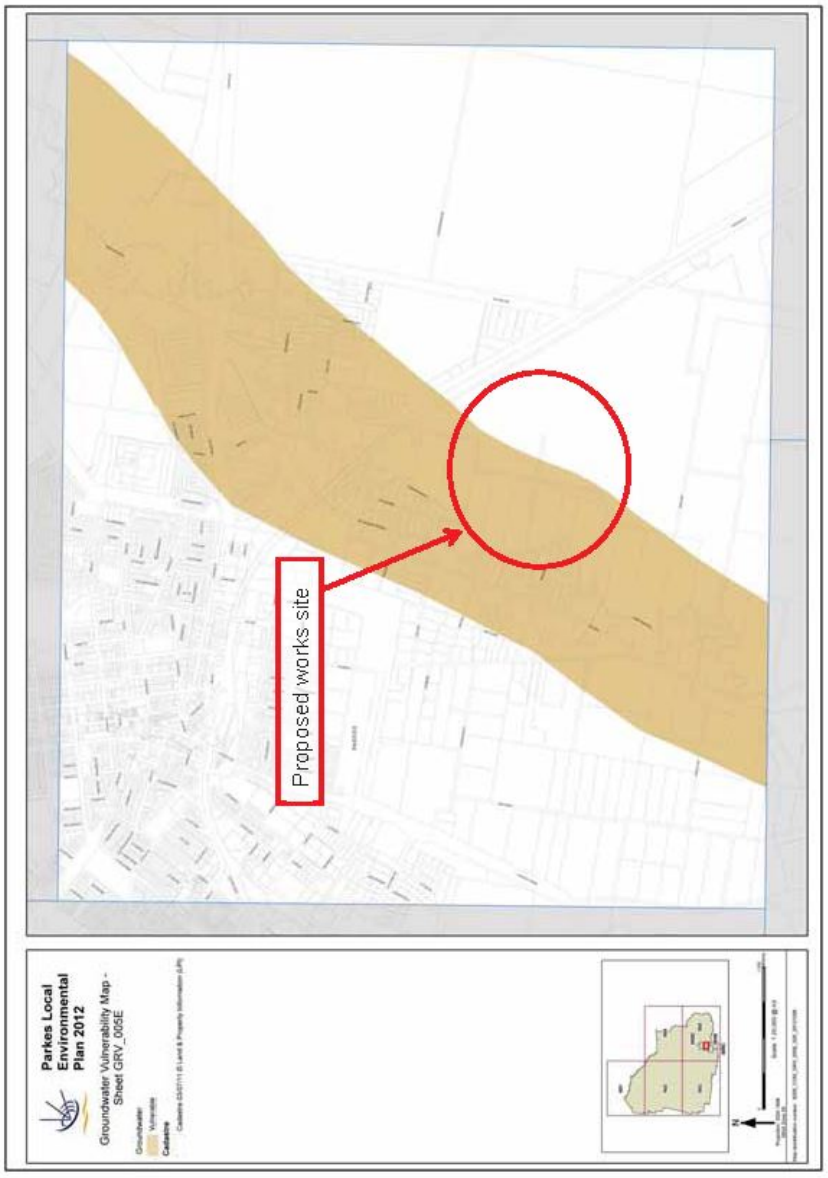


Figure 12 Groundwater Vulnerability (Source: Parkes LEP)

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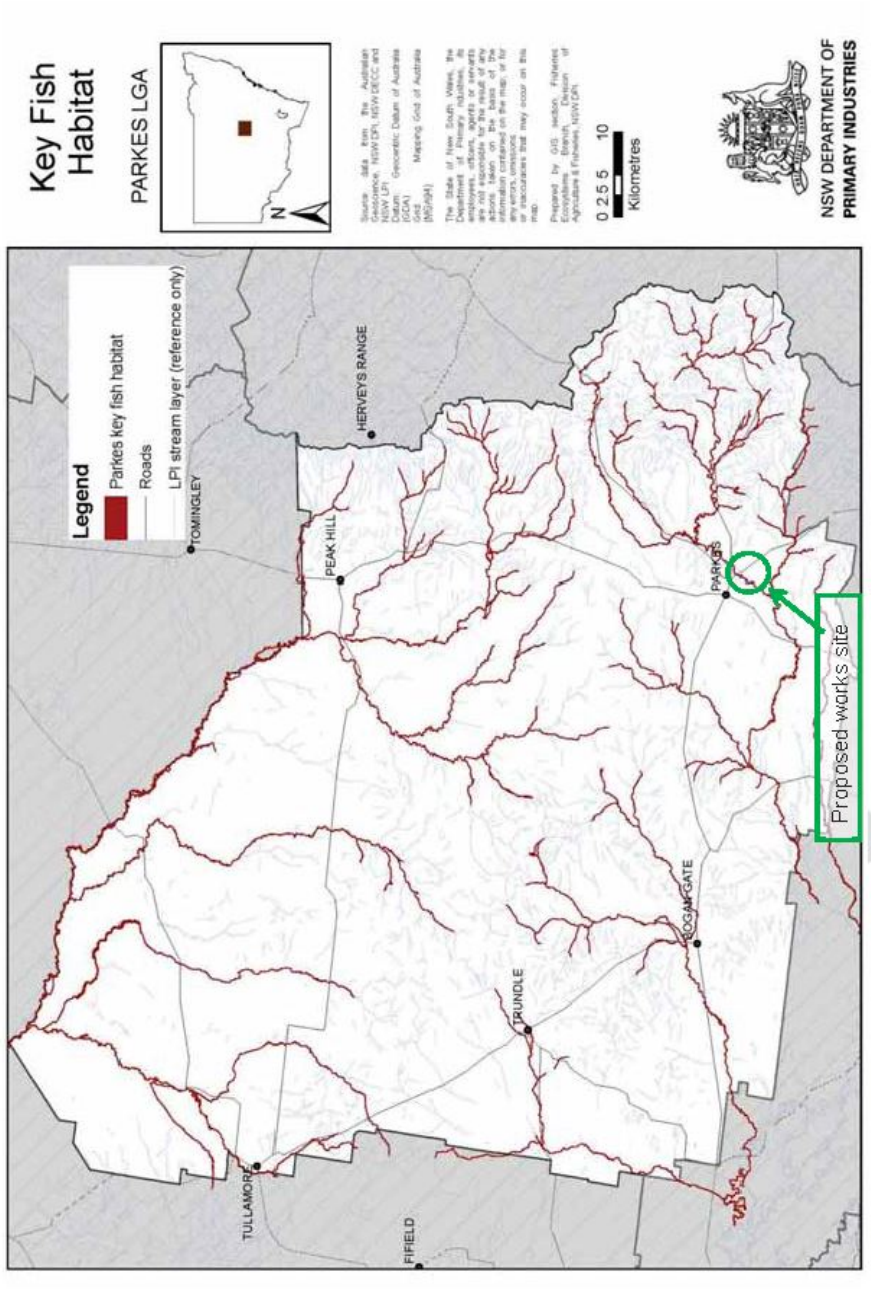


Figure 13 Key Fish Habitat – Parkes LGA (Source: NSW DPI)

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6.3 Biodiversity

A detailed Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Study (TAFFS) of the proposal was undertaken by OzArk (2015). The TAFFS details the methodology, desktop and field survey results used to identify the type and extent of potential ecological impacts associated with the proposal within a predefined Study Area as depicted in Figure 14. The full TAFFS report is provided as Appendix B. A summary of this assessment is provided below.

6.3.1 Existing environment

Cropping and grazing are fundamental activities to the local economy of Parkes, and as such dominate land-use throughout the area (ABS 2014). The proposed STP site and the paddocks containing the current effluent ponds are predominantly cleared and as such do not align to a 'BioMetric' vegetation community (refer Glossary). At the proposed STP site there were 27 species of plant recorded in a 20m x 20m plot with a high incidence (>70%) of exotic species in the groundcover. *Bromus* sp. was the dominant grass species identified.

Throughout the region, floodplains have generally been cleared right up to the banks of waterways, where only a thin strip of remnant vegetation remains. This is the case along Goobang Creek, where remnant patches of vegetation along this waterway align with the vegetation community 'LA188 River Red Gum - Blakely's Gum Grassy Woodland' (ID Benson 79) (Benson 2008). The STP discharge point at Goobang Creek is also surrounded by this riparian vegetation (Plate 8).

Along Akuna Road the sparse remnant roadside vegetation aligns with the NSW EEC *Fuzzy Box - Inland Grey Box on alluvial brown loam soils of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and southern BBS Bioregion* (Benson 2011). This community has been mapped as occupying 2.09ha along the roadside, and is comprised of eight remnant trees.



Plate 8 River Red Gum riparian vegetation near the effluent discharge point (Source: OzArk)

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Plate 9 Overland flow from current discharge point towards Goobang Creek



Plate 10 Current head cut erosion from flows from current discharge point to Goobang Creek



Plate 11 Waterbirds utilising current effluent pond habitat

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Fauna wildlife corridors are usually associated with waterways, wetlands and riverine environments or specific continuous habitats (for example escarpments, woodlands), similar to the ~10m wide Grassy Woodland strip along the riparian zone of Goobang Creek. As such, the proposed works site and surrounding area is likely to provide a movement pathway within and along waterways in the Lachlan catchment. Plate 10 shows the riparian corridor on the banks of Goobang Creek near where the discharge point is proposed. In the paddocks adjacent to Goobang Creek most of the vegetation consisted of exotic flora species. Potential disruption of this corridor is therefore an important consideration for biosecurity reasons, as this riparian vegetation provides a buffer between the creek and the weeds associated with the adjacent paddock, the river being an effective vector for the transportation of weed seeds and other unwanted material downstream.
The proposed works area and adjacent sites form part of a sub-regional corridor that connects with other similar and /or larger expanses of habitat on a north-south alignment along the Goobang Creek, extending to the floodplains and wetlands, and east to Billabong Creek and to the north into Goobang National Park.

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway in Parkes. It flows to a series of wetlands and billabongs near Bedgerabong, before eventually joining the Lachlan River during high flow events. In times of flood, the entire area surrounding these wetlands becomes a network of waterways with stream flow entering the Lachlan River.

Database and Literature Review Results

Appendix B provides a complete list of database searches and lists of threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities identified through the background searches. These have also been annotated with the potential of each species with potential to be recorded in the Study Area. Figure 16 details the threatened flora and fauna records for the proposed works areas.

Vegetation Communities Recorded

The Study Area is heavily modified as a result of historical clearing. Neighbouring properties have also been historically cleared for grazing or agricultural practices. Remnant vegetation along Akuna Road meets the criterion for the TSC Act listed Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) *Fuzzy Box - Inland Grey Box on alluvial brown loam soils of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and southern BBS Bioregion*. The remnant riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek meets the criterion for River Red Gum – Blakely's Gum Grassy Woodland (Table 16).

Threatened Flora

No threatened species of flora or potential habitat for cryptic species (e.g. Swainsona and orchids) as identified under the TSC or EPBC Acts were identified in the Study Area, although the field surveys occurred outside the flowering period for some species of orchid.

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Table 16 Vegetation communities within the study area

Study Area	Biometric Vegetation Communities Recorded	Ground Water Dependent	Landscape position	EEC or TEC?
STP site	Cleared / disturbed.	No	Above floodplain	No
Akuna Road access	Remnant patches: ID LA 145 Fuzzy Box - Inland Grey Box on alluvial brown loam soils of the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and southern BBS Bioregion	GDE High	Floodplain/Low Terrace	EEC
Discharge point at Goobang Creek	Remnant patches: ID LA188 River Red Gum - Blakely's Gum grassy woodland	GDE High	Riparian environment	No

Habitat Types Present for Threatened Fauna

The overall value of habitat in the Study Area is diminished considerably for most species by the extent of historical clearing. Goobang Creek, its riparian vegetation and the current effluent ponds provide the most valuable fauna habitats within the Study Area. The STP site itself provides very little in terms of valuable fauna habitats. The fauna habitats present are described below:

- *Riparian Vegetation*

  Riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek provides important habitat adjacent to water sources as well as connectivity to upstream and rivers to a diverse array of species. River Red Gum communities, such as the remnant River Red Gum – Blakely's Gum Grassy Woodland identified on site, are important habitat for a plethora of threatened species including the Koala (V, TSC Act).

- *Koala Habitat*

  The Parkes LGA is listed in Schedule 1 of SEPP 44 (see Section 4.5 for further detail) thus SEPP 44 applies[3]. One 'feed tree' species identified in Schedule 2 of SEPP 44 (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) occur in the Study Area. Goobang Creek riparian vegetation is considered "Potential Koala Habitat". Where potential habitat is identified, the area must be investigated for core Koala habitat, defined as 'an area of land with a resident breeding population of koalas, evidenced by attributes such as breeding females, recent sightings and historical records of a population' (Department of Planning 1995). Goobang Creek riparian vegetation within the study area was not found to constitute core Koala habitat.

- *Cleared / Disturbed Grassland*

  The sparse and open nature of the grassland portions adjacent to the riparian zone at the Goobang Creek and at the STP site favour common generalist species, such as Blue-tongued Lizards (*Tiliqua scincoides*)), raptors such as Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*), Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*) and other woodland birds, which are

[3] Under Part 5 developments SEP44 technically does not apply but for all intents and purposes they are all assessed as if it does.

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capable of utilising open ground for foraging, and common disturbance-tolerant species such as Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*) which are ubiquitous in modified habitats. Many of the bird species recorded in such habitats on site utilise the open grassland areas for foraging but are reliant on native woodland and forest communities for roosting and nesting (e.g. raptors and parrots). The grassland areas of the site provide foraging habitat for a variety of open ground foraging bird species such as Golden-headed Cisticola (*Cisticola exilis*) and is likely to support a moderate density of Stubble Quails (*Coturnix pectoralis*). Aerial foragers such as Welcome Swallows (*Hirundo neoxena*) also hawk for insects over the open areas. Wetland birds, such as the Straw-necked Ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*) will also forage in tall grass in moist depressions adjacent to riparian zones. The derived grasslands provide limited habitat and protection for animals under the critical weight range (see glossary).

- *Microbat Roosting Habitat*

  The cracks and crevices in the trees within the riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek are likely to provide roosting habitat for several species of Microbat including the threatened Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat and potential short-term stopover points for the Eastern Bentwing Bat.

- *Goobang Creek – In-stream/Aquatic Habitat*

  Snags, submerged fallen logs/branches and tree roots, are natural and common features of Goobang Creek. The creek has a large pool of water in the vicinity of the current and proposed discharge point from the STP. Both upstream and downstream of the discharge point the creek continues into deep pools bordered by steep vegetated banks. No macrophytes were observed during field investigations.

  The habitat features described above provide habitat for fish, and as such Goobang Creek has the potential to provide habitat for threatened species of fish. Goobang Creek is part of the Lachlan River lowland catchment and is listed as an Aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC). This aquatic EEC is characterised by the presence of the following threatened species (as per the final recommendation under the FM Act):
  - *Ambassis agassizii* (Olive Perchlet) (Endangered FM Act).
  - *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Silver perch) (Vulnerable FM Act and Critically Endangered under EPBC Act).
  - *Nannoperca australis* (Southern Pygmy Perch) (Endangered FM Act).
  - *Mogurnda adspersa* (Purple-spotted Gudgeon) (Endangered population FM Act).
  - *Maccullochella peelii peelii* (Murray Cod) (Vulnerable EPBC Act).
  - *Notopala sublineata hanleyi* (River Snail) (Endangered FM Act).

  The Commonwealth Department of Environment (DoE) Protected Matters Search tool lists three species of threatened fish under the EPBC Act with potential to occur in Goobang Creek:
  - *Maccullochella peelii peelii* (Murray Cod) (Vulnerable).
  - *Macquaria australasica* (Macquarie Perch) (Endangered).
  - *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Silver perch) (Critically Endangered).

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Goobang Creek is also recognised as a:

- Local Biodiversity Link;
- Key Fish Habitat;
- Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem; and
- NSW Endangered Aquatic Ecological Community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River (FM Act).

A fish sampling program was not undertaken as part of the TAFFS, though a desktop assessment indicated the presence of potential habitat in Goobang Creek within and downstream of the Study Area. The TAFFS concluded that the current proposed works would not significantly disturb, reduce significant areas of habitat, or permanently isolate species within this community.

Significant communities, populations or species within the Study Area

Nineteen species of threatened or migratory listed fauna were recorded during field investigations or considered to have potential habitat within the Study Area (Table 17), while two Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC) were recorded within the Study Area. Figure 15 provides the locations of significant ecological communities and listed species recorded at Goobang Creek.

The Freckled Duck was recorded at the current effluent ponds, with the Migratory listed Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. These species were considered to rely on the effluent ponds for foraging habitat and drought refuge habitat only. The effluent ponds are unlikely to support breeding habitat for listed bird species.

Two species of threatened Microbat were recorded during the sampling period:

- Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*), listed as Vulnerable under the TSC Act, was confidently identified at Goobang Creek.
- Eastern Bentwing-bat, Vulnerable TSC Act, potentially identified at Goobang Creek, however call characteristics could not separate this species from other microbats which also occur in the area.

Table 17 Species requiring significance assessments under the TSC, FM and EPBC Act

Scientific Name	Common Name	7-Part Test (TSC Act / FM Act)	Assessment of Significance (EPBC Act)	Reason
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	X	X	Impact to potential habitat.
Stictonetta naevosa	Freckled Duck	X		Impacts to habitat.
Merops ornatus	Rainbow Bee-eater		X	Impacts to potential breeding substrates.
Maccullochella peelii peelii	Murray Cod		X	Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Bidyanus bidyanus	Silver Perch	X	X	Impacts to Goobang Creek.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	7-Part Test (TSC Act / FM Act)	Assessment of Significance (EPBC Act)	Reason
Mogurnda adspersa	Purple spotted gudgeon	X		Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Saccolaimus flaviventris	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat	x		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis	Eastern Bentwing-bat	X		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
Macquaria australasica	Macquarie Perch	X	X	Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Tandanus tandanus	Murray-Darling Basin population of Eel Tailed Catfish - Tandanus tandanus	X		Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Nannoperca australias	Southern Pygmy Perch	X		Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	Fuzzy Box Woodland on alluvial Soils of the South Western Slopes, Darling Riverine Plains and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions	X		Lopping of selected trees within the listed community.
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper		X	Cessation of effluent discharge into the drying ponds. Thus reducing potential and available habitat.
Calidris ruficollis	Red-necked Stint		X	Cessation of effluent discharge into the drying ponds. Thus reducing potential and available habitat.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	7-Part Test (TSC Act / FM Act)	Assessment of Significance (EPBC Act)	Reason
Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper		X	Cessation of effluent discharge into the drying ponds. Thus reducing potential and available habitat.
Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank		X	Cessation of effluent discharge into the drying ponds. Thus reducing potential available habitat.
Tringa stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper		X	Cessation of effluent discharge into the drying ponds. Thus reducing potential and available habitat.
Glareola maldivarum	Oriental Pratincole		X	Cessation of effluent discharge into the drying ponds. Thus reducing potential available habitat.
The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River.		X		Impacts to Goobang Creek.

It should be noted that in the *Threatened species assessment guidelines: The assessment of significance* (DECC 2007), a species does not have to be considered as part of the Assessment of Significance (AoS) if adequate surveys or studies have been carried out that clearly show that the species:

- Does not occur in the Study Area; or
- Will not use on-site habitats on occasion: or
- Will not be influenced by off-site impacts of the proposal.

Otherwise all species likely to occur in the Study Area (based on general species distribution information) and known to use that type of habitat, should be considered in the rationale that determines the list of threatened species, populations and ecological communities for the assessment of significance.

Assessments of Significance were conducted for listed species/communities considered to be affected by the Proposal (Table 17).Consideration of the type and scale of habitat to be removed has resulted in the conclusion that no threatened species would be significantly affected by works. A Species Impact Statement and / or referral to the respective state and national Minister for the Environment will not be required.

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6.3.2 Potential Biodiversity Impacts – Construction

The current proposal is likely to result in the following potential ecological impacts during the construction phase:

- Destabilisation of the river bank during and post construction, which may result in earth slumping into the water and increased sedimentation to Goobang Creek.
- Potential inadvertent damage to remnant vegetation of the Fuzzy Box EEC along Akuna Road through increased traffic of large vehicles accessing the STP site during construction.

6.3.3 Potential Biodiversity Impacts – Operation

The current proposal is likely to result in the following potential ecological impacts during routine operations:

- Increased sedimentation of Goobang Creek from overland discharges carried sediments into the waterway, which may impact upon the health of aquatic and amphibious species.
- Potential increased erosion and destabilisation of Goobang Creek bank at proposed stormwater discharge point on bank of waterway.
- Reduced water availability for Goobang Creek and its associated EEC.
- Impact to threatened aquatic species if they occur within the EEC.
- Effluent discharges to Goobang Creek are anticipated to contain less phosphates however decreased water flow within the creek may increase the risk of eutrophication of the waterway through stagnant waters.
- Reduced availability of habitat to EPBC listed Migratory waders and TSC listed threatened waterbirds including the Freckled Duck through the decommissioning of the current effluent ponds.
- Potential inadvertent damage to remnant vegetation of the Fuzzy Box EEC along Akuna Road through increased traffic of large vehicles accessing the STP site post construction.

A summary of the biodiversity constraints within the site is provided in Table 18. Having given consideration to the ecology within the Study Area, it is concluded that the Proposal in its current state would be:

- Unlikely to significantly affect any of the listed threatened species, fauna populations or communities if the recommended amelioration measures are adopted, implemented and maintained;
- Unlikely to augment or significantly contribute to any of the National or State listed Key Threatening Processes (KTPs);
- Unlikely to significantly affect any Ramsar wetland or any ROKAMBA, CAMBA or JAMBA listed species;
- Unlikely to significantly affect Goobang Creek if adequate Safeguards are implemented and appropriate monitoring takes place;

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- Consistent with ESD principles with regard to fauna and would not adversely affect the local biodiversity (no issue of inter-generational or value added matters are relevant in this instance).

Table 18 Summary of Biodiversity constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to involve the removal, pruning or damage to any vegetation including, grass cover, shrubs, trees or Endangered Ecological Communities?	No tree removal has been assessed as part of this REF. Some pruning of low hanging branches along Akuna Road may be required to allow large / heavy vehicle access. Forbs, grasses and shrubs within the STP site and associated pipeline infrastructure will also be removed during scrubbing and /or trenching.
2	Are the works taking place in an area of High Biodiversity Sensitivity (Parkes LEP)?	Yes, riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek where the discharge point occurs is mapped as having high biodiversity sensitivity.
3	Are there any threatened, endangered, or native flora and/or fauna located within the vicinity of the proposed works?	Yes. Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat confident echolocation recording and Eastern Bentwing Bat possible recording. Koala (EPBC and TSC Act), Macquarie Perch (EPBC and FM Act), Murray Cod (EPBC Act), and Silver Perch, Purple-spotted Gudgeon, Eel-tailed Catfish, Southern Pygmy Perch (each listed under the FM Act) have potential habitat. EPBC listed Migratory waders and waterbirds including the TSC listed Freckled Duck, may frequent the current effluent ponds.
4	Number of trees and/or hollows to be removed as part of the proposed works?	No trees to be removed as part of the STP construction and operation

6.3.4 Environmental Safeguards for Biodiversity – Construction

The following Environmental Safeguards must be included within the CEMP as a minimum. This list of actions must be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon biodiversity values of the area during construction activities:

- All personnel undertaking works must be inducted such that they are aware that any stand of native vegetation outside the existing easement has not been assessed and as such there are legislative consequences of deliberately or accidentally impacting said vegetation without approval under Part 5 of the EP&A Act. Evidence of all personnel receiving an induction must be kept on file (signed induction sheets etc.). Should an incident occur followed by an OEH investigation, this process is likely to

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reduce the severity of the repercussions to PSC whilst encouraging the on-ground workers to comply with the site limitations.

- Vegetation to be cleared, if required, must be clearly identified prior to construction, using high visibility marking tape or similar, to ensure that accidental clearing does not occur.
- Clearing shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to provide for the safety and security of the existing assets and personnel.
- Where additional trees are later identified as requiring removal assessment, consultation with Council's Environment Officer (or equivalent) is recommended, and alternative management options should be considered if possible i.e. lopping limbs rather than removal of the entire tree.
- Prior to tree lopping/clearing, care must be taken to identify nests and/or roosting sites and/or threatened species. If fauna habitat is present (nests or potential tree hollows) the contractor would contact the project ecologist for further advice prior to clearing.
- Felled timber, including hollow limbs, should be contained within the easement/corridor or re-located within adjacent vegetated areas to provide ground cover and habitat for fauna.
- A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) must be prepared and submitted to the NOW for comment as part of the CEMP for the proposal. Plans of Action to be included in the VMP would include what rehabilitation of the bed and banks of Goobang creek is planned, what is proposed to make it happen, how it will be measured, what are the triggers for action and how Council will report this to NOW.
- Minimise clearing as far as practicable near waterways. Stumps should be retained within this area to minimise the potential for erosion.
- Machinery should arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks that may cause Pollution of Water and be harmful to aquatic and riparian flora and fauna.
- All food scraps and rubbish are to be appropriately disposed of in sealed receptacles to prevent attracting vermin such as foxes, rats, dogs and cats which pose a threat to native fauna present on site.
- All reasonable practical steps must be undertaken to reduce noise and vibration at Goobang Creek. This will mitigate harm to any resident fish species.
- Best practice weed management practices must be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials, including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of construction. A vehicle hygiene plan must be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Sub-Plan in the CEMP for the proposal.
- Ensure all herbicides and pesticides used on site are registered for use within a waterway as per NSW DPI guidelines.
- Potential for collisions with fauna to occur on site would be mitigated by ensuring on-site vehicle speeds are restricted to 10km/hr. Similarly speed restrictions of 40km/hr along Akuna Road must be in place.
- Accident spill kits must be present on site and in construction vehicles to immediately contain spills of fuels or other chemicals if they occur.
- Transfer of fuel must be conducted in a bunded area a minimum of 40m from the edge of Goobang Creek or off-site.
- Where possible ensure that bio-friendly hydraulic fluids are used in plant and machinery as recommended by NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI).

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- All plant and equipment shall be inspected daily for leakage of fuel, oil or hydraulic fluids. Machinery found to be leaking shall be immediately repaired or replaced.
- Vehicle wash downs and/or cement truck washouts would be undertaken within a designated bunded area of an impervious surface further than 40m from the edge of Goobang Creek or undertaken offsite.

6.3.5 Environmental Safeguards for Biodiversity – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon biodiversity values of the area during routine operations:

- Best practice weed management practices should be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials (i.e. enforce biosecurity), including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of routine operations and maintenance. A vehicle hygiene plan should be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Plan in the OEMP (if required) for the proposal.
- Monitoring and maintaining stability of the creek banks at the discharge point will be regularly undertaken as part of the OEMP to prevent sedimentation of the creek.
- Cordon off and protect remnant EEC vegetation along Akuna Road from inadvertent damage.

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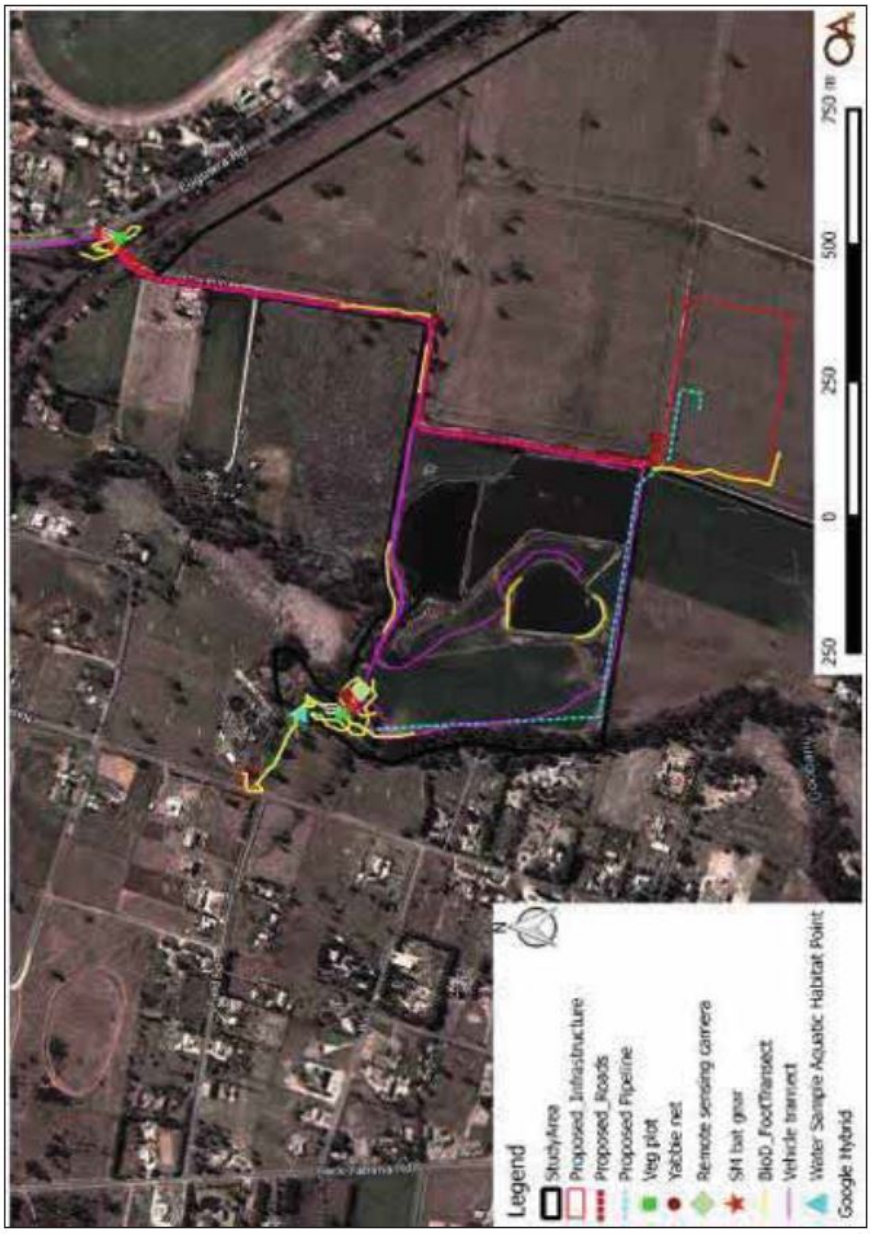


Figure 14 Proposed STP site Biodiversity survey effort – Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Study (Source: OzArk)

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Figure 15 Proposed STP site – Mapped vegetation communities (Source: OzArk)

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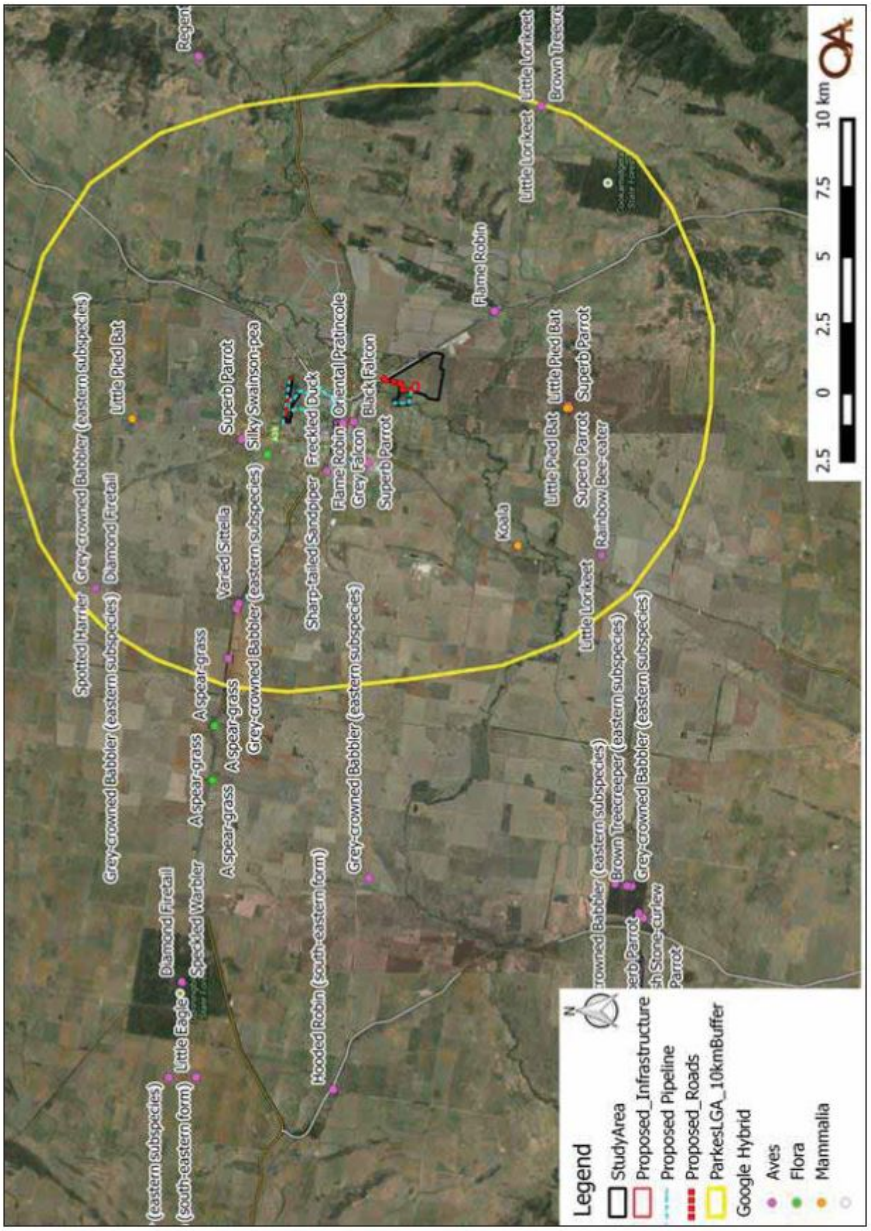


Figure 16 Threatened flora and fauna records within 10km of the STP Study Area (Source: NSW OEH, 17 September 2014).

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Figure 17 Proposed STP site Biodiversity Sensitivity (Source: Parkes LEP)

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6.4 Noise

6.4.1 Existing Environment

The proposed works sites are located on vacant, cleared land reserved for Sewage services (zoned SP2 under Parkes LEP, 2012)). The surrounding properties to the east of Goobang Creek are zoned as Primary Production (RU1). In the Study Area, farming activities and train movements along the rail corridor approximately 500m to the north-east are the primary human noise sources, occurring mainly during the daytime. Other noise sources include local traffic, wildlife, livestock, and inclement meteorological conditions (rain and wind).

The surrounding potential sensitive receivers are primarily residential on large lot properties. The closest residence to the new STP location occurs approximately 500m to the south west on Akuna Road (Table 23, Figure 19 and Figure 18).

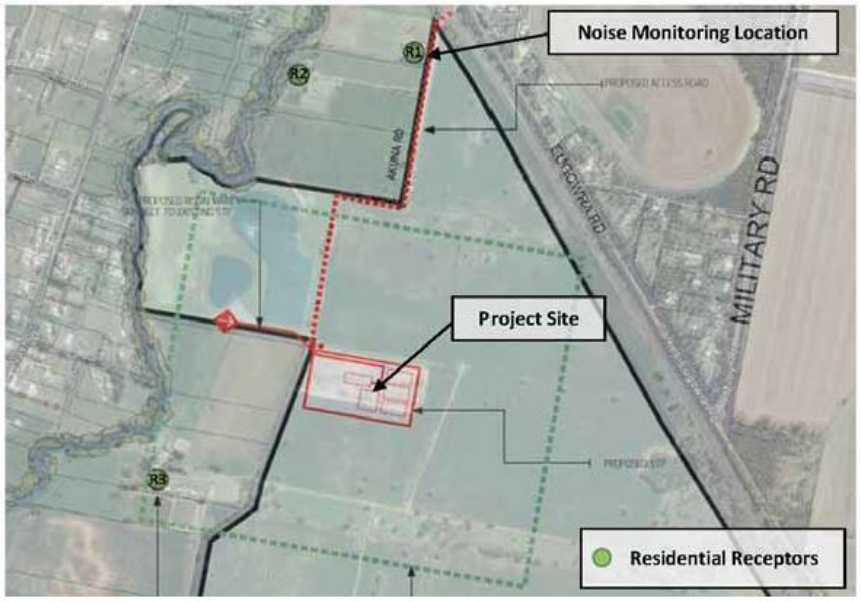


Figure 18 Sensitive noise receivers in proximity to the proposed STP (Source: Blackett Acoustics)

These residences may experience noise impacts primarily during construction of the STP.

Existing background noise and traffic levels were measured approximately 400m to the north of the proposed STP. A noise logger was deployed in a free-field position to collect noise data from 11-18 November 2014. A summary of ambient noise level results is provided in Table 19. A quantitative noise impact assessment was completed for the STP project by Blackett Acoustics. The acoustic investigations report for the STP has been provided as Appendix F.

Table 19 Summary of Measured Existing Ambient Noise Levels – dBA

Time Period	Rating Background Level	LAeq, period
Daytime (7.00am-6.00pm)	36	53

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Time Period	Rating Background Level	LAeq, period
Evening (6.00pm-10.00pm)	32	48
Night Time (10.00pm-7.00am)	25	47

The background levels (expressed as RBL) are affected by both traffic and the natural environment. The NSW Industrial Noise Policy 1999 (INP) states that where the background level is found to be less than 30dBA, then it will be set to 30dBA. Accordingly, based on the noise data collected, the night time background noise level will be set as 30dBA for the proposed STP location and for any future assessment.

6.4.2 Potential Noise Impacts – Construction

It is anticipated that a mixture of plant such as medium to large excavators, large transport vehicles (trucks) and various lighter traffic such as works utility vehicles would be present or entering and exiting the Subject Site for the duration of the proposed construction period. Rock breaking may occur, however based on the results of the geotechnical investigations is considered very unlikely. Likely noise generating construction activities for the project include but are not necessarily limited to:

- Delivery of equipment/infrastructure and plant to site, involving engine noise and reverse alert beepers
- Excavation of trench/es for the effluent discharge pipe
- Excavation for the new sludge lagoons
- Grubbing and preparation of the site for construction
- Topsoil stripping and stockpiling
- Levelling and compaction
- Construction of the STP control rooms/amenities blocks and any other facilities
- Transfer of excavated materials to transport vehicle (dump truck or similar) for transport offsite/stockpiling at an appropriate location, or on-site spreading
- Movements of light traffic to and from the site
- Movements around the site – including reversing alarms
- Operation of compressors, generators or other petrochemically fuelled equipment if electricity is not readily available at commencement of construction activities.

The following construction plant items (with associated typical LAeq SWL (Sound Power Level) values assuming continuous operation) are expected to be on site during a typical worst case 15 minute period:

- one 30-tonne excavator (104dBA);
- two dump trucks (107dBA each);
- one compactor (105dBA);
- one smooth drum roller (103dBA);
- one concrete pump (106dBA); and
- one grader (107dBA).

Taking into account attenuation due to distance and intervening topography, the typical range of LAeq construction noise levels are predicted at the identified receivers. These are shown in Table 20.

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Table 20 Predicted construction noise levels at sensitive receivers

Sensitive receiver	Relevant Noise Management Level LAeq,15min (dBA)	Predicted Range of LAeq,15min Noise Level (dBA)
1	46	33-35
2		33-36
3		36-42

Impacts to the local community are not predicted to be significant given the distance of residences from the works sites (a deliberately selected minimum buffer zone of 500m, Figure 21). This will be mitigated further given that construction activities will be limited to standard working hours.

A CEMP must be prepared by the successful contractor for these works, which shall provide in detail the machinery and vehicles to be used on site, as well as the construction methodology for the proposed STP.

6.4.3 Potential Noise Impacts – Operation

It is anticipated that the proposed STP will produce some noise during routine operations. Mechanical plant and equipment within the STP would operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week in order to meet service delivery requirements.

Table 21 details the various potential noise sources during operation and their predicted sound power levels.

Table 21 Sound power levels – dBA

Source No.	Description	Sound Power Level	
		LAeq,15min	LA1,1min
1	Step Screen	78	88
2	Screw Conveyor	68	78
3	Paddle Drive	68	78
4	Grit Classifier	73	83
5	Grit Blowers	83	93
6	Aerator 1	83	93
7	Aerator 2	83	93
8	Aerator 3	83	93
9	Aerator 4	83	93
10	WAS pump	73	83
11	Ring main transfer pump	78	88
12	Truck unloading chemicals	83	93
13	Truck unloading septage	88	98

The primary noise emissions during routine operation of the STP will result from increased vehicular traffic along Akuna Road from operators working at the STP, as well as deliveries to and from the STP, for example for chemical delivery and septage receival. An assessment of the traffic impacts associated with the new STP has been considered in Section 6.9.

Currently sensitive receivers occur beyond 500m from the proposed STP and consequently noise impacts during operation are expected to be minor, with noise modelling results indicating that noise levels would remain below critical thresholds for all nearby sensitive

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receivers. It is therefore anticipated that there will be minimal noise impacts associated with the STP post completion of construction works.

Table 22 Summary of Noise constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any noise sensitive areas near the location of the proposed works (<500m at nearest point) that may be affected by the works (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	The closest residence occurs approximately 400m south-west of the proposed STP.
2	Are the proposed works going to be undertaken during standard working hours?	Yes.
3	Is any explosive blasting required for the proposed works?	No. Works will be undertaken using standard excavation techniques.
4	Is there potential for ongoing operational noise to be generated post completion of works?	Yes. The STP may generate some operational noise, as traffic to and from the site will continue at the new site once in operation.
5	Is the ongoing operational noise likely to constitute Intrusive Noise under the POEO Act, and/or impact upon the local area?	No.

6.4.4 Environmental Safeguards for Noise – Construction

Below is a list of actions that must be undertaken to reduce the risk of noise impacting on the surrounding community, during the construction phase of the proposed works:

- A CEMP must be developed by the Contractor engaged by PSC, including a Noise Sub-Plan which should establish procedures for managing potential noise impacts on the surrounding environment.
- Any equipment not in use for extended periods during construction work shall be switched off.
- A management procedure shall be put in place to deal with noise complaints that may arise from construction activities. Each complaint would be investigated and appropriate amelioration measures put in place to mitigate future occurrences.
- Neighbouring residents shall be kept informed of the construction program and provided with a contact number should they require further information or have a complaint.
- Construction activities shall be restricted to normal working hours as detailed below:

Day/s	Work Hours
Monday to Friday	7am to 6pm
Saturday	8am to 1pm
Sundays or public holidays	No work

  Any changes to these working hours must be approved in advance by PSC.
- Any noise complaints received during construction works shall be directed to the Environment and Planning Department at PSC, as the managers of the construction

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contract, for consideration and action under the POEO Act. The Contractor must also maintain a register of noise complaints.

6.4.5 Environmental Safeguards for Noise – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of noise impacting on the surrounding community, during routine operations of the new STP:

- An Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) shall be prepared that will establish procedures for managing potential noise impacts.
- Any noise complaints received during operations would be directed to the Environment and Planning Department at PSC for consideration and action in accordance with the Environmental Protection Licence mandated complaints process, or under the POEO Act as appropriate.

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6.5 Air quality and Odour

6.5.1 Existing Environment

Local climate

Long-term meteorological data for the surrounding area is available from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) operated Automatic Weather Station (AWS) at the Parkes Airport. The Parkes Airport AWS is located approximately 6km north east of the new STP site and records observations of a number of meteorological data including temperature, humidity and rainfall, wind speed and wind direction.

Temperature data recorded at the Parkes Airport AWS indicates that January is the hottest month of the year, with a mean daily maximum temperature of 33.5°C. July is the coolest month with a mean daily minimum temperature of 2.4°C. February is the wettest month with an average rainfall of 65.8mm falling over almost 3 days. There are on average 33 rain days per year, yielding an average of 615mm of rain.

These climate conditions affect the potential for odours to persist and/or be carried across the landscape.

The surrounding potential sensitive receivers are primarily residential on large lot properties. The closest residence to the new STP location occurs approximately 500m to the south west on Akuna Road (Table 23, Figure 19 and Figure 21). .

As depicted in Figure 19, the proposed site is surrounded by a number of sensitive receivers. Details of these receivers are provided in Table 23 below.

Table 23 Nearby sensitive receivers (Source: Wilkinson Murray)

Receiver ID	Address / Lot number	Distance from STP (m)
R1	Lot 8 DP 755497	825
R2	Lot 5 DP 627794	1,010
R3	Lot 1 DP 1043520	1,135
R4	Lot 11 DP 1012765	1,100
R5	Lot 1 DP 740750	1,100
R6	Lot 2 DP 740750	1,080
R7	Lot 3 DP 712670	915
R8	Lot 11 DP 847055	600
R9	Lot 102 DP 1139311	510
R10	Lot 2 DP 1107556	405
R11	Lot 23 DP 609175	1,330
R12	Lot 2 DP 851809	730
R13	Lot 12 DP 850359	745

The following assessment relates to potential impacts to these receivers.

Local air quality

An Odour and Air Quality Investigation was completed for the STP based on the PW Concept Design (Wilkinson Murray 2015). The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) operate a network of air quality monitoring sites across the state. The nearest OEH air quality monitoring site to Parkes is located at Bathurst, approximately 135km to the east.

Ambient pollution concentrations recorded at the Bathurst site between 1 January and 31 December 2013 have been used to establish the existing local air quality for this assessment and are summarised in

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Table 24.

Table 24 Existing Ambient PM10 Concentrations – Bathurst Monitoring Station

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Background Concentration (µg/m3)
PM10	24 hour	34.4
	Annual	15.1

6.5.2 *Potential Air Quality and Odour Impacts – Construction*

Potential impacts to air quality may arise during the following construction activities:

- Earthworks, leading to the creation of airborne dust particles, especially in dry and windy conditions
- Trenching to lay pipework
- Construction of the lagoons
- Grubbing for site preparation
- Stripping, stockpiling and managing of topsoil
- Transport and handling of soils and equipment
- Use of heavy plant and construction vehicles leading to the creation of exhaust fumes and dust nuisance on Akuna Road
- Increased potential for odour during the commissioning and 'proving' period of the new STP

The volume of dust generated at each site would depend on a number of factors, including the type of machinery used, construction technique, weather conditions, environmental management, and the cumulative effect of other construction activities in the near vicinity (i.e. agricultural activities such as ploughing/field preparation, overgrazing etc.). Construction activities would require the use of heavy vehicles and equipment such as trucks, excavators and cranes. In combination with the soils of the area, which are generally fine soils derived from clay, the works have the potential to create an airborne nuisance. However, the air quality impacts as a result of construction are anticipated to be of short duration and relatively minor in nature, provided appropriate management measures (Environmental Safeguards) are implemented.

6.5.3 *Potential Air Quality and Odour Impacts – Operation*

Operational impacts to air quality as a result of the proposal may include odour emissions from the new STP.

The NSW criteria for acceptable levels of odour range from 2 to 7 OU (Odour Units), with the more stringent 2OU criteria applicable to densely populated urban areas and the 7OU criteria applicable to sparsely populated rural areas, as outlined below.

Table 25 presents the relevant impact assessment criteria for complex mixtures of odorous pollutants.

Table 25 Impact Assessment Criteria – Complex Mixtures of Odorous Pollutants (Source: Wilkinson Murray, 2015)

Population of Affected Community	Impact Assessment Criteria (Odour Units)*
Urban (≥~2000) and/or schools	2.0

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Population of Affected Community	Impact Assessment Criteria (Odour Units)*
and hospitals	
~500	3.0
~125	4.0
~30	5.0
~10	6.0
Single rural residence (≤~2)	7.0

Note: * 99th percentile noise-response time.

The population living within a radius of approximately 1,500m from the STP is estimated to be between 300 and 500 people. Therefore the applicable impact assessment criterion for odour is 3.0 OU/m^3.

The predicted emission rates for each of the proposed STP odour sources are detailed in Table 26.

A quantitative assessment of the predicted peak odour concentrations on neighbouring receivers was completed for the operations of the STP Concept Design and found that all the emissions from the proposed STP are expected to comply with the impact assessment criterion of 3.0 OU/m^3. The modelling of the peak odour concentrations is shown in Figure 20, and it is anticipated that no odour impacts are likely to affect nearby sensitive receivers. It should be noted that significant odour impacts may occur during emergency overflow events. However the impacts of these events have not been modelled, as PSC expect the plant design to be of sufficient capacity so as to ensure likelihood of an overflow occurring is extremely low.

Table 26 Predicted STP Odour Sources and Emission Rates

Source	Description of odour source	Specific Odour Emission Rates	Area (m^2)	Odour Flux Rate	Peak to Mean Ratio	Peak Odour Flux Rate
Inlet Works	Sewage receipt, screening, grit removal, flow division	5.2	624	3245	2.3	7463
IDEA Tanks	Aeration, settling and decanting of influent	0.6	1800	930	2.3	2139
Effluent Balance Tank	Receipt of secondary (treated) effluent from IDEA Tanks	0.18	833	149.9	2.3	344.9
Sludge Lagoons	Thickening and stabilisation of sludge	0.3	7038	2111	2.3	4856
Dewatering Area	Sludge dewatering/drying	0.3	1945	583.5	2.3	1342

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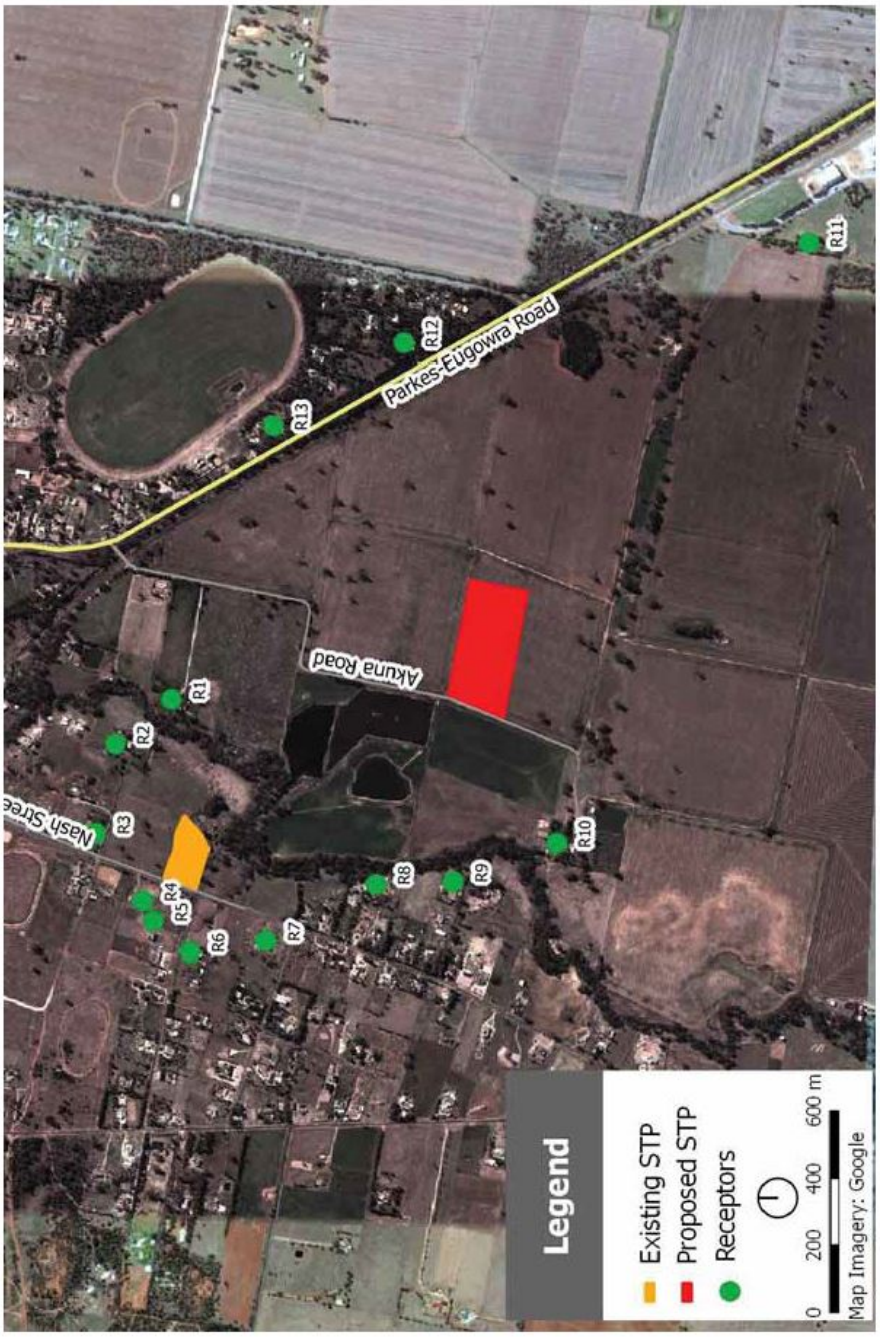


Figure 19 Proposed STP – Air Quality Sensitive Receivers (Source: Wilkinson Murray)

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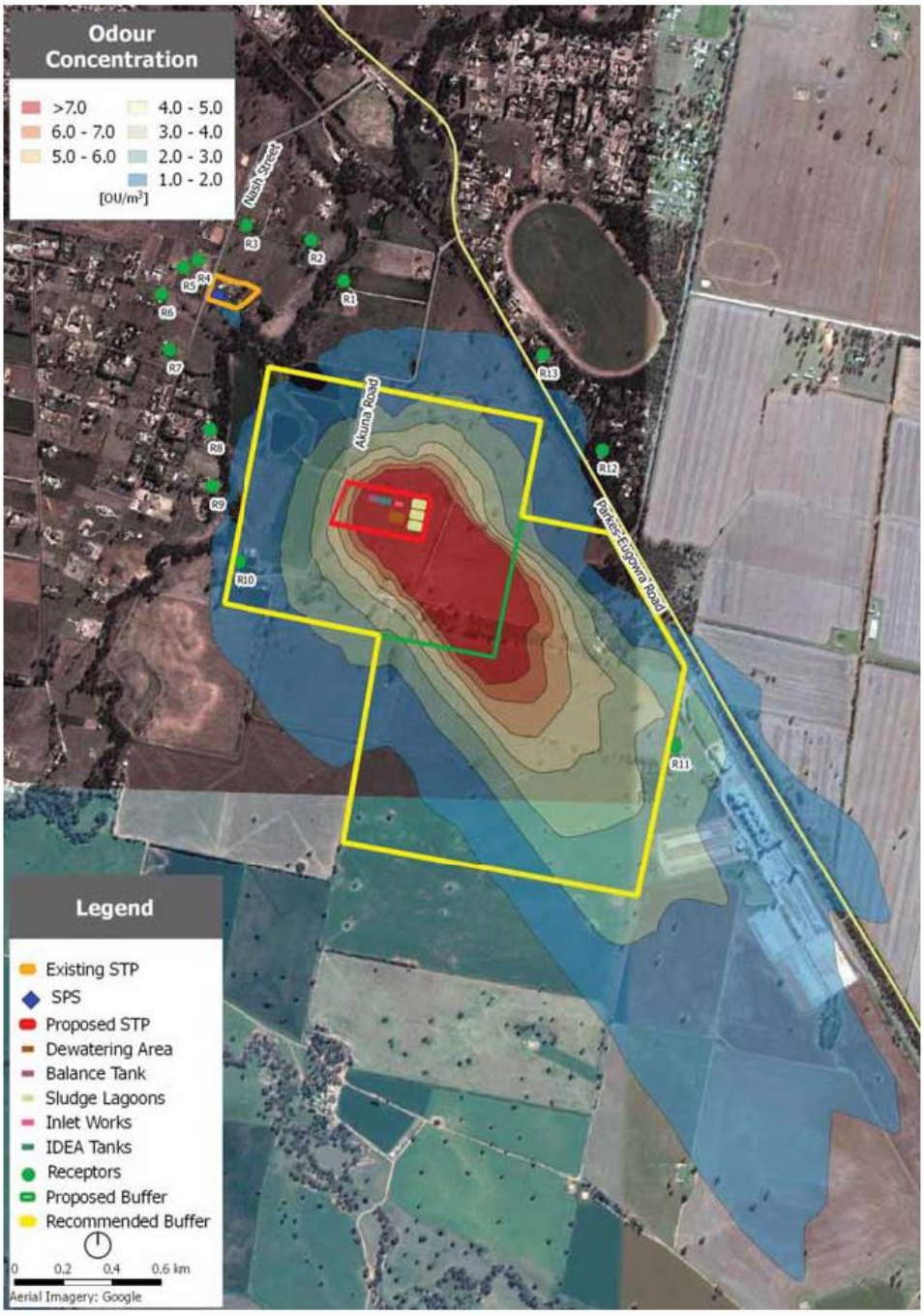


Figure 20 Predicted Peak Odour Concentrations emitted from STP (Source: Wilkinson Murray)

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Table 27 Summary of Air Quality/Odour constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in large areas (>2ha) of exposed soils?	Yes, during construction activities. However dust impacts may be avoided or mitigated using water application via water cart, progressively stabilising soils as work is completed, and limiting works on days of severe wind.
2	Are there any dust sensitive receivers located within the vicinity of the proposed works (<500m away at nearest point) during the construction period (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	Yes. The closest residences occur approximately 400m to the north and south of the STP.
3	Is there likely to be an emission to air of dust, smoke, steam or vehicle emissions?	Yes, machinery vehicle emissions, increased traffic during construction, some dust when soils are exposed during digging. During operation there may be odour emissions generating from the STP.
4	Are these dust / smoke / steam / vehicle emissions likely to impact upon the local area?	No. The emissions anticipated during the construction phase are not likely to significantly affect the surrounding area if the Environmental Safeguards for Air Quality are implemented.

6.5.4 Environmental Safeguards for Air Quality and Odour – Construction

Below is a list of actions that must be undertaken to reduce the risk of emissions from the proposed works impacting on the air quality of the surrounding community during construction of the proposed works.

- Dampening of exposed soils must be used during adverse meteorological conditions conducive to visible dust formation.
- Use of a water cart on Akuna Road during dry weather to minimise dust generation where the road remains unsealed.
- Progressive stabilisation of each pipeline segment to prevent soils from drying and lying exposed, thus becoming airborne.
- Construction plant and equipment must be maintained in a good working condition in order to limit impacts on air quality through excessive fuel emissions.
- Fuel operated plant and equipment shall not be left to idle when not in use.
- Air quality management measures would be incorporated in the CEMP as an Air Quality and Odour Sub-Plan, including the Contractor's obligation to undertake monitoring of odour if an overflow event occurs of if repeated odour complaints are received, requirement for liaison with neighbours in the case of odour emissions causing upset, and any other appropriate odour mitigation and amelioration actions.

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6.5.5 Environmental Safeguards for Air Quality and Odour – Operation

Below is a list of actions Council should undertake in order to reduce the risk of emissions from STP operations impacting on the air quality of the surrounding environment:

- Council should develop a Pollution Management Plan or similar (e.g. Emergency and Contingency Plan) specific to ongoing STP operations, as part of the project OEMP. This plan should include triggers, actions, response plans, and notification procedures in the event of an emergency.
- In the event of an emergency overflow, PSC's response and notification plan should be implemented immediately, including immediate notification of the NSW EPA in accordance with the STP EPL conditions.
- If any odour complaints are received by Council during routine operations, it is recommended investigation be undertaken into the source of the odour affecting the complainant. PSC must maintain a register of complaints.

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6.6 Visual amenity

6.6.1 Existing Environment

The locality of the proposed STP site is characterised by relatively flat topography, sloping towards Goobang Creek at the discharge point. Characteristics of the local rural vistas include cropped paddocks, scattered native trees, houses and farm sheds, and rows of trees (*Callitris* or *Eucalyptus*) along local roads and on the banks of Goobang Creek. The surrounding land use zoning is Sewage systems (SP2) as well as large lot residential (RU1) with the closest residences occurring approximately 500m to the north and south of the proposed STP buildings.

The visual receivers for the new STP site may be affected by passing vehicles along Akuna Road; however this unsealed road is currently not highly trafficked.

6.6.2 Potential Visual Amenity Impacts – Construction

During construction, the proposed works would affect the visual environment by the presence of machinery and equipment, and increased large vehicle traffic in the vicinity of the works. Excavated and cleared ground and temporary infrastructure such as works access tracks, excavation and stockpile areas and the construction of a temporary site compound would accentuate negative visual impacts at the site during the construction period. However this impact would primarily affect Akuna Road users, located to the west of the proposed STP works site.

6.6.3 Potential Visual Amenity Impacts – Operation

A vegetation screen is proposed to be planted along the northern and southern boundaries of the new STP, as well as along Akuna Road (Figure 4) to provide some visual screening of the STP facilities from neighbouring properties and passing traffic. A proposed garden width of 10m has been included as part of the screen design, with the planting to predominantly include dense native shrubs of generally <3m in height, or similar. Revegetation plantings as part of a separate funding agreement under the federally funded 20 Million Trees Programme will include a planting of local provenance species in keeping with the Fuzzy Box woodland which is naturally occurring along Akuna Road. The vegetation to be planted outside the proposed STP compound would be in revegetation corridors 20-30m wide. These revegetation corridors will provide additional screening of the STP once constructed.

The aesthetic design of the buildings within the STP will consider the surrounding agricultural setting and incorporate modern design features to soften the overall appearance of the STP to neighbouring residents. Council has engaged an architect to finalise both the building and landscape architecture designs to meet the expectations of the Parkes community.

The recycled water storage tank (30 kL capacity) will be located along Akuna Road. This tank will largely be obscured by the vegetated buffer. The tank and accompanying infrastructure will be designed so as to be least offensive to the eye as possible whilst the vegetation screens are establishing.

The STP site will incorporate a man-proof fence around its perimeter which will be painted in a sympathetic colour to assist with it blending in to the surroundings.

Provided appropriate vegetative screening is established and that the aesthetic design put together by the project architect is in keeping with the rural character of the locality, the proposal should not have a dominating visual impact within the context of the local landscape character and scenic quality.

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6.6.4 *Environmental Safeguards for Visual Amenity – Construction and Operation*

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting on the visual amenity of the site and surrounding areas, both during construction and operation:

- Disturbed areas should be progressively rehabilitated and revegetated in a timely manner.
- Where consistent with conservation objectives, undertake tree and shrub revegetation along the boundary of the STP site to improve the appearance of the site following construction of the STP.
- During construction the work environment should be kept in a clean and tidy manner.
- The buildings should be designed to be modern but not out of character with the surrounding agricultural setting. Aesthetic design features are to include:
  - Combination of glass/steel and muted colour palette.
  - Clean lines, nothing too bold or colourful.

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Figure 21 500m radius buffer zones surrounding the proposed new STP (Source: PSC)

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6.7 Non-Aboriginal heritage

A heritage assessment was undertaken for the proposed works that has been provided as Appendix E. The main findings of the report are summarised below.

The non-Aboriginal heritage values of the Study Area were assessed by OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management Pty Ltd (OzArk) during October 2014. A site inspection of the STP works area was undertaken from 30 – 31 October 2014, followed by a search of National, State and Local heritage databases, as well as the schedule of heritage items contained in the Parkes LEP.

6.7.1 Existing Environment

The results of the desktop search are summarised in Table 28.

Table 28 Desktop-Database Search Results

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comments
National and Commonwealth Heritage Listings	29.10.14	Parkes, NSW	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within the Study Area.
Local Environment Plan (LEP)	29.10.14	Parkes LEP 2012	No heritage listed places noted occur near the Study Area.

A search of the Heritage Council of NSW administered heritage databases and the Parkes Local Environmental Plans (LEP) returned no records for historical heritage sites within the designated search areas.

Specialist on site surveys and consultation with the Parkes and District Historical Society did not identify any items of potential heritage value in proximity to the proposed STP works area.

6.7.2 Potential Non-Aboriginal Heritage Impacts

As there are no known non-Aboriginal heritage items in the Study Area, no potential impacts are anticipated.

6.7.3 Environmental Safeguards Non-Aboriginal Heritage – Construction

Although the proposed works are very unlikely to affect items of heritage significance, an unforeseen finds protocol is recommended:

- In accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1997,* if suspected historic relics are uncovered during the works, construction would be postponed in that area and the NSW Heritage Branch would be notified.

6.7.4 Environmental Safeguards Non-Aboriginal Heritage – Operation

Although the proposed works are very unlikely to affect items of heritage significance, an unforeseen finds protocol is recommended:

- In accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1997*, if suspected historic relics are uncovered during the works, construction would be postponed in that area and the NSW Heritage Branch would be notified.

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6.8 Aboriginal heritage

A detailed Aboriginal Heritage Assessment was undertaken by OzArk for the proposed works (OzArk 2015). The report is provided as Appendix C, the main findings of which are summarised below.

6.8.1 Existing Environment

The Study Area demonstrates high to moderate levels of existing disturbance having been historically cleared. The proposed STP site has been zoned as SP2 for Sewage Services for some years however prior to this it is likely that the land had been cultivated for agricultural purposes given the land use history in the surrounding area. Cultivation has had a high impact across adjacent paddocks and is the primary cause of ground surface disturbance within the Study Area, in addition to the presence of livestock.

In addition to these cultivation disturbances, there are linear impacts from the Akuna Road transport corridor and high disturbance impacts from the construction of the large tertiary treatment ponds within Lot 1 DP724071, Lot 1 DP905102 and Lot 84 DP 1136802.

The Study Area immediately adjacent to Goobang Creek where the discharge point is proposed exhibits high levels of disturbance associated with grading/ploughing of the area, construction of a weir in the creek bed and significant erosion resulting from livestock impacts. It is also evident that the lower areas surrounding the creek are subject to inundation during flooding events, with large items of debris lodged high up (>2m above ground) in trees in the vicinity (Plate 12).



Plate 12 Flood debris captured in branches of riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek

Assessment of archaeological potential

A scarred tree along Akuna Road was identified occurring within 1km of the Study Area (Figure 22).

No other Aboriginal sites have previously been located in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area. Given the past disturbance of the site the survey area is considered to have zero to low potential for Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD). In previously disturbed areas there is low potential for surface artefacts and sites to be located as the soil has previously been

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disturbed. As a result, the potential for subsurface finds in the existing STP area is considered to be low.

The proposed works will require ground disturbing activities including the trenching and installation of pipeline below ground however given the historical disturbance to the area it is unlikely that Aboriginal cultural items of places remain intact.

Historical records of Aboriginal artefacts and places of significance exist throughout the region, including the Parkes area, however given the large and extensive disturbance to the site since European settlement it is highly unlikely that Aboriginal objects or places remain intact within this area.

Historical impacts and a high level of ground surface disturbance across the Study Area from activities such as vegetation clearance, cultivation and grazing, as well as seasonal flooding, are likely to have impacted the integrity of any sites that may be located within the Study Area.

Database searches and field investigations

A desktop search was conducted on the Commonwealth (Australian Heritage Database), State (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System – AHIMS) and local databases from 28-29 November 2014, in order to determine if there were any previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites or items in close proximity (<1km) of the proposed works area. The results of these searches did not identify any known Aboriginal sites within 1km of the works areas.

Open site "Parkes 1" (#43-3-0062) and isolated find "Parkes 2-IF" (#43-3-0063) were recorded following a 2004 survey *"Archaeological Survey at Parkes"* completed by Jillian Comber on behalf of Country House and Land Sales (2004). Open site "Parkes 1" (#43-3-0062) is noted to consist of two artefacts, a basalt core and a possible sandstone hammerstone, and seven nodules of white ochre. The site covers an area of 150m by 80m and is situated approximately 1km west of Goobang Creek. "Parkes 2-IF" is an isolated broken river cobble with a ground edge.

A field survey was carried out from 30-31 October 2014 to ground-truth these results across the Study Area, in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010). During the investigation, 280m^2 of the study area was covered utilising a pedestrian and vehicle survey technique (Figure 23).

During the due diligence Aboriginal heritage investigation, no potential PAD were found or considered likely to occur. However, in view of the survey coverage, archaeologically useable exposures and visibility variables, the effective survey coverage (ESC) was 2%.

No other possible heritage constraints were noted by the Aboriginal representative (Anthony Wilson) present during the fieldwork component of the assessment, who concurred with the levels of disturbance assigned in the field, agreed with the appropriateness of the levels of assessment applied (i.e. Due Diligence or Code of Practice) and did not have any objections to the manner in which the survey was undertaken.

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The Akuna Road Scarred Tree

One item of Aboriginal Heritage significance, an Aboriginal Scarred Tree (Plate 13) was identified during the specialist study undertaken for the proposed works area. The details of the item are provided below.

Identifier:	Akuna Road PSC Scarred Tree 1
Item Type:	Scarred Tree
GPS Coordinates:	GDA, Zone 55, 611442.640E, 6330457.068N
Location of Site:	On the immediate verge of unsealed Akuna Road.
Description of Site:	The Grey Box (Eucalyptus microcarpa) is approximately 18 to 20 metres tall and has a circumference of 1.57 metres (measures from the middle of the scar). The tree has one south facing elongated scar which is almost completely closed by regrowth (Plate 13). No associated artefacts were identified and there is no anticipated potential for subsurface archaeological deposit. Dimensions are as follows:
Max. Scar Length (incl. regrowth):	83cm
Min. Scar Length (excl. regrowth):	69cm
Max. Scar Width (incl. regrowth):	3cm
Min. Scar Width (excl. regrowth):	<1cm
Max. Width of Regrowth:	16cm
Max. Depth of Regrowth:	22cm
Height Base of Scar:	43cm above ground



Plate 13 Akuna Road Scarred Tree (Source: OzArk)

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Figure 22 Aboriginal Scarred Tree located along Akuna Rd (Source: OzArk)

6.8.2 Potential Aboriginal Heritage Impacts – Construction and Operation

The Akuna Road Scarred Tree is at risk of damage from large vehicles transiting along the narrow, unsealed road. Akuna Road is fringed with remnant vegetation which may be inadvertently damaged as large vehicles, including semi-trailers and cranes access the STP site during both construction and operation. Appropriate access for large vehicles should be facilitated in order to avoid inadvertent damage to established trees, including the Scarred Tree, along Akuna Road.

Table 29 Summary of Aboriginal Heritage constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works likely to disturb previously undisturbed areas of the landscape	No.
2	Has an AHIMS register search been conducted?	Yes.
3	Has a search of the Commonwealth database for Aboriginal Heritage (Australian Heritage Database) been conducted?	Yes.

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
3	Has a field investigation for items of Aboriginal Heritage been conducted?	Yes. See Figure 23 for area investigated.
4	Are there any known items of Aboriginal Heritage near the works area (<1km)?	Yes. The scarred tree along Akuna Road.
5	Is consultation with stakeholders required?	No.
6	Is a National Parks and Wildlife Act Section 90 (Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit – AHIP) Permit required for Aboriginal items potentially impacted by the works?	Not at this stage.

6.8.3 Environmental Safeguards for Aboriginal Heritage – Construction

Below is a list of actions that must be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Aboriginal Heritage significance during the construction phase of the proposal:

- All personnel working on the project must be correctly inducted as to the legislative protection of all Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act and actions that must be undertaken if further artefacts are discovered.
- The Scarred Tree along Akuna Road must be physically protected using temporary site fencing and marked with surveyors tape to ensure no inadvertent damage occurs during construction phase of the project.
- Sufficient and appropriate access for large vehicles and equipment must be facilitated in order to avoid inadvertent damage to established trees including the Scarred Tree along Akuna Road.
- Should any Aboriginal objects or sites be identified during the course of construction and/or operations of the existing infrastructure, the Unanticipated Finds Protocol as presented in Appendix C must be followed.

6.8.4 Environmental Safeguards for Aboriginal Heritage – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Aboriginal Heritage significance during routine operations of the plant once constructed:

- During operation of the STP there will be increased traffic along Akuna Road with potential to inadvertently damage the remnant roadside vegetation along Akuna Road, including the Scarred Tree. Protection measures for the Aboriginal Scarred Tree must be implemented and maintained following construction completion.

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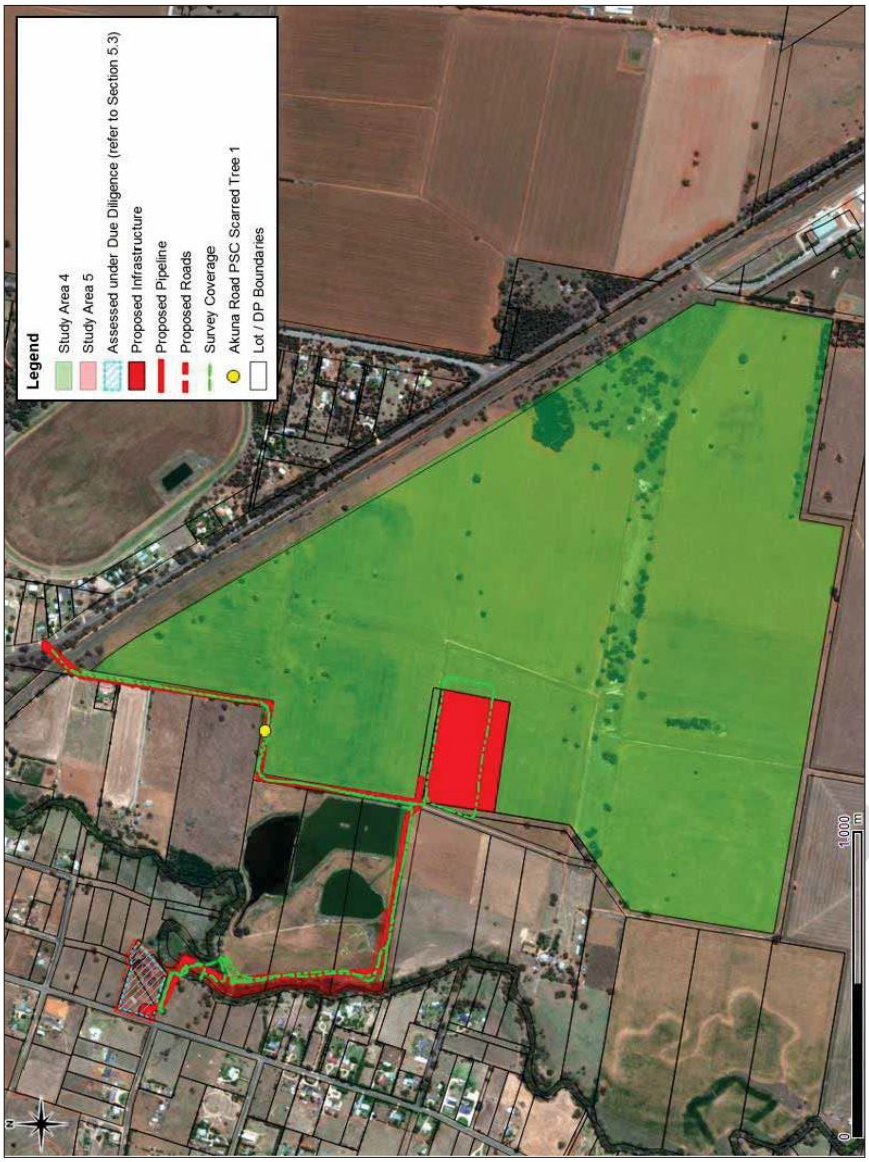


Figure 23 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Field Survey Coverage (Source: OzArk)

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6.9 Traffic and transport

6.9.1 Existing Environment

The subject site would be accessed from Akuna Road (off the Parkes-Eugowra Road), during construction of the new STP and discharge point to Goobang Creek. Parkes-Eugowra Road is a state listed road and primary thoroughfare to and from Parkes. Akuna Road is an unsealed road which crosses the railway tracks to the north of the proposed STP site. It is fringed by remnant native vegetation and includes a tight bend that would make it difficult for large vehicles to manoeuvre. The vegetation along this narrow unsealed road is listed under state legislation as an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) and also contains an Aboriginal scarred tree of Aboriginal cultural significance.

Akuna Road is an unsealed dead-end road. The primary source of current traffic along Akuna Road is limited to a single residential household and council employees which may occasionally monitor the piezometers recently installed at the effluent settling ponds.

Akuna Road, as well as proposed and existing dirt access tracks, may need to be upgraded and stabilised or sealed to allow for all weather heavy vehicle access (refer Section 6.1 for further details on Erosion and Sediment Controls proposed for the project).

Proposed access tracks

The main entrances to the new STP site compound are proposed to be at the north western and south western corners of the site, adjacent to the amenities building (Figure 4). Automatic gates are proposed to be installed. The majority of traffic will be directed in a unidirectional fashion through the site (from north to south) in order to facilitate heavy vehicle movements and avoid congestion on site.

Access to sites during the construction phase would be via the existing access along Akuna Road. A permanent access track from the new STP to Goobang Creek (approximately 200m in length) between Akuna Road and Goobang Creek would be upgraded to provide adequate surfacing and drainage both during construction and operation.

The construction of the new STP is proposed to take approximately twelve months. During this time there would be an increase in larger vehicles carrying machinery and materials to and from the site, and an increase in smaller vehicles for construction staff. It is likely that much of this traffic would travel through Parkes. The increased traffic is not considered likely to significantly increase safety risks or traffic delays for road users.

The overhead power easement will follow the existing track with the pipelines to be installed to the south of property boundary fenceline along an unformed Council road. Beyond the power lines the outfall pipe from the STP will dog-leg north to meet the existing outfall channel to Goobang Creek. Machinery using tracks on the site during construction would typically include a crane, trucks and excavators, as well as smaller utility and works/Council vehicles.

6.9.1 Potential Traffic and Transport Impacts – Construction

Typical traffic activities that occur during construction include the operation of excavators and other mechanical equipment. It is anticipated that a mixture of plant such as medium to large excavators, large transport vehicles (trucks) and various lighter traffic such as works utility vehicles will be present or entering and exiting the Subject Site for the duration of the proposed construction period. Potential traffic impacts associated with the works include:

- Potential for inadvertent damage to Aboriginal scarred tree along Akuna Road

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- Potential for inadvertent damage to remnant native EEC vegetation fringing Akuna Road
- Increased risk of vehicle collision on Akuna Road and Parkes-Eugowra Road due to increased large vehicle use and site entry/egress
- Traffic slowing on Akuna Road and Parkes-Eugowra Road due to large vehicle use
- Large vehicle noise on Akuna Road and additional large vehicle noise along Parkes-Eugowra Road
- Increased large vehicle traffic in Parkes
- Impact on road surfaces due to large vehicle use
- Internal access track issues – safety, dust generation and increased potential for collisions with wildlife

During construction there will be a small number of light vehicles and plant required to undertake the works over the construction period. Where possible local contractors will be engaged and construction materials sourced from recycled materials and/or locally to minimise greenhouse gases emitted as a result of the works during travel and material production.

A Traffic Management Sub-Plan must be developed as part of the CEMP to ensure site entry/egress, traffic scheduling, signage and other matters are managed to minimise safety risks for staff, public road users and the residents of the Parkes region. This plan should be based on a traffic impact study prepared in accordance with the RMS Guide to Traffic Generating developments.

6.9.1 Potential Traffic and Transport Impacts – Operation

Following operation of the new STP and decommissioning of the current STP there will be reduced traffic along Nash Street as staff and operation vehicles will no longer be required at this location. The traffic impacts associated with operation of the plant include;

- Potential disturbances to residents along Akuna Road through increased traffic volumes (maximum 1-2 trucks/day).
- Potential for inadvertent damage to Aboriginal scarred tree along Akuna Road.
- Potential for inadvertent damage to remnant EEC native vegetation fringing Akuna Road.
- Increased risk of vehicle collision on Akuna Road and Parkes-Eugowra Road due to increased large vehicle use and site entry/egress.
- Traffic slowing on Akuna Road and Parkes-Eugowra Road due to large vehicle use.
- Large vehicle noise on Akuna Road and additional large vehicle noise along Parkes-Eugowra Road.
- Impact on road surfaces due to large vehicle use.

During operation the increased traffic will include additional regular deliveries for chemical supplies, waste collection and maintenance. Although these vehicle site visits may increase, the day to day operators frequenting the site will be largely reduced through the inclusion of a high level of plant automation that will optimise power usage, allow for remote monitoring and allow for a substantial reduction in the day to day manual handling required.

Access at the intersection of Eugowra Road and Akuna Road is recommended to be upgraded in accordance with *Austroads Guide to Road Design* in order to provide adequate safe intersection sight distance. Designs for this road upgrade are still being finalised.

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The use of all roads and access tracks will be described in detail in the OEMP prepared for the works, in the Traffic Management Sub-Plan. This Sub-Plan will also prescribe speed limits and road use restrictions as appropriate.

Table 30 Summary of Traffic constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in major detours or disruptions to traffic flow (vehicular, cycle and pedestrian) or access to properties or businesses?	No. Access to sites is via quiet access tracks/dirt roads away from most residences. Temporary disruptions to traffic flow (slowing) can be anticipated during shipment of plant to site.
2	Will there be any permanent major detours made as a consequence of the works?	No.
3	Were the NSW RMS consulted as part of planning for the proposed works?	Yes.
4	Are the proposed works likely to impact on local business, require any property acquisition/boundary adjustment, or alter any access or parking arrangements for properties (either temporarily or permanently)?	No.

Impacts to the local community are not likely to be significant given the distance of residences from the works sites. This will be mitigated further if construction activities are limited to standard work hours.

Traffic impacts associated with the construction works and ongoing operation of the site/s would be largely confined to the delivery of large plant to site pre-construction phase, light vehicle traffic to and from site during construction activities, and removal of large plant from site post-construction. Operational traffic is anticipated to be predominantly light (cars and utility vehicles). Truck deliveries to and from the site are anticipated to occur fortnightly.

6.9.2 Environmental Safeguards for Traffic and Transport – Construction

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of traffic associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community, during construction activities:

- A Traffic Management Sub-Plan must be developed as part of the CEMP in consultation with haulage contractors and road authorities. This plan should be based on a traffic impact study prepared in accordance with the RMS Guide to Traffic Generating developments. The Plan must include:
  - Speed limits, timing, restrictions and communication protocols related to the use of access tracks.
  - Control measures for dust generated on Akuna Road (unsealed road).
  - Protocols to be observed when approaching, entering and leaving the site.
  - Protocols when passing through local towns including Forbes, Parkes or Eugowra (including speed limit, parking, use of air brakes).
  - Any special traffic controls required for large, oversize or overmass vehicles.
  - Consider other users of Akuna Road.

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- Reporting procedures in relation to accidents, traffic safety or road maintenance issues.

- Contractors and staff should be briefed on the internal road system and Traffic Management Sub-Plan during site induction.
- The public should not be allowed access to the works sites.

6.9.3 Environmental Safeguards for Traffic and Transport – Operation

Below is an action that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of traffic associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community, during operation:

- A traffic Management Sub-plan will be developed as part of the OEMP for the STP.

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6.10 Socio-economic considerations

6.10.1 Existing Environment

Parkes is a rural community with a population approaching 16,000 and a population density of 0.03 persons per ha (PSC, 2015).

'Farming, fishing and agriculture' is one of the top three employment areas for the Parkes region employing 680 people (or 11.3%). The two other dominant employment sectors include retail and health services professions, while approximately 10% of the community are employed in the combined fields of construction and wholesale trade.

The new STP is proposed within land zoned Sewerage Services (SP2) surrounding by primary agricultural production (zoned RU1) surroundings.

Aesthetics and public services

The existing sites include the existing STP infrastructure – STP plant, three large effluent ponds, drying beds, site office, discharge point and proposed STP property. The locality is zoned as residential, rural, and sewerage services (Parkes LEP) and includes a mix of agricultural land use and narrow remnant riparian vegetation that is located along Goobang Creek and Akuna Road. Parkes City Centre is located approximately 2km north west of the proposed STP site.

Goobang Creek provides not only natural resources for native species and communities that inhabit the area, but also supports a number of downstream users that rely on water extracted from the Creek for use as stock water and for garden irrigation. The creek currently receives a median flow rate of approximately 3.1ML/day (GHD 2015).



Plate 14 Discharge point at Goobang Creek showing increased algae presence and private pump extracting water from the waterway

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Plate 15 Current STP site to be decommissioned

6.10.2 Potential Impacts

Overall the new STP will provide improved treatment of the sewage, with less odour issues affecting the surrounding residents. Economically the new STP will benefit the economy long-term through more efficient use of Council's monetary resources in employment and maintenance costs. The new infrastructure will provide improved water quality in Goobang Creek however will also reduce flows through increased water efficiencies. Following the proving period of the new STP the former STP will be decommissioned (Plate 15).

Given the large lot residential and rural surroundings of the works sites, the proposal has the potential to impact the local community through the following:

- Increases in traffic and transport along rural roads to and from the site/s
- Provide employment to local suppliers of goods and services predominantly during the construction phase of the project
- Noise impacts associated with construction and potentially during operation
- Air quality impacts associated with construction and potentially during operation
- Reduced availability of flows within Goobang Creek
- Potential improvements in water quality present within Goobang Creek
- Increased availability of water used for reuse opportunities such as crop irrigation

The potential traffic, noise and air quality impacts are considered in Sections 6.9, 6.4 and 6.5 respectively.

There are anticipated to be reduced flows to Goobang Creek and consequently reduced water available for landowners currently utilising this water source due to a reduction in discharges to the creek from the proposed STP. It is expected that the water that is discharged from the STP will be of a higher quality with fewer nutrients and less likelihood of algae growth than is currently received from the effluent settling ponds (Plate 14). However this may be counteracted given there will be less volume of water present to dilute catchment nutrient loads.

The reduced discharge to Goobang Creek is a consequence of increased water efficiencies in the design of the STP which in accordance with the objectives of the overarching IWCM seeks to improve the productivity of the water usage for Parkes Shire to benefit its residents and landholders.

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The water which would previously have been discharged to Goobang Creek is proposed to be used to irrigate agricultural crops as well as potentially provide irrigation for public park and sporting fields within Parkes township. The reuse of high quality, treated effluent to irrigate public assets will provide benefit to a number of stakeholders, whilst providing an overall environmental benefit of reducing environmental discharges which ultimately pollute water.

In consideration of the above, the negative socio-economic impacts of the proposal are considered relatively minor, and are outweighed by the positive socio-economic outcomes of the proposed STP replacement.

Bushfire

There is a potential for the construction works associated with the STP proposal to cause bushfire, as some of the works may be undertaken during the peak bushfire season. Given the abundance of fuels available on site (dry grassy fields, thin stands of remnant vegetation including fallen timber along roads) any fires caused on site by construction works have the potential to escalate quickly. However, as the works will be undertaken within existing cleared areas with ready access to water for the rapid extinguishment of any fires should they occur, it is unlikely that a bushfire would be caused by the proposed works.

The Bushfire Management Plan (Abel Ecology, 2015) prepared for the site identifies additional precautions to reduce the impact of potential bushfire causing human injury or damage to equipment and infrastructure. In addition to heeding these recommendations where appropriate, Council proposes to meet with the Local Emergency Management Committee to discuss the fire and emergency safety aspects of the design as the DD&C contract progresses.

Council would comply with all of the requirements of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* and related guidelines and policies in relation to construction activities during the fire danger period. No works which have potential to cause a bushfire, such as hot work, would be undertaken during total fire ban days. Additional safeguards to minimise fire risks during the construction period have been included below. The proposal is not likely to produce unacceptable bushfire risks during the construction period.

The works would be undertaken on a fenced rural property and public access would not be permitted during the construction phase. Risks to public safety during the construction and operation phases are also considered to be low.

6.10.3 Environmental Safeguards for Socio-economic Considerations – Construction

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon the local community, during the construction phase of the works:

- The work sites would be left in a tidy manner at the end of each work day.
- Encourage the contractor to employ local labour for construction and to use local goods and services where possible.
- Appropriate firefighting equipment, including protective clothing (PPE), would be held on site if works are undertaken when the fire danger is high to extreme, and a minimum of one person on site will be trained in its use.
- Flammable materials and ignition sources brought onto the site would be handled and stored as per manufacturer's instructions.

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- The works sites would not be accessible by the public during the construction phase.
- Permits would be required for any Hot Works undertaken on site. In the event of a High Fire Danger and total fire ban being announced, Hot Work at the site will be prohibited.
- An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) of 20m surrounding the STP is to be maintained where appropriate. Within this APZ it is recommended that vegetation be kept to pasture level.
- Heat shield fences (2m high) should be included in designs to protect valuable equipment. This will also provide fire retreat protection for operators on site if evacuation is not possible.
- Building designs should incorporate appropriate architectural features to reduce the risk of fire danger outlined within the Bushfire Management Plan.

6.10.4 Environmental Safeguards for Socio-economic Considerations - Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon the local community, during operation:

- Develop a water health monitoring programme within the locality. This programme would continue to monitor the water quality and flows within Goobang Creek which PSC currently undertake in accordance with their EPL, but to also identify baseline conditions from current and historical data collected as well as identify health criteria thresholds and mitigation measures to ensure ecosystem health and functioning is maintained.
- The work sites would be left in a tidy manner at the end of each work day.
- Appropriate firefighting equipment, including protective clothing (PPE), would be held on site if works are undertaken when the fire danger is high to extreme, and a minimum of one person on site will be trained in its use.
- Flammable materials and ignition sources brought onto the site would be handled and stored as per manufacturer's instructions.

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6.11 Waste and Resource Use

Waste management for construction projects should be undertaken in accordance with the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. The objectives of the Act are:

(a) To encourage the most efficient use of resources and to reduce environmental harm in accordance with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD),
(b) To ensure that resource management options are considered against a hierarchy of the following order:
    (i) Avoidance of unnecessary resource consumption,
    (ii) Resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery),
    (iii) Disposal,
(c) To provide for the continual reduction in waste generation,
(d) To minimise the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste by encouraging the avoidance of waste and the reuse and recycling of waste,
(e) To ensure that industry shares with the community the responsibility for reducing and dealing with waste,
(f) To ensure the efficient funding of waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery,
(g) To achieve integrated waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery on a State-wide basis,
(h) To assist in the achievement of the objectives of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

Waste may also constitute environmental pollution, which is regulated under the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, administered by EPA.

Council engaged Impact Environmental to prepare a Waste Management and Sustainability Action Plan Report for both the WTP and STP Proposals. This report is included as Appendix I. The main findings of this report have been used to support this chapter.

6.11.1 Construction Wastes Streams

Wastes generated during the construction phase may include but are not limited to:

- Soil, spoil and excavated rock
- Excess civil construction materials
- Cleared vegetation
- Packaging, domestic and general waste
- Chemical wastes
- Sewage from onsite portable toilets
- Greenhouse gases emitted by vehicles and plant

Other than rock/fill materials and vegetative waste, the majority of the materials utilised in the activity will be non-renewable, finite resources. Their use would diminish the availability of some resources for future use, and contribute to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions through both direct use of fuels and the embodied energy used in their production, and in association with the disposal of related waste products. The use of fossil fuels would also contribute to impacts on climate and air quality.

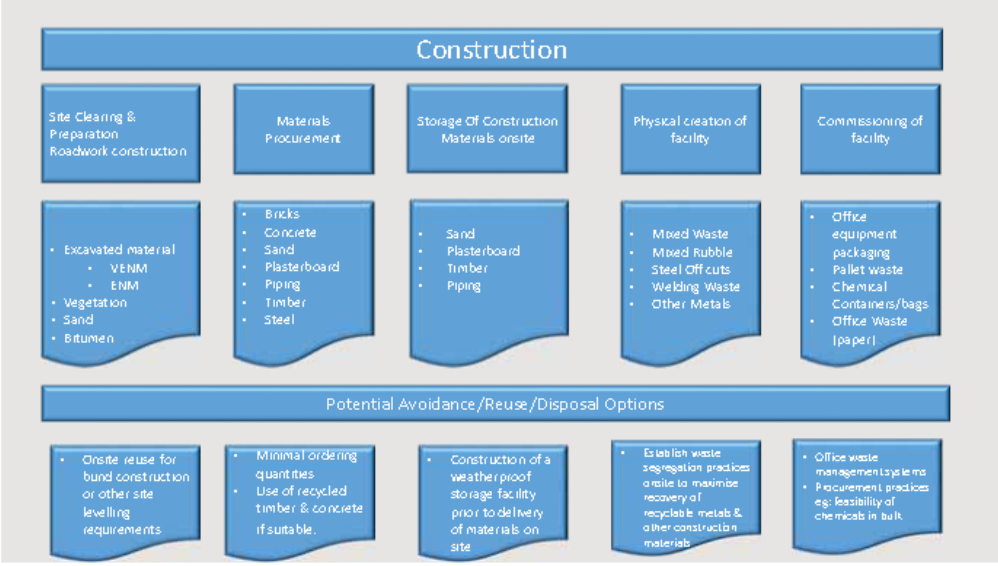
While these impacts would be negligible on global or national scales, efficient resource use should be adopted as a general operating principle. The potential for chemical pollution of water and soil is addressed in sections regarding Waterways (Section 6.2) and Soils and Erosion (Section 6.1).

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The following summary table identifies the potential waste streams and possible management measures identified for the STP.

Table 31 Potential construction waste streams and management measures for the new STP



All wastes would be managed in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, and EPA and Council guidelines. Waste would need to be contained and disposed of at suitable waste facilities. Subject to effective planning and management, ideally through a Construction Environmental Management Plan, waste, pollution and resource consumption impacts associated with the proposal can be acceptably managed.

Waste would also need to be managed according to the hierarchy of avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle, and appropriate disposal. In the specific case of excavated material, the successful contractor engaged may be able to suggest measures to reuse material for earthworks on site. Any excavated material is proposed to be used during construction to establish raised areas, level the site and backfill trenches. Consequently no earthwork waste is anticipated as a result of the project.

On demand resources

Construction works would require:

- Concrete
- Asphalt aggregates
- Water

Water may need to be used for earthworks compaction and dust suppression measures during construction if conditions require it. This water would most likely be brought on site in a water truck, while any additional water required would be sourced from the town supply mains. Parkes Council would be consulted as required under clause 13 of the ISEPP in relation to water use.

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Any additional material that may be required would be sourced from legally operating commercial suppliers and manufacturers within the Parkes area. Where feasible, material with recycled content would be sourced.

Energy consumption associated with the proposed works would include electricity and fuel. A contribution to green power should be made for electricity. Fuel would be required to power construction plant.

6.11.2 Operation Wastes Streams

Wastes generated during the operation phase may include but are not limited to:

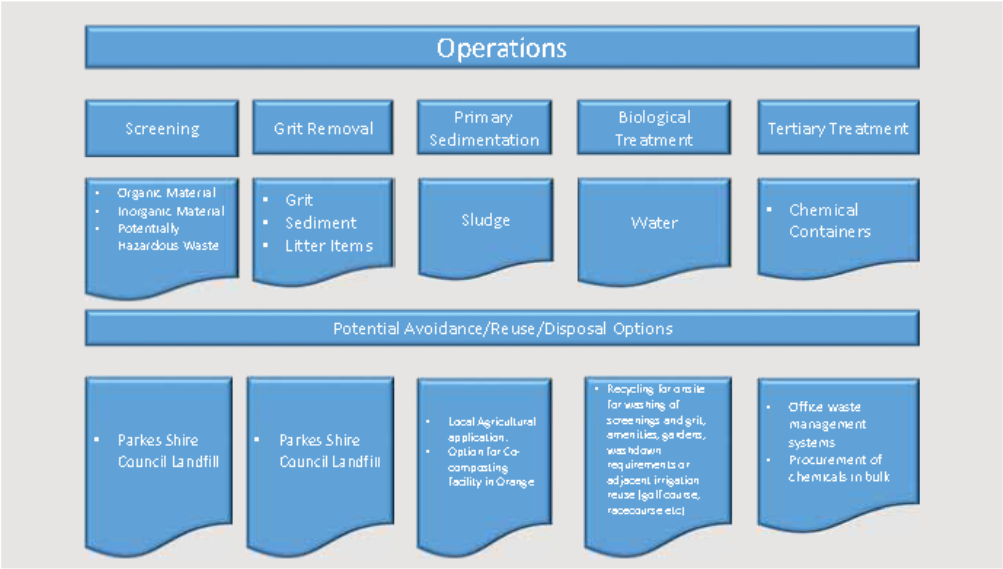
- Biosolids – Phosphorous precipitate
- Treated effluent and water
- Screenings and grit waste
- Chemical wastes
- Greenhouse gases emitted by vehicles and plant
- Packaging, chemical containers and general waste

Table 32 Indicative waste volumes

Item	Production Rate per day
Screenings (washed and dried)	50kg/ML
Grit (washed and classified)	0.02m^3/ML
Sludge (as dry solids) – divide by dewatered moisture content to get volume	375 dry kg/day

The following summary table identifies the expected waste streams and possible management measures identified for the STP.

Table 33 Expected operational waste streams and possible management measures for the new STP



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Biosolids

Biosolids produced by the STP will be treated to meet Grade B stabilisation requirements outlined in the NSW guidelines "*Use and Disposal of Biosolids, NSW EPA, 1997*". The Guideline's classification system considers both contamination grade and stabilisation of biosolids. Stabilisation will be achieved using anaerobic digestion in sludge lagoons for a period of at least 6 months.

Options for disposal or beneficial reuse in accordance with the NSW guidelines were considered by Council in developing this proposal. Provided the contamination grade exceeds Class C, the produced biosolids would be suitable for agricultural reuse. However, there is currently no local market for this type of product in Parkes or the surrounding region. Therefore, disposal to the current licenced landfill facility is considered the most likely biosolids management strategy at the time of completing this REF.

Effluent

The project is part of a broader IWCM strategy which aims to provide an integrated water supply system with increased water efficiencies through increased water conservation and water use. Overall the IWCM will enable more effective water use for the region through cost effective recycling of treated effluent and storm water use options.

The integration of a Recycled Water Ring Main (RWRM) to the proposed STP is a major outcome of the IWCM investigations. The aim of the RWRM is to meet water quality standards associated with effluent reuse within the Parkes new planned and existing urban environments.

UV treated and chlorinated effluent will be discharged into Goobang Creek and used around the STP facility for maintenance activities such as refilling of sludge lagoons during contract dewatering operations. Excess effluent will be discharged to Goobang Creek, however the proportion of discharge is expected to be significantly reduced from the previous STP operations.

Screening and Grit waste

Washed and dewatered screenings and grit will be held in a separate bin prior to offsite disposal by a local waste contractor. This waste will likely be disposed of at landfill.

Chemical phosphorous removal

Phosphorus removal is achieved by chemical dosing using aluminium sulphate (alum). Although other chemicals can be used, alum has proved reliable at other similar installations, is compatible with UV disinfection and is comparatively safe.

Phosphorus is removed when phosphate reacts with the aluminium ions to form a precipitate. The precipitate then settles within the IDEA and catch tank for extraction to the sludge lagoons and ultimate incorporation with biosolids.

Alum dosing is undertaken twice to achieve the target 90th percentile effluent limit of 0.3mg/L.

Power usage

The works will contribute to the production of greenhouse gases largely through vehicle and plant carbon dioxide exhaust as well as those emitted during production of materials to be used during construction. Greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide and water vapour contribute to global climate change which is a listed key threatening process to several threatened species as well as contributing to a myriad of impacts such as sea level rises, increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, regional changes in agricultural productivity and loss of biodiversity (anthropogenic climate change is listed as a Key Threatening Process (TSC and EPBC Act) for many threatened species).

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The STP hydraulic design is based on achieving full gravity flow to Goobang Creek with no interstage pumping. This limits surcharge risk during power and / or equipment failure whilst also minimising plant energy consumption. The STP will need to be powered by traditional power sources as alternative energy sources cannot provide the consistent base-load volumes of electricity required to sustain the plant.

The volume of greenhouse gases emitted will be higher than the current STP. The proposed STP relies heavily on UV and chemical dosing to treat effluent which is much more energy intensive than the historical STP, which instead relied on trickling filters, solar UV and settling within the effluent ponds. The advantages and need for the proposed STP are increased water efficiencies and a need for reliable high standard effluent quality, which the current STP cannot provide.

In addition to the increased power demands increasing the potential for greenhouse gas emissions, there is also expected to be changes in traffic frequenting the STP during construction and operation of the STP.

During construction a small number of light vehicles and plant will be required to undertake the works over the construction period. Where possible local contractors will be engaged and construction materials sourced from recycled materials and/or locally to minimise greenhouse gases emitted as a result of the works during travel and material production.

During operation the increased traffic will include additional regular deliveries for chemical supplies, waste collection and maintenance. Although these vehicle site visits may increase, the day to day operators frequenting the site will be largely reduced through the inclusion of a high level of plant automation that will optimise power usage, allow for remote monitoring and allow for a substantial reduction in the day to day manual handling required.

These traffic impacts are discussed in Section 6.9.

Remediation and rehabilitation of the existing STP

A detailed remediation and decommissioning plan will be prepared for the existing STP. Waste associated with the decommissioning of the existing STP is proposed to be buried on site to minimise further potential contamination to other locations. The current STP site is not listed on the EPA contaminated lands register, however is considered to be a long-term contaminated site recognised by Council. Appropriate monitoring programs will be undertaken to observe and track any potential leaching of contaminants to groundwater sources. This monitoring program would be detailed in the decommissioning plan.
Where feasible construction materials will be salvaged from the old plant and reused on Council projects to minimise wastes associated with the decommissioning process.

Table 34 Summary of Waste constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to generate >200 tonnes of waste material (contaminated and /or non-contaminated material)?	No.
2	Are the proposed works likely to require a licence from the EPA for waste?	Yes, for effluent discharge.
3	Will the ongoing operation of the site post completion of works generate significant amount of waste?	Yes, regular waste produced in the form of biosolids and high quality treated effluent. A management plan will be developed to ensure maximise the reuse of these waste streams where possible.

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6.11.3 Environmental Safeguards for Waste – Construction

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of waste associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community and beyond during the construction phase of the proposal:

- Waste Management must be addressed as a Sub-plan as part of the CEMP. This sub-plan must include a process for regular (minimum monthly) reporting on waste generated and disposed of, and include processes for on-site separation of recyclables from waste. PSC will be responsible for auditing compliance with this sub-plan.
- All wastes, including contaminated wastes, would be identified and classified in accordance with the OEH's Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-Liquid Wastes.
- Contaminated wastes would be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility.
- Suitable waste would be recycled in accordance with the NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy.
- Where feasible, material with recycled content would be sourced.
- Water would be used for dust suppression measures if required as opposed to chemical alternatives.
- Appropriate garbage receptacles will be provided during construction works, and any waste materials collected will be disposed of appropriately at facilities with approval to accept the types of wastes generated.
- Recyclable/reusable materials will need to be separated from items designated for landfill to ensure correct processing and reduce demands on landfill areas.
- Provision/identification of toilets for construction workers, for the duration of the works.
- PSC will be responsible for decommissioning of the former STP, including the preparation of an approved Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP). This plan must include (EPA, 2014):
  - An action plan with tasks to be completed and timeframes for each task;
  - A site plan which identifies all structures to be removed (and retained) and all land to be rehabilitated;
  - Who is responsible for undertaking the work (including site contact details);
  - Who is responsible for determining the work is completed to a satisfactory level; and
  - How environmental impacts associated with decommissioning tasks will be managed.

6.11.4 Environmental Safeguards for Waste – Operation

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of waste associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community and beyond during operation:

- Develop a waste management plan to guide reuse and recycling of waste streams as part of the OEMP.
- All wastes, including contaminated wastes, would be identified and classified in accordance with the OEH's Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-Liquid Wastes.
- Contaminated wastes would be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility.

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- Preparation of a biosolids management and procedures plan is to be included as part of the STP OEMP. It must include an indicative biosolids sampling, testing, reporting, disposal, and auditing schedule, as well as address relevant public health aspects. This biosolids management plan should be developed in accordance with the NSW guidelines "*Use and Disposal of Biosolids, NSW EPA, 1997*".
- Suitable waste would be recycled in accordance with the NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy.
- Appropriate garbage receptacles will be provided, and any waste materials collected will be disposed of appropriately at facilities with approval to accept the types of wastes generated.
- Recyclable/reusable materials will need to be separated from items designated for landfill to ensure correct processing and reduce demands on landfill areas.
- Bulk purchasing of chemicals to alleviate packaging waste production
- UV treated and chlorinated effluent may be reused onsite for green space irrigation and some unit processes, to reduce this waste stream entering the environment.
- A recycled effluent reuse strategy for greater municipal irrigation must be developed and approved by the NSW EPA prior to the new effluent reuse scheme commencing..

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7 CONCLUSIONS

This REF has considered the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal to construct and operate a new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and associated infrastructure to service the Parkes community.

The applicable environmental planning instrument for the proposal is *Infrastructure State Environment Planning Policy* (ISEPP). The proposed upgrade works can therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Parkes Shire Council is the proponent and determining authority for these works.

The proposed STP is intended to provide higher quality treatment of effluent, reliably meeting more stringent parameters for discharge quality than the existing system through use of an Intermittently Decanted Extended Aeration (IDEA) process with chemical phosphorus removal and UV (ultra-violet) disinfection to improve the quality of discharges to the environment. The long-term or operational environmental impacts associated with the proposal include ongoing production of wastes, particularly treated effluent and bio-solids. Options for disposal or beneficial reuse in accordance with the NSW guidelines "*Use and Disposal of Biosolids, NSW EPA, 1997*" were considered by Council given the potential of the material for reuse. However, there is currently no local market for this type of product in Parkes or the surrounding region. Therefore, disposal to the current licenced landfill facility in Parkes is considered the most likely biosolids management strategy for the new STP.

The ongoing noise and odour impacts of the operation of the new plant are anticipated to be minor, as specialist studies analysing these criteria have indicated. However Council would receive and process any odour or noise related complaints regarding the facility through its Customer Response Management System (CRMS), to ensure compliance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act).

The proposed STP is anticipated to have positive long term socio-economic benefits for the local communities, through provision of improved and reliable sewage services.

The proposal involves decommissioning the existing Plant and associated tertiary treatment (effluent) ponds which provide habitat to species listed as Migratory under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), as well as the threatened Freckled Duck which is listed under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act). However, Parkes Shire Council intends to continue its existing relationship with the Parkes Golf Club for provision of treated effluent for grounds irrigation, until such time as the existing STP has been fully decommissioned, and the water contained within the existing STP tertiary treatment ponds has been exhausted. Prior to completion of the new STP proving period, Council intends to investigate alternative options for greater municipal effluent reuse to enable a smooth transition from the existing effluent reuse program into a new one.

As a result of increased treatment efficiencies and effluent reuse, the STP will have reduced volumes of treated effluent discharged to Goobang Creek. This is predicted to reduce duration of flows within the creekline from approximately 90% to 75% of the year. The reduced water availability will impact downstream water users with current stock and domestic water access rights, as well as the ecosystem present which is dependent on flows within Goobang Creek. Once the new STP is operational, effluent discharges to Goobang Creek are expected to be of a higher quality than those produced by the existing system. As such, though water availability within the Creek will be reduced, the quality of effluent discharged to the creek will be significantly higher.

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway running through Parkes, being classified as a Class 2 waterway providing Key Fish Habitat. Goobang Creek is listed as an Aquatic Endangered

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Ecological Community (EEC) - *The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River* under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act). This EEC has the potential to support several threatened fish species associated with this listed community. Goobang Creek and its riparian vegetation are also listed as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE). Despite the long-term reduction in water flows as a consequence of reduced effluent discharges, this activity is unlikely to result in a significant impact on any threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed under State or Commonwealth legislation, and a Species Impact Statement is not required.

Access to the proposed STP site is via Akuna Road. The remnant vegetation along Akuna Road constitutes Fuzzy Box Woodland EEC listed under the TSC Act, and amongst these large roadside trees is an Aboriginal scarred tree. This vegetation should be protected from inadvertent damage both during construction and operation of the STP. It is recommended that the vegetation along Akuna Road is adequately cordoned off to ensure the protection of these significant features. No tree removal has been assessed as part of this REF.

The proposal could potentially cause short term environmental disturbances, such as increased dust, noise and traffic impacts for residents and users of Akuna Road. However, these impacts are considered to be both minor and temporary, due to the isolated location and other topographical, anthropogenic (i.e. agricultural practices) and vegetative features within the landscape.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, and on the basis of the information presented in this REF, it is concluded that by adopting the Environmental Safeguards identified in this assessment there would be no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed works, and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

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8 CERTIFICATION

This Review of Environmental Factors identifies the likely impacts of the proposed activity on the environment, and details the mitigation measures to be implemented to minimise these potential impacts.

The assessment has concluded that the proposed works as described in this REF, providing all proposed management measures and safeguards are implemented, will not result in a significant impact on the environment.

The proposed works will not result in a significant impact on any declared critical habitat, threatened species, populations or ecological communities or their habitats. Therefore a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not required.

The proposed works are not being carried out on Commonwealth land, are unlikely to affect any Commonwealth land, or have any significant impact on any Matters of National Environmental Significance.

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A – NSW DPI Waterfront land guidelines

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Appendix C – Aboriginal Heritage Report

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Appendix H – Parkes STP Design Civil Drawings

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADWF	Average Dry Weather Flow
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ARA	Appropriate Regulatory Authority
BGL	Below Ground Level
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CENTROC	Central NSW Regional Organisation of Councils
CL Act	*Crown Lands Act 1989*
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DCP	Development Control Plan
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EP&A Regulation	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
ESD	Ecological Sustainable Development
FM Act	*Fisheries Management Act 2000*
ha	Hectare
IWCM	Integrated Water Cycle Management
ISEPP	*State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LG Act	*Local Government Act 1993*
m	Metre
ML	Mega Litre
mm	Millimetre
NV Act	*Native Vegetation Act 2003*
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly DECCW)
PAR	Population at Risk
POEO Act	*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
PWWF	Peak Wet Weather Flow
REF	Review of Environmental Factors

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RM	Rising Main
Roads Act	*Roads Act 1993*
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SEPP 44	State Environmental Planning Policy for Koala Habitat
SIS	Species Impact Statement
SPS	Sewerage Pump Station
SRZ	Structural Root Zone
SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TPZ	Tree Protection Zone
TSC Act	*Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*
WM Act	*Water Management Act 2000*

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aquatic ecology	The study of the relationships among organisms and between those organisms and their environment that live in water (aquatic environments).
Biodiversity	Biological diversity – or biodiversity – is the term given to the variety of life on Earth. It is the variety within and between all species of plants, animals and micro-organisms and the ecosystems within which they live and interact. Biodiversity also refers to the multitude of different ecosystems in which species form unique communities, interacting with one another and the air, water and soil.
Biosecurity	Biosecurity is the protection of the economy, environment and community from negative impacts associated with pests, diseases and weeds.
Biota	The living organisms of a region or habitat, such as birds, plants, fungi etc.
Critical weight range	Species of intermediate weight 35 – 5500g vulnerable to predation
Ecological Sustainable Development	Australia's *National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992)* defines ecologically sustainable development as 'using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased'.
Macrophytes	A macrophyte is an aquatic plant that grows in or near water and is either emergent, submergent, or floating. In lakes and rivers macrophytes provide cover for fish and substrate for aquatic invertebrates, produce oxygen, and act as food for some fish and wildlife.
Study Area	The Subject Site and any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly.
Subject Site	The area to be directly affected by the proposal. For the purposes of this report, this includes the Lots/DPs of the individual parcels that the infrastructure is located on.
Terrestrial ecology	The study of the relationships among organisms and between those organisms and their environment that live on land.

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Figure 1 Proposed SPS and RM – Locality Map (Source: Google Earth)

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1 INTRODUCTION

Parkes Shire Council (PSC), as the Proponent for these works, has determined to undertake an upgrade to the overall Parkes Sewage Treatment System in order to meet current and future demands for sewage management within this area. These upgrade works include construction of the following:

- A new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) designed to address all the current plant deficiencies and provide reliable and robust wastewater treatment for the long-term future;
- A new recycled water main to transport treated effluent to various end users as part of Council's recycled water reuse goals as outlined in the updated Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) plan; and
- A new Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) and Rising Main (RM) to connect existing sewerage services to the new STP.

The SPS and RM are the focus of this Review of Environmental Factors (REF). These works will be undertaken on the outskirts of Parkes, to the southeast of the CBD (Figure 1). The following sections describe the background of the project, the need for the proposed works to be undertaken and a summary of the environmental and legislative context of the proposal.

1.1 Project Background

Parkes is situated in the Central West of New South Wales, about 300km west of Sydney across the Blue Mountains, and has an estimated population of 11,000 people (NSW Public Works 2014). Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council) owns and operates a network of gravity sewers that service the Parkes urban area as outlined in Figure 2 below.

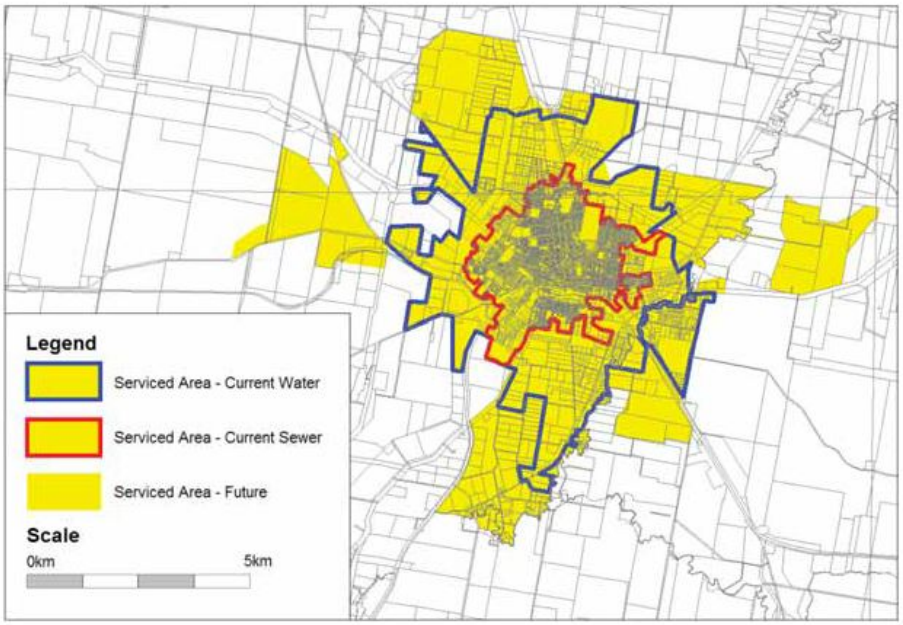


Figure 2 Current and Future Sewerage Service Area Map for Parkes (Source: SBP, 2014)

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The current Parkes Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) is a trickling filter plant that was last upgraded in 1996. The plant process consists of:

- Preliminary treatment (screening and grit removal);
- Two process streams, each consisting of:
  - Primary settlement,
  - Trickling filters for secondary treatment, and
  - Humus settlement tanks;
- Primary and humus solids stabilized in an anaerobic digestion process prior to drying on sand beds;
- Effluent disinfection provided by a series of three tertiary ponds;
- Effluent reuse at the Parkes Golf Course, Parkes Racecourse, and cleared paddocks adjacent to the STP; and
- A single environmental discharge point to Goobang Creek for any remaining treated effluent.

As part of the Strategic Business Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Services (SBP), PSC carried out a valuation of the area's sewerage assets as required by the Division of Local Government, including the inspection of a representative sample of sewer pipes. Estimates of the timing for replacement needs in the medium and long term were then provided, based on the nominal lives of the assets combined with the results of the inspections and a general idea of asset condition.

A summary of the estimated average condition and value of Council's major sewerage assets is presented in Table 1.

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Table 1 Major Sewage Collection and Treatment System Asset Summary (Source: SBP, 2014)

Asset	No./Length/ Capacity	Condition 1 = Near Perfect 5 = Un-serviceable	Average Remaining Life (Years)	Current Replacement Cost (MEERA) ($'000) June 2012	Annual Depreciation ($'000)	Written Down Value ($'000) June 2012
Sewer Mains						
- Gravity	117 km	3	19	31,000	275	19,000
- Pressure	18 km	3	96	862	8.6	834
- Trunk	6 km	3	26	5,200	20	3,500
Sewerage Manholes	1925	3	19	Included above	Included above	Included above
Sewerage Pumping Stations						
- 25m Head	2	3	10	670	26	245
- 50m Head	1	3	5	287	5	108
Rising Mains	3.9km	3	60	1,982	26	1,400
Sewage Treatment Plants	4	2	13	15,427	246	4,158
Radio Telemetry	1	3	11	6.75	0.6	4,158
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55,435**	**607**	**33,403**

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These investigations uncovered a number of issues relating to the existing STP that are driving the need for replacement. These include:

- Condition of the plant – much of the plant is in degraded condition as it has not been replaced since construction (1936) and will require replacement;
- Odours (buffer zone issues) – the type of treatment process currently relies on anaerobic stabilisation of solids and can at times produce offensive odours that can be an issue for neighbours;
- Improvements in effluent quality – the current process is not capable of reliably removing nutrients from the raw effluent. Effluent quality and process reliability are key considerations of the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) when issuing Licenses and in reducing the public health risks associated with effluent reuse;
- Operational commitment – trickling filter type plants such as the existing STP require substantial operational involvement and manual handling, involving daily operator activities such as the removal of screenings, skimming and cleaning the sides of tanks and sludge wasting; and
- Capacity – the existing plant cannot accommodate the projected population for Parkes and the consequent peak flows this entails.

It is important to note that Council's investment in this new sewerage infrastructure will be significant and for the long term. The current STP is close to 80 years old (as at 2015) and has provided reliable service. It therefore is important to both Council and the Parkes community that the replacement is soundly designed and provides the long term capacity and reliability required for effective and efficient treatment of the area's wastes.

1.2 Proposal objectives

Council determined as a result of the above investigations to undertake a Capital Works program for Sewerage, including the design and construction of a new STP, new recycled water main, and a new SPS and RM to connect existing sewerage services to the new STP.

The primary objectives for the overall Parkes Sewage Treatment System upgrade project are:

1. To address the current plant deficiencies and provide reliable and robust sewage treatment for the long term future - "Future Proof".
2. To ensure the new STP is soundly based and provides the long term capacity and reliability required by Council - "Energy Efficient".
3. To ensure that the construction works associated with this project are completed on time, within budget and without incidents (Health Safety Environment Community Quality, or HSECQ).

1.3 Purpose of the Report

This REF has been prepared by The Environmental Factor on behalf of Parkes Shire Council. For the purposes of these works, Parkes Shire Council is the proponent and the determining authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The purpose of this REF is to describe the proposal (Chapter 3), to document the likely impacts of the proposal on the environment (Chapter 6), and to detail protective measures to be implemented (Environmental Safeguards).

The description of the proposal and associated environmental impacts has been undertaken in context of Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (summarised in Section 1.4.2), the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act),

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the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act), and the Commonwealth's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). In doing so, the REF helps to fulfil the requirements of Section 111 of the EP&A Act that Parkes Shire Council must examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the activity.

The findings of this REF would be considered when assessing:

- Whether the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore the necessity for an Environmental Impact Statement to be prepared and approval to be sought from the Minister for Planning under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act
- The significance of any impact on threatened species, as defined by the TSC Act and/or FM Act, under Section 5A of the EP&A Act and therefore the requirement for a Species Impact Statement
- The potential for the proposal to significantly impact a matter of national environmental significance or Commonwealth land and the need to make a referral to the Commonwealth's Department of the Environment for a decision by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act

1.4 Summary of Key Environmental Constraints

The potential environmental impacts of the proposed SPS and RM and associated activities are outlined within this report and are considered unlikely to significantly affect the environment, if the Environmental Safeguards recommended herein are implemented and maintained.

An assessment of the environmental constraints of the project against key legislation and policy is provided and summarised below (Table 2).

Table 2 Summary of Project Related Legislation

Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
NSW Legislation				
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	OEH	Section 90 AHIP Consent to destroy	Impact (direct or indirect) to Aboriginal site	Not required for these works.
Local Government Act 1993	NSW DPI Office of Water	Section 60 approval for water and sewage treatment works	Water extraction and provision	Council is seeking Section 60 approval for the Parkes WTP/STP projects as a whole.

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Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
Heritage Act 1977	OEH	Section 139 Excavation Permit	Impacts to non-Indigenous historic artefacts and /or relics	Not required for these works.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	EPA	EPL licence under Section 43	Required for 'Scheduled Activities' as defined by the Act	Not required for these works.
Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	OEH	Section 91 Licence to harm a threatened species, population or ecological community	Impacts to listed threatened terrestrial species	Assessments of Significance (AoS) have been prepared for threatened species / communities with potential habitat in the area. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely.
Fisheries Management Act 1994	NSW DPI	Part 7 FM Act Permit	Impacts to listed threatened aquatic species	AoS have been prepared for listed aquatic species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely. A DPI Fisheries Permit will be sought for dredging and reclamation, and temporary obstruction of fish passage.
Relevant Policies				
Guidelines for Activities on Waterfront Land	NSW DPI Office of Water	Controlled Activity Approvals – covered by Section 60 approval	Works within 40m of top of bank of waterways	Council being a public authority is exempt from requiring a Works Approval. Council will endeavour to meet the relevant Guidelines including appropriate offsetting for impact to riparian vegetation.
Guidelines for laying pipes and cables in watercourses on waterfront land	NSW DPI Office of Water	As above	Works within 40m of top of bank of waterways	As above.
Commonwealth Legislation				

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Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Common-wealth Department of Environment	EPBC Referral	Impacts to listed threatened and / or migratory species	AoS have been prepared for listed species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely. Refer Table 3 below for more detail. An EPBC referral is not required.

1.4.1 Matters of National Environmental Significance

Under the environmental assessment provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the following Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are required to be considered to assist in determining whether the proposal should be referred to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment.

Table 3 Compliance with EPBC Act 1999

Factor	Impact
Any impact on a World Heritage property? **State whether the proposal would impact on a World Heritage property.**	No.
Any impact on a National Heritage place? **State whether or not the proposal would impact on a National Heritage place.**	No.
Any impact on a wetland of international importance?	No.
Any impact on a listed threatened species or communities?	Yes, The Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*), Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*), Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii peelii*) and Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) have potential habitat within the Study Area. Significant Impact Criteria assessments concluded that a significant impact is not likely to result as a consequence of the proposed works.
Any impacts on listed migratory species?	Several Migratory bird species frequent the effluent ponds adjacent to the STP. These species are unlikely to rely on habitats associated with the SPS and RM. A Significant Impact Criteria assessment concluded that a significant impact to this species as a result of the installation of the SPS and RM is unlikely.

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Factor	Impact
Any impact on a Commonwealth marine area?	N/A
Any impact on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?	N/A
Does the proposal involve a nuclear action (including uranium mining)?	No.
Additionally, any impact (direct or indirect) on Commonwealth land?	No.

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1.4.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 *Checklist*

The factors which need to be taken into account when considering the environmental impact of an activity are listed in Clause 228(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*. Those factors have been addressed in Table 4 to ensure that the likely impacts of the proposed activities on the natural and built environment are fully considered.

Table 4 Compliance with Clause 228(2) of the EP&A Regulation 2000

Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(a) Any environmental impact on a community?	No	The upgrade would not change the overall use of the site.
(b) Any transformation of a locality?	Yes	The SPS may be visible to passing traffic. This impact is considered to be minor.
(c) Any environmental impact on the ecosystems of a locality?	Yes	Temporary obstruction of Goobang Creek waterway.
(d) Any reduction of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific or other environmental quality or value of a locality?	No	
(e) Any effect on a locality, place or building having aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value for present generations?	No	
(f) Any impact on habitat of any protected fauna (within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*)?	Yes	The Study Area provides habitat for native species protected under the NPW Act. Impacts to habitat will be minimised where possible. Where possible intact native vegetation including trees will be retained.
(g) Any endangering of any species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air?	No	Assessments of Significance have been completed for listed threatened species with potential habitat that may be impacted by the proposal. The assessments concluded that significant impacts to these species are unlikely.
(h) Any long-term effects on the environment?	No	

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Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(i) Any degradation of the quality of the environment?	No	No net change.
(j) Any risk to the safety of the environment?	No	No net change.
(k) Any reduction in the range of beneficial uses of the environment?	No	No net change.
(l) Any pollution of the environment?	No	
(m) Any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste?	No	No, waste will be disposed of appropriately and in accordance with relevant policies as indicated in this REF.
(n) Any increased demands on resources, natural or otherwise which are, or are likely to become, in short supply?	No	
(o) Any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities?	No	

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2 NEED FOR THE PROJECT AND OPTIONS CONSIDERED

2.1 Strategic need for the proposal

The SBP provides justification for the proposed capital works program associated with the Parkes Sewage Treatment System upgrade. Table 5 below provides the proposed timeframe for upgrade works to commence, as well as the strategic justification for the works.

Table 5 Major sewerage capital works planned (Source: SBP, 2014)

Proposed Capital Works	Year	Justification
Parkes Sewage Treatment Plant	2013-2015	Renewals, growth and improved level of service
Major new mains construction	2013-2015	Improved level of services (backlog)
Recycled water main	2017-2019	Water resource conservation and water security

It is proposed to construct the new STP on the eastern side of Goobang Creek, adjacent to the current tertiary effluent settling ponds, with vehicular access from Akuna Road. The new plant design is based on an aerobic biological process, known as Intermittent Decanted Extended Aeration (IDEA), which has a much lower potential for generation of offensive odours. The IDEA process can be driven to produce a high quality of treated effluent suitable for a range of reuse applications and environmental discharge. A high level of plant automation will also be included as part of the new STP design in order to optimise power usage (i.e. make the plant energy efficient), allow for remote monitoring (telemetry) and a substantial reduction in day to day manual handling.

A primary objective of the new STP, as outlined in the IWCM, is to increase efficiency, productivity and reduce wastage by maximizing reuse opportunities. Consequently a target of zero liquid discharges has been set with reuse of waste water maximized where possible, with an associated decline in discharges to Goobang Creek. Any overflow from the relief pit will be directed to the creek.

In order to maximise the use of existing, and therefore reduce the need for new, infrastructure, PSC intends to connect the gravity fed sewerage mains to the new STP site via a new SPS and RM. The installation of this new infrastructure to support the waste transfer process is the focus of this REF.

2.2 IWCM

The proposed works are part of a broader Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) Strategy which Council is updating. The 30 year strategy incorporates multiple urban water cycle facets including water supply, sewerage, and stormwater, as well as community expectations. An IWCM is a requirement as part of the NSW Government's Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Framework. Integrated systems have the benefit of being more water efficient, producing less pollutant loads as well as addressing community demands. They encourage water conservation and efficient water use, and enable the implementation of cost-effective recycling of treated effluent and urban stormwater use options.

2.3 Existing infrastructure

The Parkes township is served by a conventional gravity sewage collection and transport system. Raw sewage gravitates to the existing STP on Nash Street south-west of Parkes. This STP was constructed in 1936, augmented in 1965 and 1995 and provides screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation, secondary treatment (by trickling filters) with settlement

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of secondary solids in a humus tank. Primary and humus solids are stabilised in an anaerobic digestion process prior to drying on sand beds. The effluent disinfection is provided by a series of three tertiary ponds located on the eastern side of Goobang Creek. Currently effluent is re-used at the golf course and racecourse and the remainder discharged to Goobang Creek.

Several of the gravity and rising main pipelines associated with this existing infrastructure will be incorporated into the new design. Figure 4 to Figure 10 outline the existing and proposed infrastructure.

2.4 Rising Main pipeline route – Options Considered

NSW Public Works were commissioned by PSC to investigate several alternative pipeline route options for the sewer rising main (NSW Public Works 2014). Where the pipelines cross Goobang Creek, PSC have considered three options for installation as outlined within the Site selection for the proposed STP and RM Discussion Paper (PSC 2014).

Option 1: Shared trench excavated into the bedrock substrate of Goobang Creek

The pipeline would be installed within a shared trench to minimise disturbance downstream of a small weir, which is already established within Goobang Creek. Construction of the shared trench would require excavation of the streambed which is predominantly rock.

Option 2: Under-boring Goobang Creek

This option follows the same route as outlined in Option 1, but involves under-boring/directional drilling (a trenchless method of installing pipes in a shallow arc underground with minimal impact on the surrounding area). Under-boring is used when trenching or excavating is not practical, and is suitable for a variety of soil conditions and jobs including road and stream crossings. The underground installation of the pipes would mean fewer disturbances to the impacted section of Goobang Creek, as no dredging or reclamation or obstruction of fish passage would occur. However, this method is prohibitively expensive and requires specialised equipment not readily available in more remote rural areas.

Option 3: Separate trenches excavated into the substrate of Goobang Creek

This option proposes the installation of a number of pipelines in separate trenches that will generally follow the same route as an existing pipeline (used to transport fully treated water from the tertiary ponds to the Parkes Golf Course for irrigation). The separate trench arrangement would be the same as for Option 1.

Option 4: Do nothing

This option considers retaining the existing infrastructure and not undertaking any upgrades. This is unsatisfactory due to the reasons as listed in Section 2.1 Strategic need for the proposal.

Retaining the current infrastructure as is puts Council at risk of not being able to meet future sewage treatment demands from dependent users.

2.5 Preferred Option

Option 1 is the preferred option for the RM. The advantages of this design option over the alternate pipeline route and creek crossing designs considered include:

- The rising main would generally follow the route of the existing pipeline that is used to transport partially treated waste water to the tertiary ponds located on the eastern side of the Goobang Creek.

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- The rising main trench would cross the Goobang Creek at a point that has relatively shallow banks, which would facilitate a shared trench arrangement to cross the creek.
- The rising main trench would cross the Goobang Creek at a section of the creek which is characterised by a rocky bed. The pipeline trench could be encased in concrete at the same level of the bedrock, thereby providing a stable surface that would not be prone to erosion.
- The proposed rising main route would require removal of 12 mature River Red Gum, trees and an additional nine (9) may be impacted given the proximity to their structural root zone (Treecraft 2015).
- The trenching arrangement across the Goobang Creek is more cost-effective than under-boring.
- There is less risk of flood damage and water contamination in constructing the shared trench at this location than in the alternate location considered.

2.5.1 SPS Location

The south western corner of the existing STP located off Nash Street Parkes is the preferred site for a new pump station, to enable the transfer of gravity fed sewage to the proposed new Sewage Treatment Plant off Akuna Road. Benefits of this arrangement include the following;

- The pump station would be located within the existing STP compound which is well established, enclosed with limited public access, and is a highly modified industrial environment.
- The pump station benefits from existing power supply, road access and parking facilities.
- The site is located on a cleared section of the STP compound which is relatively flat, has the lowest elevation possible and is grassed/stabilised for erosion.
- The site is set well back from Goobang Creek and other natural features.
- No trees are required to be removed.

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3 PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

The following chapter provides a detailed discussion of the proposal and the area in which it is located.

3.1 Location of the works and surrounding environment

The following is a summary of the existing environment within the direct and indirect impact areas associated with the SPS and RM works.

3.1.1 Location – Subject Site

The proposed works will be undertaken within Lot 223 DP750179 and Lot 1407 DP1159394 (existing STP site) and Lot 1 DP724071, Lot 1 DP905102 and Lot 84 DP 1136602 (effluent ponds), as shown in Figure 3, in the Parkes Local Government Area (LGA). Greater detail of each component of the Subject Site is provided in Figure 4 – Figure 7.

The existing STP site has been predominantly cleared (Plate 1); however, stands of mature native trees (i.e. River Red Gum) are present along the riparian zone of Goobang Creek (Plate 4).

3.1.2 Surrounding Environment – Study Area

The Study Area for these works is considered to be the immediate location of each of the works sites, that is, the land parcels on which they are located, as well as any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly. The following provides a general description of the landscape features of the Study Area and broader locality.

Topography geology and soils

The proposed Subject Site and Study Area fall within the NSW South West Slopes (SWS) Bioregion, within the Lower Slopes ecosystem. The SWS Bioregion is an extensive area of foothills and isolated ranges comprising the lower inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range extending from north of Cowra, through southern NSW, and into western Victoria (OEH 2014).

The SWS Bioregion lies wholly in the eastern part of the Lachlan Fold Belt which consists of a complex series of north to north-westerly trending sedimentary and volcanic rocks (OEH 2014). Within this bioregion, common materials found include quartz and quartzites, basalt, and granites, with generally softer rocks such as shale or slate in the valleys between ranges and occasional limestone outcrops. A large number of mineral deposits have supported the mining industry in this region over the past 150 years (OEH 2014).

Hydrology

The SPS and RM are both located within the Lachlan Catchment Management Authority (CMA, now the Local Land Services or LLS) and Lower Slopes sub-region, and it is proposed that the RM will cross Goobang Creek. Goobang Creek is the primary waterway through Parkes that is classified as a 'Class 2 waterway', greater than a 5th order watercourse (1:25,000 map scale), and is identified as providing Key Fish Habitat (Figure 19).

Vegetation

Typically for the Parkes LGA, Dwyer's Mallee Gum (*Eucalyptus dwyeri*) dominates areas of granite-derived soils, and Mugga Ironbark communities occupy areas of sandy soils derived from sedimentary rock. Other common trees for the area include Hill Red Gum (*E. dealbata*), White Cypress Pine (*Callitris columellaris*) and Red Stringybark (*E. macrorhyncha*) in the

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ranges, and Grey Box (*E. microcarpa*) Grassy Woodlands, with Yellow Box (*E. melliodora*), White Cypress Pine and Belah (*Casuarina pauper*) occupying the lower lying areas.

The existing STP compound site and effluent ponds to the west of Goobang Creek occupy a fenced paddock which has been cleared of native vegetation (Plate 1 - Plate 3). The ground cover vegetation is largely comprised of common pasture species (including lawn), forbs and weeds.

The floodplains have been historically cleared up to the bank of Goobang Creek, where only a thin strip of remnant riparian River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) vegetation exists (approximately 10m deep) (Plate 4).

The riparian corridor along Goobang Creek is degraded due to weed and other pest incursions evident on site (Plate 5), though the area still has many biodiversity values as outlined in detail in Section 6.8 of this report.



Plate 1 Current STP compound – facing north along the eastern boundary to the existing sludge drying beds

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Plate 2 Current STP compound – facing east along the southern boundary to Goobang Creek



Plate 3 Current STP compound – facing south towards the existing Switchroom and amenities building

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Plate 4 Remnant riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek



Plate 5 Goobang Creek riparian environment

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3.2 Current vs Future proposed works

The SPS has been designed to include three submersible pumps. There are currently no plans to future augment the proposed SPS and RM.

3.3 Design

The current design of the SPS and RM has been prepared by NSW Public Works (Appendix H) on behalf of Council, and will be included as part of a tender package for the successful Contractor to implement. It is anticipated that the successful Contractor may adjust the construction methodology where they identify opportunities for improvement, provided these include or better the Environmental Safeguards proposed within this REF, and abide by the conditions associated with the Fisheries Permit. TEF understand that this REF, the Fisheries Permit and all other environmental documentation associated with this REF including the relevant specialist study reports will inform the tender phase and constitute legal documents for the purposes of the execution of the new SPS and RM works.

3.3.1 Sewage Pump Station

The SPS proposed will be predominantly underground, measuring approximately 4.2m in diameter and sunk approximately 4m deep. A schematic of the design is provided as Figure 5.

3.3.2 Rising Main

A new rising main pipeline including a creek crossing will be required to transport raw sewage from the new SPS approximately 1.3km to the new proposed STP site to the west of Goobang Creek. The RM will be trenched under Akuna Road. A schematic of the design is provided as Figure 8.

The pipeline route on the western side of Goobang Creek, between the SPS and the creek, will also need to negotiate eroded areas and active head cut erosion resulting from concentrated drainage of runoff from adjacent roads, and the hardstand catchment (developed semi-urban area) upslope of the existing STP.

3.3.3 Fishway Design

During construction of the RM across Goobang Creek fish passage will be temporarily obstructed. The impact to this state listed EEC which provides potential habitat for a variety of State and Federally listed threatened aquatic species will be undertaken during the peak breeding season for these species (warmer months September – February).

In accordance with the conditions of the Fisheries Permit received by PSC for these works, Council has developed a fish passage design to be constructed on the finished surface of the RM crossing of Goobang Creek. This has been designed in order to improve the connectivity through this waterway which was modified through the installation of a concrete weir currently inhibiting flow. The approved designs for this fishway are included as Appendix J.

3.3.4 Emergency Storage

The proposed emergency storage is required in the unlikely event of a power or mechanical failure, heavy rainfall event or other emergency inhibiting the functioning of the SPS. The proposed emergency storage requirements include:

- The re-commissioning of two existing digesters in the old STP compound, that will provide four (4) hours of Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) overflow storage
- Generator back-up for the proposed 3-pump system
- Installation of a telemetered monitoring system to provide early notification in case of equipment failure

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- Development of an operation and maintenance plan to describe measures that must be undertaken to adequately manage failures
- Inbuilt or routine preventive maintenance practices including provision for spare parts on site; this shall be included as part of the operation and maintenance plan, and

Development of an emergency and contingency management plan as part of the project OEMP. This plan should identify, triggers, appropriate response actions, and notification requirements for emergency situations.

Emergency storage options considered by Council as part of the proposal included both wet well storage and storage in upstream gravity-fed sewers. In the event the SPS is temporarily offline or in extreme wet weather, overflows will be gravity fed to the overflow relief pit which will direct effluent to the two digesters at the existing decommissioned STP off Nash Street. The digesters comprise a 450m^3 storage capacity when empty, which can provide over four (4) hours detention of sewage passing through the system in average dry weather conditions, i.e. at Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) rates. The storage time provided by the digesters in the event of heavy rainfall is unknown due to the number of variables involved in this calculation, though it is assumed it would be less than 4 hours in duration.

During Peak Wet Weather Flow (PWWF) events where the digesters may reach capacity before the above measures can be implemented, effluent will be gravity fed/overflow the digesters to an existing manhole within the existing STP compound, and from there discharge to the environment and overflow downslope to Goobang Creek. In accordance with the relevant EPL requirements under the POEO Act the EPA will be notified of any off specification discharges as soon as they occur. The augmentation of current pipeline infrastructure is necessary to accommodate the increased volume requirements. Following the resolution of the fault or cessation of natural disaster/heavy rainfall event, any effluent remaining in the digesters will then be pumped back to the SPS using a temporary pump system. It will be necessary to monitor the volumes of effluent that overflow through the emergency overflow system proposed above. The return flows to the works should also be monitored.

In the event of a power outage a portable generator will be used to bring the SPS back online as soon as possible – preferably within two (2) hours of the outage occurring to mitigate against flows being higher than ADWF during the outage and consequently overflowing the digesters. Similarly, any sewage that has overflowed to the digesters as described above will be pumped from the digesters back into the SPS system and on to the new STP once the pump station is again operational. If a generator cannot be employed within this timeframe to keep the SPS operational, mobile tankers/sewage pump trucks will be employed to remove the sewage from the digesters prior to their reaching capacity to help prevent overflow to the environment and a consequent breach of Council's Environment Protection Licence.

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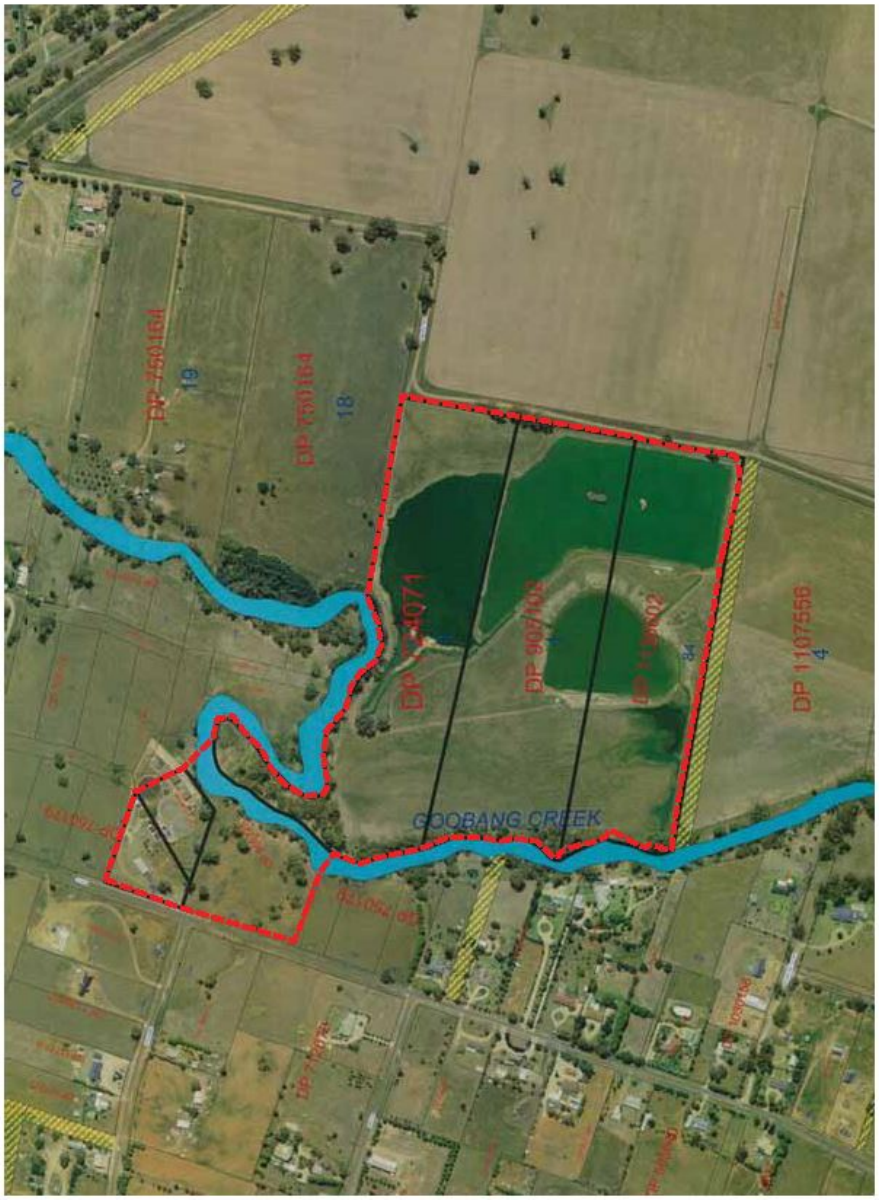


Figure 3 Proposed SPS & RM – Subject Site (Source: PSC)

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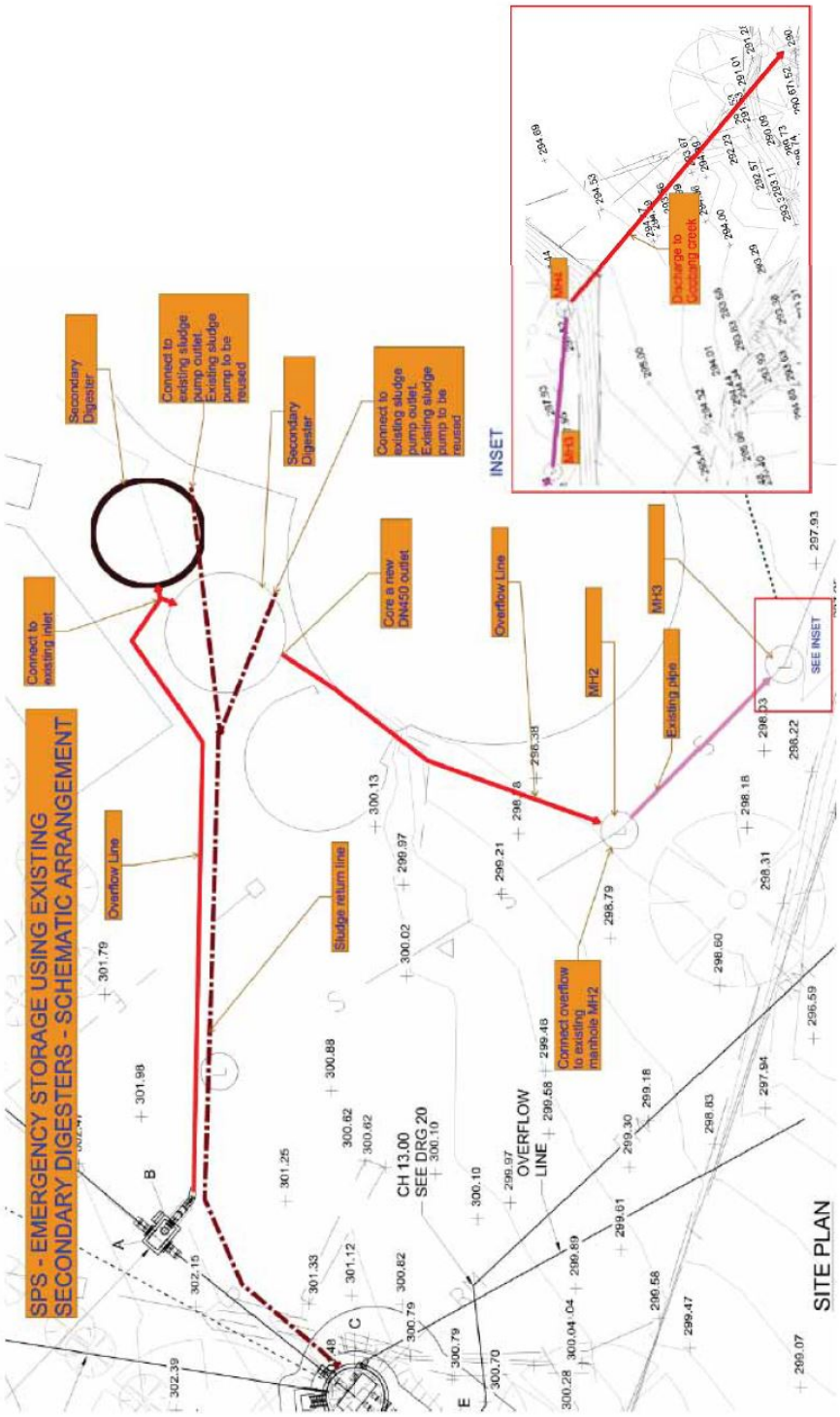


Figure 4 Proposed SPS site layout (Source: Banerjee & Associates)

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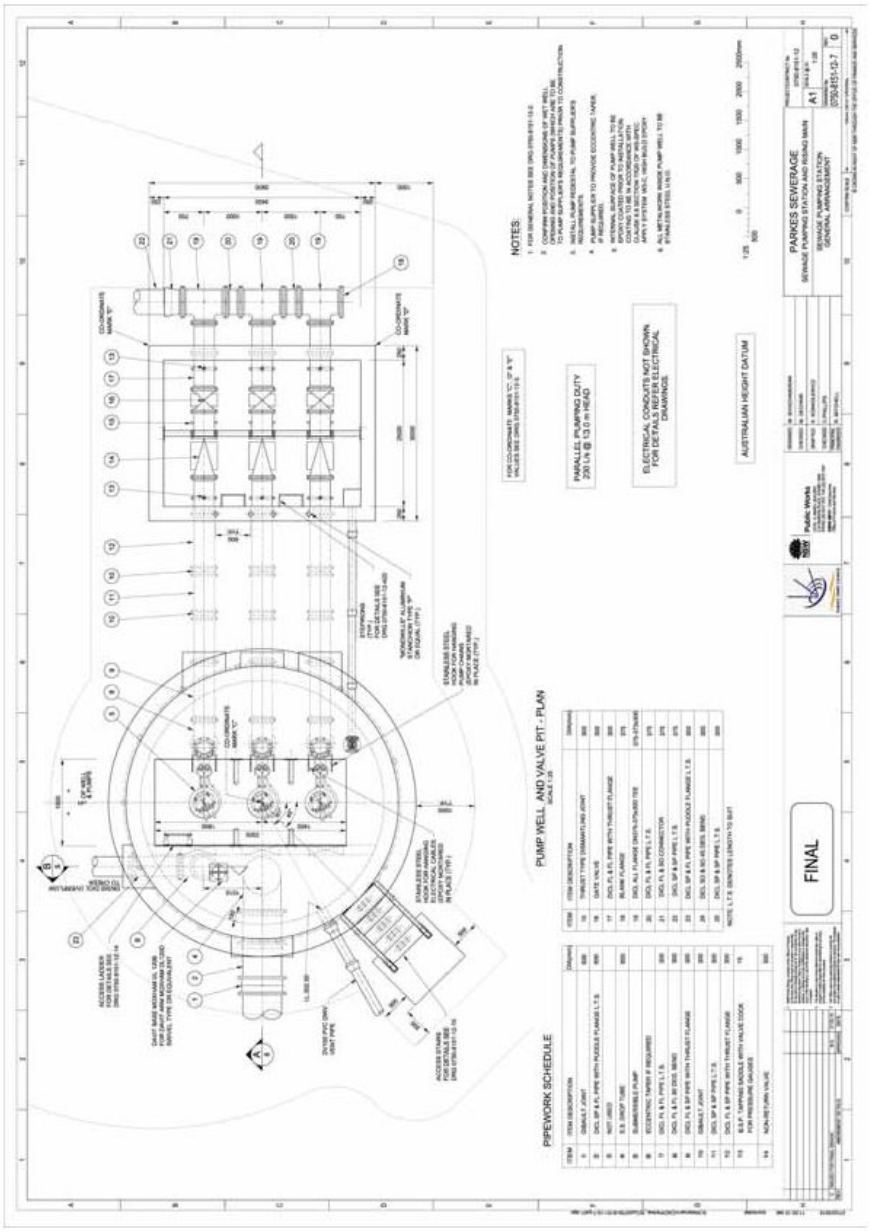
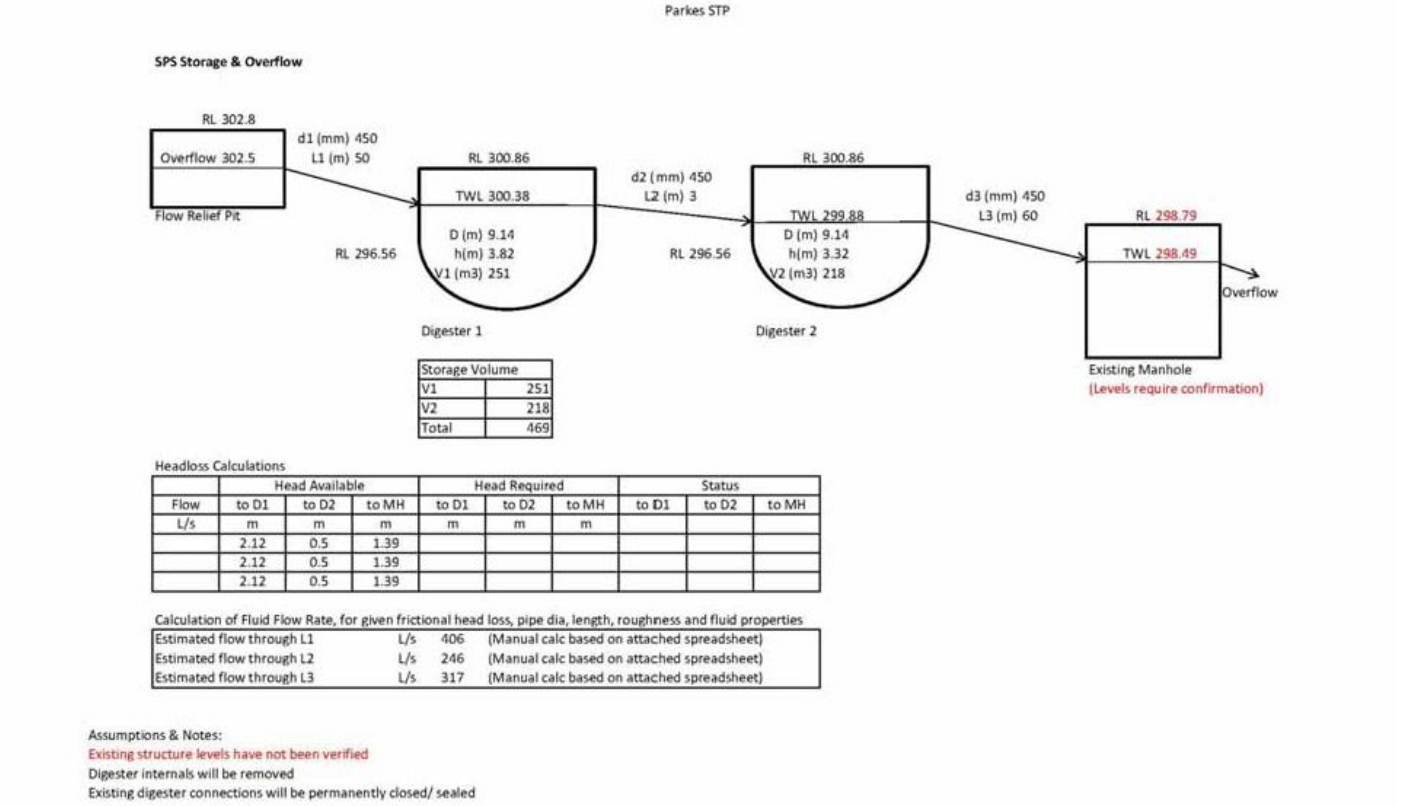


Figure 5 Proposed SPS – General Arrangement (Source: NSW PW)

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Storage Volume	
V1	251
V2	218
Total	469

Headloss Calculations

	Head Available			Head Required			Status		
Flow	to D1	to D2	to MH	to D1	to D2	to MH	to D1	to D2	to MH
L/s	m	m	m	m	m	m			
	2.12	0.5	1.39						
	2.12	0.5	1.39						
	2.12	0.5	1.39						

Calculation of Fluid Flow Rate, for given frictional head loss, pipe dia, length, roughness and fluid properties

Estimated flow through L1	L/s	406	(Manual calc based on attached spreadsheet)
Estimated flow through L2	L/s	246	(Manual calc based on attached spreadsheet)
Estimated flow through L3	L/s	317	(Manual calc based on attached spreadsheet)

Assumptions & Notes:
Existing structure levels have not been verified
Digester internals will be removed
Existing digester connections will be permanently closed/ sealed

Figure 6 SPS Storage and Overflow proposal

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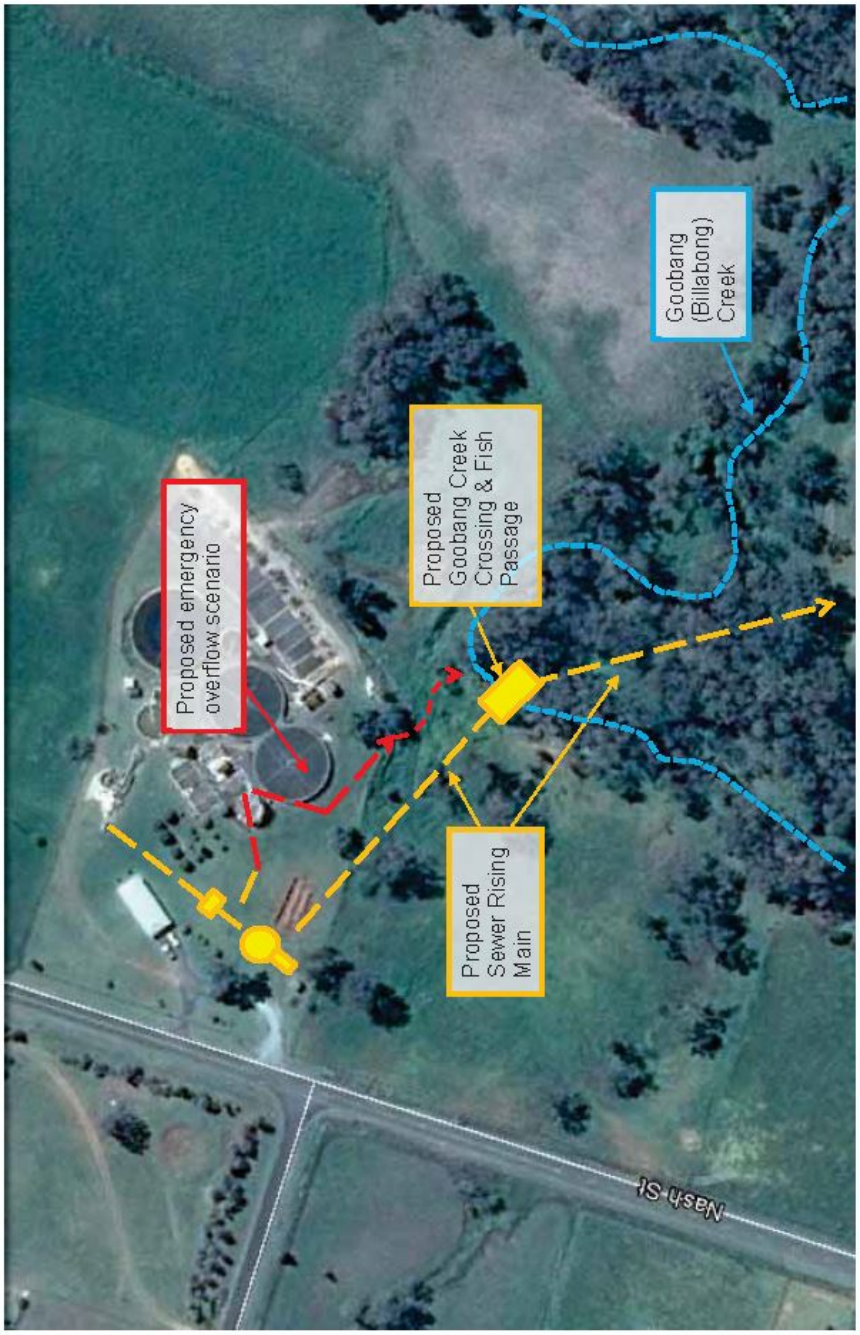


Figure 7 Proposed Rising Main Route – Section 1 and Goobang Creek Crossing (Image source: Google Earth)

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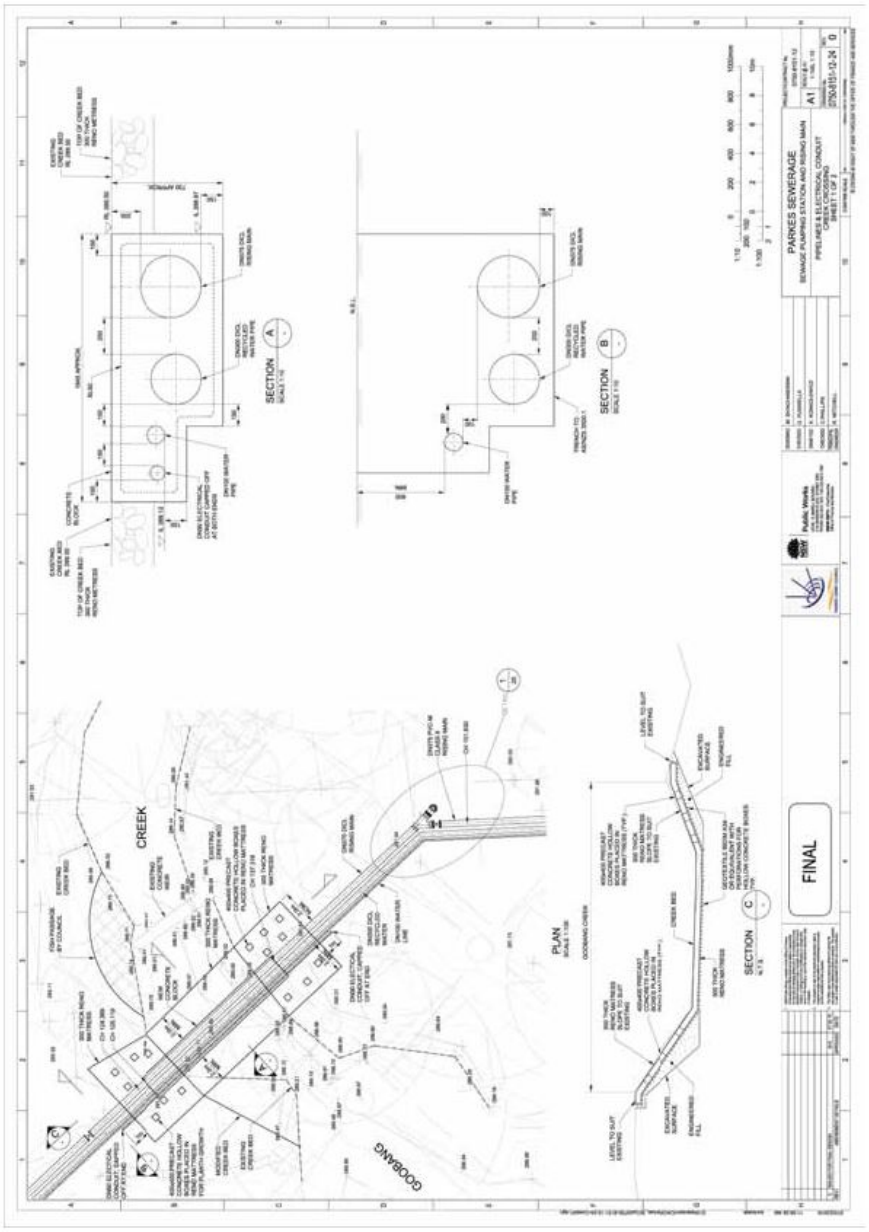


Figure 8 Proposed Goobang Creek Crossing design (Source: NSW PW)

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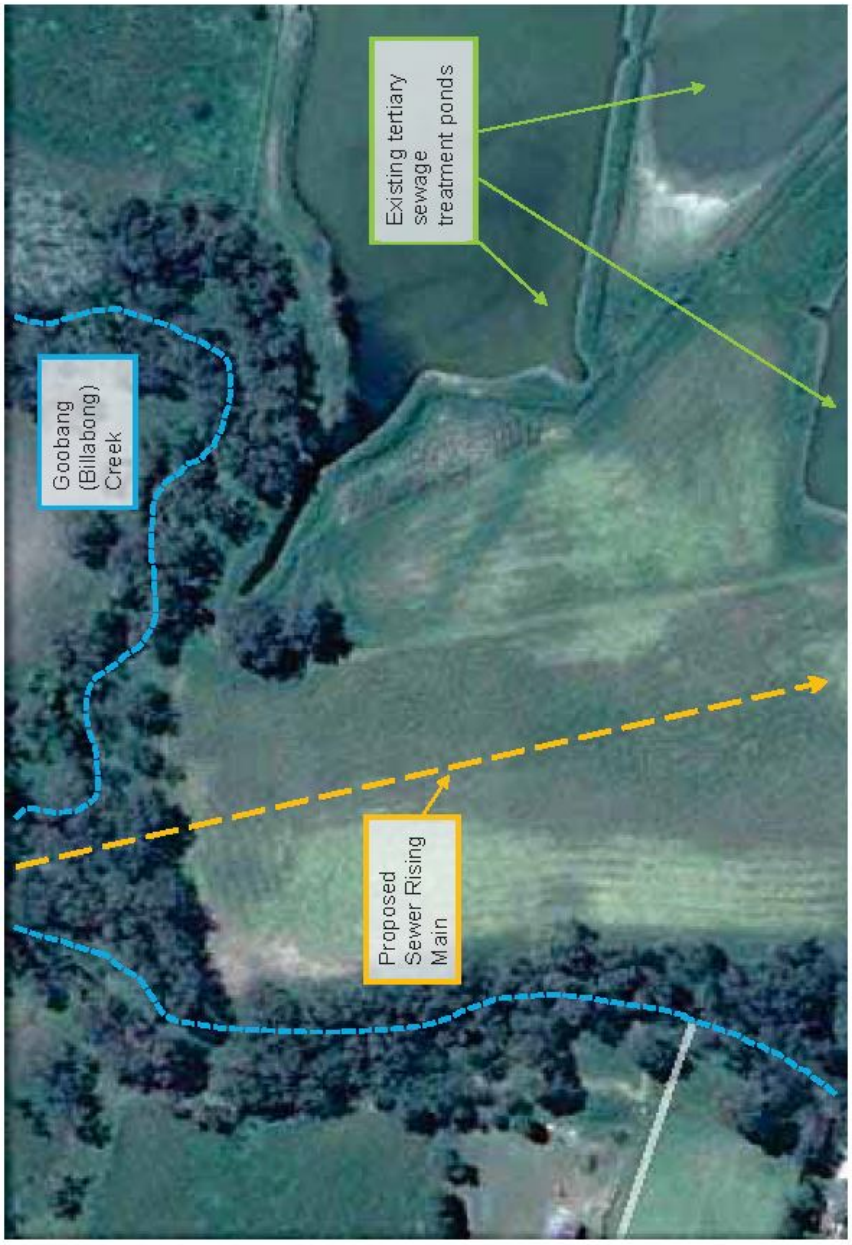


Figure 9 Proposed Rising Main Route – Section 2 (Image source: Google Earth)

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Figure 10 Proposed Rising Main Route – Sections 3 and 4 (Image source: Google Earth)

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- Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*), also listed under the EPBC Act as Vulnerable
- Eastern Bentwing Bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*)
- Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*)
- Eastern Cave Bat (*Vespadelus troughtoni*)
- Large Forest Bat (*Vespadelus baverstocki*)

No significant impact was determined for these species, and no other populations and terrestrial ecological communities are likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed works. Therefore there is no requirement for the preparation of a SIS.

4.5 SEPP 44 Koala Habitat Protection

State Environmental Planning Policy 44 Koala Habitat Protection (SEPP 44) aims to encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for Koalas, ensuring a permanent free living population over their present range and attempting to reverse the current trend of Koala population decline.

SEPP 44 applies to land within the LGAs listed under SEPP 44, Schedule 1 (including the Forbes and Parkes Shire LGAs). Under this policy the following distinction is made between 'potential' and 'core' Koala habitat:

- 'Potential Koala Habitat' means areas of native vegetation where the trees of the types listed in Schedule 2 constitute at least 15% of the total number of trees in the upper or lower strata of the tree component.
- 'Core Koala Habitat' means an area of land with a resident population of Koalas, evidenced by attributes such as breeding females (that is, females with young) and recent sightings and historical records of a population.

The riparian vegetation community located along Goobang Creek constitutes Potential Koala Habitat.

The further implications of SEPP 44 have been considered in Section **Error! Reference source not found.**.

4.6 *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)

The FM Act aims to conserve threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation native to NSW and to promote ecologically sustainable development, including the conservation of biological diversity. It also aims to reduce the threats faced by native fish and marine vegetation in NSW.

As with the TSC Act and terrestrial species, if a planned development or activity is likely to have an impact on an aquatic threatened species, population or ecological community this must be taken into account in the development approval process. If the impact is likely to be significant, as determined through a Seven Part Test, an SIS must be prepared and the Director-General of the Department of Premier and Cabinet's Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) must agree to the development/activity. In some cases, the Minister for the Environment will also need to be consulted.

Goobang Creek is classified as Key Fish Habitat under the FM Act (Figure 19). The implications of the FM Act have been considered (Section **Error! Reference source not found.**). Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for the following species and communities considered to have potential habitat within the Study Area:

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- Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*), also listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Purple-spotted Gudgeon (*Mogurnda adspersa*)
- Southern Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca australias*)
- Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*), also listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Eel Tailed Catfish (*Tandanus tandanus*) Endangered population
- The aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River (which Goobang Creek flows to)

These species, populations and ecological communities of fish or marine vegetation are not likely to be significantly impacted by the proposal. Therefore there is no requirement for the preparation of a SIS under the existing development proposal.

4.6.1 *Fisheries Management Act 1994* Sections 198-203 and 220

Goobang Creek is classified as Key Fish Habitat under the FM Act (Figure 19). If a proposed works site is within or adjacent to a waterway that fits the definition of Key Fish Habitat and/or is mapped as Key Fish Habitat, a permit for dredging, reclamation, and/or obstructing fish passage is required under the FM Act.

Activities requiring permits include:

- Activities involving dredging and reclamation work
- Activities temporarily or permanently obstructing fish passage
- Using explosives and other dangerous substances
- Harming marine vegetation

The works required to install the RM will include dredging the substrate of Goobang Creek, for the installation of the RM pipe connection. The proposed works will temporarily obstruct fish passage. Where possible works will be undertaken during low flow or dry events and following construction the creek will be rehabilitated to facilitate improved fish passage around the existing weir.

Council has received a conditional Fisheries Permit to complete the RM creek crossing works. All works will need to be undertaken in accordance with the conditions of this permit.

4.7 *Native Vegetation Act 2003* (NV Act)

The NV Act regulates the clearing of native vegetation in NSW. However, this Act does not apply to any clearing that is, or is part of, an activity carried out by a determining authority within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act if the determining authority has complied with that Part. As this project would be an activity within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act, the NV Act does not apply.

However in consideration of the intentions of this Act, vegetation clearance has been minimised wherever possible to retain native vegetation, and through strategic design avoid native vegetation communities.

4.8 *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* (NW Act)

This Act aims to control noxious weeds in NSW. Part 3 of this Act outlines the obligations of a public authority to control noxious weeds. Occurrences of any declared weed species found on site must be controlled according to the PSC guidelines (refer to Section **Error! Reference source not found.**)

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4.9 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)

The NPW Act provides for the statutory protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage places, objects and features. This legislation aims to protect and preserve Aboriginal heritage values.

Part 6 of this Act refers to Aboriginal objects and places and prevents persons from impacting on an Aboriginal place or relic, without consent or a permit. A Due Diligence assessment has been completed and found it unlikely that Aboriginal items would remain in situ given the historical disturbance to the Study Area.

Section 6.7 of this REF further addresses impacts on Aboriginal Heritage associated with the proposed works.

4.10 *Heritage Act 1997* (Heritage Act)

The Heritage Act seeks to identify and protect items of cultural heritage value. The Heritage Council of NSW within OEH makes decisions about the care and protection of heritage places and items that have been identified as being significant to the people of NSW.

The proposed works area does not contain listed items under local or state heritage registers.

Automatic protection is afforded to 'relics' under the Heritage Act, defined as 'any deposit or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprised New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which holds State or Local significance'. Formerly the Act protected any 'relic' that was more than 50 years old. Now the age determination has been dropped from the Act and relics are protected according to their heritage significance assessment rather than purely on their age.

Excavation of land on which it is known or where there is reasonable cause to suspect that 'relics' will be exposed, moved, destroyed, discovered or damaged is prohibited unless ordered under an excavation permit.

Section 6.6 of this REF addresses potential impacts on non-Indigenous heritage items or places. No significant non-Aboriginal heritage items are likely to be impacted by the proposal.

4.11 *Water Management Act 2000* (WM Act) and *Water Act 1912*

The WM Act governs the issue of new water licences, and the trade of existing water licences and allocations for those water sources (rivers, lakes and groundwater) in NSW where water sharing plans have commenced. The *Water Act 1912* governs the issue of water licences in other areas.

Goobang Creek and its associated River Red Gum riparian community within the Study Area are each recognised as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems. These communities are protected as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) under the WM Act.

The WM Act includes measures which aim to protect and restore water sources, their dependent ecosystems as well as basic landholder rights.

Water Sharing Plans (WSPs) developed under the WM Act set rules to protect the health of rivers and groundwater resources, as well as provide equitable access to water resources through the provision of Water Access Licences (WAL) for water users.

Current WSPs made under Section 50 of the WM Act relevant to the proposed works include the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources.

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Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources Water Sharing Plan

The Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP includes the unregulated rivers and alluvial groundwater within the Lachlan River catchment including Goobang Creek. Rules exist for each water source within the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP which provides guidance on:

- Limits to the availability of water
- Access rules
- Trading rules
- Rules for managing access licences
- Rules for water supply works

Water sources within the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP covered by the proposed development include Goobang Creek as well as the Upper Lachlan Alluvial. Table 8 presents the water extraction entitlement and active licences for the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP, identified from a search of the *NSW Water Register* (NOW 2014).

Table 8 Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP extraction entitlement and licences

Water source	License Category	Allocation (ML/year)	Number of licences
Goobang and Billabong Creeks	Unregulated river	2,200	14
	Domestic and stock	18	6
	Local water utility	1,500	1

Controlled Activities on waterfront land

NOW has developed *Guidelines for Instream Works on Waterfront Land* (NOW 2012), *Guidelines for laying pipes and cables in watercourses* (NOW 2012) and *Guidelines for Riparian Corridors on Waterfront Land* (NOW 2012) which provide recommendations for the design and construction of instream works and an indication of the width of riparian zones to be considered.

The guidelines focus on the following key requirements:

- Maintaining the natural geomorphic processes, through the accommodation of the existing watercourse, allowing for natural movement of sediment, woody debris and not allowing for an increase or the creation of scour and erosion within the existing watercourse.
- Maintain the existing watercourses hydrologic function through accommodation of low flows and not altering the natural bank full or flood flows.
- The use of scour protection when required for the protection of existing banks, using placed rock.
- Visual inspections and maintenance on the watercourse during the works.

Guidelines for riparian corridors on waterfront land

The works would aim to be constructed in accordance with NSW Office of Water (NOW) guidelines for the protection of riparian zones where possible, which includes environmental offsets for each square metre of river bank impacted. The proposed RM crossing of Goobang Creek will involve a construction corridor of 4m width through the riparian vegetation of Goobang Creek (5th order waterway). The installation of the RM will require the

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removal of 12 mature River Red Gums *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and additional nine *E.camaldulensis* trees may be impacted given their proximity to the RM route. An offset of 320m^2 is recommended at the proposed offtake pipe at Goobang Creek to maintain the core riparian zone in accordance with the NOW offset guidelines. The NOW Guidelines for the protection of riparian zones are included as Appendix A. Details of the consultation undertaken with NOW for the proposed works are included in Section 5.

Guidelines for laying pipes and cables in watercourses

Essential services are allowed in the Riparian Corridor (NOW 2012). Works for essential services on a fourth order or greater stream such as Goobang Creek are recommended to be undertaken by directional drilling or tied to existing crossings. The proposed crossing would be trenched within Goobang Creek along the straight, downstream of a tight bend in the waterway. The design should aim to satisfy the below information which NSW Office of Water will rely on to undertake its assessment:

- Rehabilitation plans for the disturbed bed and banks
- The location of pipes on the downstream side of channel bedrock outcrops and through the drop deposit zone if a plunge pool is present
- If the design avoids outside bends, choose a straight section of the watercourse to cross
- Place infrastructure below calculated bankfull flow scour depths and allow a safety margin
- Avoid concrete caps and casings at shallow depths which may become exposed by bed lowering
- Ensure backfilling restores the channel shape and bed level to preconstruction condition
- Ensure a trench is open for the minimal length of time
- Avoid stopping the flow of a permanent watercourse by staging the trench across the channel or minimise the time involved in stopping or intercepting flows
- Address additional disturbances from temporary coffer dams or diversion of flows around work site, vehicle or machinery access and crossings and material stockpiles
- Prevent potential water quality issues such as turbidity or spills
- Address the recovery and removal of construction plant and materials.

NSW Groundwater Policy

The riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek and Goobang Creek itself are potential Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE). These GDE are protected by the NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework Document (NSW Government 1997) which manages the State's groundwater resources so that they can sustain environmental, social and economic uses for the people of NSW. The NSW Groundwater Policy has three main components:

- **NSW Groundwater Quantity Protection Policy**

The principles of this policy include:

- Maintain total groundwater use within the sustainable yield of the aquifer from which it is withdrawn
- Groundwater extraction shall be managed to prevent unacceptable local impacts

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- All groundwater extraction for water supply is to be licensed. Transfers of licensed entitlements may be allowed depending on the physical constraints of the groundwater system

- **NSW Groundwater Quality Protection Policy**

The objective of this policy is the ecologically sustainable management of the State's groundwater resources so as to:

- Slow and halt, or reverse any degradation in groundwater resources
- Direct potentially polluting activities to the most appropriate local geological setting so as to minimise the risk to groundwater
- Establish a methodology for reviewing new developments with respect to their potential impact on water resources that will provide protection to the resource commensurate with both the threat that the development poses and the value of the resource
- Establish triggers for the use of more advanced groundwater protection tools such as groundwater vulnerability maps or groundwater protection zones

- **NSW Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Policy**

This policy was designed to protect ecosystems which rely on groundwater for survival so that, wherever possible, the ecological processes and biodiversity of these dependent ecosystems are maintained or restored for the benefit of present and future generations.

4.12 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act)

The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is responsible for the administration of the POEO Act. The POEO Act regulates air, noise, land and water pollution. Activities listed under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act are known as 'scheduled activities' which require an environment protection licence (EPL).

The licensing requirements under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act are not likely to be triggered by the proposal as the operation of the SPS and RM do not involve any scheduled activities and would be carried out without causing water pollution.

Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005

The *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005* sets out the provisions with regards to non-licensed waste activities and non-licensed waste transporting, in relation to the way in which waste must be stored and transported, as well as the reporting and record-keeping requirements in relation to this waste.

The disposal of construction waste generated through the SPS and RM works would be required to comply with this regulation. A waste management plan will be developed as part of the CEMP.

4.13 *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act)

Section 60 of the LG Act states that in regards to works such as the proposed SPS and RM that relate to public water supply, approval is required from the NSW Office of Water (NOW).

Under Section 60, the Minister may direct a Council to take such measures as are specified in the direction to ensure the proper safety, maintenance and working of the upgrade works.

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As the works will trigger Section 60 of the LG Act, extensive consultation has been undertaken with NOW throughout the environmental, planning and design development phases of the project.

4.14 *Crown Lands Act 1989* (CL Act)

The CL Act ensures that Crown lands are managed for the benefit of the people of NSW. Relevant to the current works it regulates the conditions under which Crown land is permitted to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed, or otherwise dealt with.

Where Crown land is utilised as part of the proposed works, Council must within 12 months of project approval obtain a licence or lease of easement over Crown land in accordance with the CL Act.

The SPS and RM works will be undertaken entirely within Council owned lands and will not affect Crown lands.

4.15 *Roads Act 1993* (Roads Act)

The Roads Act regulates the use and management of public roads. Section 138 of the Roads Act requires that consent of the appropriate Roads Authority is obtained for certain work undertaken in on or over a public road. The Roads Authority for Renshaw McGirr Way and Eugowra Road is the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS), however the RMS may delegate authority to local councils.

Should any intersection upgrade works be required, a Section 138 permit would be required from the Roads Authority. A Road Occupancy Licence would also be required to undertake any works requiring road closure at the following main roads: Newell Highway, Lachlan Valley Way, Forbes-Eugowra Road, Eugowra Road, Henry Parkes Way, and Renshaw McGirr Way.

4.16 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act ensures that actions likely to cause a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) as well as threatened and migratory species, communities and populations, and heritage places undergo an assessment and approval process.

Under the EPBC Act, an action includes a proposal, undertaking or activity. An action that 'has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance' is deemed to be a 'controlled action' and may not be undertaken without prior approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment (the 'Minister').

The potential impacts resulting from the proposed SPS installation and RM across Goobang Creek on MNES including EPBC listed threatened species, populations and communities are detailed in Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of this REF and Significant Impact Criteria Assessments included in Appendix B.

The implications of the EPBC Act have been considered (Section **Error! Reference source not found.**). Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for:

- Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*) (Vulnerable)
- Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii peelii*) (Vulnerable)
- Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) (Endangered)
- Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*) (Critically Endangered)

In summary, the results of the Assessments conclude a significant impact to be unlikely and as such, a Referral under the provisions of the EPBC Act has not been recommended.

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5 CONSULTATION AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

Due to the potential for the proposed works to have significant impact on state significant infrastructure, namely essential wastewater services, for the Parkes region in future, PSC has undertaken a comprehensive consultation and communications process during the concept and design development phases of the combined Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects. This has included detailed correspondence with relevant government agencies, neighbours and other stakeholders, meetings and workshops with agency representatives, and the request for and receipt of comments and recommendations for environmental assessment and management from relevant government authorities.

The separate consultation processes undertaken with both community and agency stakeholders for Council's overall Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects, including the SPS and RM, is detailed below.

5.1 Stakeholder consultation

In February 2014, PSC approached all key stakeholders for feedback on the proposal.

This feedback was recorded and sorted into categories, according to the environmental assessment requirements for the projects.

The following organisations were consulted as part of this process:

- Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)
- Department of Primary Industries – Fisheries (DPI Fisheries)
- Department of Primary Industries – Crown Lands Division (DPI – Crown Lands)
- NSW Office of Water (NOW)
- Peak Hill Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)
- NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA),
- Local Land Services (LLS, previously the Catchment Management Authority)

Table 9 below provides a summary of the responses received from the above agencies specific to the SPS and RM, and indicates the sections in this REF where the raised issues have been addressed.

Further to this initial request for feedback, Council decided to host a Planning Focus Meeting for the projects, which was held on 16 October 2014. PSC invited representatives from RMS, OEH, NOW, EPA, DPI Fisheries, Crown Lands, NSW Public Works, Wellington Shire, Cabonne Shire, Forbes Shire, Lachlan Shire, and Narromine Shire Councils as well as internal stakeholders at PSC from the Department of Planning and Environment.

Attendees from PSC, OEH, NOW, the EPA, NSW Public Works and the RMS heard presentations on the preliminary environmental planning processes undertaken for the projects. This included Council's intention to engage specialist consultants to undertake specific environmental investigations for each site. The meeting was concluded with site inspections, which provided ample opportunity for further discussion of environmental management measures recommended by the attending agency representatives. Additional feedback was captured through feedback forms handed to attendees prior to exiting the meeting.

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No information was provided regarding consultation of the community, including rural properties surrounding the works sites, as part of this review process; however it is anticipated that Council will inform landholders likely to be impacted prior to commencement of works.

5.2 Specialist studies undertaken

The feedback received from the relevant government authorities, obtained through the consultation processes outlined above, was sorted into categories according to the environmental assessment requirements for the water and waste water projects under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

In order to "examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment" (EP&A Act) the following specialist studies were deemed necessary to be undertaken by external consultancies:

- Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecological Assessment
- Soil, Survey and Geotechnical Investigations
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology Investigations
- Noise and Vibration assessments
- Air Quality assessments
- Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Heritage Assessments
- Sustainability, Waste Generation and Reuse Assessments
- Bushfire Assessments

The following specialist studies were considered for their relevance to this REF, and are summarised herein:

- Geotechnical Investigation Report (Aitken Rowe 2014)
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology Assessment (GHD 2015)
- Noise Assessment (Blackett Acoustics 2015)
- Air Quality Impact Assessment (Wilkinson Murray 2015)
- Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Report (OzArk 2015)
- Historical Heritage Assessment Report (OzArk 2015)
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Assessment Report (OzArk 2015)

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Table 9 Summary of consultation responses

Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
OEH	Flora, Fauna and Threatened Species While OEH has no detailed comments to make on the proposal relating to flora, fauna and threatened species at this stage, a copy of our generic Environmental Assessment Guidelines is included in Attachment 1. These guidelines address requirements under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and OEH's areas of responsibility relating to flora, fauna and threatened species, populations and ecological communities and their habitats. Cultural Heritage OEH has produced a generic due diligence process, which is not mandatory to follow, however any alternative process followed must be able to demonstrate their process was reasonable and practicable in attempts to avoid harm to Aboriginal objects. Consultation must also be in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010) as set by OEH if impact to cultural heritage is unavoidable.	Sections 6.8 and 6.6
	Summary of EIA Requirements – Flora and Fauna The EIA documentation should include a report on the **flora** that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A map identifying the vegetation communities located in the study area and the areas of each vegetation community to be impacted. • A complete plant list (including scientific names of those plants) of all tree, shrub, ground cover and aquatic species, categorised according to country of origin (ie native versus exotic), • A detailed description of vegetation structure (in terms of a scientifically accepted classification system) and spatial distribution (i.e. plant densities and patterning) on the site, including a vegetation map, • Describe the condition and landscape context of the vegetation including a description of any past disturbance, • An account of the likely original vegetation communities (pre-, or at early settlement), and an assessment of the likely regional distribution of the original communities, • An assessment of whether the plant communities are adequately represented in conservation reserves or otherwise protected, • An account of the hydrology of the area and how this relates to the dynamics of the vegetation communities, • A list of known and likely threatened species as listed under Schedules 1 & 2 *(Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995) which might occur at the site. The OEH database needs to be accessed and the likelihood of occurrence of threatened flora species determined,	Sections 6.8 and 6.2, Appendix B and Appendix D

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• An assessment of the impacts of the proposal on flora, on-site and off-site (eg siltation, water availability or drainage changes) and measures to mitigate these impacts, • An assessment of the significance of the impact of the development at both the site and at the regional scale, • A detailed rehabilitation/management plan including a list of the plant species to be used during rehabilitation (if required), • Detail methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	
	The EIA document should include a report on the **fauna** (including protected and threatened species), that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A complete list of all known and likely terrestrial and aquatic species (eg birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians including scientific names). It is suggested that invertebrates also be considered as they form part of the food chain for many fauna species, • Those species which are protected, threatened or listed under any international agreements, as well as introduced species, • Those species known or likely to breed in the area, • Any species which have specific habitat requirements found within the project area, • Those species or populations which may be near the limit of their geographic range or are a disjunct/isolated population, • Assessment of the importance or otherwise of the location as a corridor, migratory route or drought refuge, in relation to other remnant vegetation, riparian and wetland areas or habitat in the region, • Assessment of the impacts of the proposal on all fauna and its habitat, at both the site and at the regional scale, • Identification of any mitigation measures proposed to limit or ameliorate the impact of the proposal, • Detailed methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and, • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	Sections 6.8, Appendix B
	<u>SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection</u> The Shire may be listed in Schedule 1 of SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection. If so, the requirements of the SEPP regarding Koala habitat protection should be considered by the proponents.	Section 6.8, Appendix B

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	Threatened Species of Fauna and Flora Apart from the need to consider the impact on protected species, the proponent will need to address the requirements of legislation that currently governs threatened species protection and impact assessment in NSW. The *Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995) (TSC Act)* protects all threatened flora and fauna native to NSW (excluding fish and marine plants). The proponent will need to consider the provisions of this Act. Assessment of Significance & Species Impact Statements If during the flora or fauna assessment or survey, threatened species are found or are likely to occur in the area, the proponents must undertake an Assessment of Significance as outlined in section 5A of the EP&A Act to determine whether or not the development would be likely to have a significant impact upon threatened species.	Sections 6.8, Appendix B
DPI (Fisheries)	A permit may be required from the Parkes Shire Council for any proposed dredging and reclamation works in 'waterland' in accordance with sections 198-203 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (the Act). Such works include construction of pump stations, coffer dams, waterway crossings/sidetracks, pipelines, creek diversions, geotechnical investigations, excavating or reclaiming the bed or banks of any waterways. The REF should describe the type and extent of such proposed works. Fisheries NSW offer the following comments for inclusion within the REF as proposed below; 1. Blockages to Fish Passage – Fisheries NSW requests that the REF needs to consider whether any pipelines, sidetracks, work platforms, etc will be required to cross waterways such as Goobang Creek. If so, then the likelihood of such structures blocking the free passage of fish needs to be assessed. Fisheries NSW need to be consulted with regards to any temporary measures that will result in blocking fish passage. This includes coffer dams, temporary access tracks or redirecting flows whilst works are conducted. Where required, details on location, proposed construction methods, likely duration of installation or removal methods should be outlined. 2. Damage to Riparian Vegetation - Fisheries NSW seeks information on any damage to riparian vegetation that may occur, noting that Degradation of Riparian Vegetation along Watercourses is listed as a Key Threatening Process under the FM Act. 3. Bank Stabilisation and Rehabilitation – Fisheries NSW seeks information on any destabilisation of the banks with heavy machinery or damage to the bed or banks. Fisheries NSW requests that any bed and bank rehabilitation works be completed immediately after the completion of works. Proposals to ensure replacement of aquatic and riparian vegetation with native/endemic species are encouraged. 4. Sedimentation and Erosion Controls – Fisheries NSW requests information on any proposed sediment and erosion controls required during the works. 5. Threatened species, populations, and ecological communities –Threatened species provisions are listed within the Fisheries Management Act 1994. The REF must address the threatened species provisions of the Act; for species, populations or communities listed under schedules 4 and 5 whose historical geographical distribution extends to within the area of works.	Sections 6.2 and 6.8. Council has received a conditional Fisheries Permit for these works, the conditions of which must be strictly adhered to.

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	Assessment of the impacts should include an initial 'Seven-Part Test'. The department recommends' a search using the Threatened Species records viewer available online at the following site: http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/species-protection/records.	
DPI (Crown Lands)	There are no specific objections to the proposed location of the works or pipeline routes as outlined in the concept report.	N/A
EPA	The EPA's key information requirements for the proposal include an adequate assessment of: 1. Water management including the potential impact of water pollution on local watercourses (including water demand and management requirements). Information must be provided to demonstrate how all dirty and contaminated water generated will be effectively contained onsite to prevent offsite discharge. 2. The impact on groundwater, including on groundwater dependent ecosystems and other water users. This must include details of lining requirements for all contaminated structures and a demonstration of how the EPA's minimum liner requirement of a permeability of 1 x 10-9 m/sec over a depth of 900mm will be met for all contaminated water storage structures. This must include an assessment of any existing water or groundwater pollution that may have occurred at the existing STP due to past management practices and any necessary remedial and/or monitoring requirements. 3. The management of all waste streams. 4. The impact on noise amenity, including assessment against EPA's Industrial Noise Policy. 5. The impact on air quality, including the management of odour generated at the premises, including assessment of impacts based on the EPA's *Assessment and management of odour from stationery sources NSW (2006)*. The REF should include detailed desciption of all infrastructure associated with the STP including information to demonstrate how relevant design standards and criteria will be met (for example capacity of relevant structures to cope with the relevant storm event). Proposed site plans must be provided.	Sections 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4
NOW	The Office of Water will require the following information to be included to allow for a comprehensive assessment of the proposal. • Details of existing and proposed sewage management infrastructure including locations and design capacities. • Proposed methods of pipeline installation are requested. • Details of excavation requirements and potential dewatering requirements to facilitate construction. • Details of construction water supply demands and water sources. • Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, wetlands, and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts.	Sections 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 6.2

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• Details of the design and management of the proposed rising main within 40m of Goobang Creek and the crossing of Goobang Creek. These are to be consistent with the NSW Office of Water's "Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land." As a public authority Council is exempt from requiring a Controlled Activity Approval under the Water Management Act 2000 for works within 40m of a watercourse. • Consideration of relevant policies and guidelines.	
Roads and Maritime Services	Prior to any work within, over, under or connecting to a classified road which requires the consent of the local roads authority, the prior concurrence of RMS shall be obtained in accordance with Section 138(2) of the Roads Act 1993. A list of classified roads likely to be affected by the proposed upgrade includes; • Forbes-Eugowra Road • Newell Highway • Henry Parkes Way • Lachlan Valley Way • Renshaw McGirr Way Any installation of underground pipe, conduit or the like across a State classified road shall be in accordance with RMS requirements for classified road crossings. A traffic impact study should be prepared in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 2 of the RTAs Guide to Traffic Generating developments and include; • Hours and days of construction and operation for each stage of the upgrade and how proposed operations will interact with other road users • Road transport volumes and types broken down in travel routes and peak hours for construction and operation of the upgrade. Volumes should also include input and output related traffic generation (eg deliveries, maintenance, services and waste removal) and impacts of related traffic generation on public roads. The traffic study should address internal traffic movements and parking facilities. • Any over-size and over-mass vehicles and loads expected for the construction and the operation of the upgrade • Temporary and permanent staff numbers (including employees and contractors) during construction and operation of the upgrade • Impact of generated traffic and measures employed to ensure efficiency and safety on the public road network during construction and operation of the upgrade • Any mitigation measures to address expected traffic generation. • Access treatments should be identified and be in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design and RMS supplements including safe intersection sight distance.	Section 6.9

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Sewage Pump Station and Rising Main REF

Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
Peak Hill LALC	A representative attended the site inspection with the archaeologist. No objections were noted.	N/A
LLS	No response received/no objection to the proposal.	N/A

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6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This section describes in detail the potential key environmental impacts associated with the proposal, during both construction and operation, and includes identifying site-specific Environmental Safeguards designed to ameliorate these potential impacts.

Climate statistics from Parkes Airport indicates the area has a mild climate with average temperatures ranging from 2.4ºC to 34.3.5ºC (BOM 2014) annually. The region also receives an average rainfall of 490.7 to 612.1 millimetres annually (BOM 2014).

The Subject Area (Figure 3) forms part of a heavily degraded landscape, used for sewage treatment processes for the past 75 years. Prior to this time it was likely to be used for agricultural purposes given its location along the fertile floodplain of Goobang Creek, and as the site is surrounded by cropped paddocks, with some remnant vegetation along Goobang Creek and the Akuna Road reserve.

6.1 Soils and Erosion

6.1.1 Existing Environment

The existing STP site has been predominantly cleared (Plate 1 - Plate 3) and has been used for sewage treatment since the 1930s. Where the rising main crosses Goobang Creek stands of mature native trees (i.e. River Red Gum) are present along the riparian zone. Given the historical use of the site it is unlikely that pesticides have been used within the current STP site since its operations commenced in the early 20th century, and it is considered unlikely that contaminated soils occur along the length of the RM pipeline route.

Topography, Geology and Soils

The STP site is underlain by Quaternary alluvium associated with Goobang Creek. The alluvial sediments are underlain by Ordovician-Devonian age rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) which covers much of NSW and Victoria. The LFB forms the basement of large alluvial basins, such as the Murray Darling Basin (MDB). Geotechnical investigations at the STP and surrounding areas involved 34 boreholes and four test pits (Aitken Rowe, 2014). The result of these investigations indicated that the proposed STP site was generally underlain by a thin layer of topsoil, underlain by alluvial and residual material to 0.3m to 0.4m, and then sandy clay/silty clay, sandy silty clay, silty sand, clayey sand and sand to the extent of the boreholes at 5m below ground level (bgl). The alluvial and regolith material was found to be dry with the exception of BH8 which is in the vicinity of Goobang Creek, where some seepage was encountered between depths of 1.4m to 3.3m bgl. Bedrock was not encountered in the test pits in the vicinity of the STP site, however. Further investigations would be required to determine the bedrock profile for the length of the RM pipeline route, except at the Goobang Creek crossing where the bedrock is emergent and clearly visible in the streambed.

Goonumbla Hills and Bimbi Plains

The Parkes urban area falls within the Goonumbla Hills and Bimbi Plains topographic region.

The topography of the Goonumbla Hills is typified by extensive undulating low hills (Mitchell, 2002: 60). General elevation across this landscape type ranges from 290 to 390m, with a local relief of up to 70m. Sedimentology of the Goonumbla Hills is defined by stony yellow earths, thin brown structured loams on the hills merging with red-brown and red texture-contrast soils on the flats (Mitchell, 2002: 60).

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The topography of the Bimbi Plains is typified by alluvial plains (Mitchell 2002: 59). General elevation across this landscape type ranges from 200 to 250m, with a local relief of 30 to 15m. Sedimentology of the Bimbi Plains is defined by gravelly clay loams and red brown clays, red-brown texture-contrast soils on higher slopes and gradational profiles of clay loams and clays along creeks (Mitchell, 2002: 59).

Acid Sulfate Soils

There are no known occurrences of salinity or acid sulfate soils in the area. Acid sulfate soils generally occur along the coastal areas of NSW where ASL <10m and around wetlands of inland NSW. Inland, acid sulfate soil has also been associated with discharging saline groundwater, however the occurrence of this is limited.

The NSW Natural Resource Atlas indicates an area of identified Moderate Salinity Hazard approximately 6km to the south east as well as indicators or past occurrences of salinity within 1 km to the north west of the Study Area. The Subject Site and Study Area as previously defined do not lie within areas identified to contain salinity hazards or within areas of 'vulnerable land' (see Figure 13 on the following page).

6.1.2 Potential impacts

- ***Construction***

The proposed works area will be contained within the existing STP site on Council owned lands. The project involves the disturbance of large areas of soil (approximately 1ha over a linear area) for earth works, which increases the associated risks of erosion onsite and consequent sediment migration into the adjacent waterway. The rising main to be installed also involves trenching through bedrock directly across Goobang Creek, and as such has the potential to cause direct impacts to the creek if appropriate controls are not in place and regularly maintained.

Potential construction phase soil impacts include:

- Erosion due to exposure of soils on the banks of Goobang Creek and along all trenched areas, and consequent sediment migration into Goobang Creek.
- Compaction of soils which will hinder site rehabilitation (i.e. revegetation).This could occur during the installation of the SPS, construction of the underground rising main pipeline connection, creek redirection and installation and use of new/upgraded access track/s.
- Pollution risks to soils on site, associated with construction wastes and the use of construction materials, fuels and chemicals.

The potential impacts to soils will be heavily influenced by the intensity and duration of rainfall during and immediately following construction works.

Rapid water flows both overland and through the Creek could result in erosion along the RM route and banks of Goobang Creek that will be more vulnerable during and post the construction phase. The effect of high flow events on bank stability and vegetation will need to be monitored, if heavy rainfall occurs during construction activities, or immediately after the works are completed. Similarly, there is increased erosion vulnerability during high rainfall events. Monitoring and response actions will need to be incorporated into the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) prepared by the successful contractor for these works.

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- ***Operation***

If site stabilisation of the SPS site is undertaken immediately once the pump station has been constructed, it is not anticipated the ongoing operations of the SPS will result in impacts to soils or cause erosion in the area.

If the RM pipeline route is progressively stabilised as the pipe is laid, it is not anticipated that the operation of the pipeline will result in impacts to soils, nor cause erosion in the area.

Table 10 Summary of Soils and Erosion constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any known occurrences of salinity or acid sulphate soils in the area?	No. See Figure 13.
2	Does the project involve the disturbance of large areas (e.g. >2ha) for earthworks?	No, approximately 1ha of earthworks over a linear corridor.
3	Does the site have constraints for erosion and sedimentation controls such as steep gradients, narrow corridors or is located in or near a waterway?	Yes, the RM to be installed crosses and continues along the bank of Goobang Creek, and as such has the potential for significantly increased sediment loads entering the Goobang Creek if appropriate erosion and sediment controls are not in place. The design considerations of the crossing have included rip-rap stabilisation along the banks where works will be undertaken and reno mattress over the substrate and lower banks to the area from erosion.

6.1.3 Environmental Safeguards – Soils and Erosion

The consideration of environmental risks for the SPS and RM have resulted in the inclusion of a "reno mattress" and rip-rap stabilisation along the river substrate as well as stabilisation by vegetation of the slope after backfill of the trench where works will be undertaken, in order to reduce susceptibility of the site to erosion post completion of works.

Recommended erosion and sediment controls during construction and operation include:

Construction

- Provide effective erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the 'Blue Book' (Landcom 2004) to minimise the potential for sediments to be released to Goobang Creek during construction. This may involve diversion of site runoff, dewatering provisions and provision of a temporary coffer dam or creek diversion during construction of the RM crossing. It is recommended that any dam structure be 0.5m above the high flow level.
- Use the existing weir as a retaining structure to divert water around the works site to avoid bringing additional soil into the creekline to form a coffer dam.
- Install an appropriate temporary waterway crossing in accordance with Standard Drawing 5-1 from the Blue Book to enable safe admittance of machinery across

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Goobang Creek if required for the duration of works.

- Provide appropriate bank stabilisation such as placement of rip rap rock over disturbed lower bank areas, a reno mattress over the banks and substrate, with erosion control matting and revegetation of disturbed upper bank areas. Stabilisation is to be implemented progressively immediately after each stage of the works is completed and/or as soils are exposed.
- Ensure all weather access to the site is provided. This may include creating rubble tracks, rubble works pads for large plant, and/or sealing roads where appropriate. Heavy machinery and other site traffic should only use designated access tracks when moving within, to and from the site/s.
- Inspection of the site following flood events will need to be undertaken in order to assess for bank erosion and any infrastructure damage as well as to monitor stream turbidity.
- Construction works and pump testing should be avoided altogether during periods of heavy rainfall and flooding.
- A contingency plan should be developed to monitor for and address heavy rainfall and flooding impacts during construction.
- Clear vegetation from unstable or erodible banks by hand, avoiding the use of heavy machinery which may further degrade bank stability.
- Topsoil must be stockpiled outside of the active floodplain and measures such as siltation fences and holding ponds employed in accordance with the Blue Book to prevent stockpile runoff from entering the watercourse. Stockpiles in place for more than one week must be stabilised using seedbed preparations or another appropriate stabilisation technique.
- Minimize the length of time that unstable erodible soils are exposed – stabilise progressively throughout works by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blankets or other appropriate stabilisation measures.
- Machinery must arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks.
- Machinery must leave the site in a clean condition to avoid tracking of sediment onto public roads which may cause risks to other road users through reduced traction. Appropriate vehicle washdown areas should be provided to avoid dirty water entering the waterway.
- The successful contractor will prepare a Soil and Water Management Sub-Plan as part of the CEMP which will specify the location and type of erosion and sedimentation control structures and techniques proposed, timely site remediation requirements and include regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion controls. The CEMP will be approved by PSC prior to works commencing.
- As part of the trenching works, excavated topsoil, subsoil and weathered rock will be stored separately and replaced in a manner that approximates the original profile of the waterway as closely as possible.
- All sites which undergo temporary soil disturbance should be rehabilitated with at least 10cm of natural local topsoil where feasible, stockpiled from the disturbance area prior to the works.

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In addition to these measures, should possible contaminated material (contaminated soils) be encountered during construction, work would be ceased in that area and further investigation undertaken as to the source of contamination and any occupational health and safety risks.

Operation

- Ensure appropriate bank stabilisation such as the proposed placement of rip rap rock over the lower bank areas and reno mattress are in place and adequate to withstand high flow conditions.
- Maintain revegetation for a minimum of 12 months (establishment period) to ensure vegetation will survive and adequately bind the soils in the banks of the river.
- Ensure the active headcuts near Goobang Creek are stabilised to protect the RM from exposure in the future.
- Monitor natural erosion and stream meander formation in Goobang Creek as this may compromise the RM pipeline over time.
- The interface between the instream RM and adjacent soils should be regularly monitored particularly after high flow events and remediation undertaken as required.

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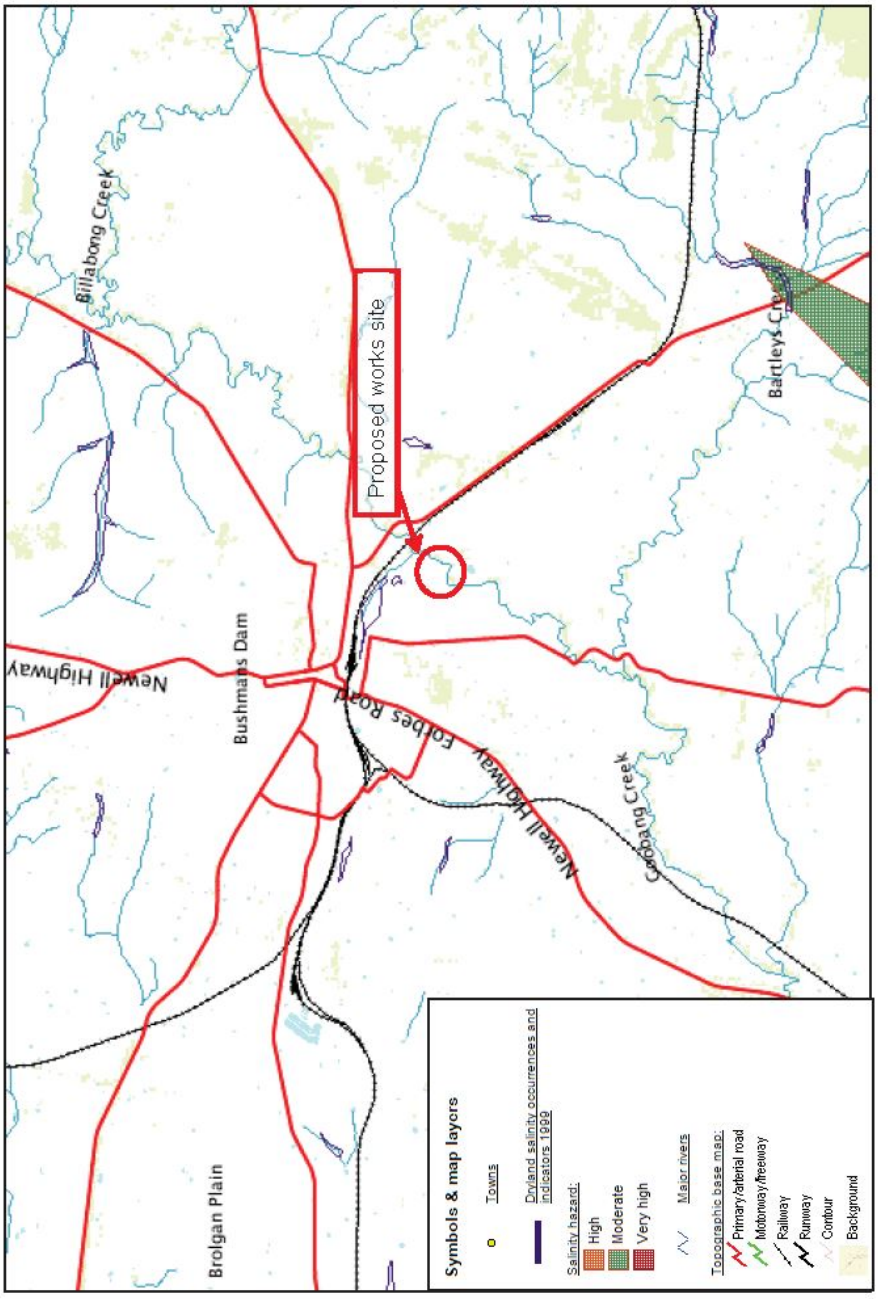


Figure 13 Dryland Salinity Hazard within the surrounding area (Source: NSW Natural Resources Atlas)

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6.2 Waterways – Surface and Groundwater

In 2014, PSC engaged GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) to undertake a Hydrology and Hydrogeology investigation for the proposed STP Subject Site and greater Study Area, including the SPS and RM proposal (GHD, 2015). A full copy of this report is provided as Appendix D.

6.2.1 Existing Environment

Goobang Creek occurs within the Lachlan Catchment Management Authority Local Land Service (LLS formerly CMA). The Lachlan catchment is part of the Murray Darling Basin in the Central West of NSW (Figure 14).

The Lachlan River rises in the Great Dividing Range near Gunning and flows over 1,400km west to its junction with the Murrumbidgee River. Under normal conditions, the Lachlan River terminates in the Great Cumbung Swamp (a Nationally Important Wetland listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands (DoE)) near Oxley in south-west NSW, with water flowing through to the Murrumbidgee River in large flood events. The catchment is bounded to the east by the Great Dividing Range, to the north by the Macquarie-Bogan catchment, to the north-west by the Barwon-Darling catchment and to the south by the Murrumbidgee catchment.

Goobang Creek is a tributary of the Lachlan River with headwaters approximately 27 km north-east of Parkes. The creek flows through Parkes and continues west to meet the Lachlan River near Condobolin, approximately 100 km west of Parkes.

Goobang Creek receives stormwater run-off flows from the township of Parkes as well as receiving discharges from both the current STP and WTP. Its headwaters originate from Goobang National Park.



Figure 14 NSW Murray-Darling Basin (Source: NSW DPI Office of Water)

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway flowing through Parkes and is classified as a Class 2 waterway identified as providing Key Fish Habitat (Figure 19). At the proposed rising main crossing the creek has a catchment area of approximately 600 km^2 and is a fifth order streamline.

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The banks of Goobang Creek are well vegetated with River Red Gum riparian community measuring approximately 5-10m deep either side, set within a valley.

The substrate of the creek itself is silty clay with fine grained sediments with some bedrock outcropping. The western bank has a steep embankment of up to 4m, while the eastern bank rises about 1.5m initially, after which it slopes gradually into the surrounding plain.

The land surrounding the creek has been previously cleared, leaving less than ten metres of mature riparian vegetation adjacent to the river. Riparian vegetation communities with some Large Woody Debris (LWD) are situated within the floodplain and in the riparian zone (Plate 7). No instream vegetation, including macrophytes, was observed to be present during the recent surveys.



Plate 6 Old weir currently restricting flow within Goobang Creek



Plate 7 Large Woody Debris (LWD) present within Goobang Creek

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Plate 8 Directly upstream of the existing weir and proposed rising main crossing



Plate 9 Downstream of the Goobang Creek proposed rising main crossing

Water quality

Table 11 shows the water quality recorded by OzArk (2015) at the proposed Goobang Creek rising main crossing site, in comparison to the trigger values or physical and chemical stressors identified for south-east Australia for 'slightly disturbed ecosystems in upland rivers' (ANZECC 2000). Trigger values are used to assess risk of adverse effects to water quality due to nutrients, biodegradable organic matter and pH in various ecosystem types.

In summary, Electrical Conductivity and Total Phosphorus (TP) recorded within the waterway at this location exceeded the ANZECC aquatic ecosystems trigger values at the time of sampling. Copper, a known conductor, was also recorded as high at this sampling location. The higher than recommended levels of some elements (high phosphate) are reflective of the impact that stormwater run-off entering the creek upstream of the sampling location as well as adjacent farming practices in the locality (e.g. application of fertilisers/super

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phosphates, presence of cattle or other stock) have had on the overall ecosystem health of this waterway.

Table 11 Water Quality Data (OzArk 2015)

Indicator	Unit	Goobang Creek	ANZECC 'trigger values' for 'upland rivers' slightly disturbed and Water Quality Objectives of NSW
Algae Bluegreen - Count and Identification	cells/mL	N/A	N/A
Algae other than bluegreen - Count and Identification	cells/mL	N/A	N/A
Chlorophyll-a	µg/L	N/A	N/A. Monitoring of periphyton and not phytoplankton biomass is recommended in upland rivers.
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µS/ cm	653	30–350. Conductivity in upland streams will vary depending upon catchment geology. High values (350 µS/ cm^{-1}) in NSW rivers.
Nitrate + nitrite as N (NOx)	mg/L	0.11	15 µg/L = 0.015 mg/L or 0.017 µg/L (at 99%[1]) or .0700 µg/L (at 95%)
Nitrogen Kjeldahl Total (TKM)- total	mg/L	0.5	Upland rivers 250 µg/L = 0.25 mg/L
Nitrogen – total TKN + NOx	mg/L	0.6	Upland rivers 250 µg/L = 0.25 mg/L
Oxygen - dissolved	mg/L	8.3	<5
Oxygen - dissolved saturation	% sat	N/a	90–110%
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	<2	<15 for aquaculture production. No ecosystem trigger value
Turbidity	NTU	16.5	Upland rivers: 2–25 NTU
Suspended Solids (SS)	mg/L	17	<40 mg/L for aquaculture production. No ecosystem trigger value
Ammonia as N	mg/L	<0.005	900 µg/L for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.9 mg/L
Phosphorus - reactive (orthophosphate) - total	mg/L	0.04	Upland rivers: 20 µg/L = 0.02 mg/L
Temperature - Water[2]	Deg C	N/A	N/a. Temperature should not vary more than the 80th percentile of the average for a given month.
pH level	pH	7.94	Upland rivers: 6.5 – 8.0 pH
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	24 or 13 mg/L for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0002 mg/L
Cadmium	mg/L	<0.0001	0.2 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0002 mg/L
Chromium	mg/L	<0.001	1.0 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.001 mg/L

[1] Per cent protection level signifies the percentage of species expected to be protected.
[2] Water temperature varies throughout the day as well as seasonally. Estimates on the current temperature for waterways in the region are around 21-22 degrees.

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Indicator	Unit	Goobang Creek	ANZECC 'trigger values' for 'upland rivers' slightly disturbed and Water Quality Objectives of NSW
Copper	mg/L	0.003	1.4 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (μ µgL-1) = 0.0014 mg/L
Nickel	mg/L	0.002	11 for 95%[3] Trigger values for freshwater (μ µgL-1)
Lead	mg/L	<0.001	3.4 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (μ µgL-1) = 0.0034 mg/L
Zinc	mg/L	0.028	8.0 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (μ µgL-1) = 0.008 mg/L

Groundwater Vulnerability and Flood Risk

The SPS is located well outside of the Goobang Creek floodplain and is not at risk of flood damage. Goobang Creek itself is mapped as having groundwater vulnerability under the Parkes LEP (refer Figure 18). The geotechnical investigations undertaken for the site (Aitken Rowe, 2014) identified that although the alluvial and regolith material was dry throughout the majority of the Study Area, some seepage was encountered between depths of 1.4m and 3.3.m bgl (below ground level) in the vicinity of Goobang Creek. This poses a risk of encountering ground water during trenching within the outcropping bedrock of the creekline.

The route of the RM pipeline passes through a narrow section of land in the middle of a hairpin bend in the meander of Goobang Creek (Figure 7). It is possible that over time and with several catastrophic flood events that the meander of the creekline may be exaggerated to the extent that the proposed RM pipeline will become exposed. However, due to the presence of bedrock in the area, and the low likelihood of flood events of this nature occurring frequently, this is considered unlikely to happen.

6.2.2 Potential impacts

Potential impacts to Goobang Creek as a result of construction and operation of the SPS and rising main are:

- Water quality impacts during construction due to pollution of waters
- Temporary changes to catchment flows during construction
- Destabilisation of river bank resulting in bank erosion by flows
- Soil erosion from disturbed areas and sedimentation of waterways
- Temporary blockages to fish passage during construction of the rising main creek crossing
- Groundwater interception during trenching and installation of the rising main, due to the presence of the shallow alluvial aquifer in vicinity to the creek line.

Impacts on Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE)

The riparian River Red Gum vegetation community along Goobang Creek, as well as Goobang Creek itself, are identified as having potential to be Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) recognised as being reliant on the shallow aquifer groundwater in the area (Figure 15). High priority GDEs with special provisions are listed in relevant Water Sharing Plans (WSP) as detailed in Section 4.11.

Goobang Creek and its associated riparian vegetation communities are not identified as high priority GDEs. Impacts to these GDE are managed and protected by the NSW State Groundwater Policy which includes measures for the ecologically sustainable management of groundwater resources including the protection of GDEs.

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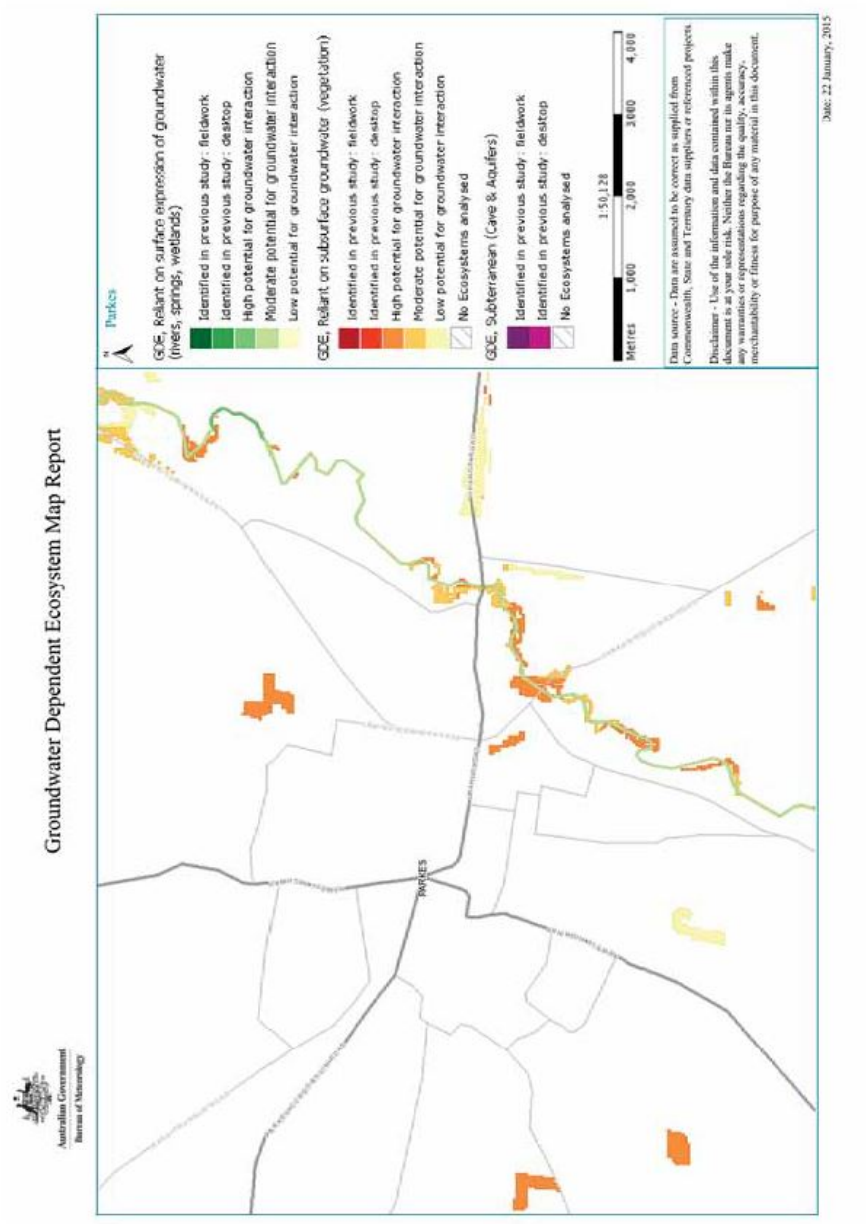


Figure 15 Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems within the Parkes area (Source: BOM)

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Table 12 Summary of Surface and Groundwater constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works located within or adjacent to a waterbody or wetland? NB: Waters are defined under *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* and water land and wetlands under Section 198A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* and include rivers, streams, lakes, lagoons and constructed waterways, and dams.	Yes. Works will be undertaken within and on the banks of Goobang Creek.
2	Is the waterway a Class 1 (Major) or Class 2 Key (Moderate) Fish Habitat?	Yes, Goobang Creek is classified as a Class 2 Moderate Fish Habitat.
3	Is a Part 7 Fisheries Permit required?	Yes. PSC will obtain this permit prior to works commencing.
4	Is the site identified as High or Moderate Groundwater Vulnerability?	Yes, under Parkes LEP.
5	Are the proposed works likely to have an effect on the surrounding water quality? This can include sediment migration, dust, and potential risks of fuel or chemical spills, to both surface and ground waters.	Yes, though impacts can be minimised with the implementation of appropriate Safeguards as listed in Sections 6.1 and 6.2.

6.2.3 Environmental Safeguards – Surface and Groundwater

To ensure the continued healthy functioning of the groundwater system, Council will ensure that either:

a) The development is designed, sited and will be managed to *avoid* any significant adverse environmental impact; or
b) If that impact cannot be reasonably avoided—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to *minimise* that impact; or
c) If that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to *mitigate* that impact.

Below is a list of actions that would be undertaken to reduce the likelihood of the proposed works impacting on the surface and groundwater values of the area, both during works and after works have been completed, and during routine operations.

Construction

- Provide effective erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the 'Blue Book' (Landcom 2004) to minimise the potential for sediments to be released to Goobang Creek during construction. This may involve diversion of site runoff, dewatering provisions and provision of a temporary coffer dam or creek diversion during construction of the RM crossing. It is recommended that any dam structure be 0.5m above the high flow level.
- Use the existing weir as a retaining structure to divert water around the works site to

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avoid bringing additional soil into the creekline to form a coffer dam.

- Install an appropriate temporary waterway crossing in accordance with Standard Drawing 5-1 from the Blue Book to enable safe admittance of machinery across Goobang Creek if required for the duration of works.
- Minimise the duration of trenching in the vicinity of Goobang Creek to reduce likelihood of interception with groundwater.
- Avoid construction works for the rising main crossing of Goobang Creek being undertaken during periods of heavy rainfall and flooding.
- Contingency planning as part of the CEMP would include monitoring of erosion during heavy rainfall and flooding events that occur during construction of the rising main crossing of Goobang Creek.
- Limit machinery access to a single point on one bank during construction.
- Limit distance between machinery access point and work site.
- Install an in-stream pad (if required) built of washed gravel where in-stream equipment activity would generate excess sediment.
- Keep access to the site as narrow as possible within the constraints of safety and construction requirements.
- Clear vegetation from unstable or erodible banks by hand, avoiding the use of heavy machinery, where possible.
- Topsoil must be stockpiled outside of the active floodplain and measures such as siltation fences and holding ponds employed in accordance with the Blue Book to prevent stockpile runoff from entering the watercourse. Stockpiles in place for more than one week must be stabilised using seedbed preparations or another appropriate stabilisation technique.
- Minimize the length of time that soils are exposed by stabilising as soon as practical by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blanket as appropriate.
- Ensure sediment disturbed by construction works does not migrate into Goobang Creek by strategic placement of sediment filters in conjunction with the abovementioned soil stabilisation techniques.
- Ensure machinery arrives on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks, pests and/or weeds/spores.
- Ensure all pesticide/herbicides used are registered for use within a waterway, as per NSW DPI guidelines.
- Undertake regular weed control in disturbed areas throughout the construction period.
- Control drainage and runoff in such a way as that no foreign substrates or materials leave the site.
- Install sediment and erosion control structures, which conform with the relevant guidelines, and maintain for the duration of construction activities.
- Plan the proposed activities so that the amount of in-stream work is kept to a minimum, and is conducted in line with the conditions of the DPI Fisheries Permit once obtained.

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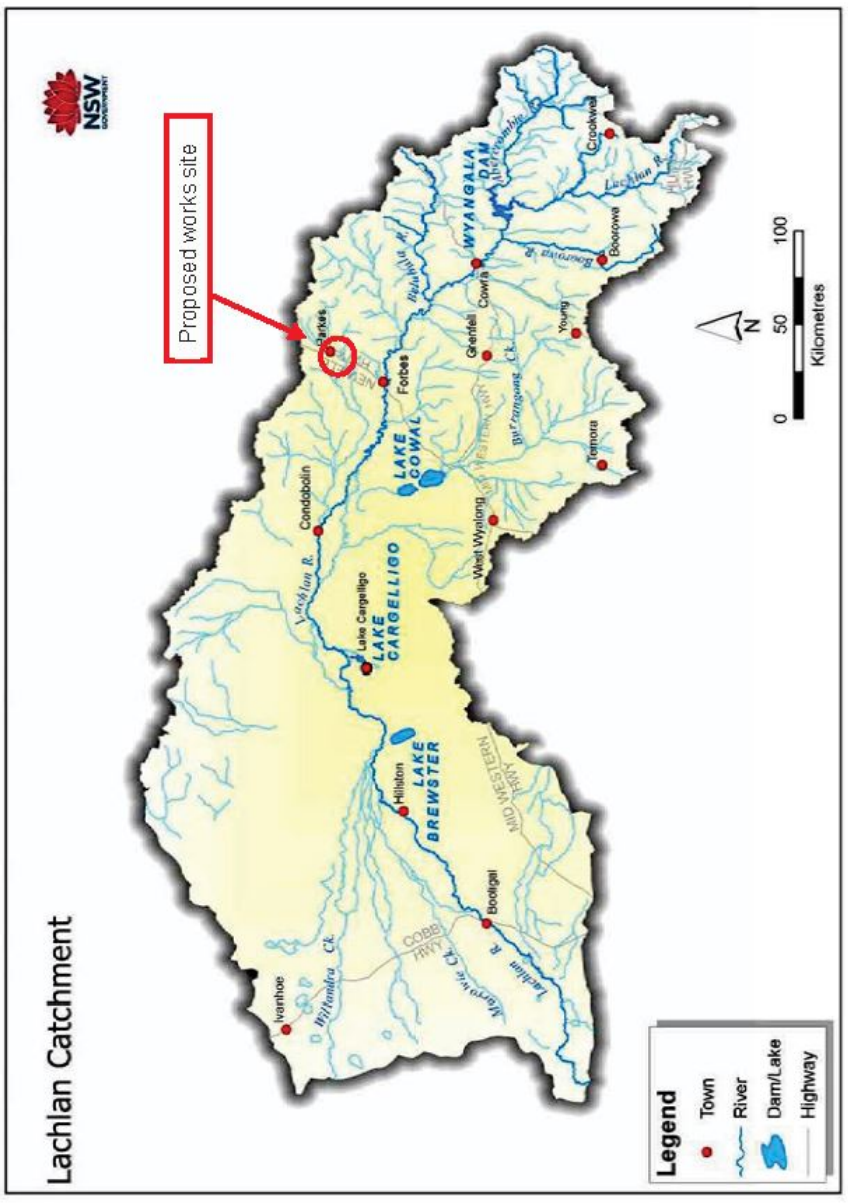
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- Where possible, in-stream work should occur as a single event.
- Where possible, restrict in-stream work to low or no flow periods.

Operation

- Stabilise active headcuts to protect rising main from exposure in the future.
- The OEMP for the SPS & RM project must address aspects related to emergency power requirements. In the event of a power outage or fault a backup generator must be obtained promptly to allow the SPS to continue to function. Prior to the emergency storage within the digesters reaching capacity (4hr capacity under ADWF) tankers should be used to remove sewage before they overflow.
- An emergency and contingency management plan or similar must be developed as part of the OEMP. This plan should identify triggers, appropriate response actions, and notification requirements for emergency situations. Including power outages or other system failures that result in emergency overflows, and consequently have potential to cause groundwater pollution.
- In the case of groundwater contamination, immediately alert the EPA and undertake all means necessary to contain and if possible remove the contaminant to prevent further pollution of water.
- A telemetered monitoring system should be installed to provide early advice of equipment failure.
- In the event that emergency storage is ultilised, overflows must be returned to the STP process and discharged as soon as possible to minimise algae growth, which can diminish the effectiveness of the UV system and result in TSS levels that breach EPL requirements.

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Lachlan Catchment
Proposed works site
Parkes
Forbes
Condobolin
Lake Cargelligo
Hillston
Ivanhoe
Booligal
Tottenham
Trundle
Peak Hill
Narromine
Dubbo
Wellington
Orange
Molong
Cowra
Grenfell
Young
Boorowa
Crookwell
Tumut
Tumbarumba
Batlow
Tumbarumba
Jindabyne
Cooma
Bombala
Eden
Bega
Moruya
Batemans Bay
Nowra
Ulladulla
Milton
Bateman's Bay
Goulburn
Yass
Gunning
Crookwell
Boorowa
Young
Temora
West Wyalong

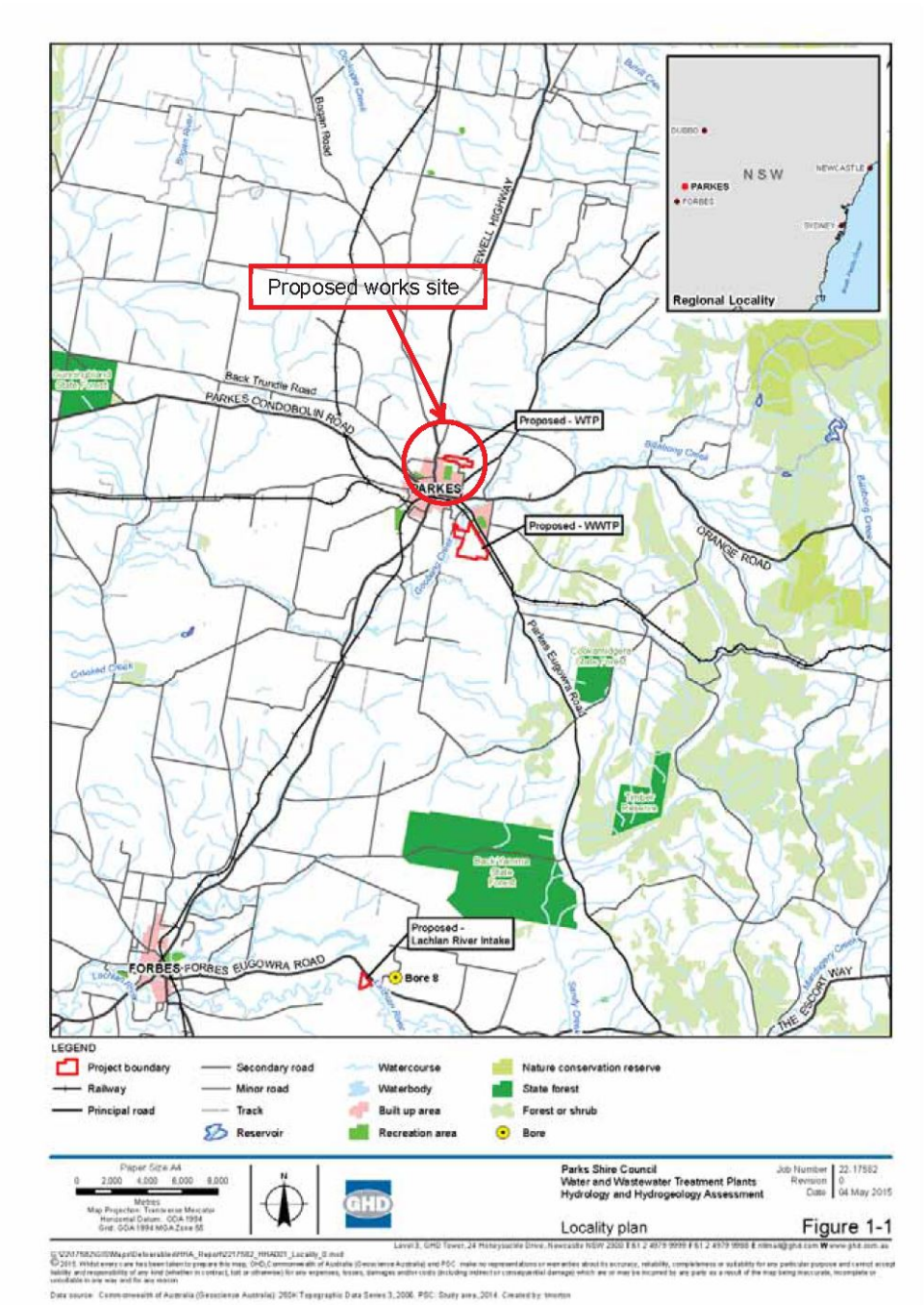


Figure 17 Watercourses/Waterbodies in the Locality (Source: GHD)

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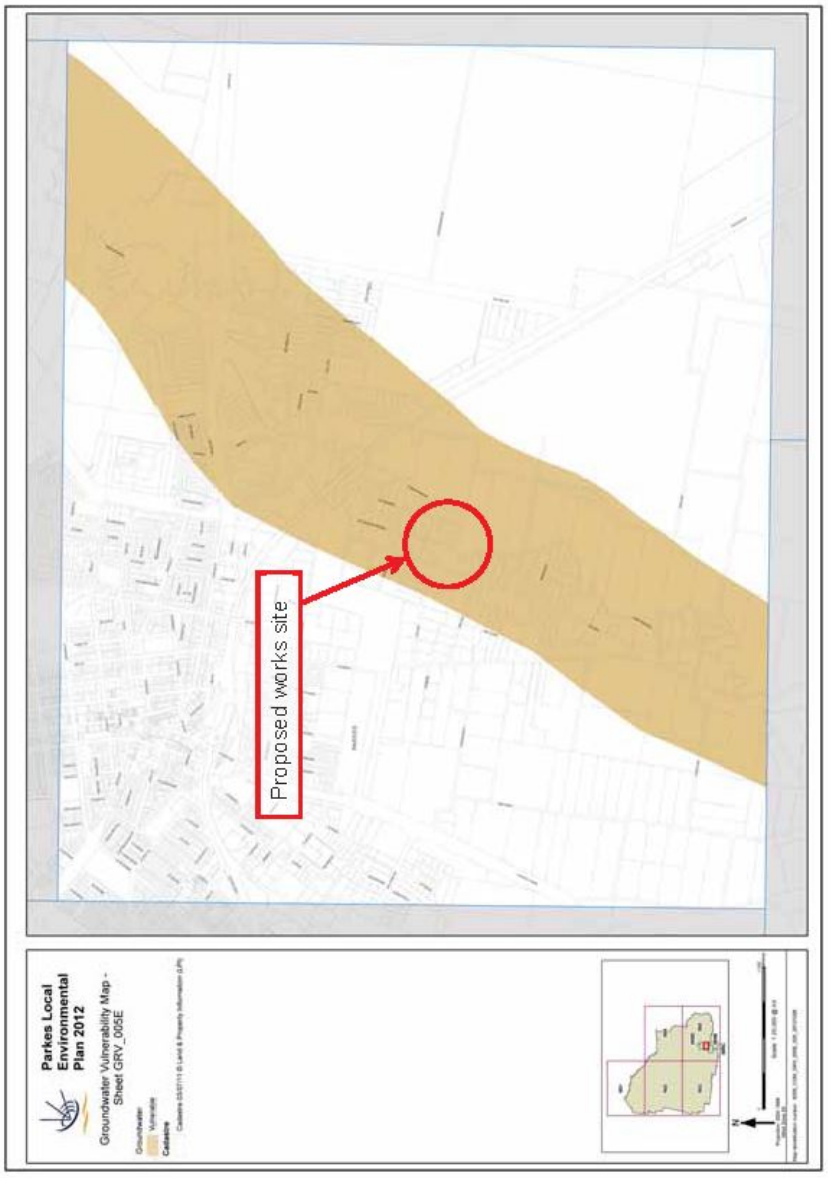


Figure 18 Groundwater Vulnerability (Source: Parkes LEP)

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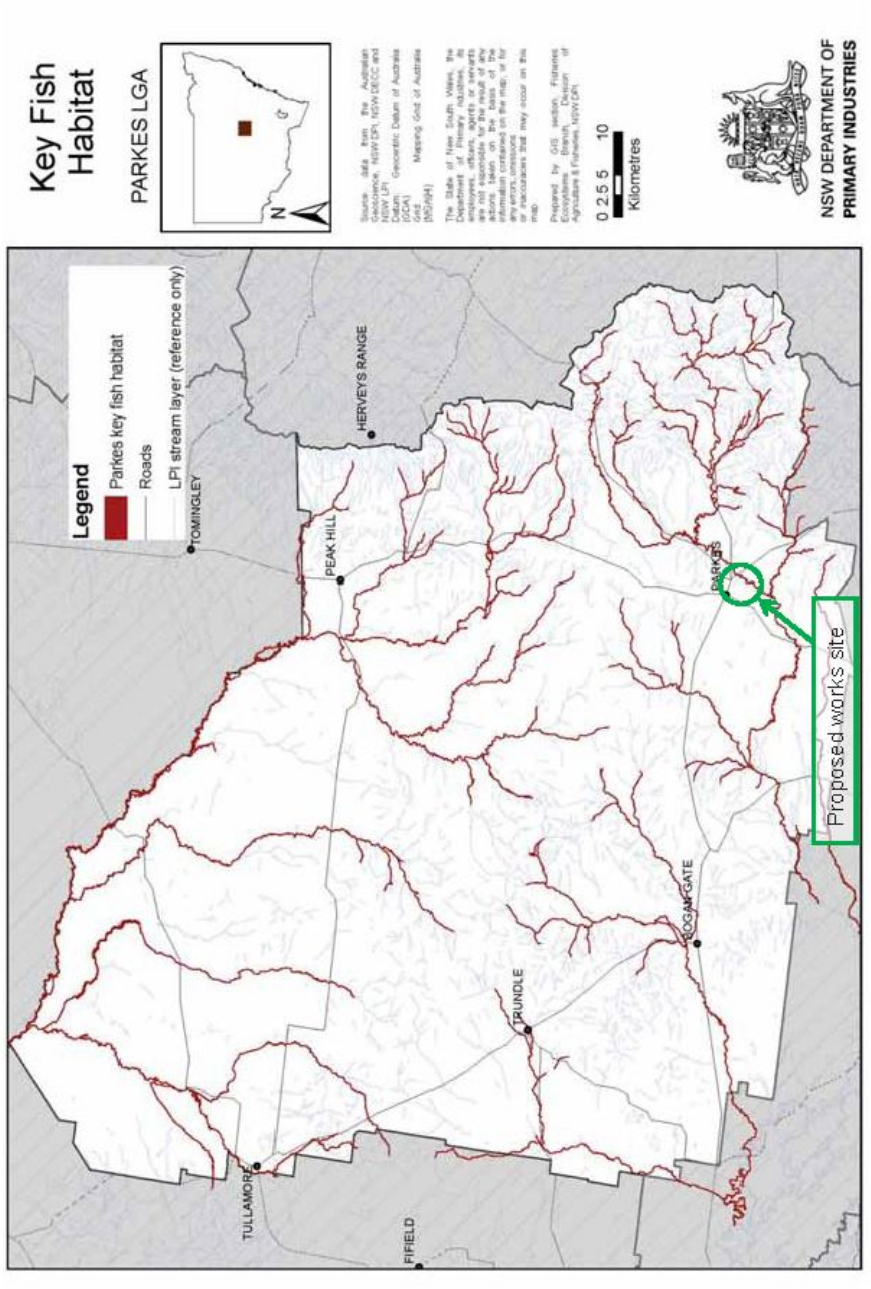


Figure 19 Key Fish Habitat – Parkes LGA (Source: NSW DPI)

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Mayor

6.3 Noise

6.3.1 Existing Environment

The proposed works sites are located within a large lot residential area where background noise levels are generally low. Within the Study Area, farming activities and traffic along Nash Street are the primary anthropogenic noise sources, occurring mainly during the daytime. Other noise sources include wildlife, livestock, and inclement meteorological conditions (rain and wind).

The closest residence to the SPS occurs approximately 100m to the northwest on Nash Street and 200m to the south west along Nash Street (Figure 21).

6.3.2 Potential Impacts – Construction

Residences may experience noise impacts primarily during construction of the SPS and rising main. The construction duration for the whole project is likely to be six months, but over this time construction will move from the existing STP to Goobang Creek, and continue to the new STP site for construction of the rising main. Therefore construction noise impacts would not likely be experienced by residents for the whole of this time.

Typical noise generating activities that would occur during construction include the operation of excavators and other mechanical equipment, rock breaking/earth removal associated with excavation, and general engine noise and reverse alert beepers. It is anticipated that a mixture of plant such as medium to large excavators, large transport vehicles (trucks) and various lighter traffic such as works utility vehicles would be present or entering and exiting the Subject Site for the duration of the proposed construction period. Likely noise generating construction activities for the project are:

- Delivery of equipment/infrastructure and plant to site
- Excavation of the pit for the SPS and trenches for the RM pipeline (may include rock-hammering for short periods of time)
- Dumping of washed rock/sand materials in the creek for creation of a creek diversion / in-stream works pad / temporary waterway crossing
- Transfer of excavated materials to transport vehicle (dump truck or similar) for transport offsite/stockpiling at an appropriate location, and
- Movements of light traffic to and from the site.

Table 13 Predicted noise impacts during construction

Noise Source	Questions relating to noise heard at residences:			Is examination of work practices necessary?
	Is noise loud, in absolute terms, or relative to other noises in the area?	Does the noise include tones or impulses?	Does the noise occur at times that interfere with sleep or comfort?	
Excavator	Yes		No	No
Trucks	Yes	Yes, reversing alarms	No	No

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Noise Source	Questions relating to noise heard at residences:			Is examination of work practices
Rock hammer	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Loader	Yes	Yes, reversing alarms	No	No

Given the proximity to residences noise impacts are likely to be experienced primarily during construction of the SPS and rising main. This will be mitigated by completing rock breaking work where necessary in short bursts and limiting construction activities to standard work hours.

The standard work hours for normal construction activities to minimise potential noise impacts are provided in Table 14.

Table 14 Standard work hours for construction activities

Day/s	Work Hours
Monday to Friday	7 am to 6 pm
Saturday	8 am to 1 pm
Sundays or public holidays	No work

A CEMP including a Noise Sub-Plan will be prepared by the successful contractor for these works, which will provide in detail the machinery and vehicles to be used on site, as well as the construction methodology for both the SPS and RM.

6.3.3 Potential Impacts – Operation

The proposed SPS may produce some noise during operation however this is likely to be minimal, and would not be likely to be heard by the closest residences, based on existing noise generated by the existing STP, and the associated number of noise related complaints recorded for the site (PSC). It is therefore anticipated that there will be minimal noise impacts associated with either the SPS or RM post completion of construction works, and the overall result for nearby residences to the STP may be an improvement on existing noise conditions, given that the current STP will be de-commissioned.

Table 15 Summary of Noise constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any noise sensitive areas near the location of the proposed works (<500m at nearest point) that may be affected by the works (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	Yes. The closest residence occurs approximately 100m north east of the proposed SPS.
2	Are the proposed works going to be undertaken	Yes.

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
	during standard working hours?	
3	Is any explosive blasting required for the proposed works?	No. Works will be undertaken using excavation techniques.
4	Is there potential for ongoing operational noise to be generated post completion of works?	Yes. The pumps may generate some operational noise.
5	Is the ongoing operational noise likely to constitute Intrusive Noise under the POEO Act, and/or impact upon the local area?	No.

6.3.4 Environmental Safeguards – Noise

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of noise impacting on the surrounding community, during construction works and after these works have been completed. These measures are considered to be feasible and reasonable given the rural environment in which the works are proposed to take place.

Construction

- A comprehensive CEMP, including a Noise Sub-Plan, will need to be developed by the successful contractor engaged to construct the SPS and RM by PSC. The Sub-Plan should establish procedures for managing potential noise impacts.
- Any equipment not in use for extended periods during construction work would be switched off.
- Alternative methods to minimise noise emissions for rock breaking in Goobang Creek should be considered.
- Consider using alternative reversing alarms.
- A management procedure would be put in place to deal with noise complaints that may arise from construction activities. Each complaint would be investigated and appropriate amelioration measures put in place to mitigate future occurrences.
- Neighbouring residents would be kept informed of the construction program and provided with a contact number should they require further information or have a complaint.
- Construction activities will be restricted to normal working hours.
- Any noise complaints received during construction works would be directed to the Environment and Planning Department at PSC, as the managers of the construction contract, for consideration and action under the POEO Act.

Operation

- The Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) should establish procedures for managing potential noise impacts.
- Any noise complaints received during operations would be directed to the Environment and Planning Department at PSC for consideration and action in accordance with the POEO Act.

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6.4 Air quality and Odour

6.4.1 *Existing Environment*

Local climate

Long-term meteorological data for the surrounding area is available from the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) operated Automatic Weather Station (AWS) at the Parkes Airport. The Parkes Airport AWS is located approximately 6 kilometres north east of the new STP site and records observations of a number of meteorological data including temperature, humidity and rainfall, wind speed and wind direction.

Temperature data recorded at the Parkes Airport AWS indicates that January is the hottest month of the year, with a mean daily maximum temperature of 33.5°C. July is the coolest month with a mean daily minimum temperature of 2.4°C. February is the wettest month with an average rainfall of 65.8 mm falling over almost 3 days. There are on average 33 rain days per year, yielding 615 mm of rain.

Local air quality

The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) operates a network of air quality monitoring sites across the state. The nearest OEH air quality monitoring site to Parkes is located at Bathurst, approximately 135 kilometres to the east.

Ambient pollution concentrations recorded at the Bathurst site between 1 January and 31 December 2013 have been used to establish the existing local air quality for this assessment and are summarised in Table 16.

Table 16 Existing Ambient PM_{10} Concentrations – Bathurst Monitoring Station

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Background Concentration (µg/m3)
PM_{10}	24 hour	34.4
	Annual	15.1

6.4.2 *Potential Impacts*

Potential impacts to air quality may arise during the following activities:

- Earthworks, leading to the creation of airborne dust particles, especially in dry and windy conditions
- Trenching to lay pipework
- Installation of the pump machinery
- Stripping, stockpiling and managing of topsoil
- Transport and handling of soils and equipment
- Use of heavy plant and construction vehicles leading to the creation of exhaust fumes
- Increased potential for odour

The volume of dust generated at each site would depend on a number of factors, including the type of machinery used, construction technique, weather conditions and the cumulative effect of other activities in the near vicinity (i.e. agricultural activities such as ploughing / field preparation, overgrazing etc.). Construction activities would require the use of heavy vehicles and equipment such as trucks, excavators and cranes. In combination with the soils

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of the area, which are generally fine soils derived from clay, the works are likely to create an airborne nuisance. However, the air quality impacts as a result of construction are anticipated to be of short duration and relatively minor in nature, provided appropriate management measures (Environmental Safeguards) are implemented.

Operational impacts to air quality as a result of the proposal may include increased odour potential.

The NSW criteria for acceptable levels of odour range from 2 to 7 Odour Units (OU), with the more stringent 2 OU criteria applicable to densely populated urban areas and the 7 OU criteria applicable to sparsely populated rural areas, as outlined below.

Table 17 presents the relevant impact assessment criteria for complex mixtures of odorous pollutants.

Table 17 Impact Assessment Criteria – Complex Mixtures of Odorous Pollutants

Population of Affected Community	Impact Assessment Criteria (OU)*
Urban (≥~2000) and/or schools and hospitals	2.0
~500	3.0
~125	4.0
~30	5.0
~10	6.0
Single rural residence (≤~2)	7.0

Note: * 99th percentile nose-response time.

The population living within approximately 1,500 metres of the SPS is estimated to be between 300 and 500 people. Therefore the applicable impact assessment criterion for odour is 3.0 OU/m^3.

The predicted emission rates for the SPS are detailed in Table 18 below.

Table 18 Predicted SPS Emission Rates

Source	SOER	Area (m2)	Odour Flux Rate	Peak to Mean Ratio	Peak Odour Flux Rate
Sewer Pumping Station (SPS)	5.2	16	83.2	2.3	191.4

A quantitative assessment (Wilkinson Murray 2015) of the predicted peak odour concentrations on neighbouring receivers found that all the emissions from the SPS are expected to comply with the impact assessment criterion of 3.0 OU/m^3. The modelling of the peak odour concentrations shown in Figure 20 show that no odour impacts are likely to impact on nearby sensitive receivers. It should be noted that significant odour impacts may occur during emergency overflow events. However the impacts of these events have not been modelled, as PSC expect the plant design to be of sufficient capacity so as to ensure likelihood of an overflow occurring is extremely low.

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Figure 20 Predicted Peak Odour Concentrations near SPS

Table 19 Summary of Air Quality/Odour constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in large areas (>2ha) of exposed soils?	Yes, during construction activities. However dust impacts may be avoided or mitigated using water application via water cart, progressively stabilising each section of pipeline once completed, and limiting works on days of severe wind.
2	Are there any dust sensitive receivers located within the vicinity of the proposed works (<500m away at nearest point) during the construction period (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	Yes. The closest residences occur approximately 100m and 200m to the north east and south east of the SPS respectively.
3	Is there likely to be an emission to air of dust, smoke, steam or vehicle emissions?	Yes, machinery vehicle emissions, increased traffic during construction, some dust when soils are exposed during digging. During operation there may be odour emissions generating from the pump station.
4	Are these dust / smoke / steam / odour / vehicle emissions likely to impact upon the local area?	No. The emissions anticipated during the construction phase are not likely to significantly affect the surrounding area if the Environmental Safeguards for Air Quality are implemented.

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6.4.3 Environmental Safeguards – Air Quality

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of emissions from the proposed works impacting on the air quality of the surrounding community, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- Dampening of exposed soils would be used during weather conditions conducive of visible dust formation.
- Progressive stabilisation of each pipeline segment to prevent soils from drying and lying exposed, thus becoming airborne.
- Construction plant and equipment would be maintained in a good working condition in order to limit impacts on air quality.
- Fuel operated plant and equipment would not be left idle when not in use.
- Air quality management measures would be incorporated in the CEMP.

Operation

An emergency and contingency management plan or similar must be developed as part of the OEMP for the proposal. This plan should identify triggers, appropriate response actions, and notification requirements for emergency situations; including power outages or other system failures that result in emergency overflows, and consequently have potential to cause groundwater pollution. In the event of an emergency overflow, PSC should liaise with EPA immediately and notify neighbours if the odour impacts are expected to persist for more than 72 hours.

No other environmental safeguards are recommended for operation of the new SPS. However, if any odour complaints are received by Council during routine operations, it is recommended investigation be undertaken into the source of the odour affecting the complainant. PSC must maintain a register of complaints.

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6.5 Visual amenity

6.5.1 Existing Environment

The locality of the current STP site where the SPS and RM are proposed is characterised by gently undulating topography. The surrounding land use is large lot residential with the closest residences occurring 100m to the northwest and 200m to the west of the current STP buildings. Three large Eucalypts occur at the corner of the STP site near the proposed SPS location. These residential properties each have a vegetated visual screening hedge either along the property boundary or along perimeter of the house to limit direct line of sight to the current STP.

The proposed SPS location is at a high point in the landscape, in the southwest corner of the existing STP site, in order to facilitate gravity feed of sewage through the rising main. The proposed SPS location is approximately 25m from the current site office building at the front of the STP site near Nash Street.

The visual receivers for the site would be motorists in passing vehicles on Nash Street (approximately 30m from the current STP site office building) and neighbouring landowners. The site of the SPS is set back from the road approximately 30m, consequently clear visibility of the site is not easily afforded. The closest neighbouring residence is located approximately 100m to the northwest of the SPS. This residence is located higher in the landscape which will afford a broader view of the surrounding landscape features including the current STP site. The SPS will be obscured from Nash Street passing vehicles by the three large Eucalypts which are sparsely located in the vicinity, the existing STP site office (which will be retained), and additionally for the neighbouring residence the vegetation screening they have propagated along their property boundary.

The residence located approximately 200m to the west is located lower in the landscape and may have sight of the SPS once constructed. This view will be obscured by the existing Eucalypts within the vicinity and the proposed SPS as well as visual screening cultivated by the landowners.

6.5.2 Potential Impacts

During construction, the proposed works would affect the visual environment by the presence of machinery and equipment, and increased large vehicle traffic in the vicinity of the works. Excavated and cleared ground and temporary infrastructure such as works access tracks, excavation and stockpile areas and the construction of a temporary site compound would accentuate visual impacts at the site during the construction period. This impact would primarily affect Nash Street users, located approximately 30m to the north of the SPS and RM works site. Public access to the current STP site and Council properties would not be permitted. The visual appearance of the SPS is not out of place with the current STP site and surrounding large lot semi-rural landscape amenity and therefore would not be considered a jarring or unpleasant visual feature if glimpsed from the road or from adjacent residences. The rising main would be entirely underground and not visible to any adjacent landholders or traffic along Nash Street.

Given the limited duration of the works, and the position of the works in the landscape, this visual impact is not expected to be significant. Consequently additional screening measures are not proposed to minimise the negligible visual impacts that are predicted.

Overall, the proposal would have a low visual impact within the context of the local landscape character and scenic quality.

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6.5.3 *Environmental Safeguards – Visual Amenity*

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting on the visual amenity of the site and surrounding areas, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction and Operation

- Disturbed areas should be progressively rehabilitated and revegetated in a timely manner.
- Where consistent with conservation objectives, tree and shrub regeneration along the riparian corridor of Goobang Creek should be permitted to improve the appearance of the site following construction.

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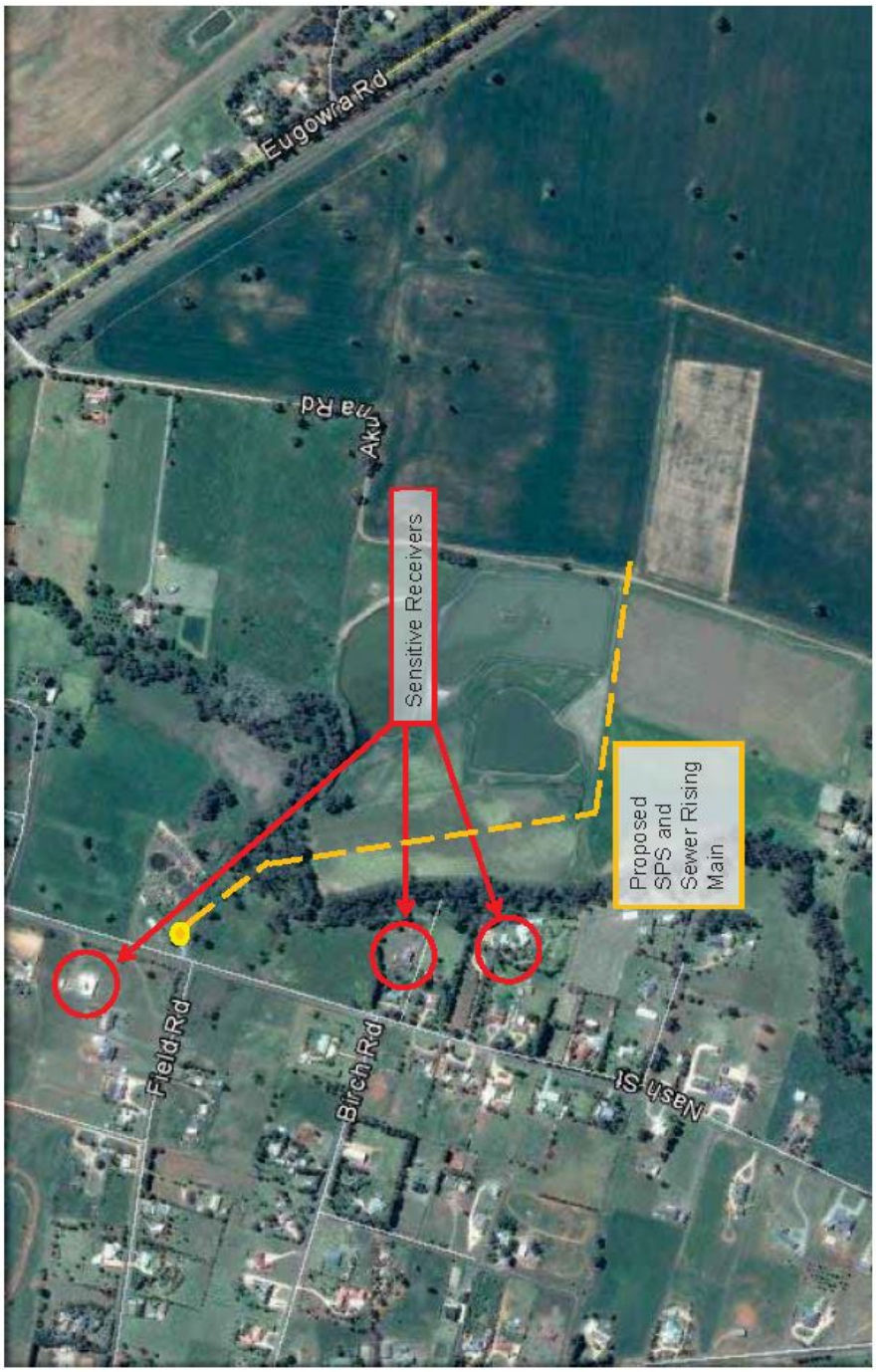


Figure 21 Sensitive Receivers within the Study Area

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6.6 Non-Aboriginal heritage

The non-Aboriginal heritage values of the Study Area were assessed by OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management Pty Ltd (OzArk) during October 2014. A site inspection of the SPS and RM works area was undertaken from 30-31 October 2014, followed by a search of National, State and Local heritage databases, as well as the schedule of heritage items contained in the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012. The entire non-Aboriginal Heritage report is provided as Appendix E.

6.6.1 Existing Environment

The results of the desktop search are summarised below in Table 20.

Table 20 Desktop-Database Search Results.

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comments
National and Commonwealth Heritage Listings	29.10.14	Parkes, NSW	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within the Study Area
Local Environment Plan (LEP)	29.10.14	Parkes LEP 2012	No heritage listed places noted occur near the Study Area.

A search of the Heritage Council of NSW administered heritage databases and the Parkes Local Environmental Plans (LEP) returned no records for historical heritage sites within the designated search areas.

Specialist on site surveys and consultation with the Parkes and District Historical Society did not identify any items of potential heritage value in proximity to the works areas.

6.6.2 Potential Impacts

As there are no known non-Aboriginal heritage items in the Study Area, there are no anticipated impacts.

6.6.3 Environmental Safeguards – Non-Aboriginal Heritage

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Non-Aboriginal Heritage significance, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

Although the proposed works are very unlikely to affect items of heritage significance, an unforeseen finds protocol is recommended.

In accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act, if suspected historic relics are uncovered during the works, construction would be postponed in that area and the NSW Heritage Branch would be notified.

Operation

Again, although the proposed works are very unlikely to affect items of heritage significance, an unforeseen finds protocol is recommended.

In accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act, if suspected historic relics are uncovered during the works, construction would be postponed in that area and the NSW Heritage Branch would be notified.

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6.7 Aboriginal heritage

A detailed Aboriginal Heritage Assessment was undertaken by OzArk for the proposed works (OzArk 2015). The report is provided as Appendix F, the main findings of which are summarised below.

6.7.1 Existing Environment

The Study Area demonstrates high to moderate levels of existing disturbance having been historically cleared and since used for sewage treatment since the early 1930s. Prior to this it is likely that the land had been historically cultivated given the land use history in the surrounding locality, and the proximity to the fertile Goobang Creek floodplain. Cultivation has had a high impact across adjacent paddocks and is the primary cause of ground surface disturbance for the site, in addition to the presence of livestock.

In addition to these cultivation disturbances, linear impacts from the Akuna Road transport corridor have occurred on site, as well as high Aboriginal Heritage disturbance impacts from the construction of large sewer treatment ponds within Lot 1 DP724071, Lot 1 DP905102 and Lot 84 DP 1136602, and the existing STP plant and compound within Lot 223 DP750179 and Lot 1407 DP1159394 (Plate 10).



Plate 10 Location of the proposed SPS facing east into the existing heavily disturbed STP compound



Plate 11 Woody debris deposited during a previous flood event several metres above ground within the Goobang Creek riparian zone

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Portions of the Study Area immediately adjacent to Goobang Creek exhibit high levels of disturbance associated with grading of the area, construction of a weir in the creek bed and significant erosion resulting from livestock impacts. It is also evident that the lower areas surrounding the creek are subject to inundation during flooding events with large items of debris lodged in trees in the vicinity (**Plate 11**).

Assessment of archaeological potential

The Subject Site is located within the current STP compound which has been operating since the 1930s. Consequently the survey area is considered to have zero to low likelihood for Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD). In previously disturbed areas there is low potential for surface artefacts and sites to be located as the soil has previously been disturbed. As a result, the potential for subsurface finds in the existing STP area is considered to be low.

The proposed works will require the trenching and installation of pipeline below ground, however given the historical disturbance to the area it is unlikely that Aboriginal cultural items or places would remain intact.

Historical records of Aboriginal artefacts and places of significance exist throughout the region, including the Parkes area, however given the large and extensive disturbance to the site since European settlement it is highly unlikely that Aboriginal objects or places remain intact within this area.

Historical impacts and a high level of ground surface disturbance across the Study Area from activities such as vegetation clearance, cultivation and grazing, as well as seasonal flooding, are likely to have impacted the integrity of any sites that may be located within the Study Area.

No Aboriginal sites have previously been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area.

Database searches and field investigations

A desktop search was conducted using the Commonwealth (Australian Heritage Database), State (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System - AHIMS) and local databases from 28-29 November 2014, in order to determine if there were any previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites or items in close proximity (<1km) of the proposed works area. The results of these searches did not identify any known Aboriginal items or sites.

Open site "Parkes 1" (#43-3-0062) and isolated find "Parkes 2-IF" (#43-3-0063) were recorded following a 2004 survey *"Archaeological Survey at Parkes"* completed by Jillian Comber on behalf of Country House and Land Sales (2004). Open site "Parkes 1" (#43-3-0062) is noted to consist of two artefacts, a basalt core and a possible sandstone hammerstone, and seven nodules of white ochre. The site covers an area of 150 metres by 80 metres and is situated approximately 1 kilometre west of Goobang Creek. "Parkes 2-IF" is an isolated broken river cobble with a ground edge.

However, a field survey was carried out from 30-31 October 2014 to ground-truth these results across the Study Area, in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010). During the investigation, 280m^2 of the study area was covered via both a pedestrian and vehicle survey technique (Figure 23). In view of the survey coverage, archaeologically useable exposures and visibility variables, the effective survey coverage (ESC) was 2% (OzArk, 2015).

During the due diligence Aboriginal heritage investigation, no PADs were found or considered likely to occur.

No other possible heritage constraints were noted by the Aboriginal representative (Anthony Wilson) present during the field work component of the assessment and he concurred with

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the levels of disturbance assigned in the field, agreed with the appropriateness of the levels of assessment applied (i.e. Due Diligence or Code of Practice) and did not have any objections to the manner in which the survey was undertaken.

Note: a scarred tree along Akuna Road was identified occurring within 1km of the proposed SPS and RM works site. This item will not be impacted by the proposed works.



Figure 22 Aboriginal scarred tree – Akuna Road (Source: OzArk)



Plate 12 Akuna Road Scarred Tree

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Akuna Road PSC Scarred Tree

Site Type: Scarred Tree

GPS Coordinates: GDA, Zone 55, 611442.640E, 6330457.068N

Location of Site: On the immediate verge of unsealed Akuna Road.

Description of Site: The Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) is approximately 18 to 20 metres tall and has a circumference of 1.57 metres (measures from the middle of the scar). The tree has one south facing elongated scar which is almost completely closed by regrowth (Plate 12). No associated artefacts were identified and there is no anticipated potential for subsurface archaeological deposit. Dimensions are as follows:

Max. Scar Length (incl. regrowth): 83cm Min. Scar Length (excl. regrowth): 69cm
Max. Scar Width (incl. regrowth): 3cm Min. Scar Width (excl. regrowth): <1cm

Max. Width of Regrowth: 16cm Max. Depth of Regrowth: 22cm
Height Base of Scar Above Ground: 43cm

Table 21 Summary of Aboriginal Heritage constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works likely to disturb previously undisturbed areas of the landscape	No.
2	Has an AHIMS register search been conducted?	Yes.
3	Has a search of the Commonwealth database for Aboriginal Heritage (Australian Heritage Database) been conducted?	Yes.
3	Has a field investigation for items of Aboriginal Heritage been conducted?	Yes. See Figure 23 for area investigated.
4	Are there any known items of Aboriginal Heritage near the works area (<1km)?	Yes. Artefacts in Parkes urban area and the scarred tree along Akuna Road.
5	Is consultation with stakeholders required?	No.
6	Is a National Parks and Wildlife Act Section 90 (Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit – AHIP) Permit required for Aboriginal items potentially impacted by the works?	No.

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6.7.2 *Environmental Safeguards – Aboriginal Heritage*

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Aboriginal Heritage significance both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- All personnel working on the project must be correctly inducted as to the legislative protection of all Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act, and actions that must be undertaken if further artefacts are discovered.
- Should any Aboriginal objects or sites be identified during the course of construction and/or operations of the existing infrastructure, the Unanticipated Finds Protocol (Appendix F) should be followed.

Operation

N/A

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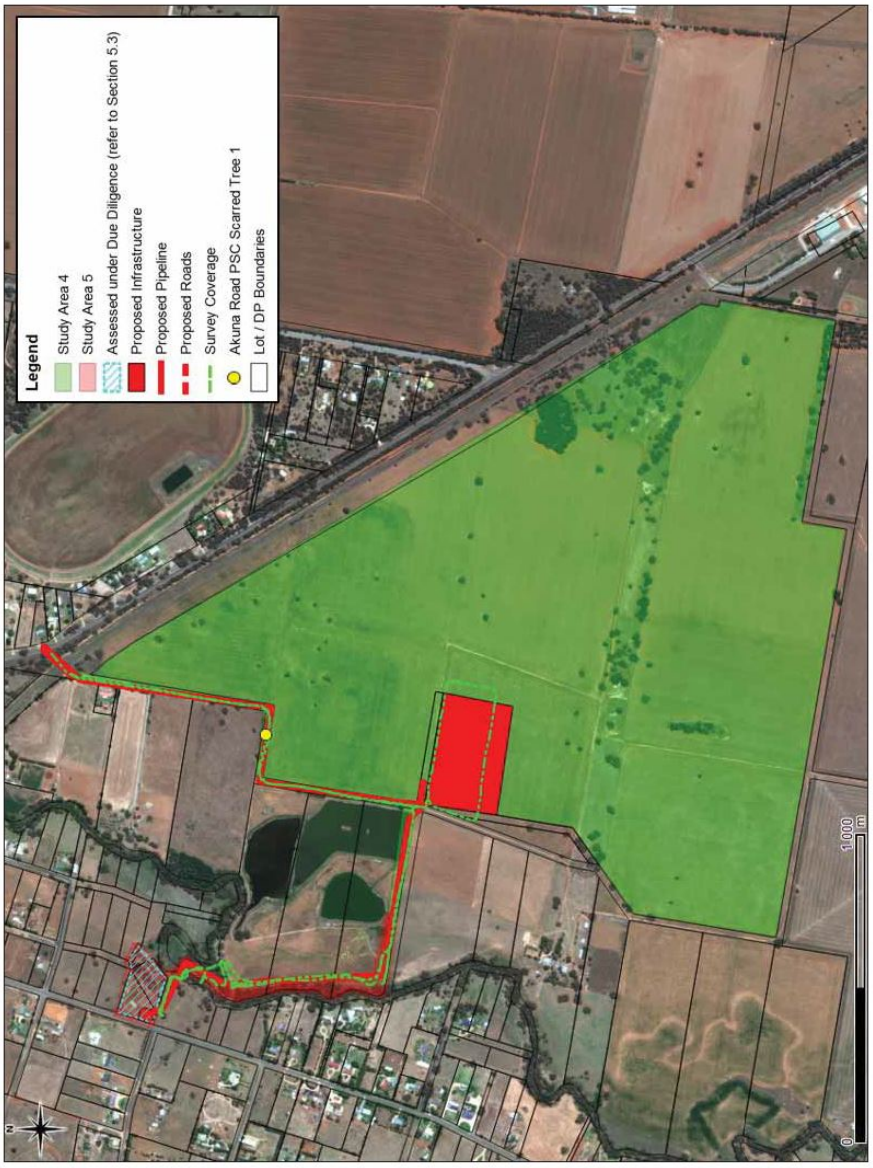


Figure 23 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment -Field Survey Coverage (Source: OzArk)

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6.8 Biodiversity

A detailed Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Study (TAFFS) of the proposal was undertaken by OzArk (2015). The TAFFS details the methodology, desktop and field survey results used to identify the type and extent of potential ecological impacts associated with the proposal in a predefined Study Area as depicted in Figure 24. The full TAFFS report is provided as Appendix B. A summary of this assessment is provided below.

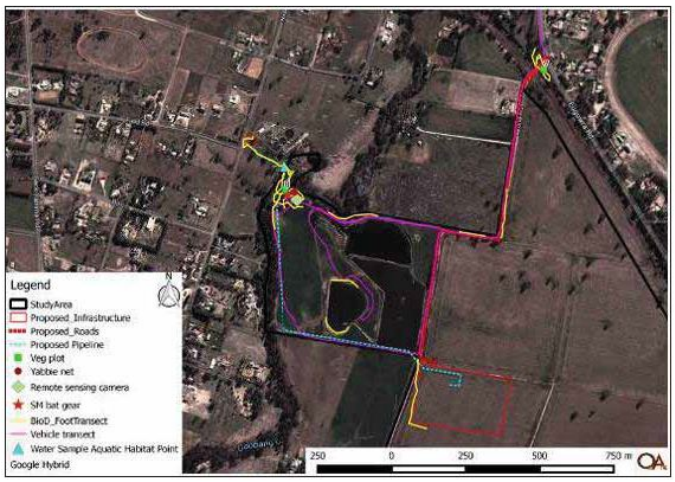


Figure 24 Survey effort within Study Area as defined for the TAFFS by OzArk (Source: OzArk)

6.8.1 Existing environment

Cropping and grazing are fundamental activities to the local economy, and as such dominate land-use throughout the area (ABS 2014). Floodplains have generally been cleared right up to the banks of waterways, where only a thin strip of remnant vegetation exists. The location of the SPS and Rising Main extend from the existing STP which was established during the mid-1930s. Consequently, the majority of the proposed works area has been heavily disturbed over time, as a result of land clearing for use as the STP site as well as agricultural purposes in the surrounding lots.

The current STP property and paddocks containing the effluent ponds are predominantly cleared and as such do not align to a *Biometric* vegetation community. Remnant patches along Goobang Creek align with: LA188 River Red Gum - Blakely's Gum grassy woodland (ID Benson 79) (Benson, 2008). 22 species of plant were recorded in a 20m x 20m plot, with the upper stratum dominated by River Red Gum and exotic species predominately occurring in the understorey (82%) (OzArk, 2015). The local population of this vegetation community extends beyond the Study Area along a >10m strip either side of Goobang Creek (>5 ha patch size).

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Plate 13 Sampling Goobang Creek (Source: OzArk)



Plate 14 River Red Gum riparian vegetation along the proposed RM pipeline route (Source: OzArk)

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Fauna wildlife corridors are usually associated with waterways, wetlands and riverine environments or specific continuous habitats (for example escarpments, woodlands), similar to the ~10m wide Grassy Woodland strip along the riparian zone of Goobang Creek. As such, the proposed works site and surrounding area is likely to provide a movement pathway within and along waterways in the Lachlan catchment.

Plate 14 shows the riparian corridor on the banks of Goobang Creek near where the rising main creek crossing is proposed. In the paddocks adjacent to Goobang Creek most observed species were exotic. Potential disruption of this corridor is therefore an important consideration for biosecurity reasons, as this riparian vegetation provides a buffer between the creek and the weeds associated with the adjacent paddock, the river being an effective vector for the transportation of weed seeds and other unwanted material downstream.

The proposed works area and adjacent sites form part of a sub-regional corridor that connects with other similar and /or larger expanses of habitat on a north-south alignment along the Goobang Creek, extending into floodplains and wetlands, and east to Billabong Creek and to the north into Goobang National Park.

Goobang Creek is the primary waterway in Parkes. It flows to a series of wetlands and billabongs near Bedgerabong, before eventually joining the Lachlan River during high flow events. In times of flood, the entire area surrounding these wetlands becomes a network of waterways with stream flow entering the Lachlan River.

Database and Literature Review Results

Appendix B provides a complete list of database searches and lists of threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities identified through the background searches. These have also been annotated with the potential of each species to be recorded in the Study Area. Figure 27 details the threatened flora and fauna records for the proposed works areas.

Vegetation Communities Recorded

The SPS and Rising Main Study Area are heavily modified as a result of historical clearing and continued use as the STP site current. Neighbouring properties have also been historically cleared for grazing or agricultural practices. The remnant riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek meets the criterion for River Red Gum – Blakely's Gum Grassy Woodland (Table 22).

Table 22 Vegetation communities within the study area

Study Area	Biometric Vegetation Communities Recorded	Ground Water Dependent	Landscape position
Sewerage Pumping Station and rising main	Cleared / disturbed.	No	Above floodplain
Rising main crossing of Goobang Creek	Remnant patches: ID LA188 River Red Gum - Blakely's Gum grassy woodland	GDE High	Riparian environment

Threatened Flora

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No threatened species of flora or potential habitat for cryptic species (e.g. Swainsona and orchids) as identified under the TSC or EPBC Act were identified in the Study Area, although the field surveys occurred outside the flowering period for some species of orchid.

Habitat Types Present for Threatened Fauna

Limited potential fauna habitats occur in each site. The overall value of habitat in the Study Area is diminished considerably for most species by the extent of historical clearing and the thin strip of riparian vegetation. The fauna habitats present are described below:

- *Riparian Vegetation*

  Riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek provides important habitat adjacent to water sources as well as connectivity to upstream and rivers with a diverse array of species. River Red Gum communities, such as the remnant River Red Gum – Blakely's Gum Grassy Woodland identified on site, are important habitat for a plethora of threatened species including the Koala (V, TSC Act).

- *Koala Habitat*

  The Parkes LGA is listed in Schedule 1 of SEPP 44, thus SEPP 44 applies. One 'feed tree' species identified in Schedule 2 of SEPP 44 (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) occur in the Study Area. Goobang Creek riparian vegetation is considered "Potential Koala Habitat". Where potential habitat is identified, the area must be investigated for core Koala habitat, defined as 'an area of land with a resident breeding population of koalas, evidenced by attributes such as breeding females, recent sightings and historical records of a population' (Department of Planning 1995). Goobang Creek riparian vegetation within the study area was not found to constitute core Koala habitat.

- *Cleared / Disturbed Grassland*
  The sparse and open nature of the grassland portions adjacent to the riparian zone favour common generalist species. Common species likely to be present include Blue-tongued Lizards (*Tiliqua scincoides*), Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*), Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*) and other mobile disturbance-tolerant species such as Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*) which are ubiquitous in modified habitats. Many of the bird species recorded in such habitats on site utilise the open grassland areas for foraging but are reliant on native woodland and forest communities for roosting and nesting (e.g. raptors and parrots). The grassland areas of the site provide foraging habitat for a variety of open ground foraging bird species such as Golden-headed Cisticola (*Cisticola exilis*) and is likely to support a moderate density of Stubble Quails (*Coturnix pectoralis*). Aerial foragers such as Welcome Swallows (*Hirundo neoxena*) also hawk for insects over the open areas. Wetland birds, such as the Straw-necked Ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*) will also forage in tall grass in moist depressions adjacent to riparian zones. The derived grasslands provide limited habitat and protection for animals under the critical weight range (intermediate weight between 35 and 5500g).

- *Hollow Bearing Trees*

  Large hollow bearing trees in the riparian zone of Goobang Creek provide breeding habitat for a variety of Parrots and Owls. Smaller hollows provide breeding and roosting habitat for a myriad of hollow dependent threatened species including Microchiropteran (Microbat) Bats.

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- *Microbat Roosting Habitat*

  The cracks and crevices in the trees within the riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek are likely to provide roosting habitat for several species of Microbat including the threatened Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat and potential short-term stopover points for the Eastern Bentwing Bat.

- *Goobang Creek – Instream/Aquatic Habitat*

  Snags, submerged fallen logs/branches and tree roots, are natural and common features of Goobang Creek. The creek has shallow run / riffle sequences in the vicinity of the proposed creek crossing where the bedrock is visible. Both upstream and downstream of the bedrock exposure the creek forms deeper pools bordered by steep vegetated banks. No macrophytes were observed during field investigations.

  The habitat features described above provide habitat for fish, and as such Goobang Creek has the potential to provide habitat for threatened species of fish. Goobang Creek is part of the Lachlan River lowland catchment and is listed as an Aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC). This aquatic EEC is characterised by the presence of the following threatened species (as per the final recommendation under the FM Act):
  - *Ambassis agassizii* (Olive Perchlet) (Endangered FM Act).
  - *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Silver perch) (Vulnerable FM Act and Critically Endangered under EPBC Act).
  - *Nannoperca australis* (southern Pygmy Perch) (Endangered FM Act).
  - *Mogurnda adspersa* (Purple-spotted Gudgeon) (Endangered population FM Act).
  - *Maccullochella peelii peelii* (Murray cod) (Vulnerable) (EPBC Act).
  - *Notopala sublineata hanleyi* (River Snail) (Endangered FM Act).

  The Commonwealth Department of Environment (DoE) Protected Matters Search tool lists three species of threatened fish under the EPBC Act with potential to occur in Goobang Creek:

  - *Maccullochella peelii peelii* (Murray Cod) (Vulnerable).
  - *Macquaria australasica* (Macquarie Perch) (Endangered).
  - *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Silver perch) (Critically Endangered).

  Goobang Creek is also recognised as a:
  - Local Biodiversity Link;
  - Key Fish Habitat;
  - Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem; and
  - NSW Endangered Aquatic Ecological Community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River (FM Act).

A fish sampling program was not undertaken as part of the TAFFS, though a desktop assessment indicated the presence of potential habitat within and downstream of the Study Area. The TAFFS concluded that the current proposed works would not significantly disturb, reduce significant areas of habitat, or permanently isolate species within this community.

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6.8.2 Potential Impacts

The current proposal is likely to result in the following potential ecological impacts:

- Increased sedimentation of Goobang Creek during and post construction, which may impact upon the health of aquatic and amphibious species.
- Temporary obstruction to fish passage during construction and installation of the rising main.
- The proposed RM crossing of Goobang Creek will involve a construction corridor of approximately 10 – 12m to allow for the movement of excavators or other necessary plant equipment, including clearance of an additional 3m wide strip through the riparian vegetation of Goobang Creek (5th order waterway).
- Removal of up to 12 River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis)* trees within the RM route (Treecraft 2015).
- Potential intrusion into the structural root zone of River Red Gums within the riparian vegetation of Goobang Creek. Up to an additional nine trees may also be indirectly impacted as works intrude on their Tree Protection Zone (TPZ).
- Destabilisation of the creek bank during and post construction, which may result in earth slumping into the water.

The direct linear impact within the riparian vegetation of Goobang Creek is proposed to be offset using the averaging rule provided in the NOW Guideline for Riparian Corridors (2012).

During construction of the RM across Goobang Creek fish passage will be obstructed. The impact to this state listed EEC which provides potential habitat for a variety of State and Federally listed threatened aquatic species will be undertaken during the peak breeding season for these species (warmer months September – February).

In accordance with the conditions of the Fisheries Permit received by PSC for these works, Council has developed a fish passage design to be constructed on the finished surface of the RM crossing of Goobang Creek. This has been designed in order to improve the connectivity through this waterway which was modified through the installation of a concrete weir currently inhibiting flow. The approved designs for this fishway are included as Appendix J.

Significant communities, populations or species within the Study Area

Six species of threatened fauna were recorded during field investigations or considered to have potential habitat within the Study Area (Table 23). Figure 26 maps the locations of significant ecological communities and listed species recorded at Goobang Creek.

Two species of threatened Microbat were recorded during the sampling period:

- Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*), listed as Vulnerable under the TSC Act, was confidently identified at Goobang Creek.
- Eastern Bentwing-bat, Vulnerable under the TSC Act, potentially identified at Goobang Creek, however call characteristics could not separate this species from other common microbats which also occur in the area.

Table 23 Species requiring significance assessments under the TSC, FM and EPBC Act

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Scientific Name	Common Name	7-Part Test (TSC Act / FM Act)	Assessment of Significance (EPBC Act)	Reason
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	x	x	Impacts to potential habitat.
Maccullochella peelii peelii	Murray Cod		x	Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Bidyanus bidyanus	Silver Perch	x		Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Mogurnda adspersa	Purple spotted gudgeon	x		Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared Pied Bat	x	x	Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
Vespadelus baverstocki	Large Forest Bat	x		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
Vespadelus troughtoni	Eastern Cave Bat	x		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
Saccolaimus flaviventris	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat	x		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis	Eastern Bentwing-bat	x		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
Macquaria australasica	Macquarie Perch	x	x	Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Tandanus tandanus	Murray-Darling Basin population of Eel Tailed Catfish	x		Impacts to Goobang Creek.
Nannoperca australias	Southern Pygmy Perch	x		Impacts to Goobang Creek.
The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan	x		X	Impacts to Goobang Creek.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	7-Part Test (TSC Act / FM Act)	Assessment of Significance (EPBC Act)	Reason
River.				

It should be noted that in the *Threatened species assessment guidelines: The assessment of significance* (DECC 2007), a species does not have to be considered as part of the Assessment of Significance (AoS) if adequate surveys or studies have been carried out that clearly show that the species:

- Does not occur in the Study Area, or
- Will not use on-site habitats on occasion, or
- Will not be influenced by off-site impacts of the proposal.

Otherwise all species likely to occur in the Study Area (based on general species distribution information) and known to use that type of habitat, should be considered in the rationale that determines the list of threatened species, populations and ecological communities for the assessment of significance.

Assessments of Significance were conducted for listed species/communities considered to be affected by the Proposal (Table 23). Consideration of the type and scale of habitat to be removed has resulted in the conclusion that no threatened species would be significantly affected by works. A Species Impact Statement and / or referral to the respective state and national Minister for the Environment will not be required for these species.

A summary of the biodiversity constraints within the site are tabled in Table 24. Having given consideration to the ecology within the Study Area, it is concluded that the Proposal in its current state would be:

- Unlikely to significantly affect any of the listed threatened species, fauna populations or communities if the recommended amelioration measures are adopted, implemented and maintained;
- Unlikely to augment or significantly contribute to any of the National or State listed Key Threatening Processes (KTPs);
- Unlikely to significantly affect any Ramsar wetland or any ROKAMBA, CAMBA or JAMBA listed species;
- Unlikely to significantly affect Goobang Creek if adequate Safeguards are implemented and appropriate monitoring takes place;
- Consistent with ESD principles with regard to fauna and would not adversely affect the local biodiversity (no issue of inter-generational or value added matters are relevant in this instance).

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Figure 25 Proposed riparian offset location

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Table 24 Summary of Biodiversity constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to involve the removal, pruning or damage to any vegetation including, grass cover, shrubs, trees or Endangered Ecological Communities?	Yes, 12 River Red Gum trees occur within the pipeline route which will be removed to install the rising main. An additional nine trees may be impacted as works may intrude on their Tree Protection Zone. Some additional pruning of low hanging branches in adjacent River Red Gums may also be required. Forbs, grasses and shrubs within the pipeline route will also be removed during trenching.
2	Are the works taking place in an area of High Biodiversity Sensitivity (Parkes LEP)?	Yes, riparian vegetation along Goobang Creek is mapped as high biodiversity sensitivity.
3	Are there any threatened, endangered, or native flora and/or fauna located within the vicinity of the proposed works?	Yes. Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat confident echolocation recording and Eastern Bentwing Bat possible recording. Koala (EPBC and TSC Act), Macquarie Perch (EPBC and FM Act), Murray Cod (EPBC Act), and Silver Perch, Purple-spotted Gudgeon, Eel-tailed Catfish, Southern Pygmy Perch (each listed under the FM Act) have potential habitat.
4	Number of trees and/or hollows to be removed as part of the proposed works?	Twelve River Red Gum trees will be removed to install the rising main. An additional nine trees may be impacted as works may intrude on the Tree Protection Zone.

6.8.3 Environmental Safeguards – Biodiversity

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon biodiversity values of the area, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- All personnel undertaking works would be inducted such that they are aware that any stand of native vegetation outside the existing easement has not been assessed and as such there are legislative consequences of deliberately or accidentally impacting it without approval under Part 5 of the EP&A Act. Evidence of all personnel receiving

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an induction would be kept on file (signed induction sheets etc.). Should an incident occur followed by an OEH investigation, this process is likely to reduce the severity of the repercussions to PSC whilst encouraging the on-ground workers to comply with the site limitations.

- Areas to be cleared, if required, should be clearly demarcated prior to construction, using high visibility marking tape or similar, to ensure that accidental clearing does not occur.
- Clearing shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to provide for the safety and security of the existing assets and personnel.
- Where additional trees are later identified as requiring assessment, prior to removal, consultation with Council's Environment Officer (or equivalent) is recommended, and alternative management options should be considered if possible i.e. lopping limbs rather than removal of the entire tree.
- All trees to be retained should be adequately marked and protected in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites. Within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) only limited soil disturbance should be undertaken so that the tree remains viable. Installation of temporary construction site fencing around trees in proximity to the RM route which are to be retained. The site fencing should encompass the SRZ of each tree to protect trunk, root crown and prevent site construction equipment or sheds being located against trunk.
- In accordance with NOW offset guidelines for maintaining Riparian Corridor Zones (2012), an offset of 320m^2 should be instated at the proposed offtake pipe at Goobang Creek (Figure 25) to offset the construction corridor and clearing required to install the RM across Goobang Creek. The VMP required for the SPS and RM project should outline the continued management of this rehabilitation area.
- Revegetation of understorey within the riparian zone of Goobang Creek must be undertaken which will act as a filter to slow and capture as much gross pollutant as possible in the unlikely event that an overflow occurs.
- Prior to tree lopping / clearing, care should be taken to identify nests and / or roosting sites and / or threatened species. If fauna habitat is present (nests or potential tree hollows) the contractor would contact the project ecologist for further advice prior to clearing.
- Felled timber, including hollow limbs, should be contained within the easement/corridor or re-located within adjacent vegetated areas to provide ground cover and habitat for fauna.
- A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) must be prepared and submitted to the NOW for comment as part of the CEMP for the proposal. Plans of Action to be included in the VMP would include what rehabilitation of the bed and banks of Goobang creek is planned, what is proposed to make it happen, how it will be measured, what are the triggers for action and how Council will report this to NOW.
- Minimise clearing as far as practicable across or near waterways. Stumps should be retained within this area to minimise the potential for erosion.
- Machinery should arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks that may cause pollution of water and be harmful to aquatic and riparian flora and fauna.
- All food scraps and rubbish are to be appropriately disposed of in sealed receptacles to prevent attracting vermin such as foxes, rats, dogs and cats which pose threat to native fauna present on site.
- All reasonable practical steps must be undertaken to reduce noise and vibration at Goobang Creek. This will mitigate harm to any resident fish species.

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- Best practice weed management practices should be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials, including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of construction. A vehicle hygiene plan should be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Sub-Plan in the CEMP for the proposal.
- Ensure all herbicides and pesticides used on site are registered for use within a waterway as per NSW DPI guidelines.
- Potential for collisions with fauna to occur on site would be mitigated by ensuring on-site vehicle speeds are restricted to 10km/hr.
- Accident spill kits must be present on site and in construction vehicles to immediately contain spills of fuels or other chemicals if they occur.
- Transfer of fuel must be conducted in a bunded area a minimum of 40m from the edge of Goobang Creek or off-site.
- Where possible ensure that bio-friendly hydraulic fluids are used in plant and machinery as recommended by NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI).
- All plant and equipment shall be inspected daily for leakage of fuel, oil or hydraulic fluids. Machinery found to be leaking shall be immediately repaired or replaced.
- Vehicle wash downs and/or cement truck washouts would be undertaken within a designated bunded area of an impervious surface further than 40m from the edge of Goobang Creek or undertaken offsite.
- A marine boom, suitable for hydrocarbon spills, shall be made available on-site and deployed across any nearby waterway should a spill occur in its vicinity.
- The fishway should be constructed in accordance with the Part 7 Permit issued by DPI for these works.

Operation

- Best practice weed management practices should be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials, including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of routine operations and maintenance. A vehicle hygiene plan should be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Plan in the OEMP (if required) for the proposal.
- The VMP to be prepared will include management actions for the continued management of riparian vegetation.

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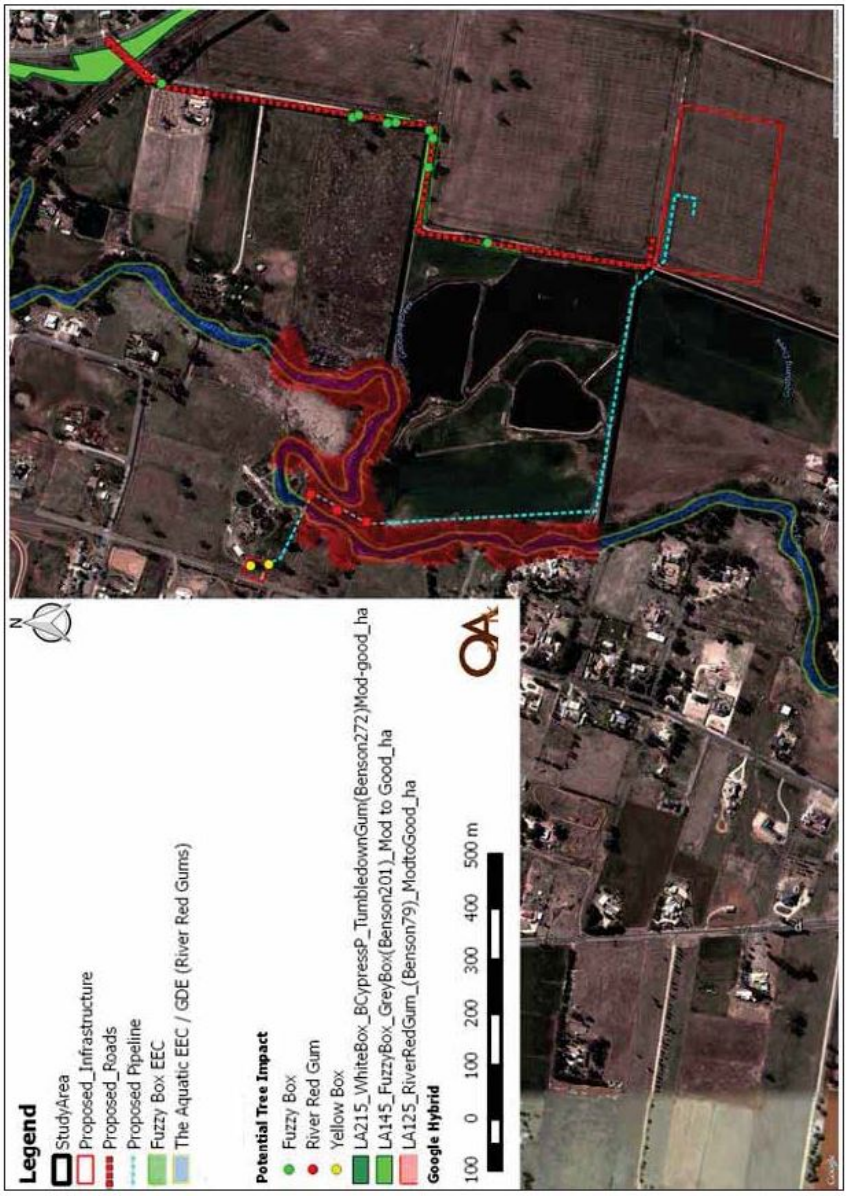


Figure 26 Mapped vegetation communities (Source: OzArk)

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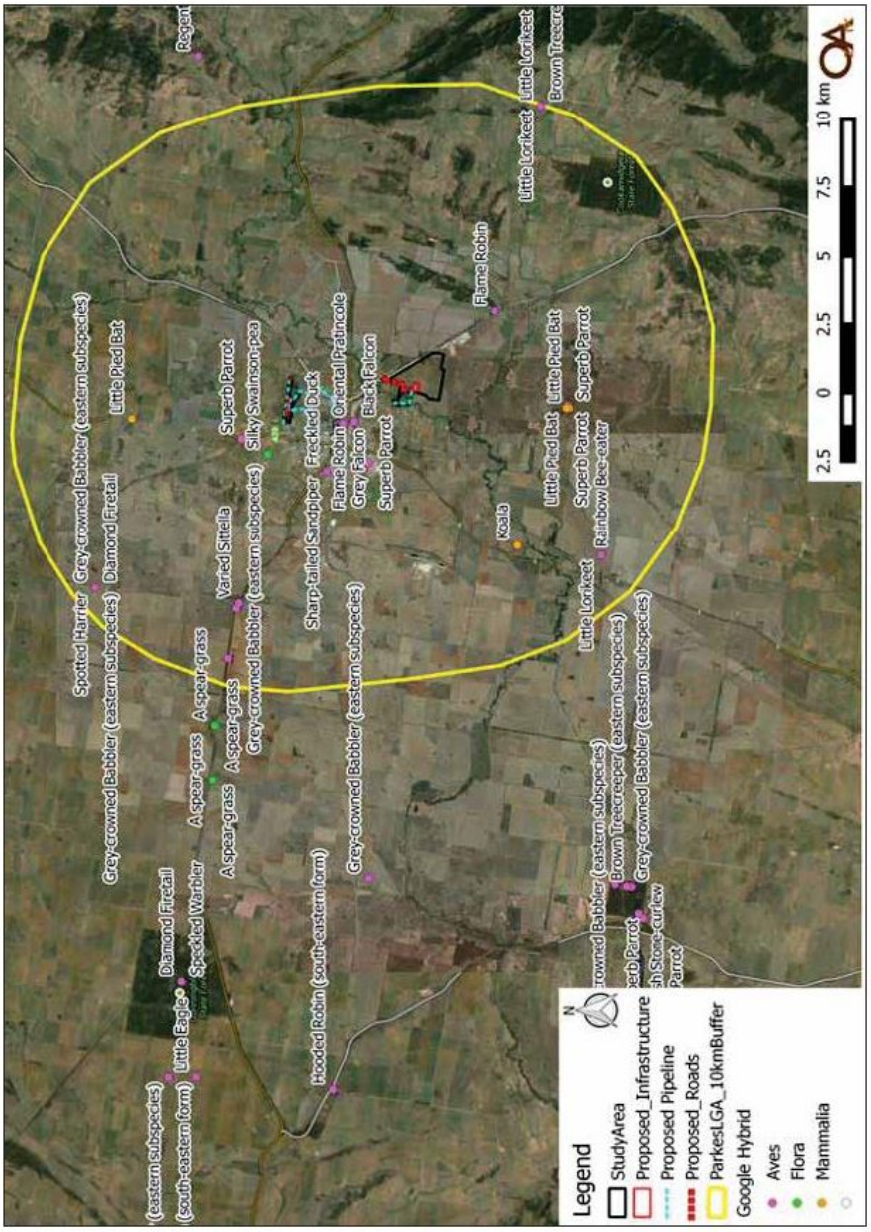


Figure 27 Threatened flora and fauna records within 10km of the Study Area (Source: NSW OEH, 17 September 2014).

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Figure 28 Biodiversity Sensitivity (Source: Parkes LEP)

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6.9 Traffic and transport

6.9.1 Existing Environment

The subject site, being located along the Nash Street, would be accessed from either Nash Street predominantly to construct the SPS and western extent of the RM as well as Akuna Road to construct the RM east of Goobang Creek. These are both local roads maintained by local council. Nash Street is a quiet residential road running north-south along the south eastern extent of the township of Parkes. Akuna Road is an unsealed road which crosses the railway tracks to the north of the STP site.

Akuna Road as well as proposed and existing dirt access tracks may need to be upgraded or sealed to allow for all weather heavy vehicle access (refer Section 6.1.3 for further details on Erosion and Sediment Controls proposed for the project).

6.9.2 Potential Impacts – Construction

Typical traffic activities that occur during construction include the operation of excavators and other mechanical equipment required during excavation. It is anticipated that a mixture of plant such as medium to large excavators, large transport vehicles (trucks) and various lighter traffic such as works utility vehicles will be present or entering and exiting the Subject Site for the duration of the proposed construction period. Potential traffic impacts associated with the works include:

- Increased risk of vehicle collision on Nash Street and Akuna Road due to increased large vehicle use and site entry/egress
- Traffic slowing on Nash Street and Akuna Road due to large vehicle use
- Large vehicle noise on Nash Street and Akuna Road
- Increased large vehicle traffic in Parkes
- Impact on road surfaces due to large vehicle use
- Internal access track issues – safety, dust generation and increased potential for collisions with wildlife

The installation of the new SPS and RM will take approximately six months. During this time there would be an increase in larger vehicles carrying machinery and materials to and from the site/s, and an increase in smaller vehicles for construction staff. It is likely that much of this traffic would travel through Parkes. The increased traffic is not considered likely to significantly increase safety risks or traffic delays for road users.

A Traffic Management Sub-Plan would be developed as part of the CEMP to ensure site entry/egress, traffic scheduling, signage and other matters are managed to minimise safety risks for staff, public road users and the residents of the Parkes region.

Access tracks

Access to sites during the construction stage would be via the existing and new tracks, which may be upgraded as required. A permanent access track (approximately 200m in length) between Akuna Road and Goobang Creek would be based on an existing track, upgraded to provide adequate surfacing and drainage. Machinery using tracks on the site during construction would typically include a crane, trucks and excavators. The use of these access tracks would be addressed in the Traffic Management Plan, which would prescribe speed limits and use restrictions.

Following commencement of operation of the new STP and decommissioning of the current STP there will be reduced traffic along Nash Street as staff and operation vehicles will no longer be required at this location. Akuna Road will experience larger volumes of traffic

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associated with the new STP. This will be considered in greater detail as part of the REF for the new STP.

Table 25 Summary of Traffic constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in major detours or disruptions to traffic flow (vehicular, cycle and pedestrian) or access to properties or businesses?	No. Access to sites is via quiet access tracks/dirt roads away from residences. Temporary disruptions to traffic flow (slowing) can be anticipated during shipment of plant to site.
2	Will there be any permanent major detours made as a consequence of the works?	No.
3	Were the NSW RMS consulted as part of planning for the proposed works?	Yes. No specific restrictions were placed on the traffic associated with the projects.
4	Are the proposed works likely to impact on local business, require any property acquisition/boundary adjustment, or alter any access or parking arrangements for properties (either temporarily or permanently)?	No. Existing access tracks and roads will be used for both construction and operational phases of the projects.

Impacts to the local community are not likely to be significant given the distance of residences from the works sites. This will be mitigated further if construction activities are limited to standard work hours.

The standard work hours for normal construction activities to minimise potential noise impacts are:

- Monday to Friday 7 am to 6 pm
- Saturday 8 am to 1 pm
- No work on Sundays or public holidays

Traffic impacts associated with the construction works and ongoing operation of the site/s would be largely confined to the delivery of large plant to site pre-construction phase, light vehicle traffic to and from site during construction activities, and removal of large plant from site post-construction. Operational traffic is anticipated to be predominantly light (cars and utility vehicles only).

6.9.3 Environmental Safeguards – Traffic and Transport

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of traffic associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community, both during works and after works have been completed, and during routine operations.

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Construction

- A Traffic Management Sub-Plan should be developed as part of the CEMP in consultation with haulage contractors and road authorities. The Plan should include:
  - Speed limits, timing, restrictions and communication protocols related to the use of access tracks.
  - Protocols to be observed when approaching, entering and leaving the site.
  - Protocols when passing through local towns including Forbes, Parkes or Eugowra (including speed limit, parking, use of air brakes).
  - Any special traffic controls required for large, oversize or overmass vehicles.
  - Reporting procedures in relation to accidents, traffic safety or road maintenance issues.
- Contractors and staff should be briefed on the internal road system and Traffic Management Sub-Plan during site induction.
- The public should not be allowed access to the works sites.

Operation

No safeguards are required for the operational phase of the proposed works.

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6.10 Socio-economic considerations

6.10.1 Existing Environment

The SPS and RM works locations are contained within land owned by Parkes Shire Council, which sits within the Parkes Shire Local Government Area (LGA). The existing sites include the existing STP infrastructure – STP plant, three large effluent ponds, drying beds, site office and existing rising main crossing Goobang Creek. The locality is zoned as residential and sewage services (Parkes LEP) and includes a mix of agricultural land use and narrow remnant riparian vegetation that is located along Goobang Creek and Akuna Road. Parkes City Centre is located approximately 2 km north west of the proposed SPS and RM sites.

6.10.2 Potential Impacts

Given the remote location and rural surroundings of the works sites, the proposal has the potential to impact the local community through the following:

- Increases in traffic and transport along rural roads to and from the site/s
- Provide employment to local suppliers of goods and services predominantly during the construction phase of the project
- Noise impacts associated with construction
- Air quality impacts associated with construction

In consideration of the above, the short term negative socio-economic impacts of the proposal are considered relatively minor, as they will accompany the relatively brief construction period.

Potential impacts during the operation phase are limited to plant or equipment failure during rare and unlikely events, for example if both the SPS and STP are unable to operate due to a power failure or other emergency. In scenarios such as these, flows will be gravity fed to the overflow relief pit and continue to the converted digesters of the current STP. Impacts to the community could be experienced through increased odour and diminished treated effluent quality being discharged to Goobang Creek. This is considered a highly unlikely scenario.

Bushfire

There is a potential for the works associated with the SPS and RM proposal to cause bushfire, as some of the works may be undertaken during the peak bushfire season. Given the abundance of fuels available on site (dry grassy fields, remnant vegetation including fallen timber along roads) any fires caused on site by construction works have the potential to escalate quickly. However, as the works will be undertaken within existing cleared areas with ready access to water for the rapid extinguishment of any fires should they occur, it is unlikely that a bushfire would be caused by the proposed works.

Council would comply with all of the requirements of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* and related guidelines and policies in relation to construction activities during the fire danger period. No works which have potential to cause a bushfire, such as hot work, would be undertaken during total fire ban days. Additional safeguards to minimise fire risks during the construction period have been included below. The proposal is not likely to produce unacceptable bushfire risks during the construction period.

The works would be undertaken on a fenced rural property and public access would not be permitted during the construction phase. Risks to public safety during the construction and operation phases are also considered to be low.

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6.10.3 Environmental Safeguards – Socio-economic Considerations

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon the local community, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- The work sites would be left in a tidy manner at the end of each work day
- Appropriate firefighting equipment, including protective clothing (PPE), would be held on site if works are undertaken when the fire danger is high to extreme, and a minimum of one person on site will be trained in its use
- Flammable materials and ignition sources brought onto the site would be handled and stored as per manufacturer's instructions
- The works sites would not be accessible by the public during the construction phase

Operation

- In the event that Off Spec Effluent Storage is utilised, overflows must be returned to the STP process and discharged as soon as possible to minimise algae growth which diminish the effectiveness of the UV system and result in TSS levels that breach the EPL requirements.

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6.11 Waste and Resource Use

A Waste Management and Sustainable Action Plan was prepared by Impact Environmental to guide the waste management and identify opportunities for reuse and use of local services for the overarching WTP and STP Augmentation projects. This draft report is provided as Appendix H.

Waste management for construction projects should be undertaken in accordance with the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. The objectives of the Act are:

(a) To encourage the most efficient use of resources and to reduce environmental harm in accordance with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD),
(b) To ensure that resource management options are considered against a hierarchy of the following order:
    (i) Avoidance of unnecessary resource consumption,
    (ii) Resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery),
    (iii) Disposal,
(c) To provide for the continual reduction in waste generation,
(d) To minimise the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste by encouraging the avoidance of waste and the reuse and recycling of waste,
(e) To ensure that industry shares with the community the responsibility for reducing and dealing with waste,
(f) To ensure the efficient funding of waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery,
(g) To achieve integrated waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery on a State-wide basis,
(h) To assist in the achievement of the objectives of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

Waste may also constitute environmental pollution, which is regulated under the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, administered by EPA.

6.11.1 Gas, Liquid and Solid Wastes

Liquid wastes and general solid wastes generated during the construction phase may include but are not limited to:

- Soil, spoil and excavated rock
- Excess civil construction materials
- Cleared vegetation
- Packaging, domestic and general waste
- Chemical wastes
- Sewage from onsite portable toilets
- Greenhouse gases emitted by vehicles and plant

Other than rock/fill materials and vegetative waste, the majority of the materials utilised in the activity will be non-renewable, finite resources. Their use would diminish the availability of some resources for future use, and contribute to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions through both direct use of fuels and the embodied energy used in their production, and in association with the disposal of related waste products. The use of fossil fuels would also contribute to impacts on climate and air quality.

While these impacts would be negligible on global or national scales, efficient resource use should be adopted as a general operating principle. The potential for chemical pollution of

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water and soil is addressed in sections regarding Waterways (Section 6.2) and Soils and Erosion (Section 6.1).

All wastes would be managed in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, and EPA and Council guidelines. Waste would need to be contained and disposed of at suitable waste facilities. Subject to effective planning and management, ideally through a Construction Environmental Management Plan, waste, pollution and resource consumption impacts associated with the proposal can be acceptably managed.

Waste would also need to be managed according to the hierarchy of avoid, reduce, re-use, recycle, and appropriate disposal. In the specific case of excavated material, the successful contractor engaged may be able to suggest measures to reuse material for earthworks on site. Table 26 outlines approximate quantities of excavated material. Any recommendations of the geotechnical report as well as the requirements outlined within the Blue Book (Landcom 2004) would be taken into consideration in the detailed design.

The works will contribute to the production of greenhouse gases largely through vehicle and plant carbon dioxide exhaust as well as those emitted during production of materials to be used during construction. Greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide and water vapour contribute to global climate change which is a listed key threatening process to several threatened species as well as contributing to a myriad of impacts such as sea level rises, increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, regional changes in agricultural productivity and loss of biodiversity (anthropogenic climate change is listed as a Key Threatening Process (TSC and EPBC Act) for many threatened species).

The volume of greenhouse gases emitted is expected to be minor with only a small number of light vehicles and plant required to undertake the works over the construction period. Where possible local contractors will be engaged and construction materials sourced from recycled materials and / or locally to minimise greenhouse gases emitted as a result of the works during travel and material production.

Table 26 Approximate earthworks quantities

Excavation Activity	Approximate volume of excavated material (m^3)
Sewerage Pump Station	80
Rising Main	6400
Gravity main and flow relief pit	760

6.11.2 On demand resources

Construction works would require:

- Concrete
- Asphalt aggregates
- Select fill
- Water

Water may need to be used for dust suppression measures during construction if conditions require it. This water would most likely be brought on site in a water truck, while any additional water required would be sourced from the town supply mains. Parkes Council would be consulted as required under clause 13 of the ISEPP in relation to water use.

Any additional material that may be required would be sourced from legally operating commercial suppliers and manufactures within the Parkes area. Where feasible, material with recycled content would be sourced.

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Energy consumption associated with the proposed works would include electricity and fuel. A contribution to green power should be made for electricity. Fuel would be required to power construction plant.

The project is part of a broader IWCM strategy which aims to provide an integrated water supply system with increased water efficiencies through increased water conservation and water use. Overall the IWCM will enable more effective water use for the region through cost effective recycling of treated effluent and storm water use options.

Where feasible construction materials will be reused on site and / or sourced from recycled materials and local suppliers in line with ESD principles.

6.11.3 Asbestos

Several trenches containing buried rubbish occur on the existing STP site in proximity to the proposed rising main pipeline route. The materials present were tested for hazardous substances and categorised as CT1 General solid waste (Aitken Rowe, 2015a). Further investigation has confirmed Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) have been identified in the materials found. These hazardous waste materials were discovered as fragments of asbestos cement sheeting within the rubbish trenches buried within the STP compound (EnviroWest Consulting, 2015). These ACMs were found to be non-friable, in average condition with a moderate risk rating if disturbed.

Excavation of the rubbish trenches or general vicinity has the potential to expose further ACM. These ACMs will be managed in accordance with the *Work, Health, and Safety Act 2011*, and Regulations as well as appropriate Codes of Practices for safely managing ACM. A series of recommendations, included below as Environmental Safeguards, were provided by Envirowest Consulting as part of their investigation (2015).

Table 27 Summary of Waste constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to generate >200 tonnes of waste material (contaminated and /or non-contaminated material)?	No.
2	Are the proposed works likely to require a licence from the EPA for waste?	No.
3	Will the ongoing operation of the site post completion of works generate significant amount of waste?	No.

6.11.4 Environmental Safeguards – Waste

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of waste associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community and beyond, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- Waste management will be addressed as part of the CEMP.
- All wastes, including contaminated wastes, would be identified and classified in accordance with the EPA's *Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-Liquid Wastes (1999)*.
- Contaminated wastes would be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility.

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- Suitable waste would be recycled in accordance with the NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy.
- Where feasible, material with recycled content would be sourced.
- Water would be used for dust suppression measures if required as opposed to chemical alternatives.
- Appropriate garbage receptacles will be provided during construction works, and any waste materials collected will be disposed of appropriately at facilities with approval to accept the types of wastes generated.
- Recyclable/reusable materials will need to be separated from items designated for landfill to ensure correct processing and reduce demands on landfill areas.
- Provision/identification of toilets for construction workers, for the duration of the works.
- The rubbish trenches should be excavated and the material disposed of as asbestos waste (non-friable).
- All asbestos impacted soil should be removed from the site. The depth of soil excavated should be increased if the vertical and horizontal extent of the contamination is not defined.
- Works should be undertaken by appropriately trained persons in accordance with WorkCover guidelines.
- A licensed asbestos assessor or competent person should be on-site during excavation of the trenches to identify additional works required if further asbestos cement sheeting is identified in the soil.
- A clearance inspection and certificate should be issued by an asbestos assessor or competent person prior reoccupation of the site.
- The contractor or persons removing the ACM must provide a statement that the material was disposed of via a facility licensed to accept such wastes.

Operation

No wastes are expected to be produced during the operation of the SPS and transfer of raw effluent via the rising main to the new STP; waste will be managed as part of the STP operations. However, the following actions can be undertaken to reduce the risk of waste associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community and beyond, post completion of the construction phase:

- In the event that any asbestos materials were only partially removed, a sign post indicating the type of asbestos containing material, and the area contaminated, should be installed on site to clearly demarcate the area.
- In the event that future ground disturbance activities at the site do reveal ACMs, the *Work, Health, and Safety Act 2011*, and Regulations as well as appropriate Codes of Practices for safely managing ACM must be followed.

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7 CONCLUSIONS

This Review of Environmental Factors (REF) has considered the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal to install a new Sewage Pump Station (SPS) and Rising Main (RM) that will connect the existing Parkes Sewerage Service Area to a proposed new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), designed to service the Parkes community into the future.

The applicable environmental planning instrument for the proposal is the State Environmental Planning Policy for Infrastructure (ISEPP). The proposed upgrade can therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Parkes Shire Council is the determining authority for these works.

The SPS and RM proposal involves a rising main pipeline route that must cross Goobang Creek to the southeast of Parkes, in a location adjacent to the existing STP on Nash Street, in order to reach the site of the proposed new STP along Akuna Road. The pipeline will be partially entrenched in the streambed of Goobang Creek, which is listed as Key Fish Habitat and supports an Aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC), namely, *The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River*, as defined by the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act). This EEC has the potential to support several threatened fish species including Murray Cod, Silver Perch, Macquarie Perch, Purple Spotted-gudgeon, Olive Perchlet, Southern Pygmy Perch as well as the Murray-Darling Basin endangered population of Eel-tailed Catfish. The proposed rising main creek crossing requires the temporary obstruction of flows along Goobang Creek during the construction phase, which is listed as a Key Threatening Process (KTP) under the FM Act. This impact will be temporary, as the instream pipeline will be constructed to the same Relative Level (RL) as the current bedrock profile in order to limit further disruption to fish movement. Once installed, the existing hydrological flows will be restored to the creek. An existing weir directly adjacent to the proposed creek crossing site currently impounds the flow of water and potentially restricts the movement of several fish species. In order to rectify this, a fish ladder will be designed and constructed as part of the proposed SPS and RM works to ensure fish passage is possible during future high flow events, in order to improve the ecological functioning of the waterway. This design is in line with the TSC Act and EP&A Act principle of "maintaining or improving" the biodiversity values of the site.

An additional five threatened microchiropteran bat species were recorded as potentially inhabiting the area, using indicative foraging habitats recorded within the Goobang Creek riparian forest. The removal of trees and undergrowth in this area could potentially impact these species, however this will be minimised or avoided wherever possible throughout this habitat, by route selection taking the clearest path through the vegetation to avoid the need for removal and/or pruning. A clearance corridor of 4m is proposed through the riparian vegetation of Goobang Creek. An offset of 320m^2 is recommended in accordance with the NOW Guidelines for maintaining riparian corridors. Overall, this activity is unlikely to result in a significant impact on any threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed under State or Commonwealth legislation, and a Species Impact Statement is not required.

The proposal could potentially cause other short term environmental disturbances, such as increased dust, noise and traffic impacts for residents and users of Nash Street and Akuna Road. However, impacts associated directly with the SPS and RM works are considered to be both minor and temporary, due to the semi-isolated location and other topographical, anthropogenic (i.e. agricultural practices) and vegetative features within the landscape.

The proposed SPS and RM are anticipated to have positive long term socio-economic benefits for the locally impacted communities, through provision of reliable sewage treatment services, and an improvement on the current service level provided by the existing STP.

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Pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, and on the basis of the information presented in this REF, it is concluded that by adopting the Environmental Safeguards identified in this assessment there would be no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed works, and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

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8 CERTIFICATION

This Review of Environmental Factors identifies the likely impacts of the proposed activity on the environment, and details the mitigation measures to be implemented to minimise these potential impacts.

The assessment has concluded that the proposed works as described in this REF, providing all proposed management measures and safeguards are implemented, will not result in a significant impact on the environment.

The proposed works will not result in a significant impact on any declared critical habitat, threatened species, populations or ecological communities or their habitats. Therefore a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not required.

The proposed works are not being carried out on Commonwealth land, are unlikely to affect any Commonwealth land, or have any significant impact on any Matters of National Environmental Significance.

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A – NSW DPI Office of Water Guidelines for the Protection of Riparian Zones

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Appendix C – Riparian revegetation guide for Goobang Creek

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Appendix E – Heritage Report

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Appendix F – Aboriginal Heritage Report

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Appendix H – Civil Drawings

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Appendix I – Noise Assessment for the proposed STP

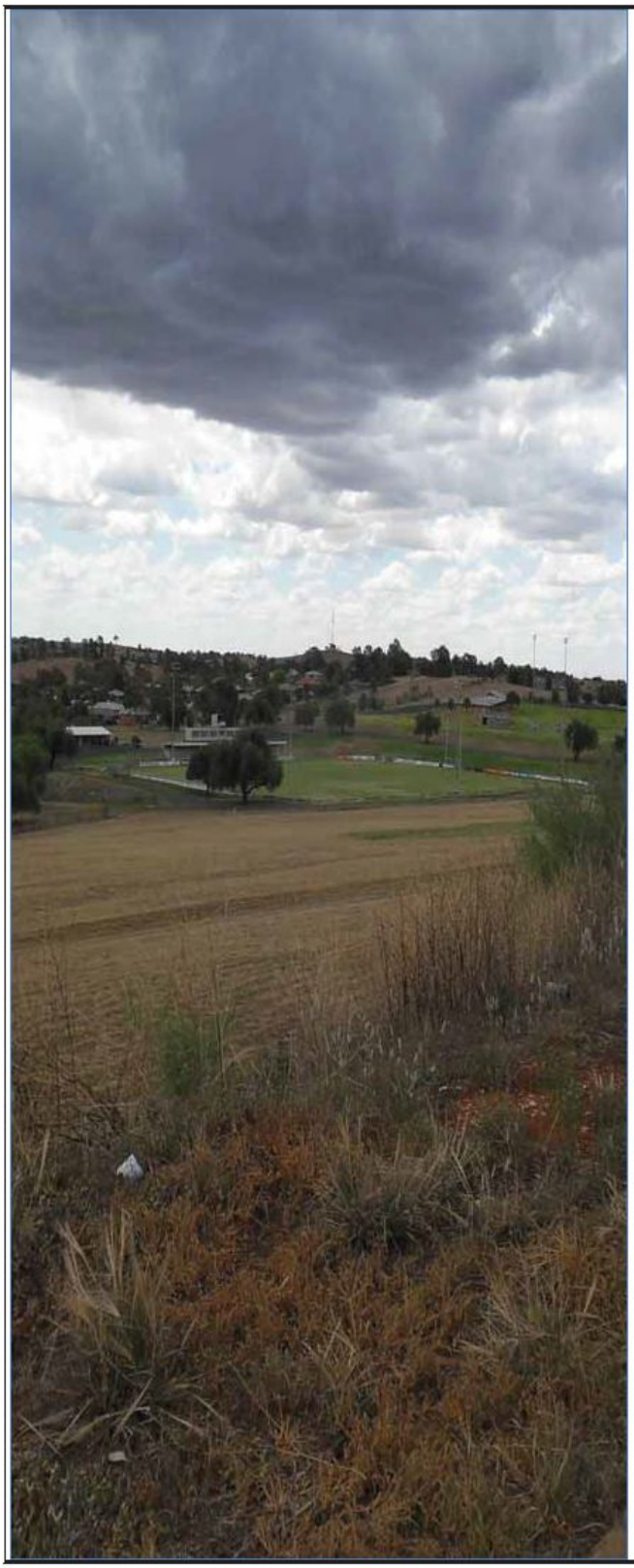
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Appendix J – Goobang Creek Fishway Design

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REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

PARKES URBAN WATER MAINS AUGMENTATION

WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT AUGMENTATION PROJECTS

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

26 JUNE 2015

General Manager

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PARKES URBAN WATER MAINS AUGMENTATION
REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Document Verification

		Reviewed	
Revision	Author	By (Name)	Date
V_1	E Cotterill; J Dessmann	E Shelly	16/2/2015
V_2	E Cotterill; J Dessmann	E Shelly	12/3/2015
V_3 Figures updated to reflect latest pipeline routes. Inclusion of traffic management consent conditions.	E Cotterill; J Dessmann	E Shelly	26/06/2015

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This Report has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF) at the request of Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council). This report provides Environmental Safeguards and measures to help ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislative requirements before, during and after works commence.

It is intended that this document will be used by PSC and any Council appointed contractor for the purposes of the Proposal as described herein, or as part of the greater Parkes Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) upgrade projects. This document is not intended to be utilised or relied upon by any other persons, nor to be used for any other purpose other than that articulated above. Accordingly, TEF accepts no responsibility in any way whatsoever for the use of this report by any other persons or for any other purpose.

The information, statements, recommendations and commentary (together the "Information") contained in this review have been prepared by TEF from material provided by PSC, specialist sub-consultants engaged by PSC and through the site investigation process. TEF has not sought any independent confirmation of the reliability, accuracy or completeness of this information. It should not be construed that TEF has carried out any form of audit of the information which has been relied upon.

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Accordingly, whilst the statements made in this report are given in good faith, TEF accepts no responsibility for any errors in the information provided by PSC or its subcontractors, nor the effect of any such errors on the analysis undertaken, suggestions provided or this report.

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DECLARATION

This Review of Environmental Factors (REF) has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF), an environmental consultancy based in the Central West of New South Wales. The report presents the investigations undertaken into the environmental impacts of the proposal to carry out works to augment Parkes urban water mains and associated infrastructure, as part of Parkes Shire Council's Water and Sewage Treatment Plant Augmentation Projects.

Parkes Shire Council is a determining authority as defined in the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The Parkes Urban Mains Augmentation proposal satisfies the definition of an activity under the Act, and as such Parkes Shire Council must assess and consider the environmental impacts of the proposal before determining whether to proceed.

This REF has been prepared in accordance with Sections 111 and 112 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (EP&A Reg).

This REF provides a true and fair assessment of the proposed activity in relation to its likely effects on the environment. It addresses to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment as a result of the proposed activity.

On the basis of the information presented in this REF it is concluded that:

(1) The proposed activity is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

(2) The proposed activity is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations, ecological communities, or critical habitat. Therefore a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not required.

(3) The proposed activity is not likely to affect any Commonwealth land, is not being carried out on Commonwealth land, nor is it likely to significantly affect any Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Subject to implementation of the measures to avoid, minimise or manage environmental impacts (Environmental Safeguards) listed in this REF, the proposed activity is recommended for approval.

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Date	26 June 2015

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADWG	Australian Drinking Water Guidelines
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ARA	Appropriate Regulatory Authority
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CENTROC	Central NSW Regional Organisation of Councils
CL Act	*Crown Lands Act 1989*
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DCP	Development Control Plan
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EP&A Regulation	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
FM Act	*Fisheries Management Act 2000*
ha	Hectare
IWCM	Integrated Water Cycle Management
ISEPP	*State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LG Act	Local Government Act 1993
m	Metre
ML	Mega Litre
mm	Millimetre
NV Act	*Native Vegetation Act 2003*
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly DECCW)
PAR	Population at Risk
POEO Act	*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
Roads Act	*Roads Act 1993*
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SEPP 44	State Environmental Planning Policy for Koala Habitat

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SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TSR	Travelling Stock Reserve
TSC Act	*Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*
UWM Augmentation	Urban Water Mains Augmentation
WM Act	*Water Management Act 2000*

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aquatic ecology	The study of the relationships among organisms that live in water and between those organisms and their environment (aquatic environments).
Biodiversity	Biological diversity – or biodiversity – is the term given to the variety of life on Earth. It is the variety within and between all species of plants, animals and micro-organisms and the ecosystems within which they live and interact. Biodiversity also refers to the multitude of different ecosystems in which species form unique communities, interacting with one another and the air, water and soil.
Biosecurity	Biosecurity is the protection of the economy, environment and community from negative impacts associated with pests, diseases and weeds.
Biota	The living organisms of a region or habitat, such as birds, plants, fungi etc.
Terrestrial ecology	The study of the relationships among organisms and between those organisms and their environment that live on land.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Parkes Shire Council (PSC), as the Proponent for these works, has determined to undertake an upgrade to the overall Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme in order to meet current and future demands for treated water within this area. The need for this was identified in the Parkes Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) Plan which is currently being updated, as well as in the recently adopted Water Supply and Sewerage Services Strategic Business Plan (SBP) and Drinking Water Management System (DWMS) documents. The Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme upgrade works include the construction of a new Water Treatment Plant (WTP), designed to supply treated water to consumers which meets Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) on a continuous basis; an upgrade to the raw water sources supplied to the new WTP at the Lachlan River and Borefields; and an upgrade of the Urban Water Mains (UWM) network that delivers raw water to, and treated water from, the proposed new WTP. The Urban Water Mains (UWM) augmentation is the focus of this Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

The following sections describe the background of the project, highlighting the need for the proposed UWM Augmentation works to be undertaken. A summary of the environmental and legislative constraints associated with the proposal is also provided.

1.1 Project Background

Parkes is situated in the Central West of New South Wales, about 300km west of Sydney across the Blue Mountains and has a population of approximately 11,000 people (NSW Public Works 2014). Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council) owns and operates the Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme which supplies water to the towns of Parkes and Peak Hill (situated approximately 54km north of Parkes) and the village of Cookamidgera (situated about 17km south-east of Parkes). In addition to supplying the Peak Hill and Cookamidgera areas, PSC supplies raw water to Northparkes Mines (NPM) via a dedicated system. Further detail on the various water supply and treatment schemes in the region is available in the SBP and the Drinking Water Management System documents recently adopted by PSC.

Raw water for the Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme is drawn from three sources: Endeavour and Beargamil dams, the Lachlan River and a borefield consisting of 8 bores (Figure 1).

Water from the bores and the River Intake (located near the Borefield) is transferred to Parkes via two pipe mains and two pumping stations. Although they are designed to operate in parallel, currently one pipe is used for bore water and the other is used for the river water. Water pumped from the river is supplied directly to the Northparkes Mines.

Water supplied from the above sources for the Parkes / Peak Hill Water Supply scheme has several water quality issues including high colour, turbidity, iron and total hardness. The existing WTP at Parkes consists of conventional clarification, filtration and disinfection, and although the existing WTP is rated at 8ML/d, the plant struggles to supply the current demand of water users dependent upon the scheme, and to consistently treat this raw water to a level that meets Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG). In order to rectify this, PSC intends to construct a new WTP to supply filtered water to its consumers which meets ADWG on a continuous basis, and in the future refurbish the existing WTP at its current capacity to meet current and future demands.

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In addition to upgrading the WTP, Council must install an appropriate new urban water mains network in order to efficiently transport raw water from the various water sources to the new WTP. Council has considered a number of potential pipeline routes (refer Figure 2) and has analysed the costs and benefits of each, including the costs of construction and installation of the piping, and ongoing/operational expenses of transferring the water from the Borefield and the Lachlan River using electric pumps. This Urban Water Mains Augmentation is the object of this Review of Environmental Factors (REF).



Figure 1 Locality map (Source: Google Maps)

1.2 Future works

Council proposes to undertake additional works in order to supply raw water from the Borefield to local sporting grounds for irrigation, in line with the NSW Office of Water (NOW) premise for reducing the amount of water that is processed unnecessarily through the WTP. The new UWM system will pass through two of these fields en route to the new WTP facility, namely Pioneer and North Parkes Ovals (Figure 2 – Figure 7). The environmental implications of this proposal will be considered as a separate body of work to this REF, which has been prepared primarily to assess the social and environmental impacts of the construction and operation of each pipeline, and not the end use of the water.

Further to the augmentation of the urban water mains pipelines, Council intends to also augment the existing Clear Water Tank, Barton Reservoir, in future. The volume of the upgrade and timing of these works are yet to be determined, and as such the environmental implications of these works are not considered herein.

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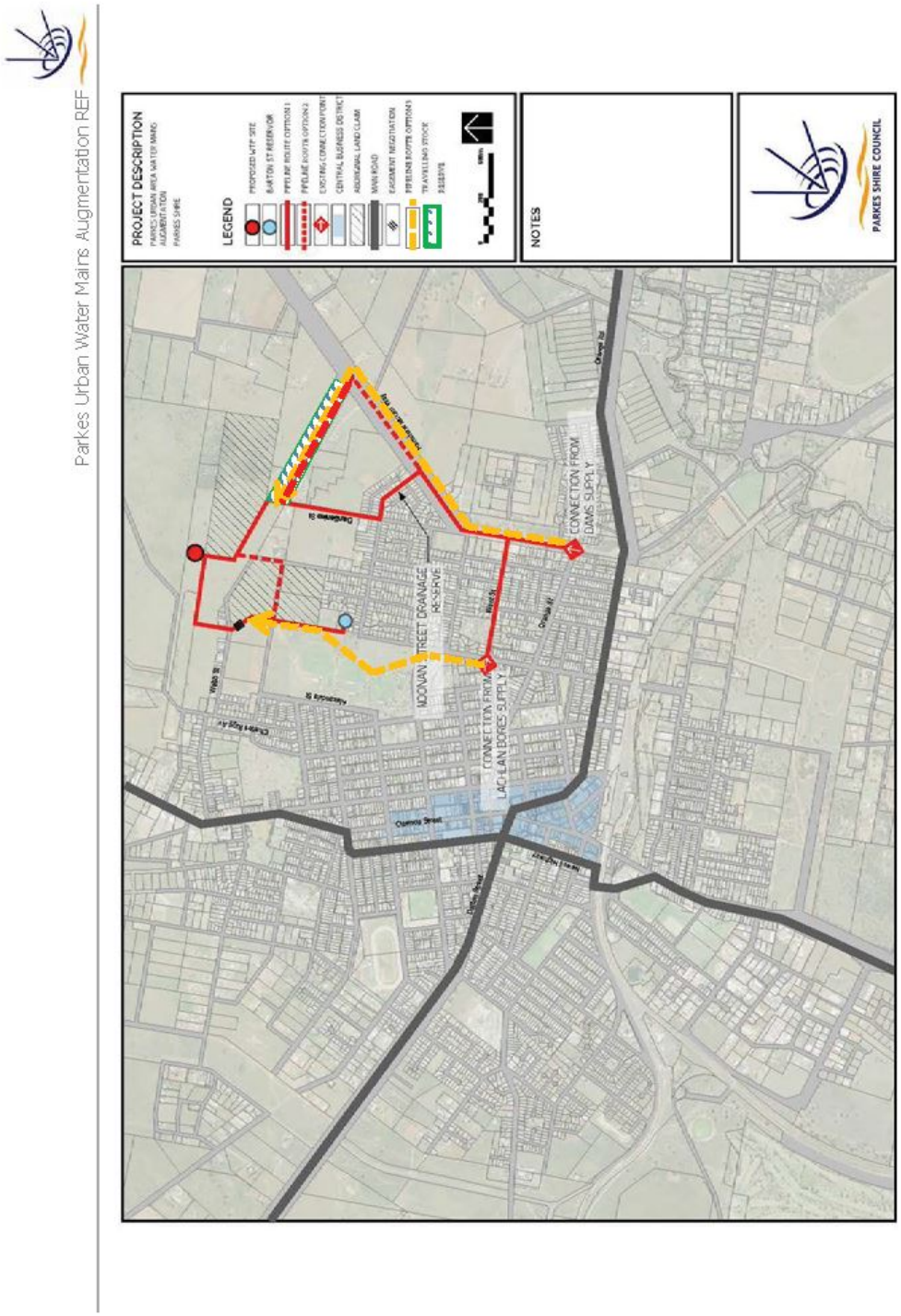


Figure 2 Urban Water Mains Augmentation – pipeline route options considered

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1.3 Purpose of the Report

This REF has been prepared by The Environmental Factor on behalf of Parkes Shire Council. For the purposes of these works, Parkes Shire Council is the proponent and the determining authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The purpose of the REF is to describe the proposal (Chapter 3), to document the likely impacts of the proposal on the environment (Chapter 6), and to detail protective measures to be implemented.

The description of the proposal and associated environmental impacts have been undertaken in context of Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (summarised in Section 1.2), the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act), the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act), and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). In doing so, the REF helps to fulfil the requirements of Section 111 of the EP&A Act that Parkes Shire Council examine and take into account, to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the activity.

The findings of the REF would be considered when assessing:

- Whether the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore the necessity for an environmental impact statement to be prepared and approval to be sought from the Minister for Planning under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act.
- The significance of any impact on threatened species as defined by the TSC Act and/or FM Act, in Section 5A of the EP&A Act and therefore the requirement for a Species Impact Statement.
- The potential for the proposal to significantly impact a matter of national environmental significance or Commonwealth land and the need to make a referral to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment for a decision by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act.

1.4 Summary of Key Environmental Constraints

A full assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Parkes UWM augmentation project has been conducted herein as a Review of Environmental Factors.

The potential environmental impacts of these proposed activities are outlined within this report and are considered unlikely to significantly affect the environment, if the Environmental Safeguards recommended herein are implemented and maintained. As such, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will not be required.

An assessment of the project against key legislation and policy is provided and summarised below (Table 1).

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Table 1 Summary of Project Related Legislation

Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
NSW Legislation				
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	OEH	N/A	Impact (direct or indirect) to Aboriginal site	No Aboriginal sites likely to occur on site therefore not required.
Local Government Act 1993	NSW DPI Office of Water	Section 60 approval for water and sewage treatment works	Water extraction and provision	Council is seeking Section 60 approval for the Parkes WTP/STP projects as a whole.
Heritage Act 1977	OEH	Section 139 Excavation Permit	Impacts to non-Indigenous historic artefacts and /or relics	Only required if heritage items or relics are found. Currently not required.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	EPA	EPL licence under Section 43	Required for 'Scheduled Activities' as defined by the Act	Not required for these works.
Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	OEH	Section 91 Licence to harm a threatened species, population or ecological community	Impacts to listed threatened terrestrial species	No threatened species or communities were considered to have habitat within the Study Area.
Fisheries Management Act 1994	NSW DPI	Part 7 FM Act Permit	Impacts to listed threatened aquatic species	No threatened aquatic species or communities were considered to have habitat within the Study Area.
Relevant Policies				
Guidelines for instream works in Waterfront Land	NSW DPI Office of Water	Controlled Activity Approvals – covered by Section 60 approval	Works within 40m of top of bank of waterways	The urban mains augmentation works do not occur within 40m of any waterways.

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Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
Commonwealth Legislation				
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Commonwealth Department of Environment	EPBC Referral	Impacts to listed threatened and / or migratory species	No migratory or threatened species and/or communities were considered to have habitat within the Study Area.

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1.4.1 *Matters of National Environmental Significance*

Under the environmental assessment provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the following Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are required to be considered to assist in determining whether the proposal should be referred to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment.

Table 2 Compliance with EPBC Act 1999

Factor	Impact
Any impact on a World Heritage property? **State whether the proposal would impact on a World Heritage property.**	No impact
Any impact on a National Heritage place? **State whether or not the proposal would impact on a National Heritage place.**	No impact
Any impact on a wetland of international importance?	No impact
Any impact on a listed threatened species or communities?	No likely impact
Any impacts on listed migratory species?	No likely impact
Any impact on a Commonwealth marine area?	No impact
Any impact on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?	No impact
Does the proposal involve a nuclear action (including uranium mining)?	No
Additionally, any impact (direct or indirect) on Commonwealth land?	No.

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1.4.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation, 2000 Checklist

The factors which need to be taken into account when considering the environmental impact of an activity are listed in Clause 228(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*. Those factors have been addressed in Table 3 below to ensure that the likely impacts of the proposed activities on the natural and built environment are fully considered.

Table 3 Compliance with Clause 228(2) of the EP&A Regulation 2000

Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(a) Any environmental impact on a community?	Yes	During construction of the pipeline routes there will be disruption to urban streetscapes which may increase noise, dust and traffic for local residents. Visual amenity during construction will also be affected. Environmental Safeguards will be implemented in order to reduce these impacts during the construction phase. Following completion of construction works the impacted areas will be rehabilitated (grassed/revegetated, and/or returned to their previous state/use). It is anticipated that the net impact to the community will be positive, with the works enabling increased water security into the future, and opportunity for raw water irrigation at significant local sporting fields.
(b) Any transformation of a locality?	No	The works are unlikely to be considered a transformation of the locality as any impacted areas will be returned to their former condition after completion of construction works.
(c) Any environmental impact on the ecosystems of a locality?	No	The local ecosystem is currently urbanised and is unlikely to be impacted by the proposed pipeline augmentation.
(d) Any reduction of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific or other environmental quality or value of a locality?	No	During construction the aesthetic and recreational qualities of the area will be compromised, however it is anticipated that these impacts will be temporary and of short duration. The overall values of the locality should remain unchanged.

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Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(e) Any effect on a locality, place or building having aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value for present generations?	No	No historical items of significance occur within the Study Area. The Huntington Dam is a historical dam that occurs in proximity to the bore water pipeline route; however this site will not be affected by the proposed works as the pipeline will not pass within 40m of the Dam. The sporting fields Pioneer and North Parkes Ovals which are of local social significance, should ultimately benefit from the proposal. However this is not considered in detail herein, as these irrigation works will be completed as a separate package of future works.
(f) Any impact on habitat of any protected fauna (within the meaning of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974)?	No	The Study Area was assessed as not supporting any important habitat features for threatened species. This is likely to be the case for native protected species under the NPW Act.
(g) Any endangering of any species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air?	No	No species of flora or fauna will be endangered by the proposed works.
(h) Any long-term effects on the environment?	No	The proposed works are unlikely to lead to long-term negative effects on the environment.
(i) Any degradation of the quality of the environment?	No	
(j) Any risk to the safety of the environment?	No	
(k) Any reduction in the range of beneficial uses of the environment?	No	

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Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(l) Any pollution of the environment?	Yes	It is likely that construction works will generate sediment which may migrate into the stormwater system, where it exists, along each pipeline route, which is considered pollution of waters (POEO Act). Environmental Safeguards for erosion and sediment control will be implemented to reduce this impact. Some lengths of the pipeline routes may have gutters and stormwater collection pits installed, connecting them to the stormwater system as part of site rehabilitation post pipeline installation. This would improve drainage on streetscapes, but would also facilitate additional stormwater entering Goobang Creek.
(m) Any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste?	No	Waste will be managed according to appropriate EPA guidelines.
(n) Any increased demands on resources, natural or otherwise which are, or are likely to become, in short supply?	Yes	Construction/pipeline materials may be derived from finite resources, including but not limited to concrete and hydrocarbon-based plastics. Where possible renewable or sustainable materials will be sourced to reduce this impact.
(o) Any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities?	No	The UWM Augmentation works are considered finite in that once the pipelines are constructed and the sites rehabilitated, no further impacts should be associated with their use.

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2 NEED FOR THE PROJECT AND OPTIONS CONSIDERED

2.1 Strategic need for the proposal

PSC proposes to construct a new WTP to service the Parkes / Peak Hill water supply. The raw water will be sourced from the current water supply resources: Lake Endeavour Dam, Beargamil Dam, a borefield in the mid Lachlan area, and the Lachlan River.

The overall aim of the project is to meet the current and projected water supply demands of the Parkes/Peak Hill areas based on estimated population growth rate, as well as improve regional water security by providing access to an additional water source in the event of an asset failure, drought or natural disaster.

NSW Public Works Department (Public Works) undertook investigations to estimate the future water demands of the Parkes/Peak Hill water supply (NSW Public Works, 2014). The results of this investigation indicated that a total treated water capacity of 24ML/d should be developed for the Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply Scheme. The proposed new Water Treatment Plant will be designed to produce an output of 16ML/d of treated water based on 22 hours of operation per day. This, in conjunction with either a refurbishment of the existing WTP, or an extension of the new WTP, will combine to meet the projected demand shortfall of 8ML/day as required.

2.2 IWCM

The proposed works are part of a broader Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) Strategy which Council is updating. The 30 year strategy incorporates multiple urban water cycle facets including water supply, sewage, stormwater, and broader community expectations. An IWCM is a requirement as part of the NSW Government's Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Framework. Integrated systems have the benefit of being more water efficient, produce less pollutant loads as well as addressing community demands. They encourage water conservation and efficient water use and enable the implementation of cost-effective recycling of treated effluent and urban stormwater use options.

2.3 Existing infrastructure

Several of the pipelines to transfer water to the proposed WTP are already established and simply require extension to the proposed site location and an upgrade to meet the future capacity requirements. Pipelines already in existence include;

- Pipeline sourcing water from the borefields. An extension from Want Street north to the WTP site, via North Parkes and Pioneer Ovals, is proposed.
- Pipeline sourcing water from the Lachlan River. A new raw river water pipeline that will run from the existing WTP along the same route as the new bore water pipeline via North Parkes and Pioneer Ovals is proposed.
- Pipeline sourcing water from the dams. New pipeline which follows Renshaw McGirr Way and along the Travelling Stock Reserve (TSR) north to the new WTP site is proposed.

2.4 Options considered

NSW Public Works were commissioned by PSC to investigate alternative design options for the required urban water mains augmentation.

The following alternate options were considered to transfer the water from the three different sources and to avoid the treatment issues associated with mixing different water qualities prior to arriving at the WTP. The alternate options were considered taking into account the impact footprint, cost, and feasibility and engineering issues. Each of the potential pipeline route Options are presented in Figure 2 - Figure 7.

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Option 1: Bore water pipeline route via Lorking Street

- The bore pipeline route is proposed to divert east across vacant paddocks to Lorking Street where it follows north towards the proposed WTP.
- Huntington Dam, a historical dam, is traversed by this route option and would require its removal.

Option 2: Bore water pipeline route redirected via public green spaces

- The raw bore water pipeline for this option intersects Webb Street.
- This option allows for the option to divert raw bore water to public parks and gardens for irrigation before it is transferred to the WTP
- This option reduces the cost of processing water in the WTP (for both Council and the community) as water will not need to be processed before being used for irrigation.
- This option avoids routing the pipeline over or around the crest of the hill, avoiding the need for a more powerful pump which would have increased ongoing operational costs.

Option 3: Dam pipeline route via Danilenko Street

- The pipeline containing raw water from the dam is proposed to follow Noonan and Danilenko Streets instead of diverting across the Council owned Travelling Stock Reserve (TSR).
- Danilenko and Noonan Streets would require road closures during pipe laying works for this option.
- Danilenko Street has many planted street trees which may be impacted or need to be removed as part of the works associated with this route option.

Option 4: Dam pipeline route via Renshaw McGirr Way

- The pipeline containing raw water from the dam is proposed to follow Renshaw McGirr Way.
- Renshaw McGirr Way is a main road so further consultation with NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) will need to occur to enable this option.
- This option mitigates the need to disturb established residential areas.

Option 5: River pipeline route via lot 7313 DP1143473

- The pipeline containing river water would connect into a line that leads to North Parkes Mine.
- Open land would mean pipe installation would be easy compared to other options and no disruption of existing vegetative communities.

Option 6: River pipeline parallel to proposed bore water pipeline (Option 2)

- The pipeline containing river water would mostly follow the proposed bore water pipeline as mentioned in Option 2.
- The pipeline would connect into an existing pipeline near the river water reservoir on Church Street.
- Minor disturbances would occur to established roads and residential areas as part of this option.

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Option 7: Do nothing

If the current water mains are not upgraded there will be reduced capacity to transfer water to the proposed WTP. By not providing the infrastructure to support the WTP, efficiency and productivity of the WTP is diminished and water supply to Parkes will not be met. Retaining the current infrastructure as is puts Council at risk of not being able to meet ongoing water demands from dependent users, as no connection to the new WTP site currently exists, and existing infrastructure throughout the Parkes urban area is aged and would potentially have significant unidentified system losses (i.e. leaks).

2.5 Preferred Options

Option 2 is preferred for the bore water pipe. Option 4 is the preferred for the dam water pipe. Option 6 is preferred for the river water pipe.

The advantages of these design options over the alternate designs considered include:

- Allows for irrigation of sports fields and public recreation areas with raw bore water, reducing processing water costs both for Council and the community.
- Avoids impacts to the Huntington Dam historical item.
- Minimises impact to street trees by avoiding Danilenko Street
- Avoids small hill along Danilenko Street which impedes the gravity flow of dam water to the WTP.
- The dam water pipeline following the TSR instead of Noonan and Danilenko Streets does not require any road closures, reducing impacts on neighbouring properties and local families and businesses.
- Installation of dam water pipeline along the TSR can be completed quickly without existing infrastructure or established street trees requiring removal or road closures.
- Installing the river water pipeline alongside the bore water pipeline may reduce the impact required since both pipes will be laid in the same trench.
- Installing the river water pipe downstream (as per option 5) would not deliver the required flows desired at the new WTP.

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3 PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

The following chapter provides a discussion of the proposal and the area in which it is located.

Infrastructure to transfer water to the existing WTP already exists; however the water mains within the Parkes urban area require augmentation to facilitate the transfer of the three different water sources to the proposed new WTP. Three separate pipelines are required to transfer water from the different water sources; dam, bore and river water.

Construction of two of the required new pipelines are the focus of this REF. The existing and new pipelines and reservoirs proposed are detailed in Figure 3 - Figure 7.

Table 4 below outlines the general details of the proposal.

Table 4 Proposal details

Item	Comments
Proponent	Parkes Shire Council
Location, Lot/DP	Lot 7040 DP 1023666 Lot 2 DP 778755 Lot 4 DP 778755 Lot 351 DP 750152 Lot 7010 DP 1019801 Lot 7313 DP1143473 Lot 920 DP 750152
Closest cross road(s)	Renshaw McGirr Way Webb Street East Street Bushman Street Danilenko Street
Proposed date of commencement	July 2015
Estimated date of completion	**March 2017**
Plant and Equipment required	• Excavators to dig trenches • Water carts for dust suppression • Light vehicles and construction vehicles
Earthworks	• Excavation of trenches for pipelines • Removal of spoil and creation of stockpiles • Reformation of driveways for private property access • Reformation of culverts impacted by pipeline passage
Source and quantity of materials	Appropriate quantity of materials will be sourced locally where feasible
Ancillary facilities	• Construction compound sites

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Item	Comments
	• Pad areas • Piling pads • Access tracks • Access area • Construction of sedimentation basins • Stockpile sites • Site offices and amenities • Parking for light vehicles and construction vehicles, including plant • Equipment and chemical storage

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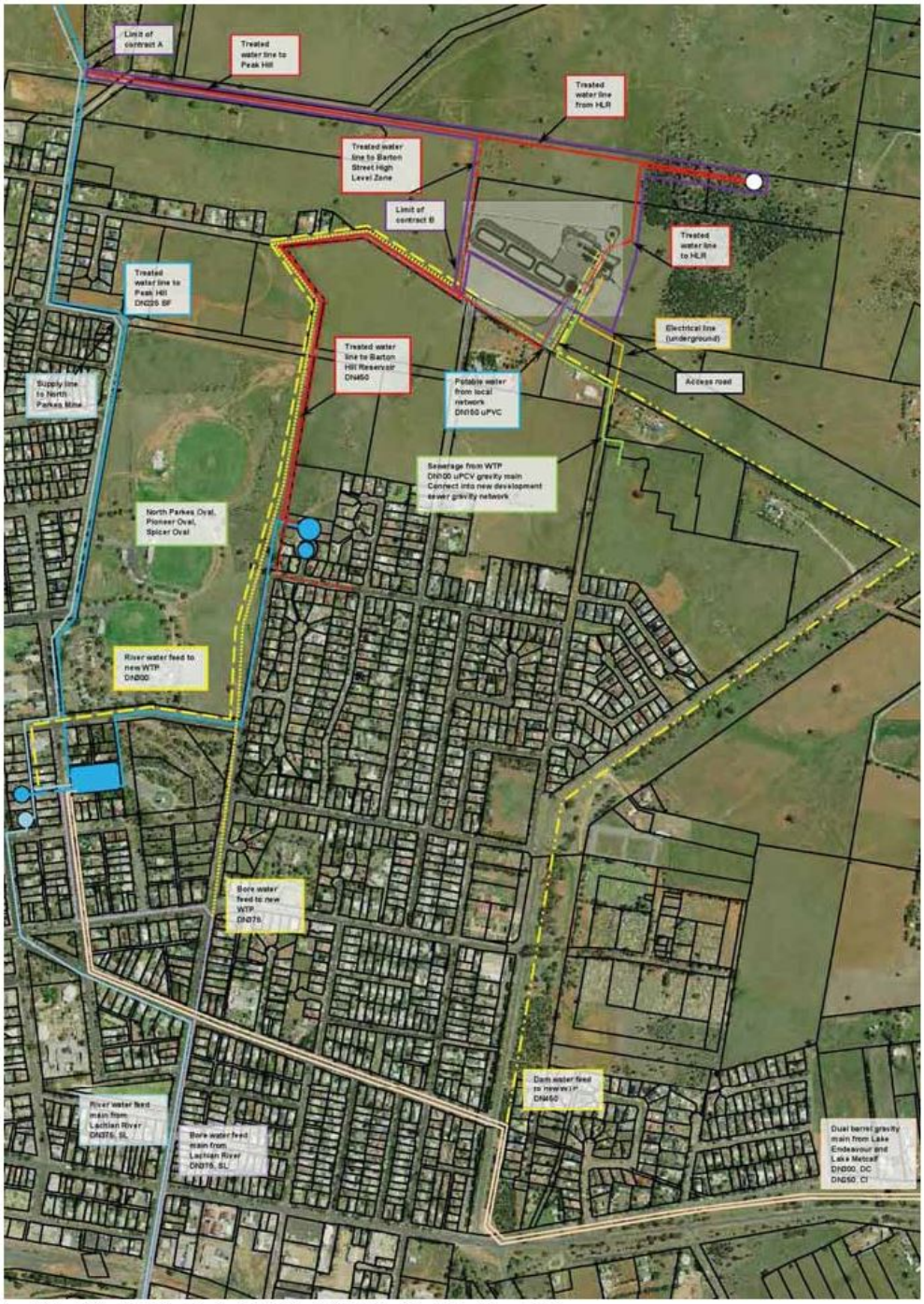


Figure 3 Urban Water Mains Final Pipeline Route (alternate WTP site) – Overall Plan (Source: PSC)

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Figure 4 Urban Water Mains Final Pipeline Route – southern section of works (Image Source: Google Earth)

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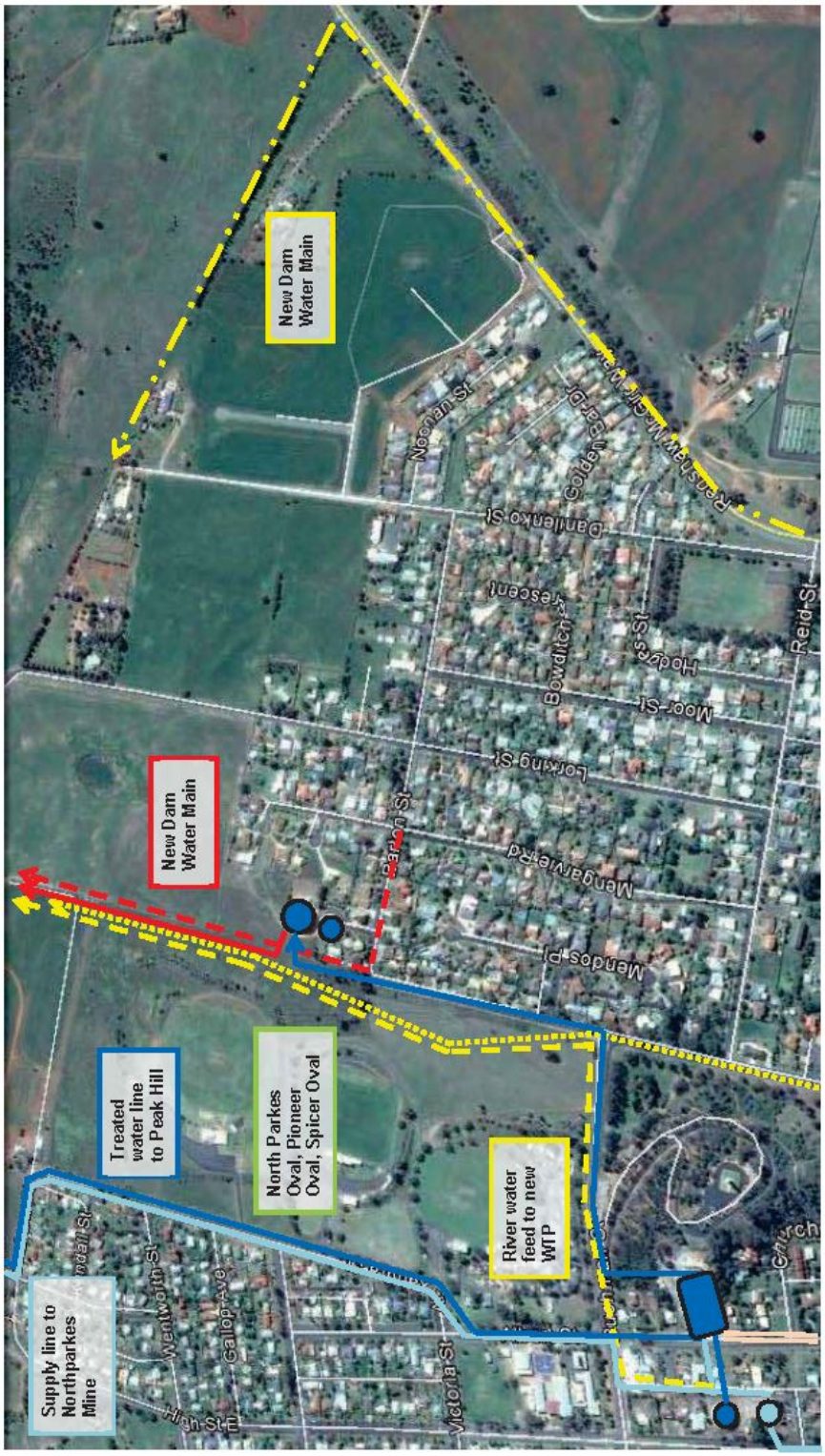


Figure 5 Urban Water Mains Final Pipeline Route – mid section of works (Image Source: Google Earth)

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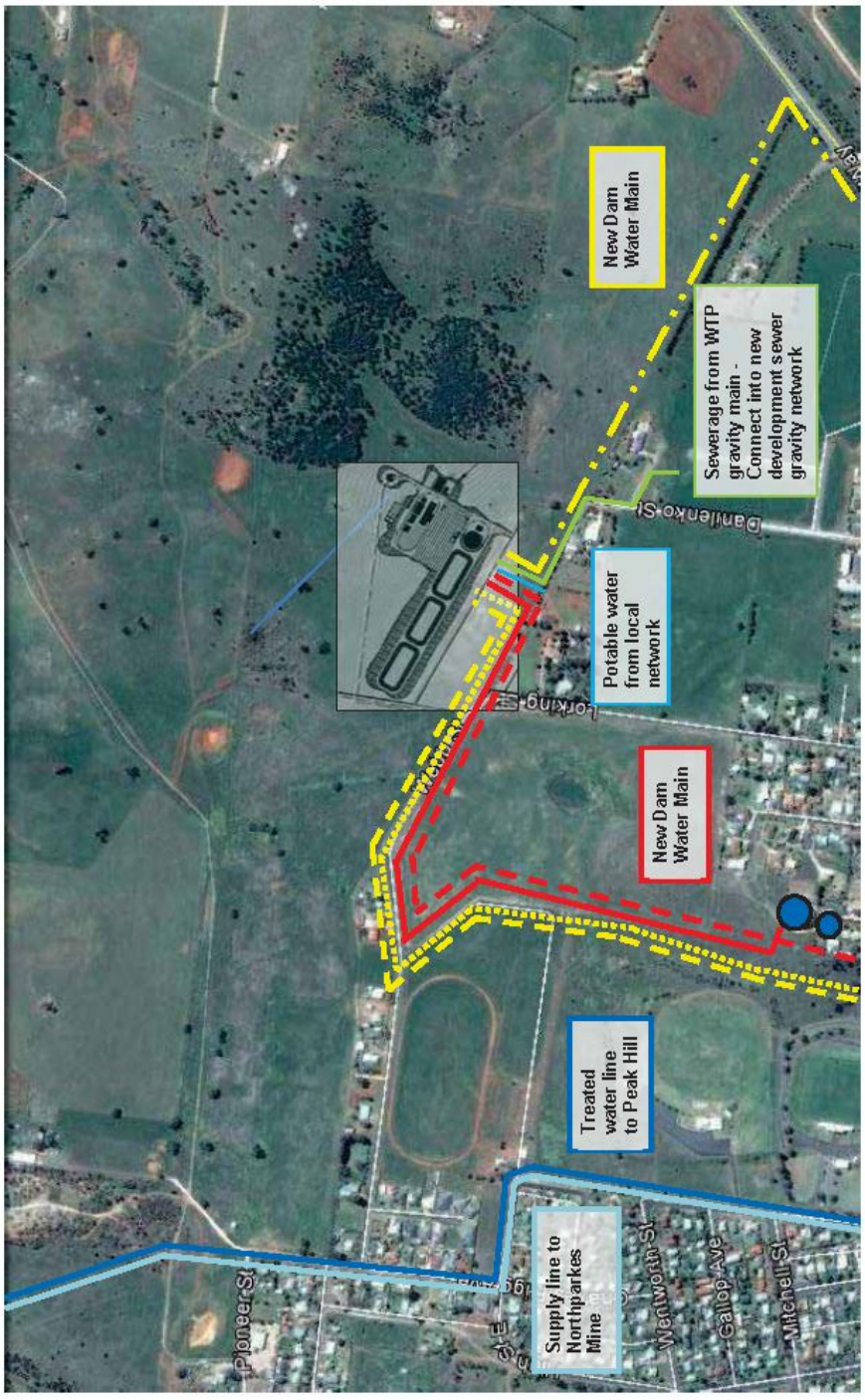


Figure 6 Urban Water Mains Final Pipeline Route – northern section of works & connections to the new WTP (Image Source: Google Earth)

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3.1 Location of the works and surrounding environment

The following is a summary of the existing environment, and qualities of that environment, that could potentially be affected by the Parkes Urban Water Mains Augmentation proposal.

Surrounding Environment – Study Area

The Study Area for these works is considered to be the immediate location of each of the pipeline routes. That is the land on which they are located, as well as any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly. The following landform categories have been considered for their potential to be impacted by the proposal.

Topography and geology

The proposed works sites fall within the NSW South West Slopes (SWS) Bioregion, within the Lower Slopes ecosystem. The SWS Bioregion is an extensive area of foothills and isolated ranges comprising the lower inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range extending from north of Cowra, through southern NSW, and into western Victoria (OEH 2014).

The SWS Bioregion lies wholly in the eastern part of the Lachlan Fold Belt which consists of a complex series of north to north-westerly trending sedimentary and volcanic rocks (OEH 2014). Within this bioregion, common materials found include quartz and quartzites, basalt, and granites with generally softer rocks such as shale or slate in the valleys between ranges and occasional limestone outcrops. A large number of mineral deposits have supported the mining industry in this region over the past 150 years (OEH 2014).

Hydrology

The UWM Augmentation works fall within the Lachlan Local Land Services (LLS, previously the Catchment Management Authority or CMA) and Lower Slopes sub-region. Stormwater runoff from these areas enters the urban stormwater and drainage system, and is directed down, out of the town toward Goobang Creek. The pipeline routes also intersect a number of drainage lines and culverts across their length. Some sections of the pipeline route include formal guttering and an underground stormwater network, primarily along East Street (Plate 1), however much of the drainage system is comprised of grassy swales, directing water to flow off streets, driveways and other hard-stand areas through drainage reserves/parks and out of the urban footprint (Plate 2). Water eventually flows down gradient into Goobang Creek, which is a fifth order stream (calculated at 1:50,000 LPI map data), classified as a Class 2 waterway, and identified as providing Key Fish Habitat (Figure 12).

Vegetation

The existing pipeline routes occur predominantly within the Parkes urban area, and consequently have been cleared of historical vegetation communities (Plate 3) meaning little remnant vegetation is present throughout the sites; however, stands of mature native and non-native planted trees (i.e. Pine trees *Pinus radiata* and Eucalypts *Eucalyptus sp.*) have been planted along some roads, streets and to mark the entrance to the Parkes Cemetery (Plate 4 – Plate 11).

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Plate 1 – Formal stormwater system along East Street, adjacent to Memorial Park (facing north)



Plate 2 – Urban drainage reserve, connecting to a culvert that passes beneath Renshaw McGirr Way



Plate 3 – Renshaw McGirr Way pipeline route (facing south)

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Plate 4 – Established planted trees along entry to Parkes Cemetery (facing south)



Plate 5 – Mature remnant Eucalypt along Renshaw McGirr Way (facing south)



Plate 6 – Vegetative wind break adjacent to pipeline route along Renshaw McGirr Way (facing south)

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Plate 7 – Pipeline route adjacent to the formal gardens of Memorial Park



Plate 8 – Pipeline route intersecting Pioneer and North Parkes Ovals



Plate 9 – Four pipelines intersecting adjacent to Webb Street, facing south to Barton Reservoir

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Plate 10 – Pipeline route crossing PSC owned vacant block along Webb Street (facing north)



Plate 11 – Pipeline routes parallel to Webb Street connecting to the new WTP (facing northeast to the HLR)

3.2 Construction Activities

It is anticipated that the construction methodology for these works will be conventional 'open cut' trenching for the installation of the pipelines. However, the information that has been provided on construction methodology for the purposes of this REF is indicative only. It is anticipated that detailed information on the whole construction methodology will be determined when the successful contractor is engaged by PSC. A detailed construction methodology will be provided in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

If Council determines to undertake these works as part of its annual works program, Council's Environment Officer (or equivalent) will ensure that the construction methodology used is consistent with the principles outlined in this REF, and that all appropriate Environmental Safeguards are implemented and maintained for the duration of construction activities.

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4 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The following legislation and policy applicable to the REF were reviewed and the implications have been assessed accordingly. The following are listed generally in order of relevance to the proposed Urban Mains Augmentation works.

4.1 *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure)* 2007 (ISEPP)

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State, including for:

- Division 7, Clause 50: Section flood mitigation
- Division 12, Clause 65: Parks and other public reserves
- Division 17, Clause 94: Roads and road infrastructure facilities
- Division 18, Clause 106: Sewerage systems
- Division 19, Clause 109: Soil conservation works
- Division 20, Clause 111: Stormwater management systems
- Division 23, Clause 121: Waste or resource management facilities
- Division 24, Clause 125: Water supply systems
- Division 25, Clause 129: Waterway or foreshore management activities

Each clause of the ISEPP provides for development that is permitted without consent.

As the proposed works are appropriately characterised as development under the ISEPP, the provisions of ISEPP apply. The proposed works can be carried out as activities under Part 5 of the EP&A Act (see below). Development consent from Council is not required.

The proposal is not located on land reserved under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and does not affect land or development regulated by SEPP No. 14 – Coastal Wetlands, SEPP No. 26 – Littoral Rainforests or SEPP Major Projects 2005.

Part 2 of the ISEPP contains provisions for public authorities to consult with local councils, NSW Government agencies and other public authorities prior to the commencement of certain types of development. Consultation, including consultation as required by the ISEPP (where applicable), is discussed in Section 5 of this REF.

4.2 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)

The EP&A Act forms the legal and policy platform for the assessment and approval of works in NSW, and aims to 'ensure public authorities fully consider environmental issues before they undertake or approve activities that don't require development consent.'

All development in NSW is assessed in accordance with the provisions of the EP&A Act and the EP&A Regulation 2000.

Section 111(4) of the Act states that the determining authority must consider the effect of an activity on:

- 'Critical habitat' as defined by the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act), and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)

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- Species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats (as listed under the TSC Act and FM Act) and whether there is likely to be a 'significant effect' on those species, populations or ecological communities
- Other protected fauna or protected native plants listed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)

This REF addresses the ecological components of the environment surrounding the proposed works site to assist Council with their approval of this activity under Section 111 of the EP&A Act. This assessment is undertaken in the form of a 'Seven Part Test', a list of seven factors that must be taken into account in the determination of the significance of potential impacts of the proposed activity on threatened species, populations or ecological communities (or their habitats) listed under the TSC Act.

No impact to habitat for threatened species was assessed as occurring within the Study Area and assessments of significance were therefore not required.

4.3 Parkes Shire Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012

The Parkes Shire Council (PSC) LEP outlines planning provisions. The specific aims of the LEP include:

- To protect, enhance and conserve agricultural land through the proper management, development and conservation of natural and man-made resources
- To encourage a range of housing, employment, recreation and facilities to meet the needs of existing and future residents of Parkes
- To promote the efficient and equitable provision of public services, infrastructure and amenities
- To conserve, protect and enhance the environmental and cultural heritage of Parkes
- To promote the town of Parkes as a major commercial and community service centre
- To encourage the sustainable growth of the villages of Parkes
- To encourage industrial development that is matched by adequate land supply for long-term needs, is linked with key services and infrastructure, provides for a diversity of employment and increases the number of skilled jobs in Parkes
- To raise the profile of Parkes to broaden the economic base, improve its attractiveness as a tourist destination, encourage longer stays and greater local spending and promote a wider understanding of Parkes as a place to live and invest
- To acknowledge the contribution of mining to Parkes and the role of Parkes as a mining centre for the region

The pipeline route is primarily zoned as Rural Zones – Primary Production RU1 with the southern extent of the pipeline along Danilenko Street traversing General Residential R1 land holdings. Option 3 has the pipeline traverse Public Recreation RE1 land to allow the design to easily provide water for public parks and green space.

4.4 *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act)

The TSC Act provides legal status for biota of conservation significance in NSW. The Act aims to 'conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development'. The TSC Act provides for the listing of threatened species, populations and ecological communities; the listing of 'Key Threatening Processes'; the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans; and the requirements or otherwise for the preparation of Species Impact Statements (SIS).

The implications of the TSC Act have been considered (Section 5.8).

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4.5 SEPP 44 Koala Habitat Protection

State Environmental Planning Policy 44 Koala Habitat Protection (SEPP 44) aims to encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for Koalas, ensuring a permanent free living population over their present range and attempting to reverse the current trend of Koala population decline.

SEPP 44 applies to land within the LGAs listed under SEPP 44, Schedule 1 (including the Forbes and Parkes Shire LGAs). Under this policy the following distinction is made between 'potential' and 'core' Koala habitat:

- 'Potential Koala Habitat' means areas of native vegetation where the trees of the types listed in Schedule 2 constitute at least 15% of the total number of trees in the upper or lower strata of the tree component.
- 'Core Koala Habitat' means an area of land with a resident population of Koalas, evidenced by attributes such as breeding females (that is, females with young) and recent sightings of and historical records of a population.

The further implications of SEPP 44 have been considered in Section 5.8.

4.6 *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)

The FM Act aims to conserve threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation native to NSW and to promote ecologically sustainable development, including the conservation of biological diversity. It also aims to reduce the threats faced by native fish and marine vegetation in NSW.

As with the TSC Act and terrestrial species, if a planned development or activity is likely to have an impact on an aquatic threatened species, population or ecological community this must be taken into account in the development approval process. If the impact is likely to be significant, as determined through a Seven Part Test, an SIS must be prepared and the Director-General of the Department of Premier and Cabinet's - OEH must agree to the development/activity. In some cases, the Minister for the Environment will also need to be consulted.

No waterways occur within the proposed pipeline routes however Goobang Creek is classified as Key Fish Habitat under the FM Act (Figure 8) and the drainage system from the Parkes urban area drains into this waterway. The implications of the FM Act have been considered (Section 5.8).

4.7 *Native Vegetation Act 2003* (NV Act)

The NV Act regulates the clearing of native vegetation in NSW. However, this Act does not apply to any clearing that is, or is part of, an activity carried out by a determining authority within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act if the determining authority has complied with that Part. As this project would be an activity within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act, the NV Act does not apply.

However in consideration of the intentions of this Act, vegetation clearance has been minimised wherever possible to retain native vegetation, and through strategic design avoid any impacts to native vegetation where possible.

4.8 *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* (NW Act)

This Act aims to control noxious weeds in NSW. Part 3 of this Act outlines the obligations of a public authority to control noxious weeds. Occurrences of any declared weed species found on site must be controlled according to PSC guidelines (Section 5.8).

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4.9 National Parkes and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act)

The NPW Act provides for the statutory protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage places, objects and features. This legislation aims to protect and preserve Aboriginal heritage values.

Part 6 of this Act refers to Aboriginal objects and places and prevents persons from impacting on an Aboriginal place or relic, without consent or a permit. A Due Diligence assessment has been completed and found it unlikely that Aboriginal items would remain in situ given the historical disturbance to the Study Area.

Section 5.7 of this REF further addresses impacts on Aboriginal Heritage associated with the proposed works.

4.10 Heritage Act 1997 (Heritage Act)

The Heritage Act seeks to identify and protect items of cultural heritage value. The Heritage Council of NSW within OEH makes decisions about the care and protection of heritage places and items that have been identified as being significant to the people of NSW.

The proposed works area does not contain listed items under local or state heritage registers.

Automatic protection is afforded to 'relics' under the Heritage Act, defined as 'any deposit or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprised New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which holds State or Local significance'. Formerly the Act protected any 'relic' that was more than 50 years old. Now the age determination has been dropped from the Act and relics are protected according to their heritage significance assessment rather than purely on their age.

Excavation of land on which it is known or where there is reasonable cause to suspect that 'relics' will be exposed, moved, destroyed, discovered or damaged is prohibited unless ordered under an excavation permit.

Section 5.6 of this REF addresses potential impacts on Non-Aboriginal Heritage items or places. No significant non-Aboriginal heritage items are likely to be impacted by the proposal.

4.11 Water Management Act 2000 (WM Act) and *Water Act 1912*

The WM Act governs the issue of new water licences, and the trade of existing water licences and allocations for those water sources (rivers, lakes and groundwater) in NSW where water sharing plans have commenced. The *Water Act 1912* governs the issue of water licences in other areas.

The extraction of water will be completed under current licenses for the Lachlan River, PSC owned borefields and Lake Endeavour and Bearagmil Dams. The water extraction practices have been assessed as part of the infrastructure associated at these extraction points and is not assessed as part of this REF.

4.12 Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act)

The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is responsible for the administration of the POEO Act. The POEO Act regulates air, noise, land and water pollution. Activities listed under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act are known as 'scheduled activities' which require an Environment Protection licence (EPL).

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The licensing requirements under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act are not likely to be triggered by the proposal as the urban mains augmentation can be carried out without causing water pollution.

The EPA will be the Appropriate Regulatory Authority (ARA) for the urban mains augmentation project (i.e. Pollution of Land or Waters occurs through either construction or operational activities), as the works are being undertaken by a public authority.

Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005

The POEO (Waste) Regulation 2005 sets out the provisions with regards to non-licensed waste activities and non-licensed waste transporting, in relation to the way in which waste must be stored and transported, as well as the reporting and record-keeping requirements in relation to this waste.

The disposal of construction waste generated through the urban mains augmentation works would be required to comply with this regulation.

4.13 Local Government Act 1993 (LG Act)

Section 60 of the LG Act states that in regards to works, such as the proposed urban mains augmentation, that relate to public water supply, approval is required from the NSW Office of Water (NOW).

Under Section 60, the Minister may direct a Council to take such measures as are specified in the direction to ensure the proper safety, maintenance and working of the upgrade works.

As the works will trigger Section 60 of the LG Act, extensive consultation has been undertaken with NOW throughout the environmental, planning and design development phases of the project.

4.14 Crown Lands Act 1989 (CL Act)

The CL Act ensures that Crown lands are managed for the benefit of the people of NSW. Relevant to the current works it regulates the conditions under which Crown land is permitted to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with.

The proposed pipeline section from Renshaw McGirr Way to the proposed Water Treatment Plant runs lengthways along a Travelling Stock Reserve (TSR), previously thought to be owned by Crown Lands. Consultation and discussion with DPI Crown Lands have indicated that the department has no objections to the current pipeline proposal, and Council has since acquired this block of land.

Where Crown land is utilised as part of the proposed works, Council must within 12 months of project approval obtain a licence, or lease of easement, over said Crown land in accordance with the CL Act.

4.15 Roads Act 1993 (Roads Act)

The Roads Act regulates the use and management of public roads. Section 138 of the Act requires that consent of the appropriate Roads Authority is obtained for certain work undertaken in, on or over a public road. The Roads Authority for the Renshaw McGirr Way is the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS), however the RMS may delegate authority to local councils in certain circumstances.

The Renshaw McGirr Way is a classified road under the Roads Act.

Should any intersection upgrade works be required, a Section 138 permit would be required from the Roads Authority. A Road Occupancy Licence would also be required to undertake

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any works requiring road closure at the following main roads: Newell Highway, Lachlan Valley Way, Eugowra Road, Henry Parkes Way, and Forbes-Eugowra Road.

4.16 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act ensures that actions likely to cause a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) as well as threatened and migratory species, communities and populations, and heritage places undergo an assessment and approval process.

Under the EPBC Act, an action includes a proposal, undertaking or activity. An action that 'has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance' is deemed to be a 'controlled action' and may not be undertaken without prior approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment.

The potential impacts resulting from the proposed urban mains augmentation on MNES including EPBC listed threatened species, populations and communities are detailed in Section 5.8 of this REF.

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5 CONSULTATION AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

Due to the potential for significant impact the proposed works will have on water security for the Parkes/Peak Hill region in future, PSC has undertaken a comprehensive consultation and communications process during the concept and design development phases of the combined Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects. This has included detailed correspondence with relevant government agencies, neighbours and other stakeholders, meetings and workshops with agency representatives, and the request for and receipt of comments and recommendations for environmental assessment from relevant government authorities.

The separate consultation processes undertaken for both community and agency stakeholders for Council's overall Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects, including the Urban Mains Augmentation works, are detailed below.

5.1 *Stakeholder consultation*

In February 2014, PSC approached all key stakeholders for feedback on the proposal.

This feedback was recorded and sorted into categories, according to the environmental assessment requirements for the projects.

The following organisations were consulted as part of this process:

- Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH),
- Department of Primary Industries – Fisheries (DPI Fisheries)
- Department of Primary Industries – Crown Lands Division (DPI – Crown Lands)
- NSW Office of Water (NOW)
- Peak Hill Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)
- NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
- Local Land Services (previously the Catchment Management Authority) (LLS)

Table 5 below provides a summary of the responses received from the above agencies specific to the Urban Mains Augmentation works, and indicates the sections in this REF where the raised issues have been addressed.

Further to this initial request for feedback, Council decided to host a Planning Focus Meeting for the projects, which was held on 16 October 2014. PSC invited representatives from RMS, OEH, NOW, EPA, DPI Fisheries, Crown Lands, NSW Public Works, Wellington Shire, Cabonne Shire, Forbes Shire, Lachlan Shire, and Narromine Shire Councils as well as internal stakeholders at PSC from the Department of Planning and Environment.

Attendees from PSC, OEH, NOW, the EPA, NSW Public Works and the RMS heard presentations on the preliminary environmental planning processes undertaken for the projects. This included Council's intention to engage specialist consultants to undertake specific environmental investigations for each site. The meeting was concluded with site inspections, which provided ample opportunity for further discussion of environmental management measures recommended by the attending agency representatives. Additional feedback was captured through feedback forms handed to attendees prior to exiting the meeting.

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5.2 *Specialist studies undertaken*

The feedback received from the relevant government authorities, obtained through the consultation processes outlined above, was sorted into categories according to the environmental assessment requirements for the water and waste water projects under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

In order to "examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment" (EP&A Act) the following specialist studies were deemed necessary to be undertaken by external consultancies:

- Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecological Assessment
- Soil, Survey and Geotechnical Investigations
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology Investigations
- Noise and Vibration assessments
- Air Quality assessments
- Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Heritage Assessments
- Sustainability, Waste Generation and Reuse Assessments
- Bushfire Assessments

The following specialist studies were considered for their relevance to this REF, and are summarised herein:

- Pipeline route surveys
- Soil, Survey and Geotechnical Investigations
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecological Assessment
- Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Heritage Assessments
- Bushfire assessment – if relevant once provided

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Table 5 Summary of consultation responses

Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
OEH	Flora, Fauna and Threatened Species While OEH has no detailed comments to make on the proposal relating to flora, fauna and threatened species at this stage, a copy of our generic Environmental Assessment Guidelines is included in Attachment 1. These guidelines address requirements under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and OEH's areas of responsibility relating to flora, fauna and threatened species, populations and ecological communities and their habitats. Cultural Heritage OEH has produced a generic due diligence process, which is not mandatory to follow, however any alternative process followed must be able to demonstrate their process was reasonable and practicable in attempts to avoid harm to Aboriginal objects. Consultation must also be in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010) as set by OEH if impact to cultural heritage is unavoidable.	Sections 6.7 and 6.8
	Summary of EIA Requirements – Flora and Fauna The EIA documentation should include a report on the **flora** that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A map identifying the vegetation communities located in the Study Area and the areas of each vegetation community to be impacted. • A complete plant list (including scientific names of those plants) of all tree, shrub, ground cover and aquatic species, categorised according to country of origin (ie native versus exotic), • A detailed description of vegetation structure (in terms of a scientifically accepted classification system) and spatial distribution (i.e. plant densities and patterning) on the site, including a vegetation map, • Describe the condition and landscape context of the vegetation including a description of any past disturbance, • An account of the likely original vegetation communities (pre-, or at early settlement), and an assessment of the likely regional distribution of the original communities, • An assessment of whether the plant communities are adequately represented in conservation reserves or otherwise protected, • An account of the hydrology of the area and how this relates to the dynamics of the vegetation communities, • A list of known and likely threatened species as listed under Schedules 1 & 2 *(Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*) which might occur at the site. The OEH database needs to be accessed and the likelihood of occurrence of threatened flora species determined,	Sections 6.8 and 6.2, Appendix A

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• An assessment of the impacts of the proposal on flora, on-site and off-site (eg siltation, water availability or drainage changes) and measures to mitigate these impacts, • An assessment of the significance of the impact of the development at both the site and at the regional scale, • A detailed rehabilitation/management plan including a list of the plant species to be used during rehabilitation (if required), • Detail methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	
	The EIA document should include a report on the **fauna** (including protected and threatened species), that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A complete list of all known and likely terrestrial and aquatic species (eg birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians including scientific names). It is suggested that invertebrates also be considered as they form part of the food chain for many fauna species, • Those species which are protected, threatened or listed under any international agreements, as well as introduced species, • Those species known or likely to breed in the area, • Any species which have specific habitat requirements found within the project area, • Those species or populations which may be near the limit of their geographic range or are a disjunct/isolated population, • Assessment of the importance or otherwise of the location as a corridor, migratory route or drought refuge, in relation to other remnant vegetation, riparian and wetland areas or habitat in the region, • Assessment of the impacts of the proposal on all fauna and its habitat, at both the site and at the regional scale, • Identification of any mitigation measures proposed to limit or ameliorate the impact of the proposal, • Detailed methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and, • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	Sections 6.8 and 6.2, Appendix A
	<u>SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection</u> The Shire may be listed in Schedule 1 of SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection. If so, the requirements of the SEPP regarding Koala habitat protection should be considered by the proponents.	Sections 4.5 and 6.8, Appendix A

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	Threatened Species of Fauna and Flora Apart from the need to consider the impact on protected species, the proponent will need to address the requirements of legislation that currently governs threatened species protection and impact assessment in NSW. The *Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995)* protects all threatened flora and fauna native to NSW (excluding fish and marine plants). The proponent will need to consider the provisions of this Act. Assessment of Significance & Species Impact Statements If during the flora or fauna assessment or survey, threatened species are found or are likely to occur in the area, the proponents must undertake an Assessment of Significance as outlined in Section 5A of the EP&A Act to determine whether or not the development would be likely to have a significant impact upon threatened species.	Sections 4.4, 4.16, and 6.8, Appendix A
DPI (Fisheries)	An aquatic ecological environmental assessment will need to be conducted and should include the following information; • A recent aerial photograph (preferably colour) of the locality (or reproduction of such a photograph) should be provided. • Area which may be affected either directly or indirectly by the development or activity should be identified and shown on an appropriately scaled map (and aerial photographs). • Waterways within the area of development are to be identified. • Sedimentation and Erosion Controls – The REF should include information on any proposed sediment and erosion controls required during the works. • The REF must address the threatened species provisions of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* for species, populations or communities listed under schedules 4 and 5 whose geographical distribution extends to within this area.	Sections 4.6 and 6.8.
DPI (Crown Lands)	There are no specific objections to the proposed location of the works or pipeline routes as outlined in the concept report.	N/A
EPA	General Water quality. Hydrology and soil impacts (including impacts to groundwater) taking into account applicable NSW Government policies, including the NSW River Flow and Water Quality Objectives. Erosion and sediment controls during construction and operation based on the 'Blue Book': Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 1. Describe baseline conditions	Sections 4.11, 4.12, 6.2, 6.4, and 6.11

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	Provide a description of existing environmental conditions for any potential impacts. Assess impacts For any potential impacts relevant for the assessment of the proposal provide a detailed analysis of the impacts on the environment including the cumulative impact of the proposal on the receiving environment especially where there are sensitive receivers. Describe the methodology used and assumptions made in undertaking this analysis (including any modelling or monitoring undertaken) and indicate the level of confidence in the predicted outcomes and the resilience of the environment to cope with the predicted impacts. The analysis should also make linkages between different areas of assessment where necessary to enable a full assessment of environmental impacts e.g. assessment of impacts on air quality will often need to draw on the analysis of traffic, health, social, soil and / or ecological systems impacts etc. The assessment needs to consider impacts at all phases of the project cycle including: exploration (if relevant or significant), construction, routine operation, start-up operations, upset operations and decommissioning if relevant. The level of assessment should be commensurate with the risk to the environment. Describe management and mitigation measures Describe any mitigation measures and management options proposed to prevent, control, abate or mitigate identified environmental impacts associated with the proposal and to reduce risks to human health and prevent the degradation of the environment. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented. Proponents are expected to implement a 'reasonable level of performance' to minimise environmental impacts. The proponent must indicate how the proposal meets reasonable levels of performance. For example. Reference technology based criteria is available, or identify good practice for this type of activity or development. A 'reasonable level of performance' involves adopting and implementing technology and management practices to achieve certain pollutant emissions levels in economically viable operations. Technology-based criteria evolve gradually over time as technologies and practices change.	
NOW	The Office of Water will require the following information to be included to allow for a comprehensive assessment of the proposal. It is recommended the REF include the following: • Details of existing and proposed water management infrastructure including locations and design capacities. • Details of excavation requirements and potential dewatering requirements to facilitate construction. • Details of construction water supply demands and water sources.	Sections 4.11, and 6.2

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, wetlands, and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts. • Consideration of relevant policies and guidelines.	
Roads and Maritime Services	Prior to any work within, over, under or connecting to a classified road which requires the consent of the local roads authority, the prior concurrence of RMS shall be obtained in accordance with Section 138(2) of the *Roads Act 1993*. A list of classified roads likely to be affected by the proposed upgrade includes; • Forbes-Eugowra Road • Newell Highway • Henry Parkes Way • Lachlan Valley Way • Renshaw McGirr Way Any installation of underground pipe, conduit or the like across a State classified road shall be in accordance with RMS requirements for classified road crossings. A traffic impact study should be prepared in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 2 of the RTAs Guide to Traffic Generating developments and include; • Hours and days of construction and operation for each stage of the upgrade and how proposed operations will interact with other road users • Road transport volumes and types broken down in travel routes and peak hours for construction and operation of the upgrade. Volumes should also include input and output related traffic generation (eg deliveries, maintenance, services and waste removal) and impacts of related traffic generation on public roads. The traffic study should address internal traffic movements and parking facilities. • Any over-size and over-mass vehicles and loads expected for the construction and the operation of the upgrade • Temporary and permanent staff numbers (including employees and contractors) during construction and operation of the upgrade • Impact of generated traffic and measures employed to ensure efficiency and safety on the public road network during construction and operation of the upgrade • Any mitigation measures to address expected traffic generation. • Access treatments should be identified and be in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design and RMS supplements including safe intersection sight distance.	Section 6.9
Peak Hill LALC	A representative attended the site inspection with the archaeologist. No objections were noted.	N/A

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
LLS	No response received/no objection to the proposal.	N/A

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6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This section describes in detail the potential key environmental impacts associated with the proposal, during both construction and operation, and includes identifying site-specific Environmental Safeguards designed to ameliorate these identified potential impacts.

6.1 Soils and Erosion

6.1.1 Existing Environment

The majority of the UWM Augmentation Study Area has been developed over time for urban residences and public green spaces, or historically cleared for agricultural purposes. As the bulk of the pipeline route passes adjacent to urban residences, the greatest potential for impacts regarding erosion and sedimentation relate to construction activities resulting in pollution of waters if soils enter the stormwater system and soils/clay or other materials being tracked onto roadways by construction vehicles.

The Geotechnical Investigation (GI) Reports (GDK, 2014 and GDK, 2015) details soil testing has been undertaken at various sites within the greater Parkes urban area, the results of which indicate low corrosivity and low reactivity qualities (Appendix B).

The geotechnical investigations indicate that the soils underlying Renshaw McGirr Way are comprised of a mixture of gravel, silt and clay to a depth of approximately 2m. Similarly the pipeline route extending across the TSR connecting Renshaw McGirr Way to the new WTP site is formed from similar soil materials with instances of highly weathered sandstone bedrock.

Beneath the road base along East and Want streets soils were characterised as being comprised of a mixture of decomposed shale and gravelly clay.

The Geotechnical Investigation Report provided indicates that excavation of the pipeline trenches can be undertaken using conventional earthmoving equipment, such as medium excavators, in the stiff natural soils without the need for shoring in dry conditions, however, all NSW Workcover requirements for open excavation are to be adopted during excavation, pipe laying and backfilling.

Recommendations from the GI Reports include that all backfilling is to be compacted to a minimum of 95% standard compaction at +/- 2% of optimum moisture content or as revised to suit Parkes Shire Council's backfilling requirements; and that where cutting through existing pavements, sites shall be reconstructed to the requirements of PSC specification and to the minimum pavement thickness recommended by PSC policy.

Acid Sulfate Soils

There are no known occurrences of salinity or acid sulphate soils in the area. Acid sulfate soils are generally only considered a problem along the coastal areas of NSW where ASL <10 m and around wetlands of inland NSW. Inland acid sulphate soil has also been associated with discharging saline groundwater, however their occurrence is limited.

The NSW Natural Resource Atlas indicates some historical potential salinity occurrences within the locality however the Study Area does not lie within areas identified to contain salinity hazards or within areas of 'vulnerable land' (see Figure 8 below).

6.1.2 Potential impacts

The potential impacts to soils as a result of the Proposal include:

- Disturbance of large total areas (likely >2ha) of ground to construct each pipeline, increasing the risks of erosion and sediment migration offsite onto roadways and into waterways via stormwater drainage lines, gutters and associated culverts This could

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result in an impact to water quality and resulting in Pollution of Waters (POEO Act), if appropriate erosion and sediment controls are not implemented and maintained. Sediment may also eventually enter Goobang Creek downstream and impact this Key Fish Habitat (Figure 14).

- The compaction of soils, by movement of plant and other heavy vehicles through the sites during the construction of the underground pipelines. This could hinder rehabilitation (i.e. revegetation).
- Pollution of soils on site, associated with construction wastes and the use of construction materials, fuels and chemicals during construction and operation.

The erosion and pollution risks outlined above are considered to be manageable through the use of best practice construction methods and the implementation of appropriate Environmental Safeguards. The potential impacts to soils associated with this aspect of the project are heavily influenced by the intensity and duration of rainfall during and immediately following the works. Thorough contingency planning and preparation will be required to ensure these risks are minimised - all construction sites must have all-weather access to prevent additional damage to the site, and to reduce the risk of tracking of sediments offsite.

Monitoring and response actions with regards to Erosion and Sediment Controls will need to be incorporated within the CEMP when prepared.

Table 6 below summarises the primary soil and erosion issues for the project.

Table 6 Summary of Soils and Erosion constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any known occurrences of salinity or acid sulfate soils in the area?	No. See Figure 8.
2	Does the project involve the disturbance of large areas (e.g. >2ha) for earthworks?	Yes. However the works footprint is long and narrow, providing ample opportunity for staged stabilisation and reforming of topsoil post construction activities.
3	Does the site have constraints for erosion and sedimentation controls such as steep gradients, narrow corridors or is located in or near a waterway?	No, the pipeline routes do not involve steep gradients or narrow corridors, and are not located in direct proximity to a waterway. The proximity of the works to the urban drainage network, however, is a constraint. The potential erosion and sedimentation issues can be managed effectively using standard best practice methods.

6.1.3 Environmental Safeguards – Erosion and Sediment Controls

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of erosion on site and sediment migration into waters and/or offsite from the proposed works, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

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Construction

- Provide effective erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the 'Blue Book' (Landcom 2004) to minimise the potential for sediments to be released to Goobang Creek during construction.
- Provide appropriate sediment controls to minimise movement of sediments into stormwater. Controls are to be implemented immediately and progressively as each stage of the works is completed or as soils are exposed.
- Ensure all weather access to the site is provided where vehicles move off established roads. This may include creating rubble tracks, rubble works pads for large plant, and/or sealing roads where appropriate. Heavy machinery and other site traffic should use designated access tracks when moving within, to and from the site/s.
- Construction works should be avoided altogether during periods of heavy rainfall and flooding.
- A contingency plan should be developed to monitor for and address heavy rainfall and flooding impacts during construction.
- Stockpile topsoil removed and use measures such as silt fences to prevent soil runoff from entering the stormwater system. Stockpiles in place for more than one week must be stabilised using seedbed preparations or another appropriate stabilisation technique.
- Minimize the length of time that soils are exposed – stabilise progressively throughout works by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blankets or other appropriate stabilisation measures.
- Machinery must arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks.
- Machinery must leave the site in a clean condition to avoid tracking of sediment onto public roads which may cause risks to other road users through reduced road stability.
- Sediment fencing or similar barriers should be constructed prior to works commencing below marked disturbance areas and stockpile sites, and maintained until the site has been fully stabilised and/or revegetated to protect water values.
- The successful contractor will prepare a Soil and Water Management Sub-Plan as part of the CEMP which will specify the location and type of erosion and sedimentation control structures and techniques proposed, timely site remediation requirements and include regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion controls.
- As part of the geotechnical works, excavated topsoil, subsoil and weathered rock will be stored separately and replaced in a manner that approximates the original profile as closely as possible.
- All sites which undergo temporary soil disturbance should be rehabilitated with at least 10cm of natural, local topsoil stockpiled from the disturbance area prior to the works.

Operation

- Maintain revegetation for a minimum of 12 months (establishment period) to ensure vegetation will survive and adequately bind the soils.

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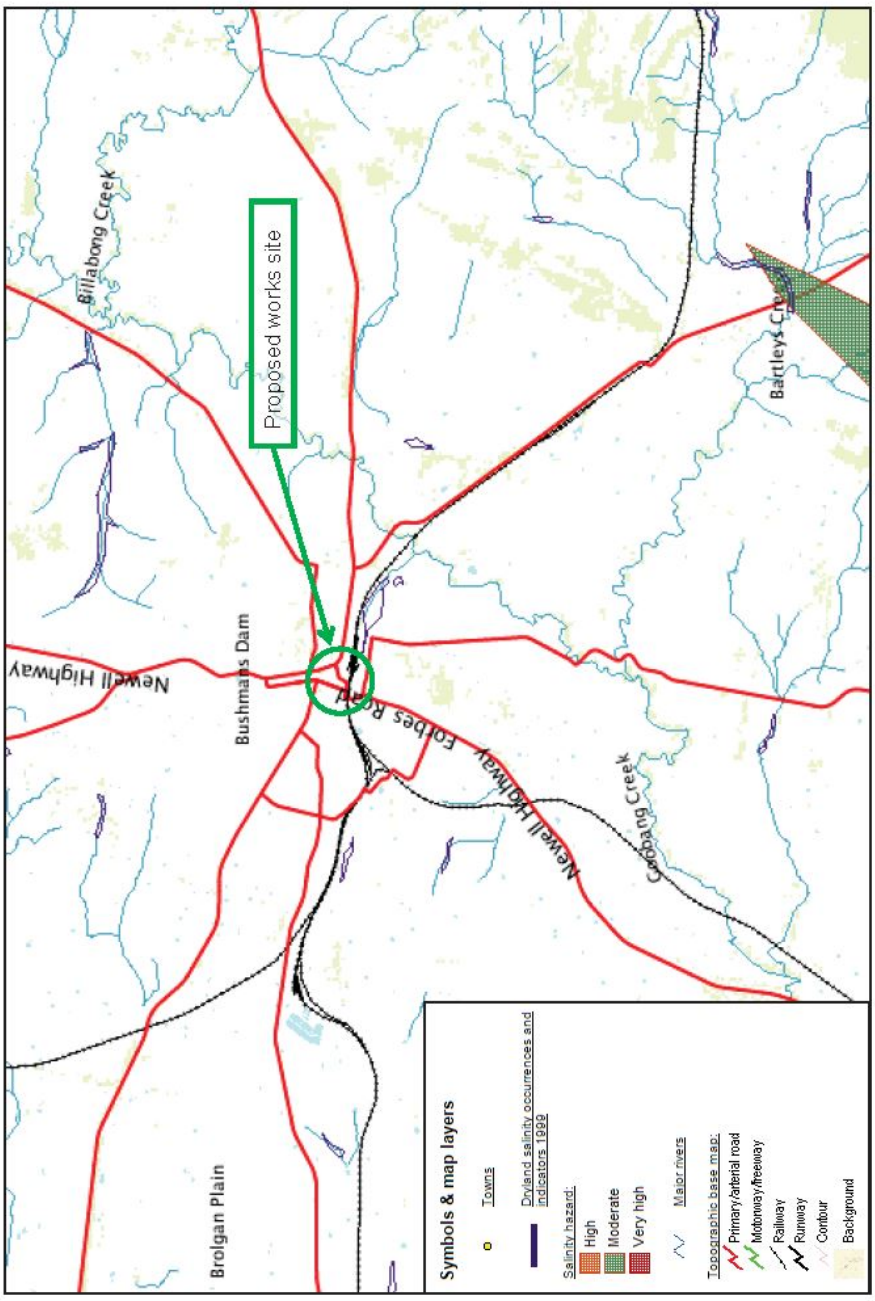


Figure 7 Dryland Salinity Hazard within the surrounding area (NSW Natural Resource Atlas)

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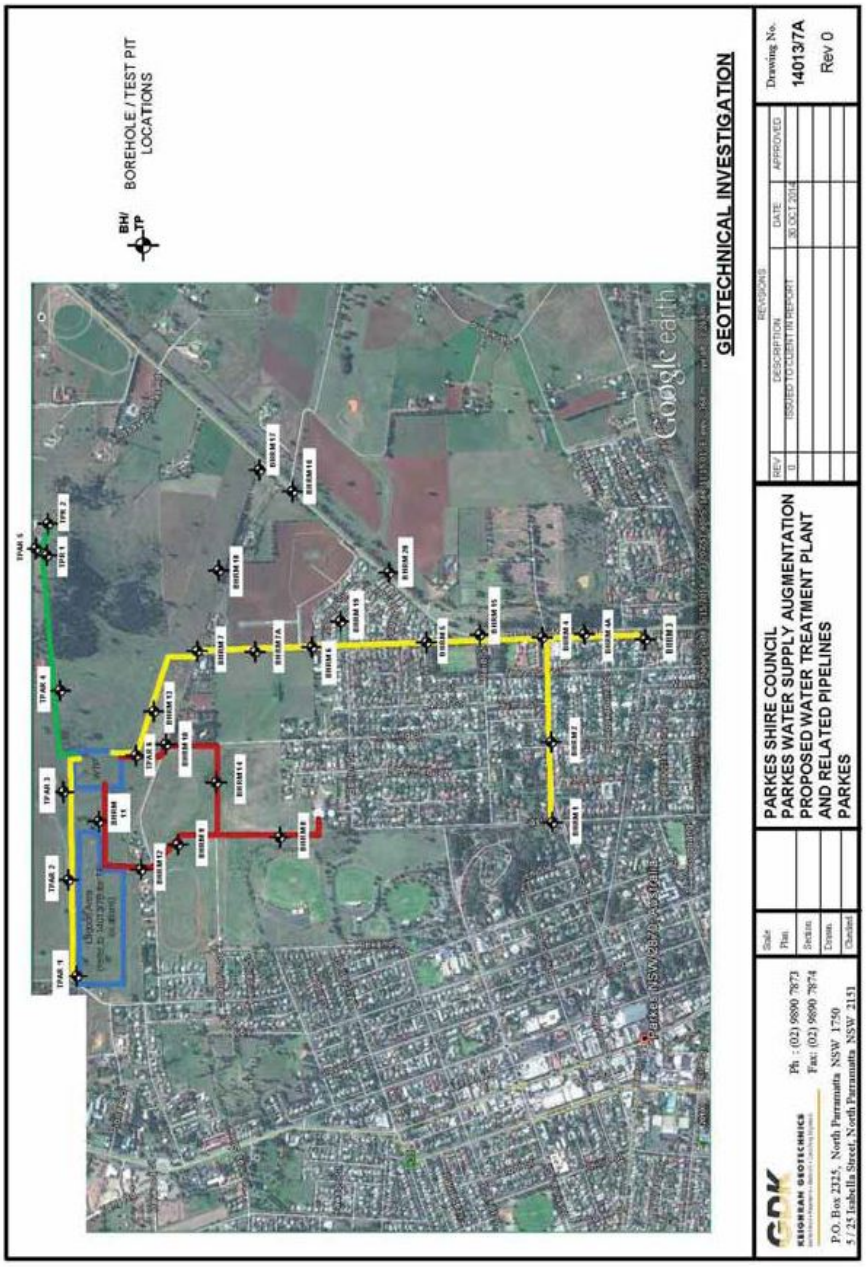


Figure 8 Parkes Urban Area Borehole/Test Pit locations

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6.2 Waterways – Surface and Groundwater

6.2.1 Existing Environment

The Study Area occurs within the Lachlan Local Land Services (LLS) region (formerly Catchment Management Authority or CMA). While no waterways occur directly within the expected impact area for these works, the closest waterway with potential to be impacted is Goobang Creek, which occurs approximately 1.2km to the west of Renshaw McGirr Way.

The urban drainage network that services the residential streets within Parkes, including the streets where pipeline routes are proposed, discharges into Goobang Creek. Provided appropriate sediment and erosion controls are installed during and after construction there is not expected to be a large increase in sediment loads entering the waterway.

Goobang Creek is part of the Lachlan catchment within the Murray Darling Basin in the Central West of NSW (Figure 10).



Figure 9 NSW Murray-Darling Basin (Source: NSW DPI Office of Water)

Goobang Creek is a significant waterway to the Parkes township, being the largest waterway in proximity to the town centre, and receiving stormwater runoff from the town (Plate 12 - Plate 13). It is ephemeral in nature, often not flowing during the peak hotter months of summer. It is classified as a Class 2 waterway and identified as providing Key Fish Habitat (Figure 14).

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Plate 12 - Goobang Creek



Plate 13 - Goobang Creek weir

6.2.2 Potential impacts
Groundwater Vulnerability and Flood Risk

The Parkes LEP mapping indicates that the Study Area is not susceptible to flooding nor is it likely to have groundwater sensitivities (Figure 13).

Impacts on Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE)

The riparian River Red Gum vegetation community along Goobang Creek as well as some sections of Goobang Creek itself are Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE),

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recognised as being reliant on the shallow aquifer groundwater in the area. Impacts to these GDE associated with the UWM Augmentation works are anticipated to be minor.

A summary of waterway constraints are detailed in Table 7 below. Potential impacts as a result of the pipeline augmentation include:

- Increased sedimentation during construction if soils are washed into stormwater outlets which drain into Goobang Creek; and
- Potential for spills of fuels and other contaminants during construction which enter the stormwater drainage.

Table 7 Summary of Waterways constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works located within or adjacent to a waterbody or wetland? NB: Waters are defined under *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* and water land and wetlands under Section 198A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* and include rivers, streams, lakes, lagoons and constructed waterways, and dams.	No. The closest waterway is Goobang Creek which occurs >1km to the west of Renshaw McGirr Way. However stormwater drainage from Parkes township is directed to this waterway so there is potential for a small amount of increased sedimentation if appropriate erosion and sediment controls are not implemented.
2	Is the waterway a Class 1 (Major) or Class 2 Key (Moderate) Fish Habitat?	Goobang Creek is classified as a Class 2 Moderate Fish Habitat.
3	Is a Part 7 Fisheries Permit required?	No
4	Is the site identified as High or Moderate Groundwater Vulnerability?	No
5	Are the proposed works likely to have an effect on the surrounding water quality? This can include sediment migration, dust, and potential risks of fuel or chemical spills, to both surface and ground waters.	No, potential sedimentation impacts should be negligible provided the standard Safeguards listed in Sections 6.1and 6.2 are implemented.

6.2.3 Environmental Safeguards – Waterways

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of pollution from the proposed works impacting on the surface and groundwater of the surrounding area, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- Weekly monitoring of water quality at Goobang Creek to determine if construction activities are having an impact.
- Stockpile topsoil removed from the area and use measures such as silt fences and holding ponds to prevent stockpile runoff from entering the stormwater system.

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- Minimize the length of time that soils are exposed by stabilising as soon as practical by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blanket as appropriate.
- Ensure soils/sediment disturbed by construction works do not migrate into Goobang Creek by strategic placement of sediment filters in conjunction with the abovementioned soil stabilisation techniques.
- Machinery should arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks, pests and/or weeds/spores.
- Ensure all pesticide/herbicides used are registered for use within a waterway, as per NSW DPI guidelines.
- Regular weed control should be undertaken in disturbed areas throughout the construction period.
- Drainage and runoff should be controlled in such a way that no foreign substrates or materials leave the site.
- Sediment and erosion control structures, which conform with the relevant guidelines, should be installed and maintained for the duration of construction activities.

Operation

- Watering of public recreation areas will be undertaken in accordance with the Section 60 approval conditions once they are granted for the project.

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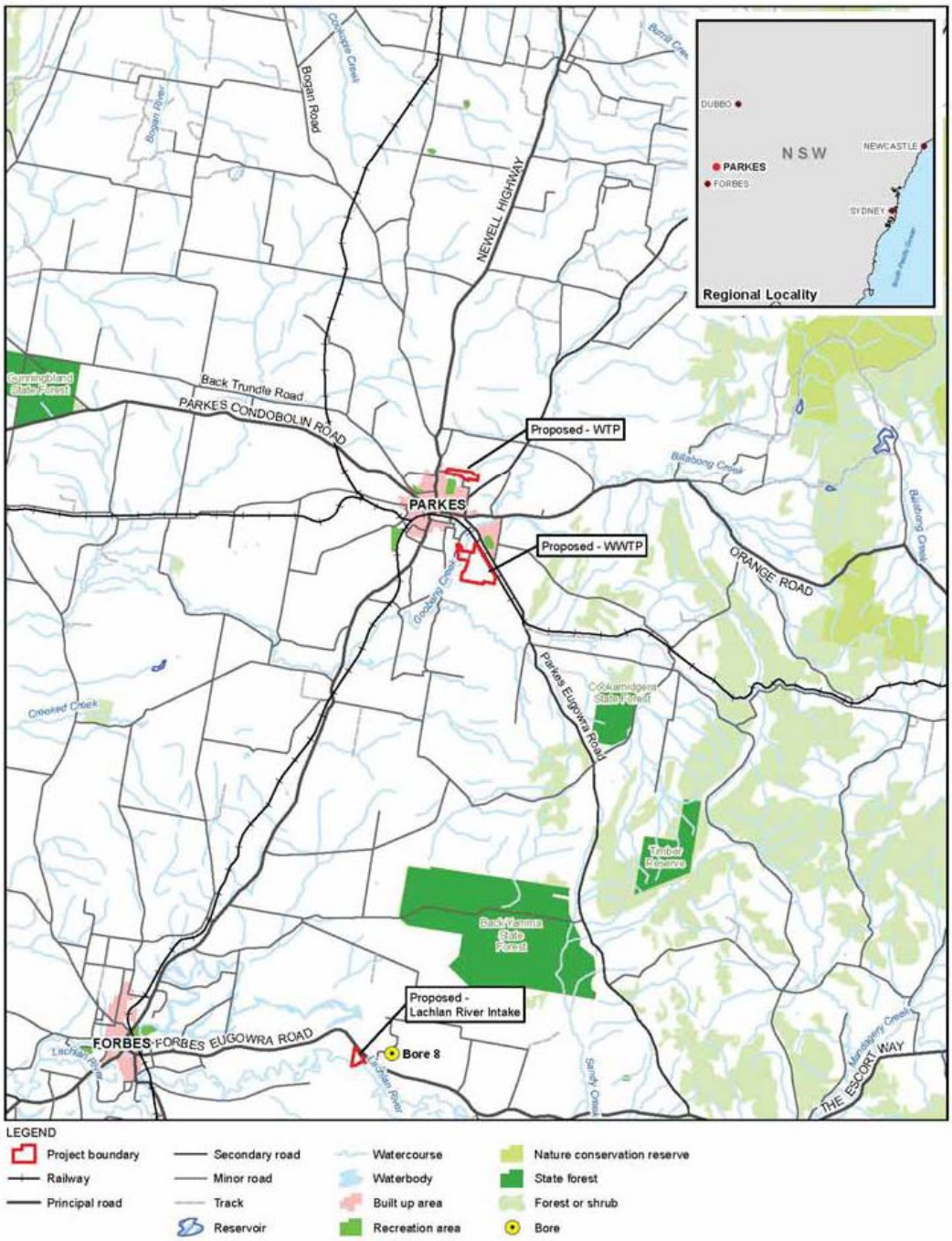


Figure 10 Watercourses/Waterbodies in the Locality (Source: GHD)

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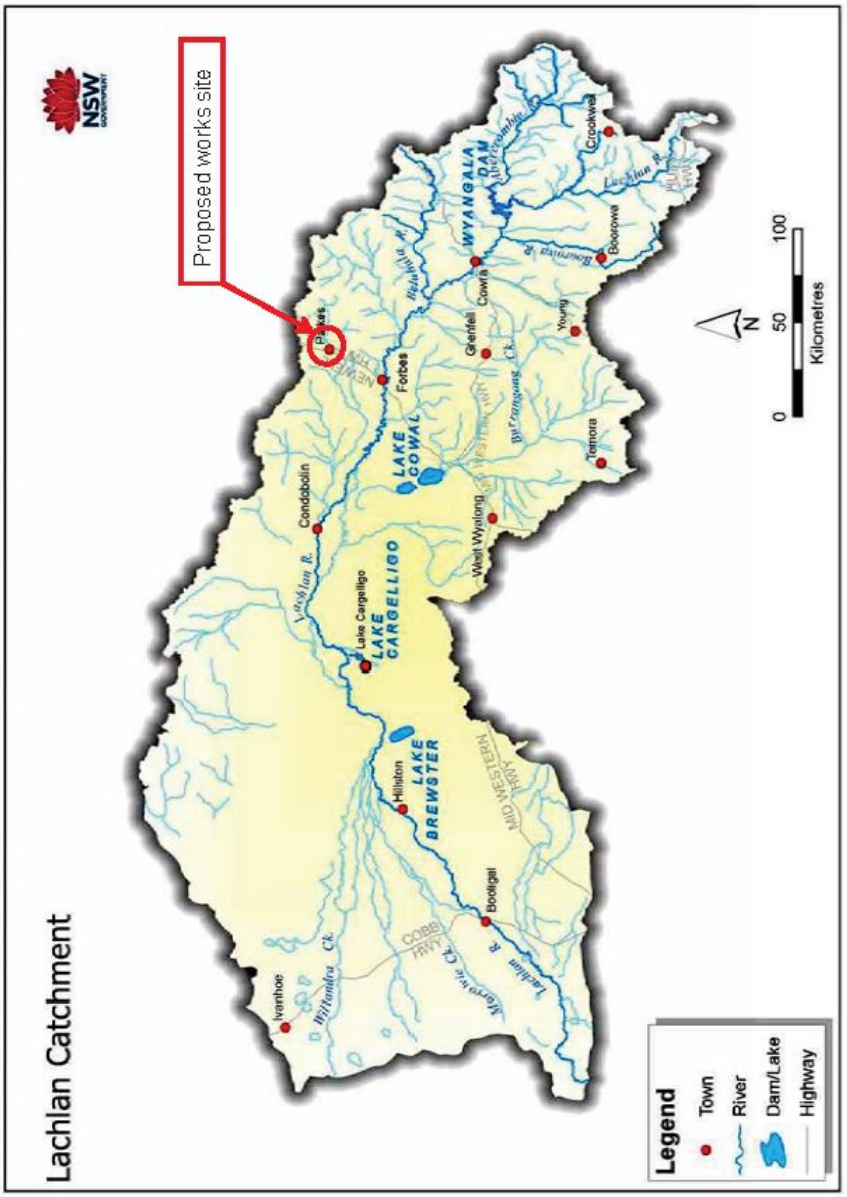


Figure 11 The Lachlan Catchment (Source: NSW Office of Water)

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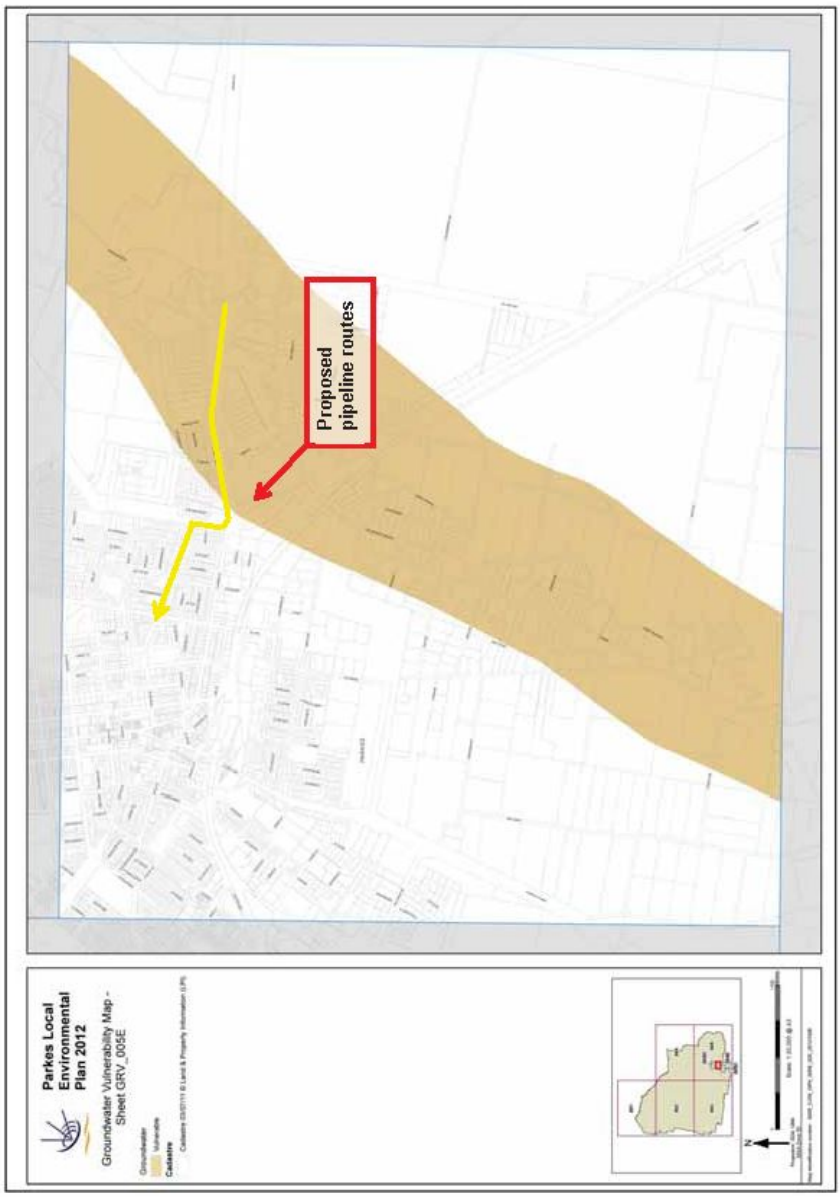


Figure 12 Groundwater Vulnerability (Source: Parkes LEP)

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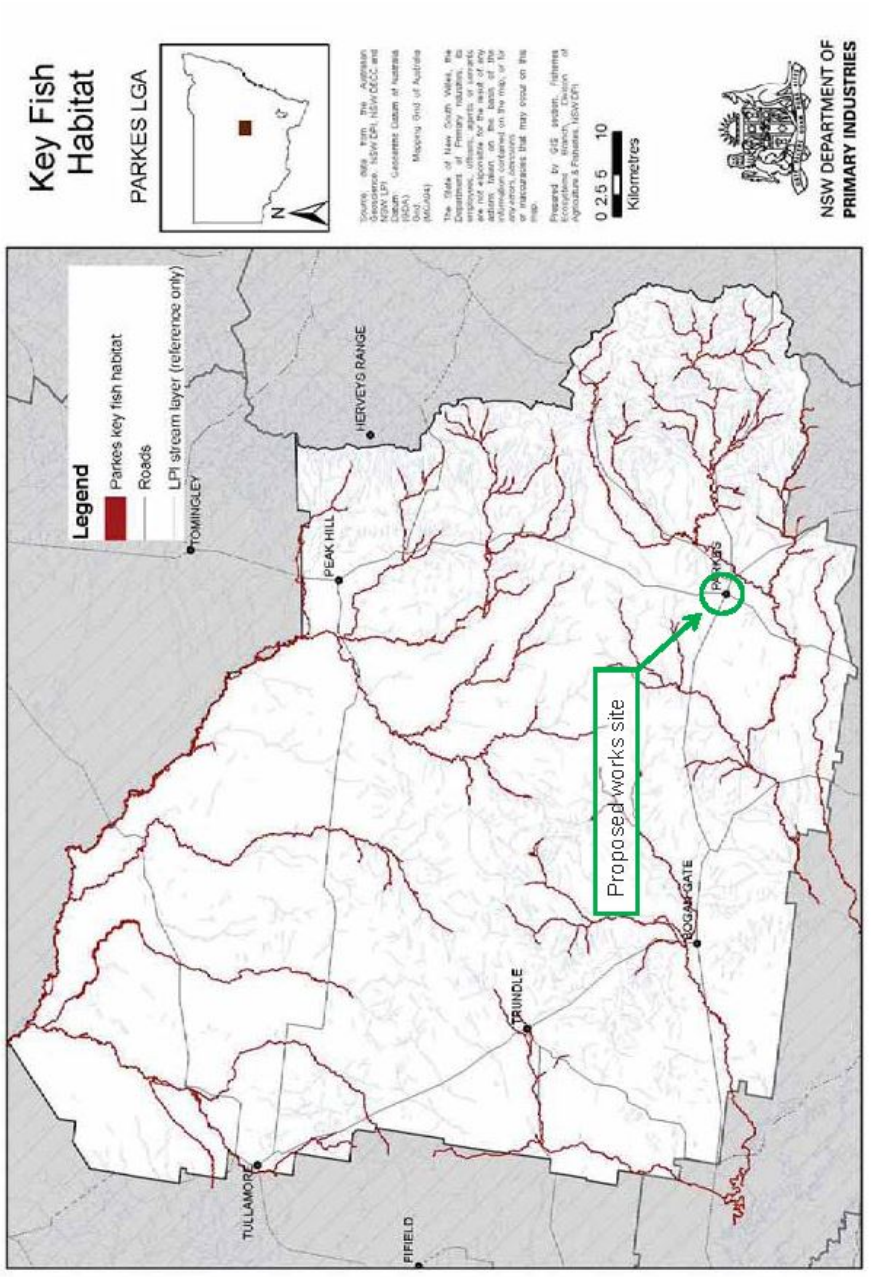


Figure 13 Key Fish Habitat – Parkes LGA (Source: NSW DPI)

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6.3 Noise

6.3.1 Existing Environment

The proposed pipeline routes and associated works sites span across both general residential and rural (primary production) zoned areas. Background noise levels are expected to be generally low, with primary noise emissions from local traffic and anthropogenic activities. In the Study Area, farming activities and traffic along the Renshaw McGirr Way are the primary human noise sources, occurring mainly during the daytime. Other noise sources may include wildlife, livestock, and inclement meteorological conditions (rain and wind).

6.3.2 Potential impacts

The closest residences occur along Webb, East, and Want Streets and Renshaw McGirr Way where the pipeline routes are proposed to follow or intersect these road corridors. Residences are located immediately adjacent to pipeline routes (as close as 20m in some instances) along these road corridors and may be impacted by project related noise during the construction phase of the works. Parkes East Public School is also located on Renshaw McGirr Way, opposite the proposed Dam Water Pipeline, while the Parkes cemetery is located immediately to the west of the dam pipeline route at the junction of Renshaw McGirr Way and Want Street. Memorial Park is also located off East Street, which may be impacted if any war memorial (or other) services are to be held during works.

Typical noise generating activities that occur during construction include the operation of excavators and other mechanical equipment, including general engine noise and reverse alert beepers. Noise impacts to the local community will be limited to standard work hours.

The standard work hours for normal construction activities to minimise potential noise impacts are:

Day/s	Work Hours
Monday to Friday	7 am to 6 pm
Saturday	8 am to 1 pm
Sundays or public holidays	No work

Operation of these pipelines will not generate any noise.

Table 8 outlines the primary noise constraints for the project.

Table 8 Summary of Noise constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any noise sensitive areas near the location of the proposed works (<500m at nearest point) that may be affected by the works (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	Yes. Local residences, Parkes East Public School and visitors to the cemetery immediately west of the pipeline route along Renshaw McGirr Way and Want Streets may be subject to temporary noise impacts during the construction works.

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2	Are the proposed works going to be undertaken during standard working hours?	Yes.
3	Is any explosive blasting required for the proposed works?	No. Works will be undertaken using excavation techniques.
4	Is there potential for ongoing operational noise to be generated post completion of works?	No.
5	Is the ongoing operational noise likely to constitute Intrusive Noise under the POEO Act, and/or impact upon the local area?	No.

6.3.3 Environmental Safeguards – Noise

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of noise impacting on the surrounding community during construction works.

Construction

- A Construction Noise Management Sub-Plan will need to be developed by the contractor as part of the CEMP. The Construction Noise Management Sub-Plan will establish noise criteria based on the proposed methodology and set out procedures for managing potential noise impacts.
- Unnecessary noise should be avoided when carrying out manual operations and when operating plant.
- Notify residents of scheduled works occurring within the vicinity, including expected duration of works.
- Any equipment not in use for extended periods during construction work should be switched off.
- A management procedure should be put in place to deal with noise complaints that may arise from construction activities. Each complaint should be investigated and appropriate amelioration measures put in place to mitigate future occurrences.
- Affected residents should be kept informed of the construction program and provided with a contact number should they require further information or have a complaint.
- Construction activities should be restricted to the normal working hours detailed below wherever possible.

- Any noise complaints received during construction works should be directed to the Environment and Planning Department at PSC, as the managers of the construction contract, for consideration and action under the POEO Act.

Operation

No safeguards would be required during operation, as no noise impacts are expected post construction.

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6.4 Air quality

6.4.1 Existing Environment

Parkes Shire Council generally enjoys clean air; a lack of heavy industry and concentration of vehicles ensures that pollutant levels are relatively low. The main local emission sources are likely to comprise vehicle exhaust from the highway and main roads, residual fertilizers and pesticides from agricultural practices, methane from livestock and smoke from wildfires and planned burns (ABS 2014).

The proposed pipeline routes traverse the Parkes urban area and consequently several residences along Webb Street and Renshaw McGirr Way with the proposed works occur as close as 20m from these residences along the road corridor may be susceptible to reduced air quality during the construction phase of the works. Other sensitive receivers include Parks East Public School along Renshaw McGirr Way as well as visitors to the local cemetery, also on Renshaw McGirr Way, and Memorial Park off East Street.

6.4.2 Potential impacts

During the construction phase of the proposed works, it is anticipated that there will be an increase in air pollution resulting from machinery vehicle emissions, increased light and heavy traffic movement to and from the site, and the disturbance of soils resulting in some dust emissions during excavation.

Potential impacts to air quality may arise during the following activities:

- Earthworks, leading to the creation of airborne dust particles, especially in dry and windy conditions
- Trenching to lay pipework
- Installation of the pump machinery
- Stripping, stockpiling and managing of topsoil
- Transport and handling of soils and equipment
- Use of heavy plant and construction vehicles leading to the creation of exhaust fumes

The volume of dust generated at each site would depend on a number of factors, including the type of machinery used, construction technique, weather conditions and the cumulative effect of other construction activities in the near vicinity (i.e. agricultural activities such as ploughing). Construction activities would require the use of heavy vehicles and equipment such as trucks, excavators and cranes – in combination with the soils of the area, which are generally fine derived from clay soils (pers obs), the works may create an airborne nuisance. However, the air quality impacts as a result of construction are anticipated to be of short duration and relatively minor in nature, provided management measures are implemented.

No operational impacts to air quality are likely to arise as a result of the proposal.

Table 9 Summary of Air Quality/Odour constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in large areas (>2ha) of exposed soils?	Yes. However the works footprint is long and narrow, providing ample opportunity for staged stabilisation and reforming of topsoil post construction activities.
2	Are there any dust sensitive receivers located within the vicinity of the proposed works (<500m away at nearest	Yes. Residences occur along Lorking, Danilenko, Want and Webb Streets which may be temporarily affected by

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
	point) during the construction period (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	dust during the construction phase of the project.
3	Is there likely to be an emission to air of dust, smoke, steam or vehicle emissions?	Yes, machinery vehicle emissions, increased traffic during construction, some dust when soils are exposed during digging. No emissions are anticipated during operation.
4	Are these dust/smoke/steam/vehicle emissions likely to impact upon the local area?	Yes. The potential dust and vehicle emissions may impact the local area during the construction phase of the works however these anticipated emissions are not likely to significantly affect the surrounding area if the Environmental Safeguards for Air Quality are implemented.

6.4.3 Environmental Safeguards – Air Quality

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of emissions from the proposed works impacting on the air quality of the surrounding community during works.

Construction

- Dampening of exposed soils should be used during weather conditions conducive to visible dust formation.
- Construction plant and equipment should be maintained in a good working condition in order to limit impacts on air quality.
- Fuel operated plant and equipment should not be left idle when not in use.
- Air quality management measures should be included in the CEMP.

Operation

N/A

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6.5 Visual amenity

The following is a summary of the potential impacts to the visual amenity of the area during the construction phase of the urban mains augmentation works.

6.5.1 Existing Environment

Several of the urban residential streets have established native and non-native trees along the road edges providing shade, visual screening and general aesthetic values to the locality. The entrance to the local cemetery along Renshaw McGirr Way is one such example (Plate 14).



Plate 14 – Entrance to Parkes Cemetery

The locality is partly general residential as well as partly rural primary production with large land holdings. For the most part, the pipeline routes are proposed to follow road corridors and will be confined to council owned lands along pathways and the border of road corridors where possible. Where the pipeline is proposed to traverse general residential areas sensitive visual receivers occur immediately adjacent to the proposed pipeline route as residents and local traffic users. Figure 15 shows the location of these sensitive receivers.

6.5.2 Potential impacts

During Construction

During construction, the proposed works would affect the visual environment by the presence of machinery and equipment, and increased large vehicle traffic in the vicinity of the works. Excavated and cleared ground and temporary infrastructure such as works access tracks, excavation and stockpile areas and the construction of a temporary site compound would accentuate visual impacts during the construction period. This impact would primarily affect local residents as well as road users transiting along Renshaw McGirr Way. These impacts would be exclusively during the construction phase of the works and would be of limited duration (<3 months), therefore this visual impact is not expected to be significant.

Given that the soils throughout the pipeline route Study Area are naturally stiff (i.e. contain clay), standard excavation methods are appropriate, and no additional shoring techniques are required provided works are completed during dry conditions (GDK 2014). Assuming standard excavation methods are employed, the disturbance footprint for the trenches and pipeline installation will be minimised and consequently the socio-economic and visual amenity impacts reduced. Standard excavation techniques include use of a medium excavator as recommended by GDK Keighran Geotechnics.

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Following construction the visual appearance of the underground infrastructure would not be observable and therefore would not be out of place within the modified landscape. Consequently additional screening measures are not considered warranted.

The pipeline routes have been designed to avoid removal of planted or naturally occurring significant vegetation and require removal of potentially only a few street trees and regrowth vegetation. Some root damage may be incurred to the large Eucalypts outside the cemetery entrance and one remnant *Eucalyptus* sp. (Gum Tree) along Renshaw McGirr Way where the pipeline route crosses in proximity to these trees. This impact is expected to be minimal given the shallow trench (<1m deep) required to lay the pipeline.

The proposal would have a low visual impact within the context of the local landscape character and scenic quality.

6.5.3 Environmental Safeguards – Visual Amenity

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting on the visual amenity of the site and surrounding areas, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction and Operation

- Works should be undertaken outside of the drip line of trees located in Parkes green spaces, including Memorial Hill, any Council garden beds and at the entrance to the Parkes Cemetery to reduce impacts on these visual assets.
- Protection should be provided to public amenity trees/gardens adjacent to the pipeline route/s in the form of barricades or padding to minimise the risk of inadvertent damage.
- Equipment and machinery should not be stored beneath the drip line of established trees or on planted or regrowth vegetation.
- Disturbed areas should be progressively rehabilitated and revegetated in a timely manner to reduce the visual impacts of exposed soils.

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Figure 14 Sensitive Receivers within the works locality

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6.6 Non-Aboriginal heritage

A heritage assessment was undertaken for the proposed works (Appendix D). The findings are summarised below.

6.6.1 Existing Environment

The non-Aboriginal heritage values of land contained within Lot 7010 DP1019801, Lot 351 DP750152, Lot 352 DP452035 and Lot 2 DP778755 were assessed by OzArk, heritage consultants, during October 2014. A site inspection of the proposed water mains augmentation area was undertaken on 30-31 October 2014, followed by a search of National, State and Local heritage databases and the schedule of heritage items in the Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012.

The results of the desktop search are summarised below in Table 10.

Table 10 Desktop-Database Search Results.

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comment
National and Commonwealth Heritage Listings	29.10.14	Parkes, NSW	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within the Study Area.
Local Environment Plan (LEP)	29.10.14	Parkes LEP 2012	No heritage listed places noted occur near the Study Area.

A search of the Heritage Council of NSW administered heritage databases and the Parkes Local Environmental Plans (LEP) returned no records for historical heritage sites within the designated search areas.

Specialist survey and consultation with the Parkes and District Historical Society identified Huntington Dam as an item of potential heritage concern occurring near the corner of Webb and Lorking Streets (Figure 15).

6.6.2 Potential impacts

The alternative pipeline route option for the mains augmentation (Option 2) intersects the Huntington Dam. Although this pipeline route option is not the preferred route option, this REF will proceed with a conservative approach and consider that the alternative route option may be progressed and that the dam may be impacted by the proposed works.

- ***Huntington Dam***

Huntington Dam is a decommissioned dam which was initially used to supply water to mining sites within the locality. The dam is in moderate to poor condition, with a broken and eroding embankment, overgrown with vegetation (predominantly introduced weed species), and did not contain any water at the time of field inspection.

Throughout the 1800s, Huntington Dam supplied water via an above ground pipeline to the Huntington Pumping House which in turn supplied water to the Dayspring, Pioneer Mine and Golden Hill Prospects located approximately 1.5 km to the north, as well as to the Huntington Mill situated on Currajong Hill. The Huntington Mill processed gold from the Pioneer Mine, Dayspring and Golden Hill Prospects, established in 1862 and 1863, and applied a rolling technique, as opposed to stamping, which required a steady water supply provided by Huntington Dam (Painter 1980; PSC Website 2014).

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Huntington Dam was decommissioned in the 1930s, with its retaining embankments broken to allow for residential development near Lorking Street.

The table below outlines the details associated with Huntington Dam.

Table 11 Details of Huntington Dam

Item	Details
Site type	Dam (Mining Infrastructure)
GPS Coordinates	GDA, Zone 55, 610804E 6334121N
Location of Site	Lot 7010 DP1019801, Lot 352 DP452035

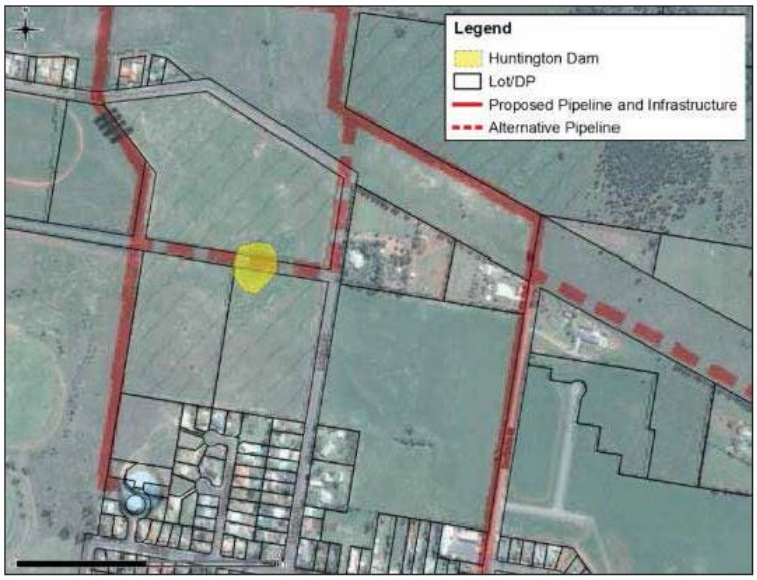


Figure 15 Location of Huntington Dam in relation to the mains augmentation pipeline route

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Plate 15 - Huntington Dam

Assessment of Significance—General Principles

The current assessment will evaluate the heritage significance of the historic heritage sites identified within the Project Area in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines for *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office 2001). A historic heritage site must satisfy at minimum one of the following criterion to be assessed as having heritage significance:

Criterion (a): *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*

Criterion (b): *An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*

Criterion (c): *An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).*

Criterion (d): *An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*

Criterion (e): *An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*

Criterion (f): *An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).*

Criterion (g): *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).*

Significance assessments are carried out on the basis that decisions about the future of heritage items must be informed by an understanding of these items' heritage values. The

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Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) recognises four categories of heritage value: historic, aesthetic, scientific, and social significance

Items are categorised as having local or state level, or no significance. The level of significance is assessed in accordance with the geographical extent of the item's value. An item of state significance is one that is important to the people of NSW whilst an item of local significance is one that is principally important to the people of a specific LGA.

Huntington Dam was assessed as having no heritage value and consequently does not require any legislated mitigation measures to avoid impact to this feature.

The assessment of heritage significance of Huntington Dam is influenced by the extent of alterations to the structure (Table 11). This results in the retention of very few recognisable features of heritage value as they pertain to the place's historical mining associations.

Huntington Dam was assessed as having no heritage value and consequently does not require any legislated mitigation measures to avoid impact to this feature, if the alternate pipeline route is later progressed. If the preferred pipeline route is progressed as planned there will be no impacts to Huntington Dam as a result of the proposal.

Table 12 Assessment of Heritage Significance – Huntington Dam

Criteria	Comments	Significance
a	Whilst Huntington Dam was once important in the context of mining in the Parkes mining district, it now stands alone as an isolated remnant, which, for the most part, has been destroyed or significantly altered and retains very few recognisable features of heritage significance. Decommissioning of the dam in the 1930s, and ongoing capping of the dam, has effectively removed and/or destroyed any infrastructure that once linked Huntington Dam to mining activities. Whilst the dam remains physically evident in the current landscape, it has few attributes that demonstrate its importance in the history of the site, or of the mining processes to which it once related. As such, this item does not satisfy the significance criterion as being of importance in the course, or pattern, of NSW's or Parkes local area's cultural or natural history.	Nil
b	Whilst miners, like any other itinerant workers played a role in the economics of surrounding communities, no individual or group are readily identifiable as being directly associated with Huntington Dam, but rather it was an auxiliary feature of mining activity in the region. Huntington Dam, in its current modified state, does not draw strong or unique associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history.	Nil
c	Huntington Dam does not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).	Nil

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Criteria	Comments	Significance
d	Most often, those associated with mining operations in the 1800s were generally itinerant workers who came and went as demand for their services fluctuated. There is no extant Parkes district culture that might engender special association with the place or past as it specifically relates to Huntington Dam. Any community or cultural group will likely maintain an association to specific mine workings, as opposed to the site of Huntington Dam which operated as a subsidiary feature of the local industry. As such, Huntington Dam does not have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	Nil
e	Huntington Dam does not have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	Nil
f	Huntington Dam does not present as an uncommon, rare or endangered aspect of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).	Nil
g	Huntington Dam did once constitute a principal feature of mining in the Parkes district, however unlike plant machinery which may be unique to a specific type of mining process, the dam is not unique. Therefore Huntington Dam does not meet this criterion as it is not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments.	Nil

6.6.3 Environmental Safeguards – Non-Aboriginal Heritage

Construction

- In accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act, if suspected historic relics are uncovered during the works, an unforeseen finds protocol should be followed, construction should be postponed in that area and the NSW Heritage Branch should be notified.

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6.7 Aboriginal heritage

A detailed Aboriginal Heritage Assessment was undertaken by OzArk for the proposed works (OzArk 2015). The report is provided in Appendix C and the main findings are summarised below.

6.7.1 Existing Environment

Assessment of archaeological potential

No Aboriginal sites have previously been located in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area. The Study Area is located largely within urban residential area occurring along road verges and primarily within the Parkes city centre. Consequently the survey area is considered to have zero to low potential for Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD). In previously disturbed areas there is low potential for surface artefacts and sites to be located as the soil has previously been disturbed. As a result, the potential for subsurface finds in the area between Want Street, Webb Street and Renshaw McGirr Way is considered to be low.

6.7.2 Potential impacts

The proposed works will require the trenching and installation of pipeline below ground however given the historical disturbance to the area it is unlikely that Aboriginal cultural items or places remain intact.

Records of Aboriginal places and items of significance exist throughout the region, however given the large and extensive disturbance to the site since European settlement it is highly unlikely that Aboriginal objects or places remain intact within this urbanised area.

Relative to surrounding landscapes, Parkes urban area does not contain features known to attract Aboriginal occupation of the landscape (i.e. permanent water supply, terraced landforms). As such, the size and density of any potential sites located within this is likely to be smaller and sparser than those which would be expected to the east and in closer proximity to Goobang Creek.

Database searches and field investigations

A desktop search was conducted on the Commonwealth (Australian Heritage Database), State (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System - AHIMS) and local databases from 28-29 November 2014, in order to determine if there were any previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites or items in close proximity (<1km) of the proposed works area. The results of these searches did not identify any known Aboriginal sites within 1km of the works areas.

However, a field survey was carried out from 30-31 October 2014 to ground-truth these results across the urban mains augmentation routes, in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010). During the investigation, 1,035m^2 of the Study Area was covered utilising a pedestrian and vehicle survey technique (Figure 11). In view of the survey coverage, archaeologically useable exposures and visibility variables, the effective survey coverage (ESC) was 1.5%.

During the due diligence Aboriginal heritage investigation, no potential PAD were found or considered likely to occur.

No other possible heritage constraints were noted by the Aboriginal representative (Anthony Wilson) present during the field work component of the assessment, who also concurred with the levels of disturbance assigned in the field to individual Study Areas, agreed with the appropriateness of the levels of assessment applied (i.e. Due Diligence or Code of Practice) and did not have any objections to the manner in which the survey was undertaken.

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Table 13 Summary of Aboriginal Heritage constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works likely to disturb previously undisturbed areas of the landscape	No
2	Has an AHIMS register search been conducted?	Yes. No previously recorded items were identified within 1km of the proposed works site.
3	Has a search of the Commonwealth database for Aboriginal Heritage (Australian Heritage Database) been conducted?	Yes. No previously recorded items were identified within 1km of the proposed works site.
3	Has a field investigation for items of Aboriginal Heritage been conducted?	Yes. See Figure 11 for area investigated.
4	Are there any known items of Aboriginal Heritage near the works area (<1km)?	No.
5	Is consultation with stakeholders required?	No.
6	Is a National Parks and Wildlife Act Section 90 (Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit – AHIP) Permit required for Aboriginal items potentially impacted by the works?	No.

6.7.3 Environmental Safeguards – Aboriginal Heritage

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Aboriginal Heritage significance, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- All personnel working on the project must be correctly inducted as to the legislative protection of all Aboriginal objects under the NPW Act, and actions that must be undertaken if further artefacts are discovered.
- Should any Aboriginal objects or sites be identified during the course of construction and/or operations of the existing infrastructure, the Unanticipated Finds Protocol (Appendix C) should be followed.

Operation

n/a

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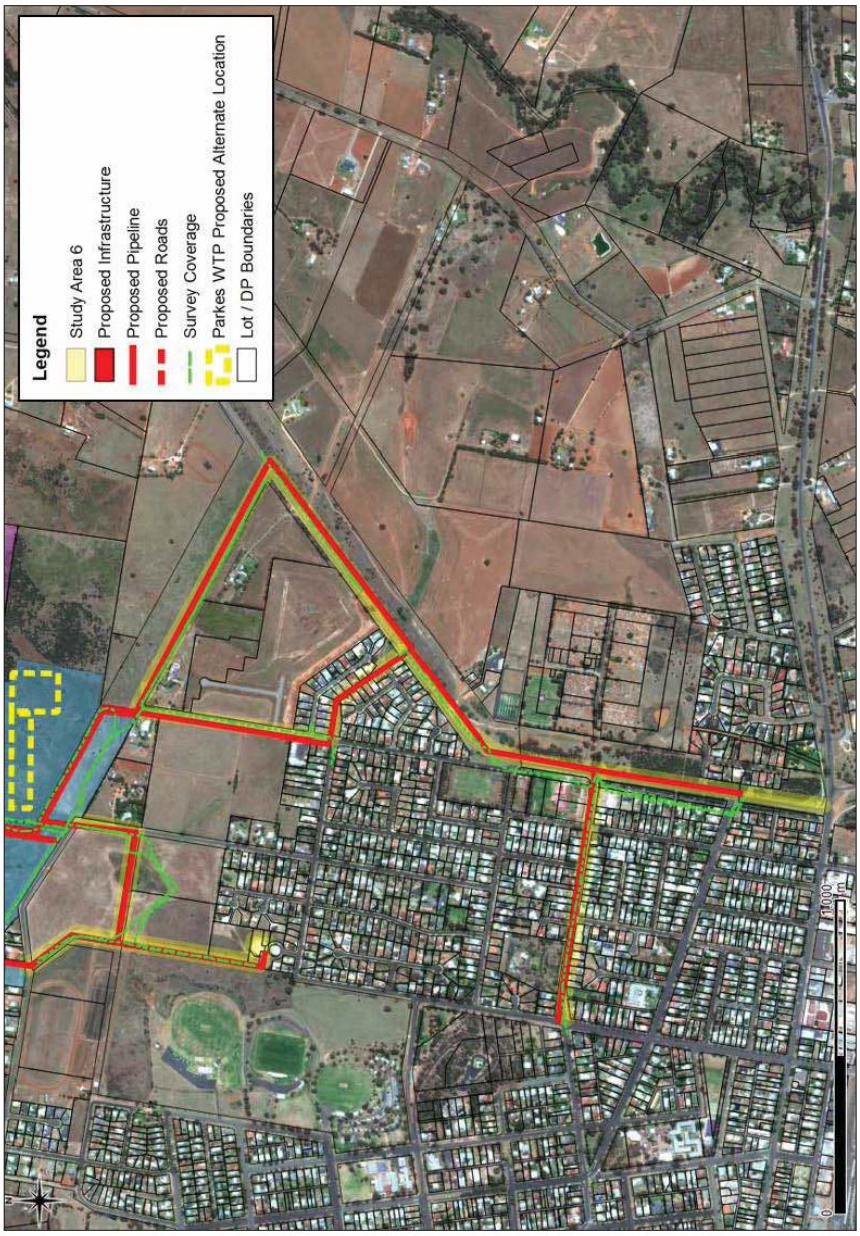


Figure 16 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Field Survey Coverage (Source: OzArk)

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6.8 Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna

A detailed Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Study (TAFFS) of the proposal was undertaken by OzArk (2015). The TAFFS details the methodology, desktop and field survey results used to identify the type and extent of potential ecological impacts associated with the proposal. The full TAFFS report is provided as Appendix A. A summary of this assessment is provided below.

6.8.1 Existing Environment

The Study Area is not mapped as having High Biodiversity Sensitivity (Parkes LEP) as shown in Figure 17. The pipeline routes generally follow existing road edges and are sparsely vegetated with regularly mown grasses and forbs. The occasional remnant Eucalypt tree occurs along Renshaw McGirr Way however only one of these lies in proximity to the proposed pipeline route. This unidentified Eucalypt is not hollow bearing and no exfoliating bark or crevices for microbat sheltering were apparent.

Database and Literature Review Results

Appendix A provides a complete list of database searches and lists of threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities identified through the background searches. These have also been annotated with the potential to be recorded in the Study Area. Figure 12 details the threatened flora and fauna records for the proposed works areas.

Vegetation Communities Recorded

The Parkes urban mains augmentation Study Area is heavily modified as a result of urbanisation and adjacent agricultural practices, with no naturally occurring vegetation communities present and some weed infestation (Table 14).

Table 14 Vegetation communities within the Study Area

Study Area	Biometric Vegetation Communities Recorded	Ground Water Dependent	Landscape position
Study Area - Parkes Urban Area Water Reticulation Mains Augmentation.	Cleared/disturbed	None	Undulating low slope

Threatened Flora

No threatened species of flora or potential habitat for cryptic species (e.g. Swainsona and orchids) as identified under the TSC or EPBC Act were identified in the Study Area, although the field surveys occurred outside the flowering period for some species of orchid.

Habitat Types Present for Threatened Fauna

Limited potential fauna habitats occur on site. The overall value of habitat in the Study Area is diminished considerably for most species by the extent of urbanisation and historical agricultural clearing. The fauna habitats present are assessed as being either absent or in poor condition. The TAFF included as Appendix A further details the survey extent across the Study Area.

Cleared / Disturbed Grassland

The sparse and open nature of the grassland portions adjacent to road corridors favour common generalist species, such as Blue-tongued Lizards (*Tiliqua scincoides*)), raptors such as Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*), Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*) and other woodland birds, which are capable of utilising open ground for foraging, and common disturbance-tolerant species such as Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*) which are ubiquitous in modified

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habitats. Many of the bird species recorded in such habitats on site utilise the open grassland areas for foraging but are reliant on native woodland and forest communities for roosting and nesting (e.g. raptors and parrots). The grassland areas of the site provide foraging habitat for a variety of open ground foraging bird species. Aerial foragers such as Welcome Swallows (*Hirundo neoxena*) also hawk for insects over the open areas. Wetland birds, such as the Straw-necked Ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*) will also forage in tall grass in moist depressions adjacent to riparian zones within agricultural paddocks.

6.8.2 Potential Impacts

The properties crossed by the pipeline routes are cleared agricultural paddocks or maintained public recreation sporting fields or parks. A wind break hedge along the private property adjacent to the TSR supports a row of Pine trees (*Pinus sp.*) (Plate 16). Where these trees overhang the property boundary fence the trees may be trimmed to allow for the installation of the pipeline along the boundary of the TSR.



Plate 16 - Vegetation along Travelling Stock Reserve that may be trimmed



Plate 17 – Remnant tree along Renshaw McGirr Way that may suffer root damage and require removal

Significant communities, populations or species within the Study Area

It should be noted that in the *Threatened species assessment guidelines: The assessment of significance* (DECC 2007), a species does not have to be considered as part of the

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Assessment of Significance (AoS) if adequate surveys or studies have been carried out that clearly show that the species:

- Does not occur in the Study Area, or
- Will not use on-site habitats on occasion, or
- Will not be influenced by off-site impacts of the proposal.

Otherwise all species likely to occur in the Study Area (based on general species distribution information) and known to use that type of habitat, should be considered in the rationale that determines the list of threatened species, populations and ecological communities for the assessment of significance.

No threatened species were recorded or potentially recorded in the Study Area. Figure 18 maps the locations of significant ecological communities and listed species recorded in the locality. Although species may traverse the Study Area on occasion, based on the limited habitat complexity available and the lack of important habitat foraging and breeding resources, the Study Area is unlikely to support threatened species for any length of time.

Consequently no assessments of significance were warranted to be prepared. A Species Impact Statement and / or referral to the respective state and Commonwealth Minister for the Environment will not be required for these species.

Conclusion

Having given consideration to the ecology within the Study Area, it is concluded that the Proposal in its current state would be:

- Unlikely to significantly affect any of the listed threatened species, fauna populations or communities if the recommended amelioration measures are adopted, implemented and maintained;
- Unlikely to augment or significantly contribute to any of the National or State listed Key Threatening Processes (KTPs);
- Unlikely to significantly affect any Ramsar wetland or any ROKAMBA, CAMBA or JAMBA listed species;
- Consistent with ESD principles with regard to fauna and would not adversely affect the local biodiversity (no issue of inter-generational or value added matters are relevant in this instance).

Table 15 Summary of Biodiversity constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to involve the removal, pruning or damage to any vegetation including, grass cover, shrubs, trees or Endangered Ecological Communities?	Possible. Some native vegetation to be removed. Removal of vegetation avoided wherever possible.
2	Are the works taking place in an area of High Biodiversity Sensitivity (Parkes LEP)?	No.
3	Are there any threatened, endangered, or native flora and/or fauna located within the vicinity of the proposed works?	No.
4	Number of trees and/or hollows to be removed as part of the proposed works?	Possible. Some trees may suffer root damage as a result of the works. If root damage

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
		compromises the health of the tree, these trees may need to be removed. No tree hollows require removal. It is recommended that a qualified arborist assess these trees to identify if impacts to them may be minimised in any way.

6.8.3 Environmental Safeguards – Ecology

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon biodiversity values of the area, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- All personnel undertaking works should be inducted so that they are aware that any stand of vegetation outside the existing easement has not been assessed and as such there are legislative consequences for deliberately or accidentally impacting it without approval under Part 5 of the EP&A Act. Evidence of all personnel receiving an induction should be kept on file (signed induction sheets etc.). Should an incident occur followed by an OEH investigation, this process is likely to reduce the severity of the repercussions to PSC whilst encouraging the on-ground workers to comply with the site limitations.
- Areas to be cleared, if required, should be clearly demarcated prior to construction, using high visibility marking tape or similar, to ensure that accidental clearing does not occur.
- Clearing shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to provide for the safety and security of the existing assets and personnel.
- As no trees were marked for clearance at this stage of the proposal, if a tree is later identified as requiring removal then assessment by Council's Environment Officer (or equivalent) is recommended, and alternative management options should be considered if possible i.e. lopping limbs rather than removal of the entire tree.
- Prior to tree lopping / clearing, care should be taken to identify nests and /or roosting sites and / or threatened species. If fauna habitat is present (nests or potential tree hollows) the contractor should contact the project ecologist for further advice prior to clearing.
- Works should be undertaken outside of the drip line of trees.
- Protection should be provided to trees adjacent to the pipeline route in the form of barricades or padding to minimise the risk of inadvertent damage.
- Equipment and machinery should not be stored beneath the drip line of established trees or on planted or regrowth vegetation.
- Felled timber, including hollow limbs, should be contained within the easement/corridor or re-located within adjacent vegetated areas to provide ground cover and habitat for fauna.
- Machinery should arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks that may cause pollution and be harmful to flora and fauna.

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- All food scraps and rubbish are to be appropriately disposed of in sealed receptacles to prevent attracting vermin such as foxes, rats, dogs and cats which pose threat to native fauna present on site.
- All reasonable practical steps must be undertaken to reduce noise and vibration.
- Best practice weed management practices should be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials, including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of construction. A vehicle hygiene plan should be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Sub-Plan in the CEMP for the proposal.
- Accident spill kits must be present on site and in construction vehicles to immediately contain spills of fuels or other chemicals if they occur.
- Where possible ensure that bio-friendly hydraulic fluids are used in plant and machinery as recommended by NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI).
- All plant and equipment shall be inspected daily for leakage of fuel, oil or hydraulic fluids. Machinery found to be leaking shall be immediately repaired or replaced.

Operation

- Best practice weed management practices should be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials, including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of routine operations and maintenance. A vehicle hygiene plan should be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Plan in the OEMP (if required) for the proposal.

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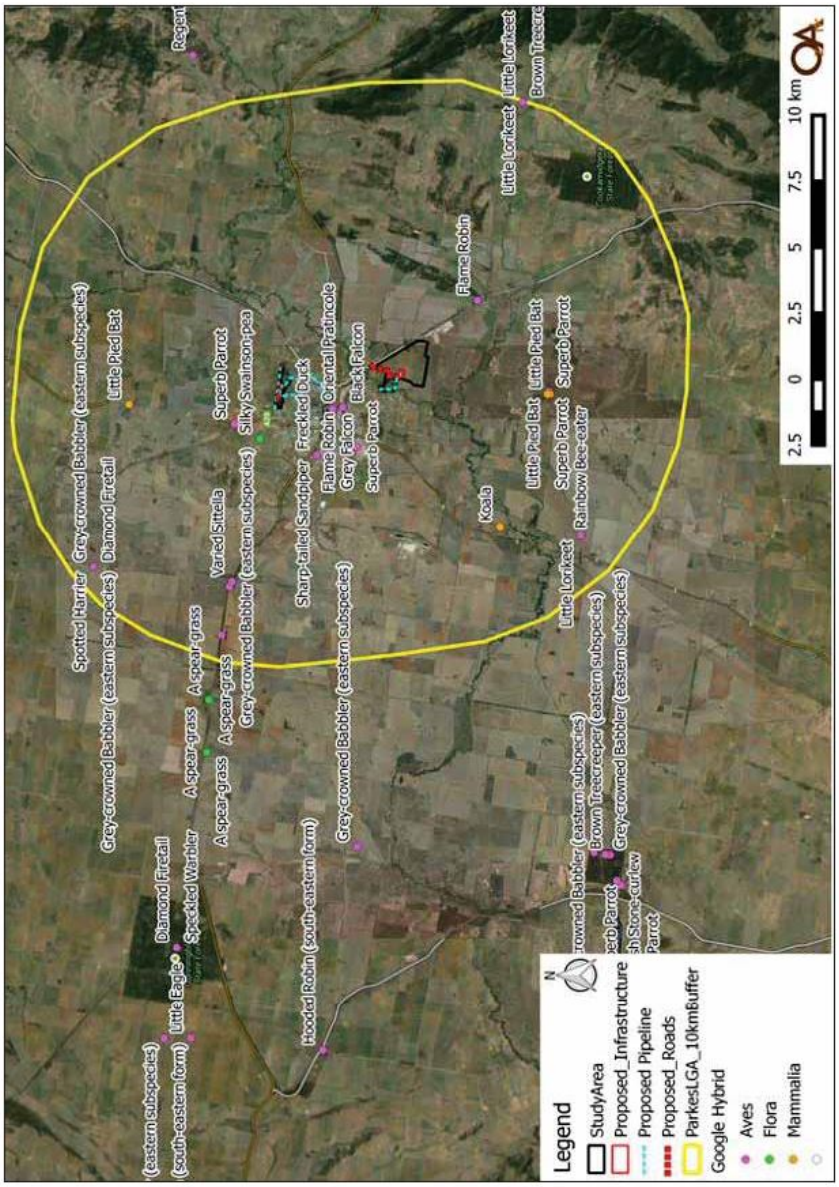


Figure 17 Threatened flora and fauna records within 10km of the Study Areas (Source: NSW OEH, 17 September 2014).

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Figure 18 Biodiversity Sensitivity (Source: Parkes LEP)

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Table 16 Activities and their associated Ecological Impacts

Activity	Issue	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
Noise / Vibration impacts associated with construction	• The area occurs within rural and residential areas with potential to impact on local residents, school and cemetery. Disturbance from construction noise and activity would result in a moderate short term localised increase in disturbance. • No long-term disturbance would result from the proposed works.	• Disturbance would be restricted to areas immediately around the construction site, and along access roads which would be utilised by trucks and machinery. While impacts are likely, it is anticipated that any sensitive mobile fauna utilising the area would be able to migrate to surrounding areas of similar habitat (continuous with the Study Area) for the duration of the works. • Construction noise has the potential to disrupt breeding or neonate behaviours, possibly resulting in abandonment and death of young. However given the few habitat resources available within the Parkes urban area these impacts are considered unlikely. • Noise and vibration impacts are considered to be short-term impacts associated with construction of the Proposal.	• Noise and vibration mitigation measures will ensure that noise impacts area reduced as much as possible. Follow appropriate construction noise targets given in the OEH Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECCW 2009). In general these criteria provide that the construction noise should not exceed the background by more than 10 dBA during standard hours, and by more than 5 dBA out of hours (that is, for night-time works). Several protocols may be implemented to reduce potential ill-effects, such as: ➢ limiting construction work to daylight hours ➢ conducting noisy work during less sensitive times (9 am – 5 pm). ➢ using low-noise plant if appropriate ➢ using quieter and less vibration emitting construction methods if warranted. ➢ keeping only well maintained and necessary equipment on site.
Dust / Erosion impacts	• The construction works may increase dust levels for the duration of construction. • Disturbance of soils, including increased potential for erosion and sedimentation to local watercourses through storm water run-off	• Dust has the potential to suppress plant growth and be a vector for soil borne diseases.	• Soil and sediment mitigation measures will ensure that stringent controls are used during the construction of the proposal.
Traffic Impacts	• Light and heavy vehicle movements within the Project Area would be required during the entire construction period.	• The potential for vehicle trauma and vehicle collisions with fauna may increase during the construction phase. • Clearing vegetation may impact native fauna and some individuals may be harmed. • The majority of fauna (aside from breeding nesting birds) are mobile and will have a chance to disperse to adjacent habitat.	• Collisions with fauna would be mitigated by ensuring on-site speeds are restricted. • As night time work is not expected to take place further mitigation measures are considered unnecessary.
Vegetation removal impacts	• Scraping of soil surface to remove all ground vegetation in impact footprint. • Trampling associated with vehicle and human movement. • Soil compaction from heavy vehicles • Impact to groundwater dependent ecosystems • Fauna impacts	• Vegetation to be impacted. • Vegetation clearing is a state and nationally listed 'key threatening processes'.	• Due to the large remnant area of existing vegetation and small scale of works within previously disturbed areas, it is not considered necessary to offset vegetation impacts. • Weed infestation in newly disturbed soils will be managed.
Direct fauna impact during vegetation removal or the lopping of vegetation for the	• Fauna impacts	• It is unlikely that fauna species would be directly impacted in the Study Area as a result of the Proposal. • Hollow bearing trees would not be removed.	• Hollow bearing limbs if removed (this is not anticipated, but limbs once removed may possess hollows) will be placed in adjacent remnant habitat to create habitat for arboreal fauna, lizards etc.

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Activity	Issue	Potential Impacts	Mitigation
establishment of infrastructure Disturbance of fauna associated with machinery Collisions between fauna and construction vehicles			• Pre-impact surveys have been completed in an attempt to locate residing fauna and nests in the Impact Footprint. • Pre-impact surveys targeting hollow bearing trees have been completed. • Suitable habitat for threatened species will exist adjacent to the Study Area. • As night time work is not expected to take place further mitigation measures are considered unnecessary.
Weed incursion and/or spread due to importation and/or movement of construction machinery Ground disturbing activities may increase invasion and opportunities for feral animals	• Introduce pests and pathogens	• The spread of weeds may occur during construction given the extensive weedy environments in the Project Area. • The proposed works may improve habitat conditions for pests that thrive on disturbed and cleared environments. There is some potential for construction workers to leave food scraps and debris that may encourage these animals. It is unlikely that local populations would increase as a result of the activity. • The Proposal has limited potential to exacerbate existing dispersal rates of feral vertebrates. • No known plant pathogens are likely to be introduced into the area during construction work.	• General weed control methods would ensure that weeds do not establish in disturbed areas. • Removed vegetation /trees would not be left in piles for long periods of time as these would provide harbouring areas for rabbits and foxes.
Accidental spill of fuel, construction material or chemicals Spills or loss of materials as a result of flooding of the work area during the construction period Transport of materials and personnel to the site may result in accidents and chemical spills	• Contamination of soil and water	• Reduction in habitat quality and potential loss of species	• Accident spill kits would be on every vehicle • NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) recommends that bio-friendly hydraulic fluids are used in plant and machinery. The decision is ultimately the machine operator's, but at minimum a risk assessment needs to be undertaken on why the fluid cannot be used. • All plant and equipment shall be inspected daily for leakage of fuel, oil or hydraulic fluids. Machinery found to be leaking shall be immediately repaired or replaced. • Vehicle wash downs and/or cement truck washouts would be undertaken within a designated bunded area of an impervious surface or undertaken offsite.

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6.9 Traffic and transport

6.9.1 Existing Environment

The pipeline route follows Renshaw McGirr Way before traversing the TSR corridor towards a connection with the proposed Water Treatment Plant on Lot 920. The Bore water pipeline route extends along urban residential streets.

Renshaw McGirr Way is a listed or arterial road maintained by the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). This road runs north-east to south-west towards the city of Parkes. Renshaw McGirr Way is a high standard two lane road with a speed limit of 80km/hr reducing to 50km/hr (40km/hr in school zones) in the vicinity of the residential Study Area.

The pipeline routes follow existing road corridors and access to the work sites will be via established roads or temporary access tracks where the pipeline diverts across agricultural properties and the TSR.

6.9.2 Potential impacts

From the Renshaw McGirr Way, the work sites will be accessed via the road reserve along Renshaw McGirr Way or along dirt access tracks where works divert along the TSR or across cleared paddocks. Renshaw McGirr Way is an established sealed road and will not require upgrading to support the construction works traffic. However where access roads are absent or dirt these may need to be upgraded to allow for all weather heavy vehicle access (refer Section 6.1 for further details on Erosion and Sediment Controls proposed for the project).

Traffic impacts associated with the construction works and ongoing operation of the site/s would be largely confined to the delivery of large plant to site pre-construction phase, light vehicle traffic to and from site during construction activities, and removal of large plant from site post-construction. Operational traffic is anticipated to be predominantly light (cars and utility) vehicles only.

Potential traffic impacts associated with the works include:

- Crossing under Renshaw McGirr Way (NSW RMS Regional class road)
- Increased risk of vehicle collision on the Renshaw McGirr Way due to increased large vehicle use and site entry/egress
- Traffic slowing on Renshaw McGirr Way as well as local roads due to large vehicle use
- Large vehicle noise on the Renshaw McGirr Way
- Increased large vehicle traffic in Parkes
- Impact on road surfaces due to large vehicle use
- Internal access track issues – safety, dust generation and increased potential for collisions with wildlife

Renshaw McGirr Way

Renshaw McGirr Way is a State classified road listed under the *Roads Act 1993*. The pipeline is proposed to follow this road corridor. Where the pipeline is proposed to cross Renshaw McGirr Way this should be carried out using mechanical underboring construction as outlined within the RMS Requirements for Classified Road Crossings.

Renshaw McGirr Way will require a half road closure while pipeline trenching and installation works proceed along this road. The duration of this work is expected to be approximately 3 months with works incrementally completed along the pipeline route. During this time there would be an increase in larger vehicles carrying machinery and materials to and from the

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site/s, and an increase in smaller vehicles for construction staff. It is likely that much of this traffic would travel through either Parkes and/or Forbes. Parkes East Public School is located on the corner of Want Street and Renshaw McGirr Way adjacent to the proposed pipeline route.

Renshaw McGirr Way is a high standard two lane road able to handle heavy vehicles. A Traffic Management Sub-Plan would be developed as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to ensure site entry/egress, traffic scheduling, signage and other matters are managed to minimise safety risks for staff, public road users and the residents of the Forbes and Parkes regions.

In preparing The Traffic Management Sub-Plan, the Contractor should consider and clearly articulate the route to be taken by construction works so as to avoid any schools or other sensitive receivers through town where possible. Consideration should also be taken as to the location of shops and other amenities to which workers may travel e.g. for lunch.

The increased traffic is not considered likely to significantly increase safety risks or traffic delays for road users provided safeguards are followed and project traffic operate in accordance with the Traffic Management Sub-Plan to be developed.

Access tracks

Access to sites during the construction stage would be via existing tracks as well as new access tracks, which may be upgraded as required. Across paddock access tracks may be upgraded to provide adequate surfacing and drainage, and all weather access to prevent tracking of sediment onto Renshaw McGirr Way. Machinery using tracks on the site during construction would typically include trucks and excavators, and light staff traffic/utility vehicles. The use of these access tracks would be addressed in the Traffic Management Plan, which would prescribe speed limits and use restrictions.

No additional traffic is expected during the ongoing operation of the water mains augmentation with maintenance of the pipeline expected to be minimal once installed.

Table 17 Summary of Traffic constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in major detours or disruptions to traffic flow (vehicular, cycle and pedestrian) or access to properties or businesses?	No. Access to sites is via quiet roads. Temporary disruptions to traffic flow (slowing) can be anticipated during shipment of plant to site.
2	Will there be any permanent major detours made as a consequence of the works?	No.
3	Were the NSW RMS consulted as part of planning for the proposed works?	Yes. No specific restrictions were placed on the traffic associated with the projects.
4	Are the proposed works likely to impact on local business, require any property acquisition/boundary adjustment, or alter any access or parking arrangements for properties (either temporarily or permanently)?	Yes. Property acquisition is required to construct a pipeline easement from Barton Reservoir across to Webb Street. Existing access tracks and roads will be used for construction phase of

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
		the project where possible. No increased traffic is anticipated during the operational phase of the project.

6.9.3 Environmental Safeguards – Traffic and Transport

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of traffic associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community, both during works and after works have been completed, during operation.

Construction

- A Traffic Management Sub-Plan should be developed as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) in consultation with haulage contractors and road authorities. The Sub-Plan should include:
  - Speed limits, timing, restrictions and communication protocols related to the use of access tracks.
  - Protocols to be observed when approaching, entering and leaving the site.
  - Protocols when passing through Parkes (including speed limit, parking, use of air brakes)
  - Any special traffic controls required for large, oversize or overmass vehicles.
  - Reporting procedures in relation to accidents, traffic safety or road maintenance issues.
- Traffic control shall be undertaken in accordance with the RMS publication "Traffic Control at Work Sites" including the use of standard traffic management services such as temporary traffic lights and reduced speed zones where necessary.
- Contractors and staff should be briefed on the internal road system and Traffic Management Sub-Plan during site induction.
- Installation of underground pipe along Renshaw McGirr Way will be in accordance with RMS requirements for classified State road crossings. RMS should be contacted at least 10 days prior to the commencement of works affecting Renshaw McGirr Way.
- The public should not be allowed access to the works sites. Access to properties and residences should be maintained for local traffic.

Operation

N/A

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6.10 Socio-economic considerations

6.10.1 Existing Environment

The existing environment includes roadside adjacent to residential and large rural lots (minimum lot size of 40ha) as well as the travelling stock reserve corridor and council owned properties which are predominantly cleared. Works will be contained within the PSC LGA.

Parkes is a rural community with a population approaching 16,000 and a population density of 0.03 persons per ha (PSC 2015). Farming, fishing and agriculture is one of the top three employment areas for the Parkes region employing 680 people (or 11.3%). The two other dominant employment areas include retail and health services professions, while approximately 10% of the community are employed in the combined fields of construction and wholesale trade.

The locality includes areas zoned as Residential, Public Recreational, Primary Production and Large Lot Residential (Parkes LEP) and includes a mix of agricultural land use, predominantly cleared paddocks and narrow roadside vegetation. Parkes City Centre is located approximately 2km south of the northern most extent of the pipeline route.

Two privately owned properties have vehicle access to properties entering via Renshaw McGirr Way that may be temporarily disrupted during the pipeline installation:

- Norfolk Park Angus Stud at 10737 Renshaw McGirr Way (Plate 18)
- H&M Cunningham Valley View at Lot 11, 10801 Renshaw McGirr Way (Plate 19)



Plate 18 - Norfolk Park Angus Stud at 10737 Renshaw McGirr Way

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Plate 19 - H&M Cunningham Valley View at Lot 11, 10801 Renshaw McGirr Way

6.10.2 Potential impacts

Much of the pipeline route traverses council owned property and local roadside however given the proximity to residential properties and community facilities including adjacent Parkes East Public School and cemetery on Renshaw McGirr Way, the proposal has the potential to impact the local community through the following:

- Increases in traffic and transport along local roads to and from the site/s
- Changes to local road conditions including property access along Renshaw McGirr Way during construction
- Provide employment to local suppliers of goods and services during the construction phase of the project
- Removal of vegetation including exotic roadside vegetation and regrowth within cleared paddocks
- Noise impacts associated with construction, particularly in proximity to the Parkes East Public School and Cemetery along Renshaw McGirr Way
- Air quality impacts associated with construction
- Increased availability of water to Parkes and Peak Hill

Potential impacts to both visual amenity and noise disturbances during construction will also affect the community. These impacts have been previously discussed in Section 6.3 and 6.5.

Bushfire

There is a small potential for the works to cause bushfire, as some of the works may be undertaken during the peak bushfire season, and works will occur adjacent to significant stands of vegetation particularly along Renshaw McGirr Way. Given there are some fuels available on site (dry grassy fields) any fires caused on site by construction works have the potential to escalate quickly. However, as the works will be undertaken within existing cleared areas with ready access to water for the rapid extinguishment of any fires should they occur, it is unlikely that a bushfire would be caused by the proposed works.

Council would comply with all of the requirements of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* and related guidelines and policies in relation to construction activities during the fire danger period. No works which have potential to cause a bushfire, such as hot work, would be undertaken

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during total fire ban days. Additional safeguards to minimise fire risks during the construction period have been included below. The proposal is not likely to produce unacceptable bushfire risks during the construction period.

The works which have an increased bush fire risk would be undertaken within fenced rural properties and public access would not be permitted during the construction phase. Risks to public safety during the construction and operation phases are also considered to be low.

6.10.3 Environmental Safeguards – Socio-economic Considerations

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon the local community, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operation.

Construction

- The work sites should be left in a tidy manner at the end of each work day.
- Appropriate fire fighting equipment, including protective clothing (PPE), should be held on site if works are undertaken when the fire danger is high to extreme, and a minimum of one person on site will be trained in its use.
- Where council owned properties or the TSR support tall dry grass this will be mown prior to works commencing to reduce available fuel loads present on site.
- Flammable materials and ignition sources brought onto the site should be handled and stored as per manufacturer's instructions.
- Permits are required for any Hot Works undertaken on site. In the event of a High Fire Danger and total fire ban being announced, Hot Work at the site will be prohibited.
- The works sites should not be accessible by the public during the construction phase.

Operation

n/a

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6.11 Waste

Waste management for construction projects should be undertaken in accordance with the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. The objectives of the Act are:

(a) To encourage the most efficient use of resources and to reduce environmental harm in accordance with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD),
(b) To ensure that resource management options are considered against a hierarchy of the following order:
    (i) Avoidance of unnecessary resource consumption,
    (ii) Resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery),
    (iii) Disposal,
(c) To provide for the continual reduction in waste generation,
(d) To minimise the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste by encouraging the avoidance of waste and the reuse and recycling of waste,
(e) To ensure that industry shares with the community the responsibility for reducing and dealing with waste,
(f) To ensure the efficient funding of waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery,
(g) To achieve integrated waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery on a State-wide basis,
(h) To assist in the achievement of the objectives of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

Waste may also constitute environmental pollution, which is regulated under the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, administered by EPA.

6.11.1 Potential impacts

- ***Liquid and Solid Wastes***

Liquid wastes and general solid wastes generated during the construction phase may include but are not limited to:

- Soil, spoil and excavated rock
- Excess civil construction materials
- Cleared vegetation
- Packaging, domestic and general waste
- Chemical wastes

Other than rock/fill materials and vegetative waste, the majority of the materials utilised in the activity will be non-renewable, finite resources. Their use would diminish the availability of some resources for future use, and contribute to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions through both direct use of fuels and the embodied energy used in their production, and in association with the disposal of related waste products. The use of fossil fuels would also contribute to impacts on climate and air quality.

While these impacts would be negligible on global or national scales, efficient resource use should be adopted as a general operating principle. The potential for chemical pollution of water and soil is addressed in sections regarding Waterways (Section 6.2) and Soils and Erosion (Section 6.1).

All wastes would be managed in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, and EPA and Council guidelines. Waste will need to be contained

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and disposed of at suitable waste facilities. Subject to effective planning and management, ideally through a Construction Environmental Management Plan, waste, pollution and resource consumption impacts associated with the proposal can be acceptably managed.

Waste will also need to be managed according to the hierarchy of avoid, reduce, re-use, recycle, and appropriate disposal. In the specific case of excavated material, the successful contractor engaged to construct the River Intake geotechnical investigation may be able to suggest measures to reuse material for earthworks on site. Recommendations within the geotechnical report as well as the requirements under the Landcom (2004) stockpile management procedure, including correct placement of earth banks (with sedimentation ponds) to divert water around stockpiles if placed on a slope, and/or filter fences erected below stockpiles to capture any sediment moving offsite (Figure 20-Figure 22), will be taken into consideration in the detailed design.

- ***On demand resources***

Construction works would require:

- Concrete
- Asphalt aggregates
- Select fill
- Water

Water may need to be used for dust suppression measures during construction if conditions call for it. This water would most likely be brought on site in a water cart, while any additional water required would be sourced from the town supply mains.

Any additional material that may be required would be sourced from legally operating commercial suppliers and manufactures within the Parkes area. Where feasible, material with recycled content would be sourced.

Energy consumption associated with the proposed works would include electricity and fuel. Electricity would be required to power site compounds and would be supplied from the existing underground voltage supply. A contribution to green power should be made for electricity. Fuel would be required to power construction plant.

Table 18 Summary of Waste constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to generate >200 tonnes of waste material (contaminated and /or non-contaminated material)?	No.
2	Are the proposed works likely to require a licence from the EPA for waste?	No.
3	Will the ongoing operation of the site post completion of works generate significant amount of waste?	No.

6.11.2 Environmental Safeguards – Waste

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of waste associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community and beyond, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

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Construction

- A Waste Management Sub-Plan will be prepared as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).
- All wastes, including contaminated wastes, should be identified and classified in accordance with the OEH's Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-Liquid Wastes.
- Contaminated wastes should be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility.
- Suitable waste should be recycled in accordance with the NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy.
- Where feasible, material with recycled content should be sourced.
- Water should be used for dust suppression measures if required as opposed to chemical alternatives.
- Appropriate garbage receptacles will be provided during construction works, and any waste materials collected disposed of appropriately at facilities with approval to accept the types of wastes generated.
- Recyclable/reusable materials will need to be separated from items designated for landfill to ensure correct processing and reduce demands on landfill areas.
- Provision/identification of toilets for construction workers, for the duration of the works.

Operation

- n/a

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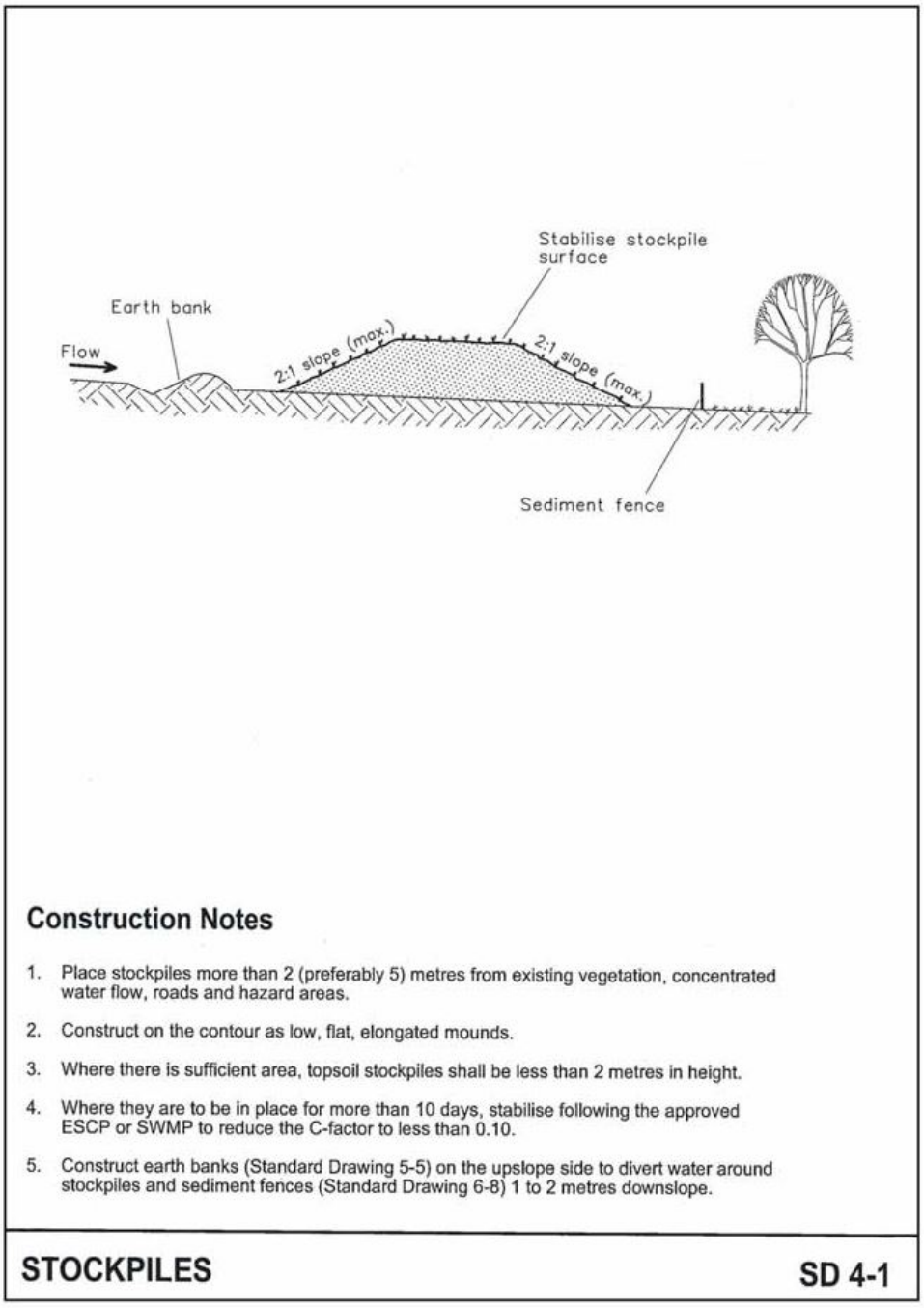
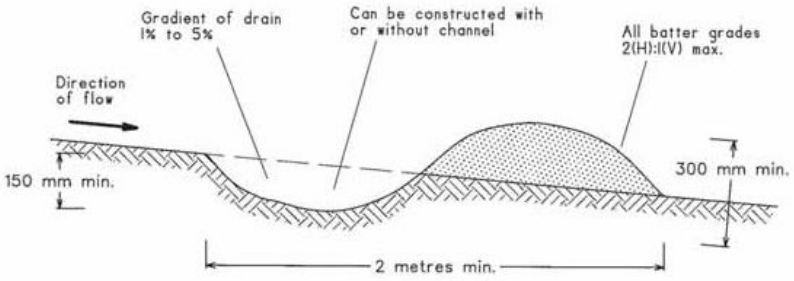


Figure 19 Stockpile management (Source: Landcom)

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NOTE: Only to be used as temporary bank where maximum upslope length is 80 metres.

Construction Notes

1. Build with gradients between 1 percent and 5 percent.
2. Avoid removing trees and shrubs if possible - work around them.
3. Ensure the structures are free of projections or other irregularities that could impede water flow.
4. Build the drains with circular, parabolic or trapezoidal cross sections, not V shaped.
5. Ensure the banks are properly compacted to prevent failure.
6. Complete permanent or temporary stabilisation within 10 days of construction.

EARTH BANK (LOW FLOW) **SD 5-5**

Figure 20 Stockpile management (Source: Landcom)

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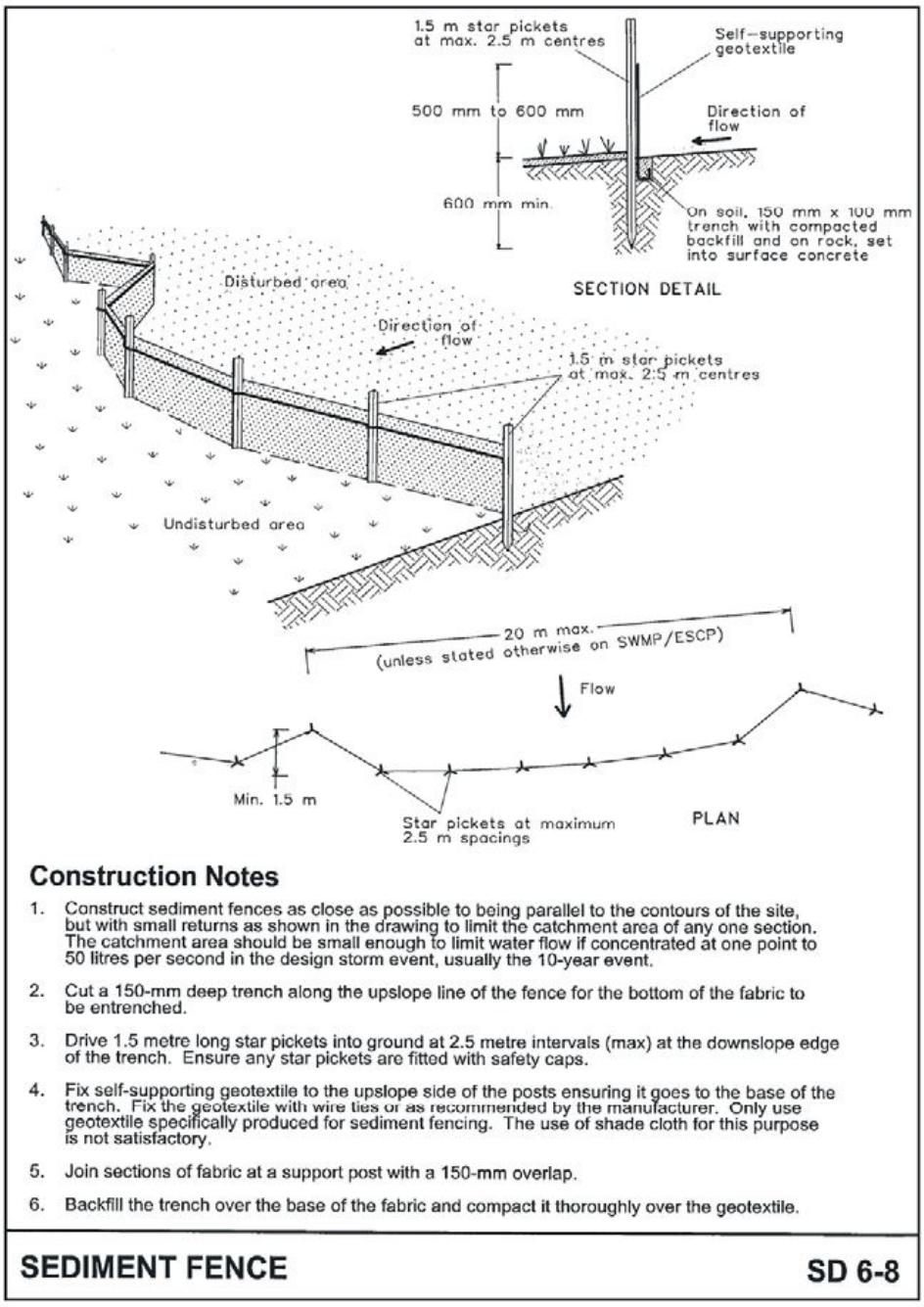


Figure 21 Stockpile management (Source: Landcom)

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7 CONCLUSIONS

This REF has considered the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Parkes urban mains augmentation to increase water security for the Parkes/Peak Hill region.

The applicable environmental planning instrument for the proposal is *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (ISEPP). The proposed upgrade can therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Parkes Shire Council is the determining authority for these works.

Given that the soils throughout the pipeline route Study Area are naturally stiff clay, standard excavation methods are appropriate and no additional shoring techniques are required provided works are completed during dry conditions. Assuming standard excavation methods are employed the disturbance footprint for the trenches and pipeline installation will be minimised and consequently the socio-economic and visual amenity impacts reduced.

Given the pipeline routes generally follow road reserves and traverse cleared paddocks there are no important habitat features that will be impacted by the proposed water mains augmentation. The Study Area is typically sparsely vegetated with few trees and dominated by introduced and exotic flora species. Consequently threatened and migratory flora and fauna species listed under the TSC and EPBC Acts are not considered to be reliant on habitats contained within the Study Area and assessments of significance were not considered warranted for these works.

Huntington Dam is a disused dam located across two properties owned by PSC. This disused dam has the potential to hold historical importance within the local community however the dam lacks recognisable features of heritage value pertaining to its historical use and mining associations. Huntington Dam was assessed as having no heritage value and consequently does not require any legislated mitigation measures to avoid impact to this feature (*Heritage Act 1997*), if the alternate pipeline route is later progressed. However if the preferred pipeline route is progressed as planned there will be no impacts to Huntington Dam as a result of the proposal.

The urban mains augmentation is a linear infrastructure project which encompasses a long and narrow disturbance footprint with several potential environmental disturbances to the local community residents, Parkes East Public School and Parkes Cemetery. These disturbances include disruptions to regular traffic movements and access for residents and users of Renshaw McGirr Way and Webb Street; temporary impacts to visual amenity; socio-economic impacts through changes to property access along Renshaw McGirr Way; potential for increased dust and noise disturbances. These impacts will be temporary as they are restricted to during the construction phase of the project and are each expected to be relatively minor provided the Environmental Safeguards recommended are followed.

The proposed urban mains augmentation is anticipated to have positive long term socio-economic benefits for the local impacted communities, through provision of a higher quality and more secure water source than is currently provided by the existing WTP facility.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, and on the basis of the information presented in this REF, it is concluded that by adopting the Environmental Safeguards identified in this assessment there would be no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed works.

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9 APPENDICES

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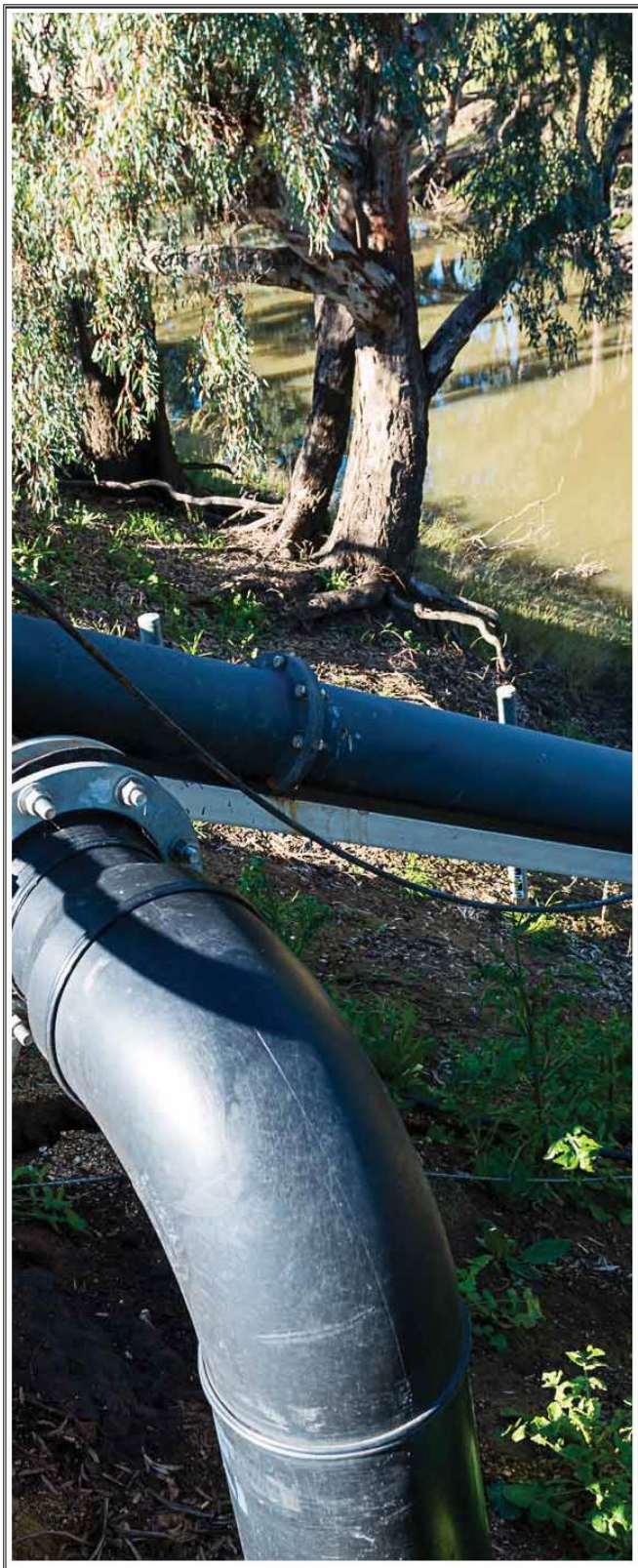
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REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

LACHLAN RIVER INTAKE AND BORE 8 REFURBISHMENT

WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT AUGMENTATION PROJECTS

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

27 APRIL 2015

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LACHLAN RIVER INTAKE AND BORE 8 REFURBISHMENT
REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Document Verification

		Reviewed	
Revision	Author	By (Name)	Date
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This Report has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF) at the request of Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council). This report provides Environmental Safeguards and measures to help ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislative requirements before, during and after works commence.

It is intended that this document will be used by PSC and any Council appointed contractor for the purposes of the Proposal as described herein, or as part of the greater Parkes Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) upgrade projects. This document is not intended to be utilised or relied upon by any other persons, nor to be used for any other purpose other than that articulated above. Accordingly, TEF accepts no responsibility in any way whatsoever for the use of this report by any other persons or for any other purpose.

The information, statements, recommendations and commentary (together the "Information") contained in this review have been prepared by TEF from material provided by PSC, specialist sub-consultants engaged by PSC and through the site investigation process. TEF has not sought any independent confirmation of the reliability, accuracy or completeness of this information. It should not be construed that TEF has carried out any form of audit of the information which has been relied upon.

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Accordingly, whilst the statements made in this report are given in good faith, TEF accepts no responsibility for any errors in the information provided by PSC or its subcontractors, nor the effect of any such errors on the analysis undertaken, suggestions provided or this report.

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DECLARATION

This Review of Environmental Factors (REF) has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF), an environmental consultancy based in the Central West of New South Wales. The report presents the investigations undertaken into the environmental impacts of the proposal to carry out works to upgrade the Lachlan River water intake pump and associated infrastructure, and refurbish Bore 8, as part of Parkes Shire Council's Water and Sewage Treatment Plant Augmentation Projects.

Parkes Shire Council is a determining authority as defined in the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). The Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment proposal satisfies the definition of an activity under the Act, and as such Parkes Shire Council must assess and consider the environmental impacts of the proposal before determining whether to proceed.

This REF has been prepared in accordance with Sections 111 and 112 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (EP&A Reg).

This REF provides a true and fair assessment of the proposed activity in relation to its likely effects on the environment. It addresses to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment as a result of the proposed activity.

On the basis of the information presented in this REF it is concluded that:

(1) The proposed activity is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

(2) The proposed activity is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations, ecological communities, or critical habitat. Therefore a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not required

(3) The proposed activity is not likely to affect any Commonwealth land, is not being carried out on Commonwealth land, nor is it likely to significantly affect any Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Subject to implementation of the measures to avoid, minimise or manage environmental impacts (Environmental Safeguards) listed in this REF, the proposed activity is recommended for approval.

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Designation	Principal Consultant, The Environmental Factor
Name of Reviewer	Elizabeth Shelly
Designation	Environmental Peer Reviewer
Organisation	Shelly Environmental Services
Date	27th April 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Review of Environmental Factors (REF) considers the potential environmental impacts associated with the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment proposal, which includes the replacement of the River Intake pump at the Lachlan River, as well as the refurbishment of infrastructure and commissioning of Bore 8 to aid in the increase of water security for the Parkes/Peak Hill region.

The applicable environmental planning instrument for the proposal is *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* (ISEPP). The proposed upgrade works can therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Parkes Shire Council is the determining authority for these works.

The River Intake proposal would be undertaken within the core riparian zone of the Lachlan River. The Lachlan River itself is listed as an Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*, which supports several threatened species. However, the works do not require the removal of any native vegetation communities as one tree immediately adjacent to the proposed wet well will need to be removed. Further, the proposed pump design reduces the risk of injury and mortality to juvenile native fish and eggs, thereby improving the local conditions for many fish species. The Bore 8 proposal involves the erection of a bore/pump-house and connection to existing overhead electricity as the other necessary infrastructure is already in place. It is not anticipated that any native species or communities will be impacted by this activity. Overall, this activity is unlikely to result in a significant impact on any threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed under State or Commonwealth legislation and a Species Impact Statement is not required.

The proposed increased water extraction from the river and borefields will remain within the current licenced volumes, and would continue to be guided under the Water Sharing Plans for the Lachlan River alluvial aquifer and groundwater sources. Given that this plan manages the sustainable use of shared water resources, the proposal is unlikely to significantly impact other water users, including ecological users such as the Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDEs) and the aquatic EEC present on site, which rely upon these water resources.

The previously disturbed River Intake compound site contains an Aboriginal Heritage Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD), evidenced by the surface artefact scatter identified during the Due Diligence Aboriginal Assessment undertaken within the compound site. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is currently being sought, including appropriate consultation as per the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements, in order to manage these items suitably (refer *Heritage Act 1997*) prior to final approval and commencement of construction works.

The proposal could potentially cause short term environmental disturbances, such as increased dust, noise and traffic impacts for nearby residences and users of Forbes-Eugowra Road. However, these impacts are considered to be both minor and temporary, due to the isolated location and other topographical, anthropogenic (i.e. agricultural practices) and vegetative features within the landscape.

The proposed River Intake pump upgrade and Bore 8 refurbishment are anticipated to have positive long term socio-economic benefits for the local impacted communities, through provision of a higher quality and more secure water source than is currently provided by the existing WTP facility, Bore and River Intake setup.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, and on the basis of the information presented in this REF, it is concluded that by adopting the Environmental Safeguards identified in this assessment there would be no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed works, and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADWS	Australian Drinking Water Standards
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ARA	Appropriate Regulatory Authority
BGL	Below Ground Level
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CENTROC	Central NSW Regional Organisation of Councils
CL Act	*Crown Lands Act 1989*
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
DCP	Development Control Plan
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
EP&A Regulation	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
ESD	Ecological Sustainable Development
FM Act	*Fisheries Management Act 2000*
ha	Hectare
IWCM	Integrated Water Cycle Management
ISEPP	*State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007*
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LG Act	*Local Government Act 1993*
m	Metre
ML	Mega Litre
mm	Millimetre
NV Act	*Native Vegetation Act 2003*
NPW Act	*National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage (formerly DECCW)
PAR	Population at Risk
POEO Act	*Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
REF	Review of Environmental Factors

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Roads Act	*Roads Act 1993*
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SEPP 44	State Environmental Planning Policy for Koala Habitat
SIS	Species Impact Statement
SWMP	Soil and Water Management Plan
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
TSC Act	*Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*
WM Act	*Water Management Act 2000*

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aquatic ecology	The study of the relationships among organisms and between those organisms and their environment that live in water (aquatic environments).
Biodiversity	Biological diversity – or biodiversity – is the term given to the variety of life on Earth. It is the variety within and between all species of plants, animals and micro-organisms and the ecosystems within which they live and interact. Biodiversity also refers to the multitude of different ecosystems in which species form unique communities, interacting with one another and the air, water and soil.
BioMetric	*BioMetric* is the terrestrial biodiversity Native Vegetation Assessment Tool (NVAT) for the NSW Property Vegetation Planning System developed by OEH.
Biosecurity	Biosecurity is the protection of the economy, environment and community from negative impacts associated with pests, diseases and weeds.
Biota	The living organisms of a region or habitat, such as birds, plants, fungi etc.
Caisson construction	A large watertight chamber, open at the bottom, from which the water is kept out by air pressure and in which construction work may be carried out under water.
Ecological Sustainable Development	Australia's *National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development (1992)* defines ecologically sustainable development as: 'using, conserving and enhancing the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased'.
Macrophytes	A macrophyte is an aquatic plant that grows in or near water and is either emergent, submergent, or floating. In lakes and rivers macrophytes provide cover for fish and substrate for aquatic invertebrates, produce oxygen, and act as food for some fish and wildlife.
Senescence	The process of aging and dying.
Snags	Snags are instream woody habitats which form part of a healthy functioning river system. Native fish use snags to shelter from currents, for refuge from predation, feeding and spawning sites and as a nursery for juvenile fish.
Saprolite bedrock	Defined as soft, friable, iso-volumetrically weathered bedrock that retains the original rock's structure and fabric but with a lower bulk density.

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Study Area	The Subject Site and any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly.
Subject Site	The area to be directly affected by the proposal. For the purposes of this report, this includes the Lots/DPs of the individual parcels the River Intake and Bore are located on, as well as the immediately impacted section of the Lachlan River.
Terrestrial ecology	The study of the relationships among organisms and between those organisms and their environment that live on land.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Parkes Shire Council (PSC), as the Proponent for these works, has determined to undertake an upgrade to the overall Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply System in order to meet current and future demands for treated water within this area. These upgrade works include the construction of a new Water Treatment Plant (WTP) designed to supply treated water to consumers which meets Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG) on a continuous basis; an upgrade of the Urban Water Mains network that delivers raw water to, and treated water from, the proposed new WTP; a new Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) designed to treat the estimated volumes of wastewater generated in the Parkes/Peak Hill district into the future; and an upgrade to the raw water sources supplied to the new WTP, namely the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment project, which is the focus of this Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

The following sections describe the background of the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment project, highlighting the need for the proposed infrastructure upgrade works to be undertaken. A summary of the environmental and legislative context of the proposal is also provided.

1.1 Project Background

Parkes is situated in the Central West of New South Wales, about 300km west of Sydney across the Blue Mountains, and has an estimated population of 11,000 people (NSW Public Works 2014). Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council) owns and operates the Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply System which supplies drinking water to the towns of Parkes and Peak Hill (situated approximately 54km north of Parkes) and the village of Cookamidgera (situated about 17km south-east of Parkes). In addition to supplying the Peak Hill and Cookamidgera areas, PSC supplies raw water to Northparkes Mines (NPM) via a dedicated system.
Raw water for the Parkes/Peak Hill water supply is drawn from three sources: Endeavour and Beargamil dams, the Lachlan River, and a borefield consisting of 8 bores (Figure 1).

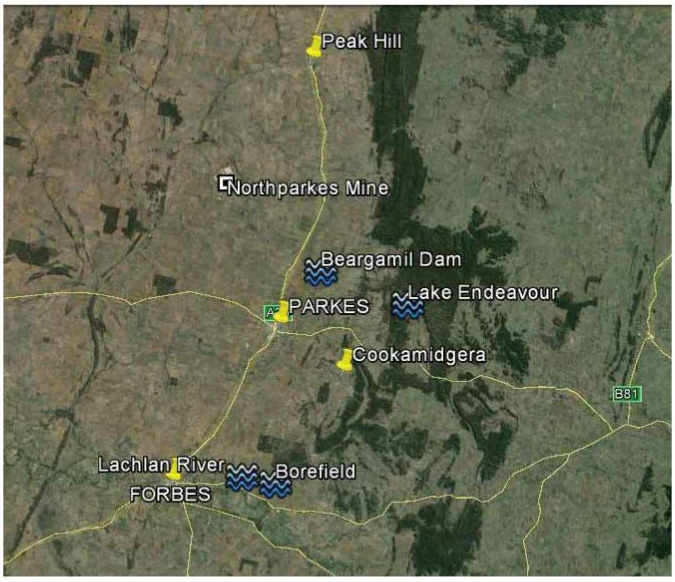


Figure 1 Parkes Water Supply System (Source: Google Earth)

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Water from the dams gravitates to the existing Water Treatment Plant (WTP) at a maximum flowrate of 7ML/d. Council has a licence to draw a combined 1,500ML/annum of raw water from Lake Endeavour and Beargamil Dams. Up to 7.5ML/d of this can be transferred under gravity from Lake Endeavour Dam to the existing WTP. During 2011 and 2012, Council drew 1,198ML/annum and 1,133ML/annum of water from Lake Endeavour and Beargamil Dam respectively; however water is generally not available from these sources during extended droughts.

Since 1967, groundwater has also been drawn from an aquifer in the mid Lachlan catchment area to supply water to the Parkes Shire. There are currently seven bores (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) located on the north side of the Lachlan River, approximately 15km east of the town of Forbes and 30km south of Parkes, that access this aquifer.

Water from the bores and the River Intake (located near the borefield) is transferred to Parkes via two pipe mains and two pumping stations. Although they are designed to operate in parallel, currently one pipe is used for bore water and the other is used for the river water. Water pumped from the river is supplied directly to the Northparkes Mines.

Council has a bore licence of 4,350ML/annum, a High Security river licence of 3,225ML/annum, and a General river licence of 1,000ML/annum. Water is pumped from the Lachlan River Intake site and the active bores into the system at a rate of approximately 24ML/d.

Water supplied from the above sources for the Parkes / Peak Hill Water Supply scheme has several water quality issues including high colour, turbidity, iron and total hardness. The existing WTP at Parkes consists of conventional clarification, filtration and disinfection, and although the existing WTP is rated at 8ML/d, the plant struggles to meet the current demand from water users, and to consistently treat this raw water to a level that meets Australian Drinking Water Guidelines (ADWG). In order to rectify this, PSC intends to construct a new WTP to supply filtered water to its consumers which meets ADWG on a continuous basis, and in the future potentially refurbish the existing WTP at its current capacity to meet future demands.

In addition to constructing a new WTP, Council also proposes to upgrade the existing Lachlan River Intake setup, as it was constructed as a temporary arrangement, and to refurbish Bore 8, which is currently not operational. These two projects are the object of this Review of Environmental Factors (REF). The location of the River Intake and Bore 8 is shown in Figure 2, and Figure 3 shows the River Intake site in greater detail.

Further to the above, Council proposes to ensure the augmented Parkes/Peak Hill Water Supply System could be modified to support the Parkes Regional Drought Management Plan. The design includes the provision of a minimum 300mm pipeline connection that would form part of a future Central NSW Regional Organisation of Councils (CENTROC) "Water Grid", in order to improve the water security of the Central West area. These works are not considered as part of this REF, as they will be completed separately and at a future time.

1.2 Proposal objectives

The overall aim of the project is to meet the current and projected water supply demands of the Parkes/Peak Hill areas based on estimated population growth rate, as well as improve regional water security by providing access to an additional water source in the event of an asset failure, drought or natural disaster.

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Figure 2 Proposed River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment works – Locality Map (Source: Google Earth)

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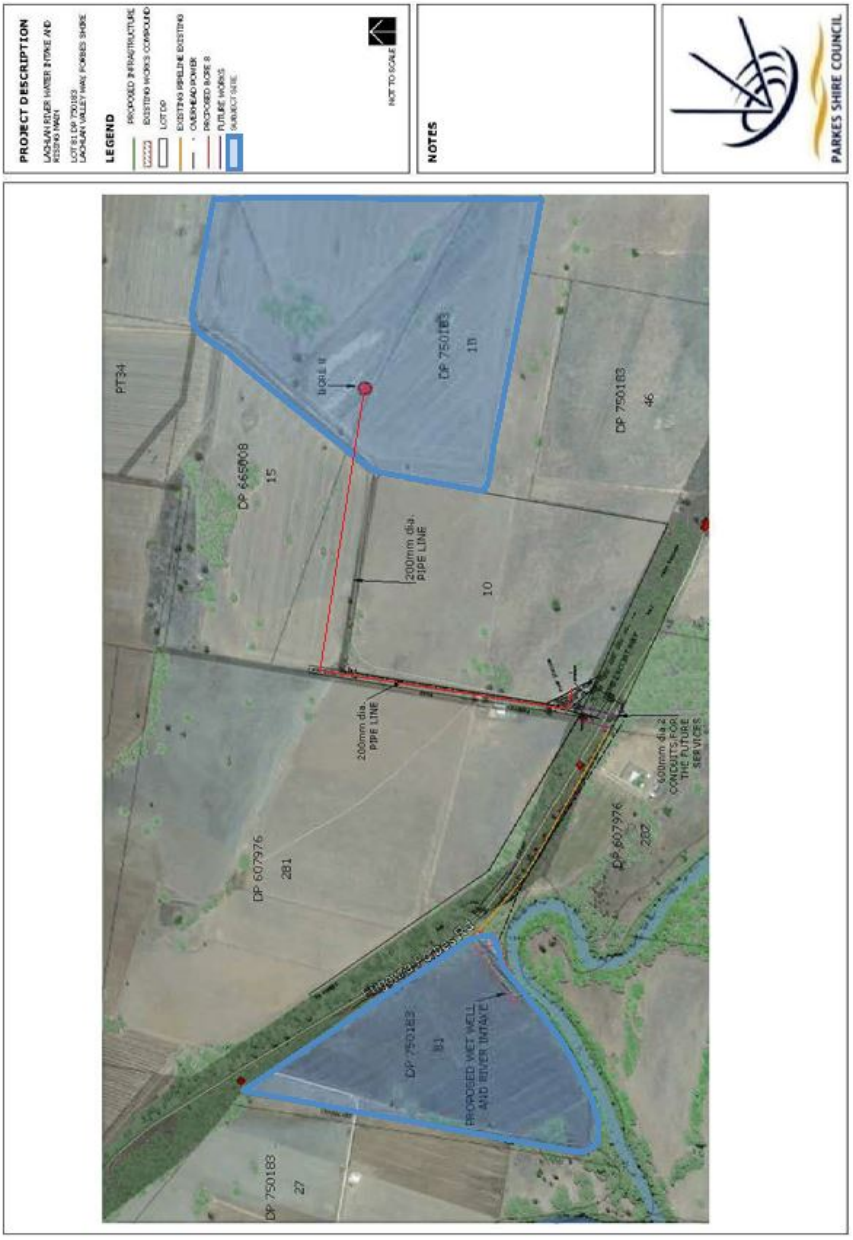


Figure 3 Proposed River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment works – Subject Site

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Figure 4 Proposed River Intake works site

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1.3 Purpose of the Report

This REF has been prepared by The Environmental Factor on behalf of Parkes Shire Council. For the purposes of these works, Parkes Shire Council is the proponent and the determining authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The purpose of the REF is to describe the proposal (Chapter 3), to document the likely impacts of the proposal on the environment (Chapter 6), and to detail protective measures to be implemented (Environmental Safeguards).

The description of the proposal and associated environmental impacts have been undertaken in context of Clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (summarised in Section 1.2), the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act), the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act), and the Commonwealth's EPBC Act. In doing so, the REF helps to fulfil the requirements of Section 111 of the EP&A Act that Parkes Shire Council examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible, all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment by reason of the activity.

The findings of the REF would be considered when assessing:

- Whether the proposal is likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore the necessity for an Environmental Impact Statement to be prepared and approval to be sought from the Minister for Planning under Part 5.1 of the EP&A Act
- The significance of any impact on threatened species as defined by the TSC Act and/or FM Act, in Section 5A of the EP&A Act and therefore the requirement for a Species Impact Statement
- The potential for the proposal to significantly impact a matter of national environmental significance or Commonwealth land and the need to make a referral to the Commonwealth's Department of the Environment for a decision by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on whether assessment and approval is required under the EPBC Act.

1.4 Summary of Key Environmental Constraints

A full assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment works has been conducted herein as a Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

The potential environmental impacts of these proposed activities are outlined within this report and are considered unlikely to significantly affect the environment, if the Environmental Safeguards recommended herein are implemented and maintained. As such, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will not be required.

An assessment of the environmental constraints of the project against key legislation and policy is provided and summarised below (Table 1).

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Table 1 Summary of Project Related Legislation

Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
NSW Legislation				
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	OEH	Section 90 AHIP Consent to destroy	Impact (direct or indirect) to Aboriginal site	Required, to undertake works within intake pump compound.
Local Government Act 1993	NSW DPI Office of Water	Section 60 approval for water and sewage treatment works	Water extraction and provision	Council is seeking Section 60 approval for the Parkes WTP/STP projects as a whole.
Heritage Act 1977	OEH	Section 139 Excavation Permit	Impacts to non-Indigenous historic artefacts and /or relics	May be required if heritage items or relics are found.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	EPA	EPL licence under Section 43	Required for 'Scheduled Activities' as defined by the Act	Not required for these works.
Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	OEH	Section 91 Licence to harm a threatened species, population or ecological community	Impacts to listed threatened terrestrial species	Assessments of Significance have been prepared for listed terrestrial species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely.
Fisheries Management Act 1994	NSW DPI	Part 7 FM Act Permit	Impacts to listed threatened aquatic species	Assessments of Significance have been prepared for listed aquatic species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely.
Relevant Policies				

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Legislation	Authority	Approval / Licence	Criteria	Comments
Guidelines for instream works in Waterfront Land	NSW DPI Office of Water	Controlled Activity Approvals – covered by Section 60 approval	Works within 40m of top of bank of waterways	Recommend Vegetation Management Plan be prepared as part of Construction/Operation Environmental Management Plans.
NSW Aquifer Interference Policy	NSW DPI Office of Water	As above	Water licensing requirements under the *Water Act 1912* and WM Act	PSC will continue to operate under the current Water Access Licences.
Commonwealth Legislation				
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Commonwealth Department of Environment	EPBC Referral	Impacts to listed threatened and / or migratory species	Assessments of Significance have been prepared for listed species / communities with potential habitat. These assessments concluded that a significant impact is unlikely. Refer Table 2 below for more detail. An EPBC referral is not required.

1.4.1 ***Matters of National Environmental Significance***

Under the environmental assessment provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), the following Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) are required to be considered to assist in determining whether the proposal should be referred to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment.

Table 2 Compliance with EPBC Act 1999

Factor	Impact
Any impact on a World Heritage property? **State whether the proposal would impact on a World Heritage property.**	No.
Any impact on a National Heritage place? **State whether or not the proposal would impact on a National Heritage place.**	No.

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Factor	Impact
Any impact on a wetland of international importance?	No.
Any impact on a listed threatened species or communities?	Yes, The Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*), Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*), Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii peelii*) and Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) have potential habitat within the Study Area. Significant Impact Criteria assessments concluded that a significant impact is not likely to result as a consequence of the proposed works.
Any impacts on listed migratory species?	Yes, the Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus)* was recorded at the Lachlan River site. This species may nest in the mud banks of the Lachlan River. A Significant Impact Criteria assessment concluded that a significant impact to this species as a result of the river intake upgrade is unlikely.
Any impact on a Commonwealth marine area?	N/A
Any impact on the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park?	N/A
Does the proposal involve a nuclear action (including uranium mining)?	No.
Additionally, any impact (direct or indirect) on Commonwealth land?	No.

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1.4.2 ***Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 Checklist***

The factors which need to be taken into account when considering the environmental impact of an activity are listed in Clause 228(2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*. Those factors have been addressed in Table 3 to ensure that the likely impacts of the proposed activities on the natural and built environment are fully considered.

Table 3 Compliance with Clause 228(2) of the EP&A Regulation 2000

Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(a) Any environmental impact on a community?	No	The upgrade would not change the overall use of the site. Water intake will be in accordance with current licences and relevant Water Sharing Plans (WSPs) to limit impacts on other water users.
(b) Any transformation of a locality?	Yes.	The upgrade will be largely screened from the road by existing vegetation, with the new switchboard and its shed visible to passing traffic. This impact is considered to be minor.
(c) Any environmental impact on the ecosystems of a locality?	No	The water dependent ecosystems will have provision for water resources in accordance with the relevant Water Sharing Plans.
(d) Any reduction of the aesthetic, recreational, scientific or other environmental quality or value of a locality?	No	
(e) Any effect on a locality, place or building having aesthetic, anthropological, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value for present generations?	Yes	A Potential Artefact Deposit (PAD) occurs within and beyond the existing compound site. An AHIP is currently being sought to collect surface artefacts identified during the archaeological investigation prior to works commencing.
(f) Any impact on habitat of any protected fauna (within the meaning of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*)?	Yes	The Study Area provides habitat for native species protected under the NPW Act. Impacts to habitat will be minimised where possible.

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Environmental Factor	Will there be an impact?	Comments
(g) Any endangering of any species of animal, plant or other form of life, whether living on land, in water or in the air?	No	Assessments of Significance have been completed for listed threatened species with potential habitat that may be impacted by the proposal. The assessments concluded that significant impacts to these species are unlikely.
(h) Any long-term effects on the environment?	Yes	The ongoing extraction of water from the surface and groundwater sources in the area will deplete these resources as populations grow and demands for water increase. This will be mitigated through sustainably managed Water Access Licences (WALs) and WSPs.
(i) Any degradation of the quality of the environment?	No	No net change.
(j) Any risk to the safety of the environment?	No	No net change.
(k) Any reduction in the range of beneficial uses of the environment?	No	No net change.
(l) Any pollution of the environment?	No	No, the activities will include extraction of water. Any discharges during construction dewatering will ensure no pollution to waterways through appropriate safeguards.
(m) Any environmental problems associated with the disposal of waste?	No	No, waste will be disposed of appropriately and in accordance with relevant policies as indicated in this REF.
(n) Any increased demands on resources, natural or otherwise which are, or are likely to become, in short supply?	No	
(o) Any cumulative environmental effect with other existing or likely future activities?	No	

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2 NEED FOR THE PROJECT AND OPTIONS CONSIDERED

2.1 Strategic need for the proposal

PSC proposes to construct a new WTP to service the Parkes / Peak Hill water supply. NSW Public Works Department (Public Works) undertook investigations to estimate the future water demands of the Parkes/Peak Hill water supply in 2014 (NSW Public Works 2014), the results of this investigation indicating that a total treated water capacity of 24ML/d should be developed for the Parkes/Peak Hill water supply scheme. The proposed new Water Treatment Plant will be designed to produce an output of 16ML/d of treated water based on 22 hours of operation per day. This, in conjunction with the existing WTP producing 8ML/d following refurbishment, will meet the predicted demands. Raw water will be sourced from the current water supply resources: Lake Endeavour Dam, Beargamil Dam, a borefield in the mid Lachlan area and the Lachlan River.

Infrastructure to obtain water from the Lachlan River is already established; however the current pump station is not adequate to meet the operational requirements of the proposed future service demands. An established bore, 'Bore 8', is also proposed to be used to deliver water from within the PSC borefields. This bore is currently not in use and requires refurbishment to become operational, including the installation of a bore pump, erection of an electrical cabinet and connection to the existing overhead power supply. Replacement and/or repair of the casing and screen of the bore may also be required; the need for this will be established after assessing the condition of these assets. Water extraction from both the river and Bore 8 are proposed to be within the current Water Access License (WAL) allocations.

2.2 IWCM

The proposed works are part of a broader Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) Strategy which Council is updating. The 30 year strategy incorporates multiple urban water cycle facets including water supply, sewage, stormwater as well as community expectations. An IWCM is a requirement as part of the NSW Government's Best Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Framework. Integrated systems have the benefit of being more water efficient, produce less pollutant loads as well as addressing community demands. They encourage water conservation and efficient water use and enable the implementation of cost-effective recycling of treated effluent and urban stormwater use options.

2.3 Existing infrastructure

The existing pump station was established as a temporary solution in response to drought conditions. This arrangement has operational deficiencies which need to be improved to ensure its long term viability, such as increasing pump submergence depth as well as installing appropriate screenings to minimise intake of biotic (fish, larvae, leaves etc) and abiotic materials (sediments, soil, rocks) which compromise the pump system.

The current arrangement does not allow for increased pump submergence depth or installation of screens. The shortcomings of the current equipment would be most effectively addressed through replacement with a new pump design.

2.4 Options considered

NSW Public Works were commissioned by PSC to investigate several alternative design options for the intake pump proposed upgrade (NSW Public Works, 2014 discussion paper 4).

The following alternate options were considered, taking into account the impact footprint, cost, and feasibility and engineering issues:

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Option 1: Maintain the existing installation, with improvements to address major short comings / issues

- The pump requires a minimum submergence depth of 1500mm; hence the river depth should be in the order of 3m for satisfactory operation. This requires a raising of river/weir levels with considerable cost and environmental considerations, and was therefore not considered further.
- The existing arrangement does not permit installation of a screening system; hence pump wear and possible blockage issues cannot be addressed.
- Install a trash rack upstream to minimise the risk from large floating materials in the river.

Option 2: Adopt a similar installation arrangement using submersible motor pumps

- The minimum submergence requirement of a submersible pump is greater than in Option 1. This has the same major disadvantages and was therefore not considered further.
- It is possible to install a screening system, hence wear can be reduced and the potential for blockages can be minimised.
- Install a trash rack upstream to minimise the risk from large floating materials in the river.

Option 3: Submersible Motor Type Centrifugal Pumps installed in a Wet Well with Automatic Cleaning System

The proposed works at the Lachlan River Intake site involve the replacement of the existing water intake pump station with a larger, higher capacity raw water pump station. This new pump will be connected to the existing underground pipe infrastructure within the existing compound site.

Design details of this pump system include:

- Debris deflector, in the form of vertical posts installed in the streambed with horizontal racks, to protect the intake screen by deflecting large objects away from the screen as they move downstream.
- A screen element and suction of DN500. The headloss across the screen will be in the order of 300mm.
- A pump motor rating of 55kW which the existing power connection can sufficiently manage and is therefore proposed to be reused.
- Automatic cleaning using a compressed air sparging / bursting method.

Option 4: Do nothing

The current intake pump at the Lachlan River was installed as a temporary measure during drought conditions, and has several design flaws and operational issues. Retaining the current infrastructure as is puts Council at risk of not being able to meet ongoing water demands from dependent users.

Bore 8 Refurbishment

Bore 8 is an established bore within the PSC borefields which is currently not in operation.

2.5 Preferred Option

Option 3 is the preferred option. The advantages of this design option over the alternate designs considered include:

- The minimum submergence requirement can be overcome by construction of a deeper wet well.

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- The presence of an intake screening system minimises operational issues such as premature pump bearing wear and blockage by leaf and tree branches, significantly reduces the amount of sediment load captured in the treatment process, and minimises potential for fish and aquatic life entering the pumping system.
- This system is installed with debris deflectors upstream to minimise the risk from large floating materials in the river.
- The pump bearings are water lubricated, contrary to the existing pumps which are oil lubricated, thereby minimising contamination risk.
- This wet well arrangement has reduced overall maintenance costs compared with the current inclined (pipe stretching up the bank) arrangement.
- Less column length is required compared with the inclined arrangement.
- Less vibration will occur as a result of operation compared with the inclined arrangement.
- Relocation of the valves will provide adequate upstream/downstream straight pipe lengths to ensure accurate flow measurements.

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3 PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

The following chapter provides a discussion of the proposal and the area in which it is located.

3.1 Location of the works and surrounding environment

The following is a summary of the existing environment within the direct and indirect impact areas associated with the Lachlan RI and Bore 8 Refurbishment works.

The Subject Site (Figure 3) comprises the land parcels (Lots and DPs) of the River Intake and Bore 8 sites, as the direct impact areas for the purposes of this report.

The Study Area is considered to be the Subject Site and any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly.

3.1.1 *Location – Subject Site*

The proposed works are located at Lot 81 DP750183 (Lachlan River Intake) and Lot 18 DP750183 (Bore 8), as shown in Figure 2, on the Forbes-Eugowra Road, in the Forbes Local Government Area (LGA). The original temporary above ground pump station is located on the edge of the steep bank of the Lachlan River just beyond a tight bend in the river. The new proposed wet well location is approximately 4 metres back from the immediate bank but remains in proximity to the existing pump station to allow for the connection to both power (electricity) and existing pipelines.

The existing intake pump compound site has been predominantly cleared (Plate 1); however, stands of mature native trees (i.e. River Red Gum) are present along the immediate margin of the Lachlan River (Plate 2).

3.1.2 *Surrounding Environment – Study Area*

The Study Area for these works is considered to be the immediate location of each of the works sites. That is the land parcels on which they are located, as well as any additional areas that are likely to be affected by the proposal, either directly or indirectly. The following landform categories have been considered for their potential to be impacted by the proposal.

Topography geology and soils

The proposed works sites fall within the NSW South West Slopes (SWS) Bioregion, within the Lower Slopes ecosystem. The SWS Bioregion is an extensive area of foothills and isolated ranges comprising the lower inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range extending from north of Cowra, through southern NSW, and into western Victoria (OEH 2014).

The SWS Bioregion lies wholly in the eastern part of the Lachlan Fold Belt which consists of a complex series of north to north-westerly trending sedimentary and volcanic rocks (OEH 2014). Within this bioregion, common materials found include quartz and quartzites, basalt, and granites, with generally softer rocks such as shale or slate in the valleys between ranges and occasional limestone outcrops. A large number of mineral deposits have supported the mining industry in this region over the past 150 years (OEH 2014).

Lachlan-Bland Channels and Floodplains

The topography of the Lachlan-Bland Channels and Floodplains is typified by extensive alluvial plains with numerous tributary systems with levees, gilgai and backplain swamps and occasional lakebed (Mitchell 2002: 60). General elevation across this landscape type ranges from 200 to 280 metres, with a local relief of up to 10 metres. Sedimentology of the Lachlan-Bland Channels and Floodplains is defined by grey cracking clays, red-brown sand and

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loamy sand on stream banks and extensive red-brown structured texture-contrast soils on plains (Mitchell 2002: 60).

Hydrology

The intake pump compound, pipeline connection and Bore 8 all fall within the Lachlan Catchment Management Authority (CMA, now the Local Land Services or LLS) and Lower Slopes sub-region, being located immediately adjacent to the Lachlan River. The Lachlan River is a major regional waterway being classified as a Class 1 waterway, greater than a 7th order watercourse (1:25,000 map scale), and identified as providing Key Fish Habitat (Figure 11).

Vegetation

To the north of the existing compound site is a fenced paddock which has been cleared of native vegetation and is currently cultivated for agriculture (Plate 3). The ground covering vegetation is largely comprised of a cereal crop and weeds.



Plate 1 Existing cleared River Intake compound site.



Plate 2 Existing River Intake and riparian vegetation along the Lachlan River.

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Plate 3 Cleared cultivated paddock north of compound site.

3.2 Current vs Future proposed works

Based on water demand forecasting the river intake pumping station is expected to require a future capacity of 278 L/s. The civil infrastructure to meet this future need is therefore proposed to be constructed as part of the works including a pumping equipment arrangement which more easily facilitates future upgrades.

As part of the immediate upgrade, DN500 DICL suction intake pipework will be installed which would be adequate to handle the future capacity. However, for the immediate upgrade only one DN500 intake screen will be installed and provision will be made for installation of a second intake screen at a later date in the anticipated future upgrading.

3.3 Design

The current design of the pump station and Bore 8 has been proposed and will be included as part of a tender package for a Contractor to undertake. It is anticipated that the Contractor may adjust the construction methodology where they find opportunities for improvement, provided these meet the Environmental Safeguards documented within this REF and abide by the conditions associated with the Fisheries Permit and Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.

3.3.1 *Lachlan River Intake*

The new river intake structure will be a circular reinforced concrete pump station sunk into the bank and connected to a horizontal pipe through the bank to below the minimum water level. The pump station will be a wet well design 3.6m in diameter, and positioned approximately 13m deep. The new arrangement will involve submersible motor type centrifugal pumps installed in the wet well. The intake will comprise a screen and upstream piles to protect the intake from debris. The river bed under the screen may be covered with a rock layer (rip rap) to reduce the risk of local erosion. A schematic of the design is provided as Figure 5.

3.3.2 *Bore 8 Refurbishment*

Bore 8 is proposed to be used to extract groundwater to be pumped to the groundwater balance tank before being processed at the new WTP. The power supply and fundamental infrastructure are pre-existing at Bore 8. Pump testing will need to be undertaken as part of the refurbishment works to examine the performance of the equipment. The duration of water pumping is anticipated to be seven days continuous pumping.

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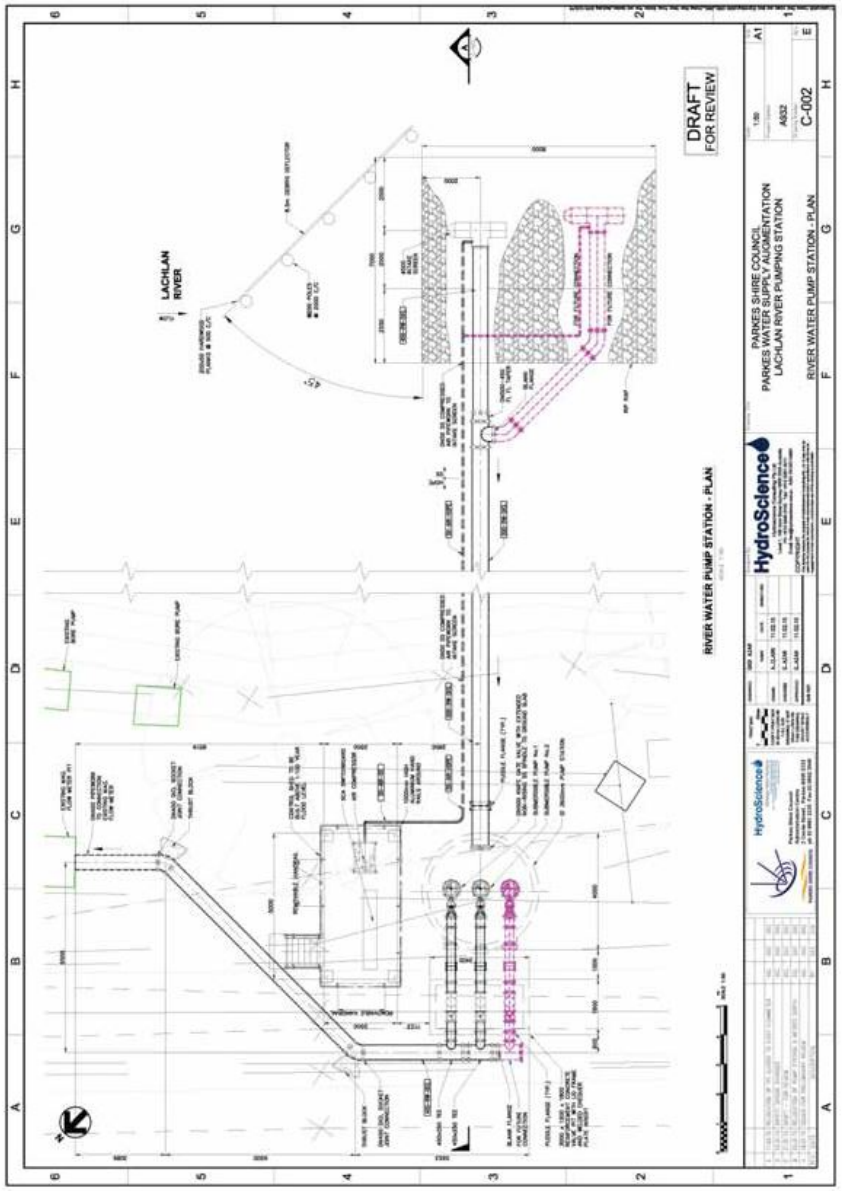


Figure 5 Proposed River Intake Pump Station – Plan

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3.4 Construction Activities

The information that has been provided on construction methodology for the purposes of this REF is indicative only. It is anticipated that detailed information on the whole construction methodology will be determined when the successful contractor is engaged by PSC. A detailed construction methodology will be provided in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

3.4.1 *River Intake Pump Station*

The proposed construction method is caisson, in order to minimise the excavation footprint of the pumping station. The pumping station will be constructed using precast pipe segments.

The intake pipe connects the river to the pumping station. The proposed method of construction is open-cut, with a coffer dam or sheet piling at the river end. The trench will be shored using sheet piles to support vertical walls and reduce the ingress of water to the trench. During and post works appropriate sediment and erosion controls will be implemented including use of a silt curtain for instream works.

The pipeline to connect the pump station to the existing main is proposed to be laid in an open cut shallow trench approximately 1m in depth, 1.5m wide and approximately 50m in length.

The intake pipe trench, extending from the wet well to the river below minimum water level, will need to be dewatered while personnel are working in the trench. The water will need to be settled in a sedimentation tank before discharging to the river.

Collection of surface artefacts identified during the Due Diligence investigation will be followed by incremental grader scrapes within the proposed wet well and trench excavation areas to enable salvage of sub-surface artefacts at these discreet locations. These works will be in accordance with the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit.

During works the contractor will lay geo-textile access roads into the compound which would then be covered with a layer of gravel to prevent ongoing impacts to existing sub-surface deposits. Contractors should be made aware of the existence and legislated protection of the Aboriginal site which will remain sub-surface at the location. They will be advised to only use approved, formed access roads.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation works for the impacted length of the Lachlan River will need to be carried out as construction activities are finalised.

Rehabilitation activities will include rock armouring of the lower bank area, stabilization of the mid and top of bank areas using jute matting or similar and revegetation using species appropriate to the use of the site, and in line with the species typically found in the River Red Gum community on site. A specific planting list and guide to revegetation are detailed in Appendix C. Prior to works commencing a Vegetation Management Plan as part of the CEMP will be developed to detail specific revegetation management measures.

Topsoil and spoil will be retained on site separately so that topsoil can be redistributed within the works area as part of rehabilitation following construction. This Environmental Safeguard is required to meet the need to retain fertile topsoil and local seed bank as well as acting in accordance with the proposed AHIP methodology (Appendix G).

Following construction the agricultural drainage line will be restored to pre-construction conditions to ensure continued functionality.

Utility adjustments

The existing mains power supply will be sufficient for the new proposed pump station on site.

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3.4.2 ***Bore 8 Refurbishment***

Refurbishment works as part of this project are to inspect the bore, repair if required, install a pump within the bore, erect an electrical cabinet and connect it to the existing overhead power supply. The pipe between Bore 8 and the groundwater balance tank is already *in situ*. A pump test for approximately seven days duration is required following the installation of equipment.

Table 4 summarises the key construction activities, materials and facilities associated with the Bore 8 refurbishment proposed works.

Table 4 Proposal details

Item	Comments
Proponent	Parkes Shire Council
Location, Lot/DP	Lot 81 DP750183 (Lachlan River Intake) and Lot 18 DP750183 (Bore 8); Figure 3
Closest cross road(s)	Forbes-Eugowra Road
Proposed date of commencement	May 2015
Estimated date of completion	March 2017
Plant and Equipment required	• Crane to install wet well and screen • Excavators to dig trenches • Water trucks for dewatering • Light vehicles and construction vehicles
Earthworks	• Sheet pile enclosure or coffer dam in stream • Launching pad for instream equipment established on lower banks measuring approximately 4m x 3m • Trenching approximately 1.5m wide, 1m deep, 50m in length for connection to pipeline • Wet well installation 13m deep, 3.6m diameter • Intake pipe trench approximately 13m deep, 1.5m wide
Source and quantity of materials	Appropriate quantity of materials will be sourced locally where feasible
Ancillary facilities	• Construction compound sites • Crane set up • Pad areas • Piling pads • Access tracks • Access area • Construction of sedimentation basins • Stockpile sites • Site offices and amenities • Parking for light vehicles and construction vehicles, including plant • Equipment and chemical storage

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4 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The following legislation and policy applicable to the REF were reviewed and the implications have been assessed accordingly. The following are listed generally in order of relevance to the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment project.

4.1 SEPP Infrastructure 2007

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (ISEPP) aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State, including for:

- Division 7, Clause 50: Section flood mitigation,
- Division 12, Clause 65: Parks and other public reserves,
- Division 17, Clause 94: Roads and road infrastructure facilities
- Division 18, Clause 106: Sewerage systems,
- Division 19, Clause 109: Soil conservation works,
- Division 20, Clause 111: Stormwater management systems,
- Division 23, Clause 121: Waste or resource management facilities,
- Division 24, Clause 125: Water supply systems,
- Division 25, Clause 129: Waterway or foreshore management activities.

Each clause of the ISEPP provides for development that is permitted without consent.

As the proposed works are appropriately characterised as development under the ISEPP, the provisions of ISEPP Infrastructure apply. The proposed works can be carried out as activities under Part 5 of the EP&A Act (see below). Development consent from Council is not required.

The proposal is not located on land reserved under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and does not affect land or development regulated by SEPP No. 14 – Coastal Wetlands, SEPP No. 26 – Littoral Rainforests or SEPP Major Projects 2005.

Part 2 of the ISEPP contains provisions for public authorities to consult with local councils, NSW Government agencies and other public authorities prior to the commencement of certain types of development. Consultation, including consultation as required by the ISEPP (where applicable), is discussed in Section 5 of this REF.

4.2 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)

The EP&A Act forms the legal and policy platform for the assessment and approval of works in NSW, and aims to 'ensure public authorities fully consider environmental issues before they undertake or approve activities that do not require development consent'.

All development in NSW is assessed in accordance with the provisions of the EP&A Act and the EP&A Regulation 2000.

Section 111(4) of the Act states that the determining authority must consider the effect of an activity on:

- 'Critical habitat' as defined by the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act), and the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act),
- Species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats (as listed under the TSC Act and FM Act) and whether there is likely to be a 'significant effect' on those species, populations or ecological communities, and

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- Other protected fauna or protected native plants listed under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

This REF addresses the ecological components of the environment surrounding the proposed works site to assist Council with their approval of this activity under Section 111 of the EP&A Act. This assessment is undertaken in the form of a 'Seven Part Test', a list of seven factors that must be taken into account in the determination of the significance of potential impacts of the proposed activity on threatened species, populations or ecological communities (or their habitats) listed under the TSC Act.

These assessments of significance are provided in Appendix B as part of the full OzArk report.

4.3 Forbes Shire Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2013

The proposal is located within Forbes Local Government Area (LGA). The relevant environmental planning instrument is the LEP 2013 which is administered by Forbes Shire Council. The specific aims of the LEP include:

- To encourage and manage ecologically sustainable development in Forbes,
- To reinforce the existing urban character of Forbes as the urban focus,
- To reinforce the rural character of Forbes while promoting sustainable development,
- To protect the agricultural land of Forbes for continued agricultural production while allowing for planned expansion at the urban fringe,
- To promote Forbes as a premier tourist-destination building on its unique heritage and environmental attributes as well as sporting and leisure facilities,
- To protect, enhance and conserve the natural environment, including the Lachlan River, Lake Forbes, wetlands, native vegetation, environmentally sensitive land and other natural features that provide habitat for fauna and flora, provide scenic amenity and prevent or mitigate land degradation,
- To provide a range and variety of housing choices to cater for the different needs and lifestyles of residents.

The proposed location for the intake pump occurs on land identified as being high groundwater vulnerability (Figure 10) and high biodiversity sensitivity (Figure 16). These characteristics are discussed further in Sections 6.2 and 6.8.

The proposal site is zoned as Rural Zones – Primary Production RU1 while the existing underground pipeline to connect to the infrastructure crosses beneath the Forbes-Eugowra Highway, is zoned as SP2 infrastructure. Forbes Shire Council has provided comment and endorsed the proposed works, as detailed in Section 5. Clause 125 of ISEPP removes the requirement for the PSC to obtain development consent for the proposal.

4.4 *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act)

The TSC Act provides legal status for biota of conservation significance in NSW. The Act aims to 'conserve biological diversity and promote ecologically sustainable development'. The TSC Act provides for the listing of threatened species, populations and ecological communities; the listing of 'Key Threatening Processes'; the preparation and implementation of Recovery Plans and Threat Abatement Plans; and the requirements or otherwise for the preparation of Species Impact Statements (SIS).

The implications of the TSC Act have been considered (Section 6.8). Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for the following species that are listed as Vulnerable:

- Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), also listed under the EPBC Act as Vulnerable

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- Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*), also listed under the EPBC Act as Vulnerable
- Eastern Bentwing Bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*)
- Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*)
- Eastern Cave Bat (*Vespadelus troughtoni*)
- Large Forest Bat (*Vespadelus baverstocki*)

No significant impact was determined for these species, and no other populations and terrestrial ecological communities are likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed works. Therefore there is no requirement for the preparation of a SIS.

4.5 SEPP 44 Koala Habitat Protection

State Environmental Planning Policy 44 Koala Habitat Protection (SEPP 44) aims to encourage the proper conservation and management of areas of natural vegetation that provide habitat for Koalas, ensuring a permanent free living population over their present range and attempting to reverse the current trend of Koala population decline.

SEPP 44 applies to land within the LGAs listed under SEPP 44, Schedule 1 (including the Forbes and Parkes Shire LGAs). Under this policy the following distinction is made between 'potential' and 'core' Koala habitat:

- 'Potential Koala Habitat' means areas of native vegetation where the trees of the types listed in Schedule 2 constitute at least 15% of the total number of trees in the upper or lower strata of the tree component.
- 'Core Koala Habitat' means an area of land with a resident population of Koalas, evidenced by attributes such as breeding females (that is, females with young) and recent sightings of and historical records of a population.

The riparian vegetation community located along the Lachlan River constitutes Potential Koala Habitat.

The further implications of SEPP 44 have been considered in Section 6.8.

4.6 *Fisheries Management Act 1994* (FM Act)

The FM Act aims to conserve threatened species, populations and ecological communities of fish and marine vegetation native to NSW and to promote ecologically sustainable development, including the conservation of biological diversity. It also aims to reduce the threats faced by native fish and marine vegetation in NSW.

As with the TSC Act and terrestrial species, if a planned development or activity is likely to have an impact on an aquatic threatened species, population or ecological community this must be taken into account in the development approval process. If the impact is likely to be significant, as determined through a Seven Part Test, an SIS must be prepared and the Director-General of the Department of Premier and Cabinet's Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) must agree to the development/activity. In some cases, the Minister for the Environment will also need to be consulted.

The Lachlan River is classified as Key Fish Habitat under the FM Act (Figure 11). The implications of the FM Act have been considered (Section 6.8). Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for the following species and communities considered to have potential habitat within the Study Area:

- Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*), also listed as Critically Endangered under the EPBC Act

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- Purple-spotted Gudgeon (*Mogurnda adspersa*)
- Southern Pygmy Perch (*Nannoperca australias*)
- Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*), also listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act
- Eel Tailed Catfish (*Tandanus tandanus*) Endangered population
- The aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River

These species, populations and ecological communities of fish or marine vegetation are not likely to be significantly impacted by the proposal. Therefore there is no requirement for the preparation of a SIS under the existing development proposal.

4.6.1 *Fisheries Management Act 1994 Sections 198-203 and Section 220*

The Lachlan River is classified as Key Fish Habitat under the FM Act (Figure 11). If a proposed works site is within or adjacent to a waterway that fits the definition of Key Fish Habitat and/or is mapped as Key Fish Habitat, a permit for dredging, reclamation, and/or obstructing fish passage is required under the FM Act.

Activities requiring permits include:

- Activities involving dredging and reclamation work
- Activities temporarily or permanently obstructing fish passage
- Using explosives and other dangerous substances
- Harming marine vegetation

The works required to upgrade the River Intake pumps will include dredging the banks of the Lachlan River, and reclamation of some portion of the stream bed for the insertion of the water extraction pipe. The proposed works will not temporarily or permanently obstruct fish passage, as the works footprint can be contained to the northern bank of the River on site.

Council has obtained Fisheries Permit (PN15-110) to undertake the instream upgrade works.

4.7 *Native Vegetation Act 2003* (NV Act)

The NV Act regulates the clearing of native vegetation in NSW. However, this Act does not apply to any clearing that is, or is part of, an activity carried out by a determining authority within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act if the determining authority has complied with that Part. As this project would be an activity within the meaning of Part 5 of the EP&A Act, the NV Act does not apply.

However in consideration of the intentions of this Act, vegetation clearance has been minimised wherever possible to retain native vegetation, and through strategic design avoid native vegetation communities.

4.8 *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* (NW Act)

This Act aims to control noxious weeds in NSW. Part 3 of this Act outlines the obligations of a public authority to control noxious weeds. Occurrences of any declared weed species found on site must be controlled according to the PSC guidelines (refer to Section 6.8)

4.9 *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)

The NPW Act provides for the statutory protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage places, objects and features. This legislation aims to protect and preserve Aboriginal heritage values.

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Part 6 of this Act refers to Aboriginal objects and places and prevents persons from impacting on an Aboriginal place or relic, without consent or a permit. The proposed works would involve the disturbance of Aboriginal items as identified during the Aboriginal Heritage assessment commissioned for the project, and therefore require an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP). This is currently being prepared in line with the consultation guidelines.

Section 6.7 of this REF further addresses impacts on Aboriginal Heritage associated with the proposed works.

4.10 *Heritage Act 1997* (Heritage Act)

The Heritage Act 1997 seeks to identify and protect items of cultural heritage value. The Heritage Council of NSW within OEH makes decisions about the care and protection of heritage places and items that have been identified as being significant to the people of NSW.

The proposed works area along the Lachlan River does not contain listed items under local or state heritage registers.

Automatic protection is afforded to 'relics' under the Heritage Act, defined as 'any deposit or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprised New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which holds State or Local significance'. Formerly the Act protected any 'relic' that was more than 50 years old. Now the age determination has been dropped from the Act and relics are protected according to their heritage significance assessment rather than purely on their age.

Excavation of land on which it is known or where there is reasonable cause to suspect that 'relics' will be exposed, moved, destroyed, discovered or damaged is prohibited unless ordered under an excavation permit.

Section 6.6 of this REF addresses potential impacts on non-Indigenous heritage items or places. No significant non-Aboriginal heritage items are likely to be impacted by the proposal.

4.11 *Water Management Act 2000* (WM Act) and *Water Act 1912*

The WM Act governs the issue of new water licences, and the trade of existing water licences and allocations for those water sources (rivers, lakes and groundwater) in NSW where water sharing plans have commenced. The *Water Act 1912* governs the issue of water licences in other areas.

The Lachlan River and its associated River Red Gum riparian community within the Study Area are each recognised as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems. These communities are protected as Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE) under the WM Act.

The WM Act includes measures which aim to protect and restore water sources, their dependent ecosystems as well as basic landholder rights.

Water Sharing Plans (WSPs) developed under the WM Act set rules to protect the health of rivers and groundwater resources, as well as provide equitable access to water resources through the provision of Water Access Licences (WAL) for water users.

Current WSPs made under Section 50 of the WM Act relevant to the proposed works include the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP for the extraction of water from the borefields, while extractions from the Lachlan River are regulated by the WSP for the Lachlan Regulated River Water Source.

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Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources Water Sharing Plan

The Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP includes the unregulated rivers and alluvial groundwater within the Lachlan River catchment. Rules exist for each water source within the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources WSP which provides guidance on:

- Limits to the availability of water
- Access rules
- Trading rules
- Rules for managing access licences
- Rules for water supply works

PSC and Northparkes Mine hold three WAL to extract groundwater from the Parkes borefield within the Upper Lachlan Alluvial groundwater source, as listed in Table 5.

Table 5 Upper Lachlan Alluvial groundwater source WAL

WAL number	Allocation (ML/year)	Category
32032	4,350	Local water utility
32004	1,600	Aquifer
32120	1,050	Aquifer

Lachlan Regulated River Water Source Water Sharing Plan

The WSP for the Lachlan Regulated River Water Source applies to the regulated portions of the Lachlan River from the upper reaches of Wyangala Dam to its junction with the Murrumbidgee River. The WSP commenced in July 2004 and was immediately suspended due to extreme drought conditions. The plan recommenced in September 2011.

The Lachlan Regulated River Water Source WSP specifies rules that provide guidance on:

- Rules for granting access licences
- Limits to the availability of water
- Rules for managing access licences,
- Rules for access licence dealings

Under Section 91 of the WM Act, controlled activity approvals are required when construction works are to be conducted within waterways. However, public authorities are exempt from the requirement to obtain such an approval. Therefore Council is not required to obtain an approval under this Act for the works adjacent to the Lachlan River.

However, the works would aim to be constructed in accordance with NSW Office of Water (NOW) guidelines for the protection of riparian zones where possible, which includes environmental offsets for each square metre of river bank impacted. The NOW Guidelines for the protection of riparian zones are included as Appendix A. Details of the consultation undertaken with NOW for the proposed works are included in Section 4.

NSW Aquifer Interference Policy

The project proposes to extract ground water from an existing bore that is currently not in use. This increased water extraction is governed by the NSW Aquifer Interference Policy.

The NSW Aquifer Interference Policy (AIP) was finalised in September 2012 and clarifies the water licencing and approvals requirements for aquifer interference activities in NSW, including the taking of water from an aquifer in the course of carrying out mining activities.

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Many aspects of this policy will be given legal effect through an Aquifer Interference Regulation. Stage 1 of the Aquifer Interference Regulation commenced on 30 June 2011.

The AIP outlines the water licensing requirements under the *Water Act 1912* and WM Act. A water licence is required whether water is taken for consumptive use or whether it is taken incidentally by the aquifer interference activity (such as groundwater filling a void) even where that water is not being used consumptively as part of the activity's operation. Under the WM Act, a Water Access Licence (WAL) gives its holder a share of the total entitlement available for extraction from the groundwater source. The WAL must hold a sufficient share component and water allocation to account for the take of water from the relevant water source at all times. Sufficient access licences must be held to account for all water taken from a groundwater or surface water source as a result of an aquifer interference activity, both for the life of the activity and after the activity has ceased. Where the Water Sharing Plan (WSP) provides for unassigned water in a water source (i.e. the total entitlement is less than the Long-Term Average Annual Extraction Limit or LTAAEL), a controlled allocation order may be made under Section 65 of the WM Act to release more water.

The AIP also identifies the assessment process for aquifer interference activities including the minimum environmental impact considerations for various water sources including alluvial and porous and fractured rock. If the predicted impacts are less than the Level 1 minimal impact considerations, then these impacts will be considered as acceptable.

The minimal impact considerations differ, depending on whether an aquifer system is highly productive or less productive. The categories that define the boundary between a highly and less productive aquifer systems are whether the aquifer:

- Has total dissolved solids of less than 1,500 mg/L; or
- Contains water supply works that can yield water at a rate greater than 5 L/s.

NSW Groundwater Policy

The project proposes to extract ground water from an existing bore that is currently not in use. This increased water extraction is governed by the NSW Groundwater Policy. The objective of the NSW State Groundwater Policy Framework Document (NSW Government, 1997) is to manage the State's groundwater resources so that they can sustain environmental, social and economic uses for the people of NSW. The NSW Groundwater Policy has three main components:

- **NSW Groundwater Quantity Protection Policy**

  The principles of this policy include:

  - Maintain total groundwater use within the sustainable yield of the aquifer from which it is withdrawn
  - Groundwater extraction shall be managed to prevent unacceptable local impacts
  - All groundwater extraction for water supply is to be licensed. Transfers of licensed entitlements may be allowed depending on the physical constraints of the groundwater system

- **NSW Groundwater Quality Protection Policy**

  The objective of this policy is the ecologically sustainable management of the State's groundwater resources so as to:

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- Slow and halt, or reverse any degradation in groundwater resources
- Direct potentially polluting activities to the most appropriate local geological setting so as to minimise the risk to groundwater
- Establish a methodology for reviewing new developments with respect to their potential impact on water resources that will provide protection to the resource commensurate with both the threat that the development poses and the value of the resource
- Establish triggers for the use of more advanced groundwater protection tools such as groundwater vulnerability maps or groundwater protection zones

- **NSW Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems Policy**

This policy was designed to protect ecosystems which rely on groundwater for survival so that, wherever possible, the ecological processes and biodiversity of these dependent ecosystems are maintained or restored for the benefit of present and future generations.

4.12 *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act)

The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is responsible for the administration of the POEO Act. The POEO Act regulates air, noise, land and water pollution. Activities listed under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act are known as 'scheduled activities' which require an environment protection licence (EPL).

The licensing requirements under Schedule 1 of the POEO Act are not likely to be triggered by the proposal as the upgrade to the Lachlan River Intake and Refurbishment of Bore 8 do not involve any scheduled activities and would be carried out without causing water pollution.

The EPA will be the Appropriate Regulatory Authority (ARA) for the Lachlan River Intake and Refurbishment of Bore 8 project, if the works require an EPL. An EPL would only be required if water extracted during routine testing of the pumping station and refurbished bore is considered a waste product for the purposes of discharge into the environment. This is considered unlikely.

Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005

The POEO (Waste) Regulation 2005 sets out the provisions with regards to non-licensed waste activities and non-licensed waste transporting, in relation to the way in which waste must be stored and transported, as well as the reporting and record-keeping requirements in relation to this waste.

The disposal of construction waste generated through the Lachlan River Intake upgrade works would be required to comply with this regulation.

4.13 *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act)

Section 60 of the LG Act states that in regards to works such as the proposed Lachlan River Intake upgrade and Refurbishment of Bore 8 that relate to public water supply, approval is required from the NSW Office of Water (NOW).

Under Section 60, the Minister may direct a Council to take such measures as are specified in the direction to ensure the proper safety, maintenance and working of the upgrade works.

As the works will trigger Section 60 of the LG Act, extensive consultation has been undertaken with NOW throughout the environmental, planning and design development phases of the project.

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The NSW Government's Water Security for Regions Program, part of the Restart NSW Fund, has been set up to improve water security. Under the 'Water Security for Regions' category, $366 million has been reserved to help communities prepare for future drought conditions.

Projects including augmenting dams, pipeline and bore works and water efficiency mechanisms are being funded to help farmers and regional industries deal with drier conditions. PSC has received a contribution of $2.16M through the Restart Fund for the Lachlan River and Bore 8 works.

4.14 *Crown Lands Act 1989* (CL Act)

The CL Act ensures that Crown lands are managed for the benefit of the people of NSW. Relevant to the current works it regulates the conditions under which Crown land is permitted to be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with.

Where Crown land is utilised as part of the proposed works, Council must within 12 months of project approval obtain a Licence, lease of easement over Crown land in accordance with the CL Act.

The Lachlan River Intake and Refurbishment of Bore 8 works will be undertaken entirely within Council owned lands and will not affect Crown lands.

4.15 *Roads Act 1993* (Roads Act)

The Roads Act regulates the use and management of public roads. Section 138 of the Roads Act requires that consent of the appropriate Roads Authority is obtained for certain work undertaken in on or over a public road. The Roads Authority for the Forbes-Eugowra Road is the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS), however the RMS may delegate authority to local councils in certain circumstances.

The Forbes-Eugowra Road is a classified road under the Roads Act 1993.

Should any intersection upgrade works be required, a Section 138 permit would be required from the Roads Authority. A Road Occupancy Licence would also be required to undertake any works requiring road closure at the following main roads; Newell Highway, Lachlan Valley Way, Eugowra Road, Henry Parkes Way, and Renshaw McGirr Way.

4.16 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)

The EPBC Act ensures that actions likely to cause a significant impact on Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) as well as threatened and migratory species, communities and populations, and heritage places undergo an assessment and approval process.

Under the EPBC Act, an action includes a proposal, undertaking or activity. An action that 'has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance' is deemed to be a 'controlled action' and may not be undertaken without prior approval from the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment (the 'Minister').

The potential impacts resulting from the proposed upgrades and replacement of the pumping station along the Lachlan River on MNES including EPBC listed threatened species, populations and communities are detailed in Section 6.8 of this REF and Significant Impact Criteria Assessments included in Section Appendix B.

The implications of the EPBC Act have been considered (Section 6.8). Assessments of Significance were prepared for the proposed activity for:

- Rainbow Bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*), listed as Migratory under the EPBC Act

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- Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*) (Vulnerable)
- Murray Cod (*Maccullochella peelii peelii*) (Vulnerable)
- Macquarie Perch (*Macquaria australasica*) (Endangered)
- Silver Perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*) (Critically Endangered)

In summary, the results of the Assessments conclude a significant impact to be unlikely and as such, a Referral under the provisions of the EPBC Act has not been recommended.

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5 CONSULTATION AND SPECIALIST STUDIES

Due to the potential for the proposed works to have significant impact on water security for the Parkes/Peak Hill region in future, PSC has undertaken a comprehensive consultation and communications process during the concept and design development phases of the combined Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects. This has included detailed correspondence with relevant government agencies, neighbours and other stakeholders, meetings and workshops with agency representatives, and the request for and receipt of comments and recommendations for environmental assessment and management from relevant government authorities.

The separate consultation processes undertaken with both community and agency stakeholders for Council's overall Water and Sewage Treatment Augmentation Projects, including the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment, is detailed below.

5.1 Stakeholder consultation

In February 2014, PSC approached all key stakeholders for feedback on the proposal.

This feedback was recorded and sorted into categories, according to the environmental assessment requirements for the projects.

The following organisations were consulted as part of this process:

- Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH)
- Department of Primary Industries –Fisheries (DPI Fisheries)
- Department of Primary Industries - Crown Lands Division (DPI – Crown Lands)
- NSW Office of Water (NOW)
- Peak Hill Aboriginal Land Council (LALC)
- NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA),
- Local Land Services (LLS, previously the Catchment Management Authority)

Table 6 below provides a summary of the responses received from the above agencies specific to the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 works, and indicates the sections in this REF where the raised issues have been addressed.

Further to this initial request for feedback, Council decided to host a Planning Focus Meeting for the projects, which was held on 16 October 2014. PSC invited representatives from RMS, OEH, NOW, EPA, DPI Fisheries, Crown Lands, NSW Public Works, Wellington Shire, Cabonne Shire, Forbes Shire, Lachlan Shire, and Narromine Shire Councils as well as internal stakeholders at PSC from the Department of Planning and Environment.

Attendees from PSC, OEH, NOW, the EPA, NSW Public Works and the RMS heard presentations on the preliminary environmental planning processes undertaken for the projects. This included Council's intention to engage specialist consultants to undertake specific environmental investigations for each site. The meeting was concluded with site inspections, which provided ample opportunity for further discussion of environmental management measures recommended by the attending agency representatives. Additional feedback was captured through feedback forms handed to attendees prior to exiting the meeting.

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No information was provided regarding consultation of the community, including rural properties surrounding the works sites, as part of this review process; however it is anticipated that Council will inform landholders likely to be impacted prior to commencement of works.

5.2 Specialist studies undertaken

The feedback received from the relevant government authorities, obtained through the consultation processes outlined above, was sorted into categories according to the environmental assessment requirements for the water and waste water projects under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

In order to "examine and take into account to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment" (EP&A Act) the following specialist studies were deemed necessary to be undertaken by external consultancies:

- Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecological Assessment
- Soil, Survey and Geotechnical Investigations
- Hydrology and Hydrogeology Investigations
- Noise and Vibration assessments
- Air Quality assessments
- Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Heritage Assessments
- Sustainability, Waste Generation and Reuse Assessments
- Bushfire Assessments

The following specialist studies were considered for their relevance to this REF, and are summarised herein:

- Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Report (OzArk 2015)
- Historical Heritage Assessment Report (OzArk 2015)
- Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Assessment Draft Report (OzArk 2015)
- Hydrology and hydrogeology (GHD 2015)

Due to the findings of the Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment, further consultation has been undertaken as part of the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) required for the Lachlan River Intake site. The ACHCR Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP) consultation process has been followed for this process, as per the relevant guidelines.

Further detail on the Aboriginal Heritage assessment and the resultant requirement for an AHIP is provided in Section 6.7.

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Table 6 Summary of consultation responses

Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
OEH	Flora, Fauna and Threatened Species While OEH has no detailed comments to make on the proposal relating to flora, fauna and threatened species at this stage, a copy of our generic Environmental Assessment Guidelines is included in Attachment 1. These guidelines address requirements under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and OEH's areas of responsibility relating to flora, fauna and threatened species, populations and ecological communities and their habitats. Cultural Heritage OEH has produced a generic due diligence process, which is not mandatory to follow, however any alternative process followed must be able to demonstrate their process was reasonable and practicable in attempts to avoid harm to Aboriginal objects. Consultation must also be in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010) as set by OEH if impact to cultural heritage is unavoidable.	Sections 6.7 and 6.8
	Summary of EIA Requirements – Flora and Fauna The EIA documentation should include a report on the **flora** that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A map identifying the vegetation communities located in the study area and the areas of each vegetation community to be impacted. • A complete plant list (including scientific names of those plants) of all tree, shrub, ground cover and aquatic species, categorised according to country of origin (ie native versus exotic), • A detailed description of vegetation structure (in terms of a scientifically accepted classification system) and spatial distribution (i.e. plant densities and patterning) on the site, including a vegetation map, • Describe the condition and landscape context of the vegetation including a description of any past disturbance, • An account of the likely original vegetation communities (pre-, or at early settlement), and an assessment of the likely regional distribution of the original communities, • An assessment of whether the plant communities are adequately represented in conservation reserves or otherwise protected, • An account of the hydrology of the area and how this relates to the dynamics of the vegetation communities, • A list of known and likely threatened species as listed under Schedules 1 & 2 *(Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995) which might occur at the site. The OEH database needs to be accessed and the likelihood of occurrence of threatened flora species determined,	Sections 6.8 and 6.2, Appendix B

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• An assessment of the impacts of the proposal on flora, on-site and off-site (eg siltation, water availability or drainage changes) and measures to mitigate these impacts, • An assessment of the significance of the impact of the development at both the site and at the regional scale, • A detailed rehabilitation/management plan including a list of the plant species to be used during rehabilitation (if required), • Detail methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	
	The EIA document should include a report on the **fauna** (including protected and threatened species), that includes the following: • Detailed location map and identification of the area surveyed (including the location of photographs, transects, areas of significance etc), • At least one of the following: a land satellite image, vegetation communities map, aerial photograph, or a remnant vegetation map, • A complete list of all known and likely terrestrial and aquatic species (eg birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians including scientific names). It is suggested that invertebrates also be considered as they form part of the food chain for many fauna species, • Those species which are protected, threatened or listed under any international agreements, as well as introduced species, • Those species known or likely to breed in the area, • Any species which have specific habitat requirements found within the project area, • Those species or populations which may be near the limit of their geographic range or are a disjunct/isolated population, • Assessment of the importance or otherwise of the location as a corridor, migratory route or drought refuge, in relation to other remnant vegetation, riparian and wetland areas or habitat in the region, • Assessment of the impacts of the proposal on all fauna and its habitat, at both the site and at the regional scale, • Identification of any mitigation measures proposed to limit or ameliorate the impact of the proposal, • Detailed methodologies used and a list of the reference literature cited, and, • Any other issues that may be considered relevant.	Sections 6.8 and 6.2, Appendix B
	<u>SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection</u> The Shire may be listed in Schedule 1 of SEPP No. 44 – Koala Habitat Protection. If so, the requirements of the SEPP regarding Koala habitat protection should be considered by the proponents.	Sections 4.5 and 6.8, Appendix B

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	Threatened Species of Fauna and Flora Apart from the need to consider the impact on protected species, the proponent will need to address the requirements of legislation that currently governs threatened species protection and impact assessment in NSW. The *Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995) (TSC Act)* protects all threatened flora and fauna native to NSW (excluding fish and marine plants). The proponent will need to consider the provisions of this Act. Assessment of Significance & Species Impact Statements If during the flora or fauna assessment or survey, threatened species are found or are likely to occur in the area, the proponents must undertake an Assessment of Significance as outlined in section 5A of the EP&A Act to determine whether or not the development would be likely to have a significant impact upon threatened species.	Sections 4.4, 4.16, and 6.8, Appendix B
DPI (Fisheries)	A permit may be required from the Parkes Shire Council for any proposed dredging and reclamation works in 'waterland' in accordance with sections 198-203 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (the Act). Such works include construction of pump stations, coffer dams, waterway crossings/sidetracks, pipelines, creek diversions, geotechnical investigations, excavating or reclaiming the bed or banks of any waterways. The REF should describe the type and extent of such proposed works. The construction of a pump station on the Lachlan River potentially may have significant impacts on the aquatic ecology on the Lachlan River. The REF should address the use of pump extraction screen technology for water extraction from the Lachlan River to minimise the impacts of fish mortality. These potential impacts (Both direct and indirect) include: • The entrainment and loss of eggs, larvae, and juvenile fish (including threatened species) extracted via the pump and pipeline system • Mechanical damage and fish mortality from pumps • Impacts on refuge pools, key fish habitats and threatened species habitat due to extraction during low flows • Alterations to the existing hydrology within the Lachlan River as a result of extraction. An aquatic ecological environmental assessment will need to be conducted and should include the following information; • A recent aerial photograph (preferably colour) of the locality (or reproduction of such a photograph) should be provided. • Area which may be affected either directly or indirectly by the development or activity should be identified and shown on an appropriately scaled map (and aerial photographs). • Waterways within the area of development are to be identified. • Description and quantification of aquatic and riparian vegetation should be presented and mapped. This should include an assessment of the extent and condition of riparian vegetation and the extent and condition of freshwater aquatic	Sections 4.6 and 6.8. Fisheries Permit PN15-110 has been issued for the pump station instream works.

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	vegetation and the presence of significant habitat features (e.g. gravel beds, snags, reed beds, etc) • Quantification of the extent of aquatic and riparian habitat removal or modification which will result from the proposed development, • Aspects of the management of the river intake pumping system augmentation, particularly during construction, which relate to impact minimisation e.g. Construction Environmental Management Plans, etc. • Blockages to Fish Passage – Fisheries NSW requests that the REF needs to consider whether any coffer dams, pipelines, work platforms, etc will be required within the Lachlan River. If so, then the likelihood of such structures blocking the free passage of fish needs to be assessed. Where required, details on location, proposed construction methods, likely duration of installation or removal methods should be outlined. • Bank Stabilisation and Rehabilitation The REF should include information on any destabilisation of the banks with heavy machinery or damage to the bed or banks. Fisheries NSW requests that any bed and bank rehabilitation works be completed immediately after the completion of works. Proposals to ensure replacement of aquatic and riparian vegetation with native/endemic species are encouraged. • Sedimentation and Erosion Controls – The REF should include information on any proposed sediment and erosion controls required during the works. • The REF must address the threatened species provisions of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 for species, populations or communities listed under schedules 4 and 5 whose geographical distribution extends to within this area.	
DPI (Crown Lands)	There are no specific objections to the proposed location of the works or pipeline routes as outlined in the concept report.	N/A
EPA	General Water quality. Hydrology and soil impacts (including impacts to groundwater) taking into account applicable NSW Government policies, including the NSW River Flow and Water Quality Objectives. Erosion and sediment controls during construction and operation based on the 'Blue Book': Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction – Volume 1. Describe baseline conditions Provide a description of existing environmental conditions for any potential impacts. Assess impacts For any potential impacts relevant for the assessment of the proposal provide a detailed analysis of the impacts on the environment including the cumulative impact of the proposal on the receiving environment especially where there are sensitive receivers.	Sections 4.11, 4.12,6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, and 6.11

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	Describe the methodology used and assumptions made in undertaking this analysis (including any modelling or monitoring undertaken) and indicate the level of confidence in the predicted outcomes and the resilience of the environment to cope with the predicted impacts. The analysis should also make linkages between different areas of assessment where necessary to enable a full assessment of environmental impacts e.g. assessment of impacts on air quality will often need to draw on the analysis of traffic, health, social, soil and / or ecological systems impacts etc. The assessment needs to consider impacts at all phases of the project cycle including: exploration (if relevant or significant), construction, routine operation, start-up operations, upset operations and decommissioning if relevant. The level of assessment should be commensurate with the risk to the environment. <u>Describe management and mitigation measures</u> Describe any mitigation measures and management options proposed to prevent, control, abate or mitigate identified environmental impacts associated with the proposal and to reduce risks to human health and prevent the degradation of the environment. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented. Proponents are expected to implement a 'reasonable level of performance' to minimise environmental impacts. The proponent must indicate how the proposal meets reasonable levels of performance. For example. Reference technology based criteria is available, or identify good practice for this type of activity or development. A 'reasonable level of performance' involves adopting and implementing technology and management practices to achieve certain pollutant emissions levels in economically viable operations. Technology-based criteria evolve gradually over time as technologies and practices change.	
NOW	The Office of Water will require the following information to be included to allow for a comprehensive assessment of the proposal. • Details of existing and proposed water management infrastructure including, pumps, pipes, pipelines, intakes, meters, bores, wells and reservoirs. Proposed methods of installation are requested. • Detailed plans of location of proposed works in relation to existing infrastructure and key features such as the Lachlan River, Escort Way and Lachlan Valley Way. • Details of all water supply arrangements on completion of the proposed works. The project indicates the potential to convey water to the Parkes pipeline and the CENTROC & Forbes pipelines. Details of the proposed water use and locations are requested.	Sections 4.11, and 6.2

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• Details of construction water supply demands and water sources. • Assessment of water licensing requirements under the Water Management Act 2000 for modifications to existing licensed works, additional conveying and storage works, and potential modifications to current licensed use and entitlements. • Details of excavation requirements and potential dewatering requirements to facilitate construction. • Details of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed coffer dam. This is to consider the river bed and bank potential fluctuations in river height and length of time for construction. • Assessment of impacts on surface and ground water sources (both quality and quantity), related infrastructure, adjacent licensed water users, basic landholder rights, watercourses, riparian land, wetlands, and groundwater dependent ecosystems, and measures proposed to reduce and mitigate these impacts. • Details of design and management of the wet well and intake and pipeline across the Lachlan River. These must be consistent with the NSW Office of Water "Guidelines for Controlled Activities on Waterfront Land." As a public authority Council is exempt from requiring a Controlled Activity Approval under the Water Management Act 2000 for works within 40m of a watercourse.	
Roads and Maritime Services	Prior to any work within, over, under or connecting to a classified road which requires the consent of the local roads authority, the prior concurrence of RMS shall be obtained in accordance with Section 138(2) of the Roads Act 1993. A list of classified roads likely to be affected by the proposed upgrade includes; • Fobres-Eugowra Road • Newell Highway • Henry Parkes Way • Lachlan Valley Way • Renshaw McGirr Way Any installation of underground pipe, conduit or the like across a State classified road shall be in accordance with RMS requirements for classified road crossings. A traffic impact study should be prepared in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 2 of the RTAs Guide to Traffic Generating developments and include;	Section 6.9

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Agency	Comments	Where Addressed
	• Hours and days of construction and operation for each stage of the upgrade and how proposed operations will interact with other road users • Road transport volumes and types broken down in travel routes and peak hours for construction and operation of the upgrade. Volumes should also include input and output related traffic generation (eg deliveries, maintenance, services and waste removal) and impacts of related traffic generation on public roads. The traffic study should address internal traffic movements and parking facilities. • Any over-size and over-mass vehicles and loads expected for the construction and the operation of the upgrade • Temporary and permanent staff numbers (including employees and contractors) during construction and operation of the upgrade • Impact of generated traffic and measures employed to ensure efficiency and safety on the public road network during construction and operation of the upgrade • Any mitigation measures to address expected traffic generation. • Access treatments should be identified and be in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design and RMS supplements including safe intersection sight distance.	
Peak Hill LALC	A representative attended the site inspection with the archaeologist. No objections were noted.	N/A
LLS	No response received/no objection to the proposal.	N/A

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6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This section describes in detail the potential key environmental impacts associated with the proposal, during both construction and operation, and includes identifying site-specific Environmental Safeguards designed to ameliorate these potential impacts.

6.1 Soils and Erosion

6.1.1 *Existing Environment*

The Subject Area forms part of a heavily degraded landscape, primarily used for agricultural purposes. Both the River Intake and Bore 8 sites are surrounded by cropped paddocks, with some remnant vegetation along the Lachlan River and the road reserve adjacent to the Forbes Eugowra Road.

The current and past land use practices as far as is recorded have been cultivation for agricultural production. The site itself has not been historically cropped, lying immediately adjacent to the river, and shows minimal disturbance beyond the use as the compound area. Pesticides may have been used on occasion on the adjacent paddock in the past however contaminated soils are not considered likely to occur at the Lachlan River site.

Topography, Geology and Soils

The Parkes 1:100 000 Geological Map Series (Raymond et al. 2000) indicates that the proposed works at the Lachlan River intake site is underlain by Quaternary alluvium associated with the Lachlan River. The alluvial sediments along the Lachlan River are over 7km in width in the vicinity of the Lachlan River intake system (Raymond et al. 2000).

The alluvial and colluvial sediments are underlain by Ordovician-Devonian age rocks of the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) which covers much of NSW and Victoria. The LFB forms the basement of large alluvial basins, such as the MDB.

The topography of the Lachlan-Bland Channels and Floodplains is typified by extensive alluvial plains with numerous tributary systems (Mitchell 2002: 60). General elevation across this landscape type ranges from 200 to 280m, with a local relief of up to 10m. Sedimentology of the Lachlan-Bland Channels and Floodplains is defined by grey cracking clays, red-brown sand and loamy sand on stream banks and extensive red-brown structured texture-contrast soils on plains (Mitchell 2002: 60). The clay based soils in the area make turbidity within the river naturally high (GHD 2015).

Acid Sulfate Soils

There are no known occurrences of salinity or acid sulfate soils in the area. Acid sulfate soils are generally only considered a problem along the coastal areas of NSW where ASL <10 m and around wetlands of inland NSW. Inland acid sulfate soil has also been associated with discharging saline groundwater however their occurrence is limited.

The NSW Natural Resource Atlas indicates a small area of identified Moderate Salinity Hazard approximately 35 kilometres north-east of the Lachlan River and Bore 8 sites. The Subject and Study Areas as previously defined do not lie within areas identified to contain salinity hazards or within areas of 'vulnerable land' (see Figure 6 below).

6.1.2 *Potential impacts*

- ***Construction***

The proposed works area will be contained within the existing pump station compound on Council owned lands. The project does not involve the disturbance of large areas (>2ha) for

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earth works, reducing the associated risks of erosion and sediment migration. However, the site of the new intake pump to be installed occurs along the top of the northern bank of the Lachlan River, perched adjacent to the steep embankment, and as such has the potential to cause increased sediment loads to enter the Lachlan River if appropriate sediment controls are not in place.

Potential construction phase soil impacts include:

- Erosion due to exposure of soils and consequent sediment migration into the Lachlan River.
- Compaction of soils which will hinder site rehabilitation (i.e. revegetation).This could occur during the geotechnical test pit excavations and construction of the wet well, underground pipeline connection, sheet piling /coffer dam and new/upgraded access track/s.
- Pollution risks to soils on site, associated with construction wastes and the use of construction materials, fuel and chemicals.
- Localised flood risk and associated sediment migration across properties adjacent to Bore 8 during pump testing.

The potential impact to soils is heavily influenced by the intensity and duration of rainfall during and immediately following the works.

Rapid water flows from upstream dam releases could result in erosion along the banks of the river that may be more vulnerable during and post the construction phase. The effect of rapid releases on bank stability and vegetation will need to be monitored if they occur during construction activities and after the works are completed. Similarly, there is increased erosion vulnerability during high rainfall events. Monitoring and response actions will need to be incorporated within the CEMP.

Table 7 Summary of Soils and Erosion constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any known occurrences of salinity or acid sulfate soils in the area?	No. See Figure 5
2	Does the project involve the disturbance of large areas (e.g. >2ha) for earthworks?	No.
3	Does the site have constraints for erosion and sedimentation controls such as steep gradients, narrow corridors or is located in or near a waterway?	Yes, the site of the new intake pump to be installed occurs along the bank of the Lachlan River, and as such has the potential to have significantly increased sediment loads entering the Lachlan River if appropriate erosion and sediment controls are not in place. The design considerations of the wet well have included rip-rap stabilisation along the banks where works will be undertaken to reduce susceptibility to erosion over time.

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6.1.3 ***Environmental Safeguards – Soils and Erosion***

The consideration of environmental risks for the intake pipe and screen design have resulted in the inclusion of rip-rap stabilisation along the river substrate and stabilisation by vegetation of the slope after backfill of the trench where works will be undertaken, in order to reduce susceptibility of the site to erosion post completion of works.

Recommended erosion and sediment controls during construction and operation include:

Construction

- Provide effective erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the 'Blue Book' (Landcom 2004) to minimise the potential for sediments to be released to the Lachlan River during construction. This may involve instream sediment curtains, diversion of site runoff, dewatering provisions and provision of a temporary coffer dam for construction of the inlet structure. It is recommended that any coffer dam be 0.5m above the higher irrigation flow level.
- The characteristics of the agricultural drain should be described using photos and drawings prior to works commencing in order for this drainage feature to be reinstated post construction.
- Provide effective erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the 'Blue Book' (Landcom 2004) to minimise the potential for sediments to migrate to properties adjacent to Bore 8 during pump testing.
- Provide appropriate bank stabilisation such as placement of rip rap rock over disturbed lower bank areas and around the inlet structure, with erosion control matting and revegetation of disturbed upper bank areas. Stabilisation is to be implemented immediately and progressively as each stage of the works is completed or as soils are exposed.
- Ensure all weather access to the site is provided. This may include creating rubble tracks, rubble works pads for large plant, and/or sealing roads where appropriate. Heavy machinery and other site traffic should use designated access tracks when moving within, to and from the site/s.
- Inspection of the site following flood events will need to be undertaken in order to assess for bank erosion and any infrastructure damage as well as to monitor stream turbidity.
- Construction works and pump testing should be avoided altogether during periods of heavy rainfall and flooding.
- A contingency plan should be developed to monitor for and address heavy rainfall and flooding impacts during construction.
- Clear vegetation from unstable or erodible banks by hand, avoiding the use of heavy machinery which may further degrade bank stability.
- Stockpile topsoil removed outside of the active floodplain and use measures such as silt fences and holding ponds to prevent stockpile runoff from entering the watercourse. Stockpiles in place for more than one week must be stabilised using seedbed preparations or another appropriate stabilisation technique.
- Minimize the length of time that unstable erodible soils are exposed – stabilise progressively throughout works by seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion

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control blankets or other appropriate stabilisation measures.

- Machinery must arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks.
- Machinery must leave the site in a clean condition to avoid tracking of sediment onto public roads which may cause risks to other road users through reduced road stability.
- Sediment fencing or similar barriers should be constructed prior to works commencing below marked disturbance areas and stockpile sites, and maintained until the site has been fully stabilised and/or revegetated to protect water values.
- The successful contractor will prepare a Soil and Water Management Sub-Plan as part of the CEMP which will specify the location and type of erosion and sedimentation control structures and techniques proposed, timely site remediation requirements and include regular monitoring and maintenance of erosion controls.
- As part of the geotechnical works, excavated topsoil, subsoil and weathered rock will be stored separately and replaced in a manner that approximates the original profile as closely as possible.
- All sites which undergo temporary soil disturbance should be rehabilitated with at least 10cm of natural, local topsoil stockpiled from the disturbance area prior to the works.
- A pump testing plan for Bore 8 should be developed which includes water disposal options that are agreeable to land owners. The plan should include the estimated flow rate and quantities of water extracted during testing. The Contractor will liaise through Council to consult with relevant stakeholders.

In addition to these measures, should possible contaminated material be encountered during construction, work would be ceased in that area and further investigation undertaken as to the source of contamination and any occupational health and safety risks.

Operation

- Ensure appropriate bank stabilisation such as the proposed placement of rip rap rock over the lower bank areas and around the inlet structure are in place and adequate to withstand river conditions.
- Maintain revegetation for a minimum of 12 months (establishment period) to ensure vegetation will survive and adequately bind the soils in the banks of the river.
- Ensure the final location of the wet well and switchgear are far enough back from the top of the bank such that there is a low risk of exposure from future meander bend migration of the river.

The interface between the instream screen, pump and flow dispersers and adjacent soils should be regularly monitored particularly after high flow events and remediation undertaken as required.

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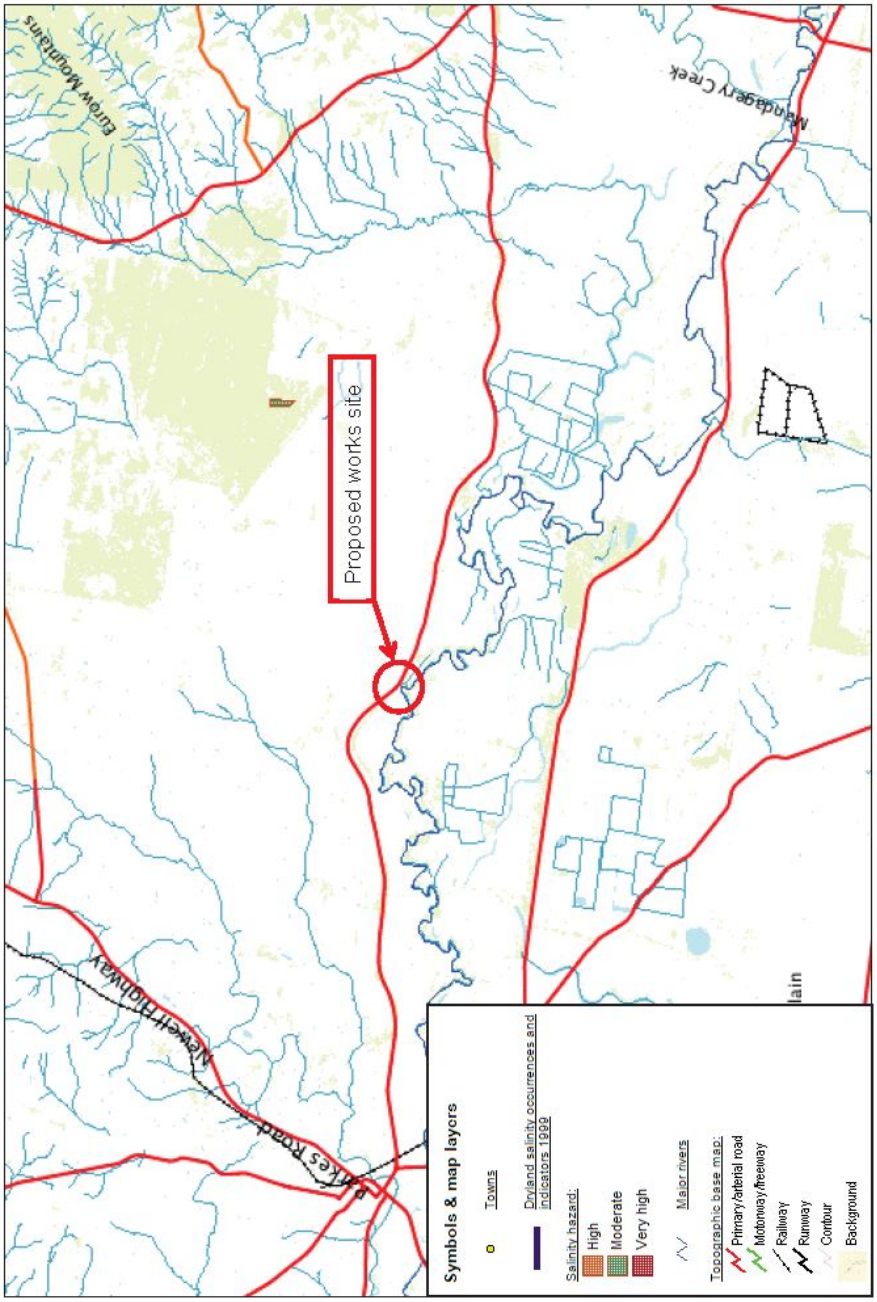


Figure 6 Dryland Salinity Hazard within the surrounding area

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6.2 Waterways – Surface and Groundwater

PSC engaged GHD Pty Ltd (GHD) to undertake a Hydrology and Hydrogeology investigation for the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment proposal, (GHD 2015). A full copy of this report is provided as Appendix E.

6.2.1 *Existing Environment*

The investigation determined that the Lachlan River intake pump and Parkes Borefield all fall within the Lachlan Catchment Management Authority (CMA) and Lower Slopes sub-region, being located on the floodplains of the Lachlan River, with elevations in the order of 240m.

The Lachlan catchment is part of the Murray Darling Basin in the Central West of NSW (Figure 7 - Figure 9).The Lachlan River rises in the Great Dividing Range near Gunning and flows over 1,400km west to its junction with the Murrumbidgee River. Under normal conditions, the Lachlan River terminates in the Great Cumbung Swamp (a Nationally Important Wetland listed in the Directory of Important Wetlands (DoE)) near Oxley in south-west NSW, with water flowing through to the Murrumbidgee River in large flood events. The catchment is bounded to the east by the Great Dividing Range, to the north by the Macquarie-Bogan catchment, to the north-west by the Barwon-Darling catchment and to the south by the Murrumbidgee catchment. Water in the Lachlan catchment is regulated by Wyangala Dam near Cowra approximately 115km south-east of Parkes. The dam was constructed in 1935 and enlarged in 1971, and provides a regulated source of water for irrigators and town water supplies along the river.



Figure 7 NSW Murray-Darling Basin (Source: NSW DPI Office of Water)

The Lachlan River is a major regional waterway being classified as a Class 1 waterway and identified as providing Key Fish Habitat (Figure 11). The aquatic environment itself is known to support habitat complexity and a myriad of crustaceans, fish amphibians and macroinvertebrates. The current intake pump was established as a temporary solution to access water during drought conditions, and as such the existing design of the intake pump does not include a screening system to avoid intake of biotic and abiotic matter, including fish, eggs, leaves, sediment etc. The proposed replacement wet well will include a screen to reduce the suction of this biotic and abiotic matter into the infrastructure.

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The Lachlan River has deeply incised / steep clay based banks up to ten metres high in areas (see Plate 4) and shows evidence of fluvial erosion from high rainfall events and flooding (GHD 2015). The land surrounding the river has been previously cleared and, through regular agricultural use of the adjacent floodplain, ploughed right up to the river bank at break of slope, leaving less than ten metres of mature riparian vegetation adjacent to the river. Riparian vegetation communities with some Large Woody Debris (LWD) are situated within the floodplain and in the riparian zone (Plate 5). No instream vegetation, including macrophytes, was observed to occur during recent surveys.



Plate 4 Deeply incised banks of Lachlan River



Plate 5 Narrow riparian vegetation and LWD of Lachlan River

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Water quality

The clay based soils in the area make turbidity within the river naturally high. This, in combination with low flow and the adjacent agricultural practises, has probably further reduced the clarity of the water (GHD 2015).

Table 8 shows the water quality recorded by OzArk (2015) at the Lachlan River water intake point in comparison to the trigger values or physical and chemical stressors for south-east Australia for slightly disturbed ecosystems in "upland rivers' (ANZECC 2000). Trigger values are used to assess risk of adverse effects due to nutrients, biodegradable organic matter and pH in various ecosystem types.

In summary, Conductivity and Total Phosphorus (TP) exceeded the ANZECC aquatic ecosystems trigger values at the Lachlan River sampling location, and as such it is not surprising that copper (a known conductor) is also high at this sampling location. However, the higher than recommended levels of some elements (high phosphate) are reflective of the impact that farming practices (e.g. fertilisers, super phosphates) have had on the ecosystem health of this water body.

Table 8 Water Quality Data (OzArk 2015)

Indicator	Unit	Lachlan River	ANZECC 'trigger values' for 'upland rivers' slightly disturbed and Water Quality Objectives of NSW
Algae Bluegreen - Count and Identification	cells/mL	N/a	N/a
Algae other than bluegreen - Count and Identification	cells/mL	N/a	N/a
Chlorophyll-a	µg/L	N/a	N/a. Monitoring of periphyton and not phytoplankton biomass is recommended in upland rivers.
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	µS/ cm	370	30–350. Conductivity in upland streams will vary depending upon catchment geology. High values (350 µS/ cm^{-1}) in NSW rivers.
Nitrate + nitrite as N (NOx)	mg/L	0.06	15 µg/L = 0.015 mg/L or 0.017 µg/L (at 99%[1]) or .0700 µg/L (at 95%)
Nitrogen Kjeldahl Total (TKM)- total	mg/L	1.1	Upland rivers 250 µg/L = 0.25 mg/L
Nitrogen – total TKN + NOx	mg/L	0.6	Upland rivers 250 µg/L = 0.25 mg/L
Oxygen - dissolved	mg/L	6.0	<5
Oxygen - dissolved saturation	% sat	N/a	90–110%
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	3	<15 for aquaculture production. No ecosystem trigger value
Turbidity	NTU	2.8	Upland rivers: 2–25 NTU
Suspended Solids (SS)	mg/L	31	<40 mg/L for aquaculture production. No ecosystem trigger value
Ammonia as N	mg/L	0.276	900 µg/L for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.9 mg/L
Phosphorus - reactive (orthophosphate) - total	mg/L	0.05	Upland rivers: 20 µg/L = 0.02 mg/L

[1] Per cent protection level signifies the percentage of species expected to be protected.

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Indicator	Unit	Lachlan River	ANZECC 'trigger values' for 'upland rivers' slightly disturbed and Water Quality Objectives of NSW
Temperature - Water[2]	Deg C	N/A	N/a. Temperature should not vary more than the 80th percentile of the average for a given month.
pH level	pH	7.54	Upland rivers: 6.5 – 8.0 pH
Arsenic	mg/L	0.001	24 or 13 mg/L for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0002 mg/L
Cadmium	mg/L	<0.0001	0.2 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0002 mg/L
Chromium	mg/L	<0.001	1.0 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.001 mg/L
Copper	mg/L	0.005	1.4 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0014 mg/L
Nickel	mg/L	0.002	11 for 95%[3] Trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1)
Lead	mg/L	<0.001	3.4 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.0034 mg/L
Zinc	mg/L	0.035	8.0 for 95%[3] trigger values for freshwater (µ µgL-1) = 0.008 mg/L

Groundwater Vulnerability and Flood Risk

The Lachlan River pump site located on the flood plain of the Lachlan River is mapped as having ground water vulnerabilities while the Bore 8 property being higher in the landscape is not mapped as such under the Forbes LEP (refer Figure 10).

The pump station's location may make it susceptible to flood events on the rare occasions when they occur. Flooding in the river last occurred in 2011. For this reason the pump well infrastructure is proposed to be set back from the immediate bank of the Lachlan to reduce the risk of damage during flood events and consequent infiltration of spilt pollutants (including hydrocarbons such as motor oil, degreaser or other pollutants used in the maintenance and/or operation of the pump and its associated equipment) to the vulnerable groundwater.

Hydrogeology

The groundwater sources in the vicinity of the proposed works areas are the alluvial groundwater sources regulated by the Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources Water Sharing Plan (WSP), and the fractured rock aquifers of the Lachlan Fold Belt (LFB) (regulated by the NSW Murray Darling Basin Fractured Rock Groundwater Sources WSP).

- **Alluvial groundwater source**
  The Forbes 1:250,000 Hydrogeological Map (Ross et al. 1986) indicates that the unconsolidated alluvial aquifer associated with the Lachlan River extends to over 100m in depth below the river. The hydrogeological mapping indicates that the water yield from the unconsolidated sediments is greater than 5L/s and the salinity of the groundwater is generally less than 500mg/L. The alluvial aquifer associated with the Lachlan River consists of two major formations: the deeper Lachlan Formation that fills the deep palaeochannels of the Lachlan River and the overlying thinner Cowra Formation. The Lachlan Formation is characterised by higher yields than the Cowra Formation.
  The bores that comprise the Parkes borefield are all screened at depths less than 122m Below Ground Level (BGL). All current bores, except one, extract water from (screen) the

[2] Water temperature varies seasonally. The Lachlan River at Forbes is around 21-22 degrees currently.

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Lachlan Formation. At screened depths of approximately 120m, yields reached up to 142L/s (CMJA 1999). The Lachlan Formation of the Lachlan River alluvial aquifer is a highly productive groundwater source. This alluvial aquifer is heavily relied on for town water supplies. The alluvial aquifers are primarily recharged through rainfall, with river leakage, flooding and irrigation contributing but to a lesser degree (NOW 2013). Regionally, flow within the alluvial aquifer is from east to west with flow out of the aquifer entering the lower Lachlan valley (NOW 2013).

- **Fractured rock groundwater source**
  The Forbes 1:250 000 Hydrogeological Map (Ross et al. 1986) indicates that in the vicinity of the Lachlan River the fractured rock aquifer of the LFB is less productive than the overlying alluvial aquifer.
  Studies at Northparkes Mine, located to the north-west of Parkes, indicate that depth to groundwater in the saprolite bedrock is approximately 40m BGL (Golder Associates 2013). Results of a search of the NSW Groundwater Bore Database indicate that yields in the fractured rock aquifer in the vicinity of Parkes are typically less than 1L/s with yields at one bore reportedly reaching a maximum yield of 3.25L/s.

- **NSW Groundwater Bore Database search**
  A search of the NSW Groundwater Bore Database and the Australian Groundwater Explorer (BOM 2014) was undertaken to identify registered bores within a 2km radius of the proposed works. The search identified 126 bores, including the 8 bores that form the Parkes borefield. The results of the search identified that the majority (74 out of 126) of licensed bores were licensed for domestic or stock and domestic purposes, with other licences issued for monitoring, irrigation, town water, mining, industrial and general use.

  The majority of the bores identified in the vicinity of Bore 8 were associated with the Parkes borefield, or were NOW monitoring bores. A total of 11 bores were found to be associated with stock, domestic and irrigation purposes. All of the bores in the vicinity of the Parkes borefield were deemed to be extracting from the alluvial aquifer, however groundwater is extracted primarily from the fractured rock aquifer of the LFB in the vicinity of Parkes.

- **Groundwater monitoring**
  An analysis of groundwater monitoring data available from the NSW Office of Water was undertaken in order to establish the relationship between groundwater levels and rainfall, and detect underlying trends in groundwater levels that are independent of rainfall. The results showed that these aquifers were recharged following rainfall (GHD 2015), and indicated the following trends:
    - Groundwater levels appear to fall in the summer months and recover in winter months
    - The Parkes borefield water extraction peaks varied over summer and winter over the years suggesting that the groundwater levels are naturally variable and not a direct response to ground water extractions.

Though more data regarding regional groundwater extractions is needed to confirm the cause of this variation, overall it appears that the decreasing extractions over the period 2004 to 2014 have resulted in the increasing trends (non-rainfall related) in groundwater levels.

6.2.2 *Potential impacts*

Potential impacts of the construction and operation of the Lachlan River intake system are:

- Water quality impacts during construction, from sediment and hydrocarbons
- Temporary changes to catchment flows during construction due to the placement of the work area

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- Destabilisation of river bank resulting in bank erosion by flows
- Changes to natural flow regimes
- Risk to proposed infrastructure from future meander bend migration
- Reduced water availability for other water users including irrigated agriculture, fishermen and surface and ground dependent ecosystems as increased water volumes will be extracted both from the river as well as the bore field
- Soil erosion from disturbed areas and sedimentation of waterways
- Due to the high degree of connectivity between surface water and the shallow alluvial aquifer, increasing the rate of extraction from the Lachlan River will result in localised drawdown in the shallow alluvial aquifer

Potential impacts of the recommissioning of Bore 8 are:

- Localised drawdown in the vicinity of the bore
- Reduced yield from the deep alluvial aquifer in the vicinity of the bore

Impacts on Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems (GDE)

The riparian River Red Gum vegetation community along the Lachlan River, is a Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem (GDE) recognised as being reliant on the shallow aquifer groundwater in the area. Impacts to this GDE are managed and protected by the NSW State Groundwater Policy which includes measures for the ecologically sustainable management of groundwater resources including the protection of GDEs.

Due to the extensive nature of the alluvial aquifer the likelihood of unique stygofauna in the vicinity of the Parkes borefield is moderate to low. Further studies have been recommended to investigate the presence of stygofauna.

Table 9 Summary of Surface and Groundwater constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works located within or adjacent to a waterbody or wetland? NB: Waters are defined under Protection of the *Environment Operations Act 1997* and water land and wetlands under Section 198A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* and include rivers, streams, lakes, lagoons and constructed waterways, and dams.	Yes. Works will be undertaken within and on the northern bank of the Lachlan River. The Study Area is upstream of the Great Cumbung Swamp which is listed as a Wetland of National Importance.
2	Is the waterway a Class 1 (Major) or Class 2 Key (Moderate) Fish Habitat?	Yes, the Lachlan River is classified as a Class 1 Major Fish Habitat.
3	Is a Part 7 Fisheries Permit required?	Yes. PSC will obtain this permit prior to works commencing.
4	Is the site identified as High or Moderate Groundwater Vulnerability?	Yes, under Forbes LEP.
5	Are the proposed works likely to have an effect on the surrounding water quality? This can include sediment migration, dust, and potential	Yes, though impacts can be minimised with the implementation of appropriate

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
	risks of fuel or chemical spills, to both surface and ground waters.	Safeguards as listed in Sections 6.1 and 6.2.

6.2.3 ***Environmental Safeguards – Surface and Groundwater***

To ensure the continued functioning of the groundwater system, Council will ensure that either:

a) The development is designed, sited and will be managed to *avoid* any significant adverse environmental impact; or
b) If that impact cannot be reasonably avoided—the development is designed, sited and will be managed to *minimise* that impact; or
c) If that impact cannot be minimised—the development will be managed to *mitigate* that impact.

Below is a list of actions that would be undertaken to reduce the likelihood of proposed works impacting on the surface and groundwater of the surrounding area, both during works and after works have been completed, and during routine operations.

Construction

- Provide effective erosion and sediment controls in accordance with Landcom (2004) to minimise the potential for sediments to be released to the Lachlan River during construction. This may involve instream sediment curtains, diversion of site runoff, dewatering provisions and provision of a temporary coffer dam for construction of the inlet structure. It is recommended that any coffer dam be 0.5m above the higher irrigation flow level.
- Wet well and switchgear are to be located far enough back from the top of the bank such that there is a low risk of exposure from future meander bend migration.
- Extractions from the Lachlan River would be undertaken in accordance with the conditions of relevant licences and the rules of the WSP.
- Undertake the further investigation required to determine the likelihood of long-term drawdown in the alluvial aquifer, and the potential level and extent of drawdown.
- Undertake the further studies recommended investigating the presence of stygofauna, and the impacts the associated works may have on stygofauna.
- It is recommended that further investigations are undertaken to quantify the impacts of extractions from Bore 8.
- Undertake forecasting of future water demands including quantification of demands for town water supply and supply to NPM as well as the proportion of supply that will be sourced from the Parkes borefield to ensure unsustainable pressure is not exerted upon these water sources.
- If groundwater extractions are predicted to exceed licensed volume for the Parkes borefield as a whole or for any individual bore, groundwater modelling of the Parkes borefield is recommended to investigate the potential impact on the groundwater environment and surrounding groundwater users as a result of the predicted groundwater demand.
- Monthly monitoring of groundwater at all bores in the Parkes borefield is to be

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undertaken to ensure construction activities are not impacting water quality and/or levels.

- Continued inclusion of NOW monitoring bores GW036502 – Orange Road West and GW090024 – Parkes East in any analysis of groundwater impacts to ensure any background impacts are captured, and to allow for real-time response to these impact during the construction period.
- Development of a Construction Groundwater Management Plan for the Parkes borefield that specifies the appropriate rate and duration of extraction to minimise impacts on surrounding groundwater users, as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan. The management plan should incorporate the results of other studies regarding the predicted future demand for groundwater and identify appropriate management strategies that will minimise the potential impacts on surrounding groundwater users.
- Limit machinery access to a single point on one bank during construction.
- Limit distance between machinery access point and work site.
- Use in-stream pad (if required) built of washed gravel where in-stream equipment activity would generate excess sediment.
- Keep access to the site as narrow as possible within the constraints of safety and construction requirements.
- Clear vegetation from unstable or erodible banks by hand, avoiding the use of heavy machinery, where possible.
- Stockpile topsoil removed from the access outside of the active floodplain and use measures such as silt fences and holding ponds to prevent stockpile runoff from entering the watercourse.
- Minimize the length of time that unstable erodible soils are exposed by stabilising as soon as practical by rock-armouring, seeding, spreading mulch or installing erosion control blanket as appropriate.
- Re-vegetate disturbed areas progressively, utilising native species of endemic provenance (where possible) in line with the planting list provided in Appendix C Riparian Vegetation Guide.
- Ensure sediment disturbed by construction works does not migrate into the Lachlan River by strategic placement of sediment filters in conjunction with the abovementioned soil stabilisation techniques.
- Ensure machinery arrives on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks, pests and/or weeds/spores.
- Ensure all pesticide/herbicides used are registered for use within a waterway, as per NSW DPI guidelines.
- Undertake regular weed control should be undertaken in disturbed areas throughout the construction period.
- Control drainage and runoff in such a way as that no foreign substrates or materials leave the site.

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- Install sediment and erosion control structures, which conform with the relevant guidelines, and maintain for the duration of construction activities.
- Plan the proposed activities so that the amount of in-stream work is kept to a minimum, and is conducted in line with the conditions of the DPI Fisheries Permit once obtained.
- Where possible, in-stream work should occur as a single event.
- Where possible, restrict in-stream work to low flow periods.

Operation

- Intake limits set by the NSW DPI Office of Water should be adhered to for the new River Intake in accordance with the existing WAL.
- Develop an Operation Groundwater Management Plan for the borefields and River Intake inclusive of groundwater monitoring program.
- Operate water collection in accordance with current Water Access Licenses, relevant Water Sharing Plans and adaptively respond to limits on water allowances adjusted by NOW in response to environmental conditions.
- In the case of groundwater contamination, immediately alert the EPA and undertake all means necessary to contain and if possible remove the contaminant to prevent further pollution of water.

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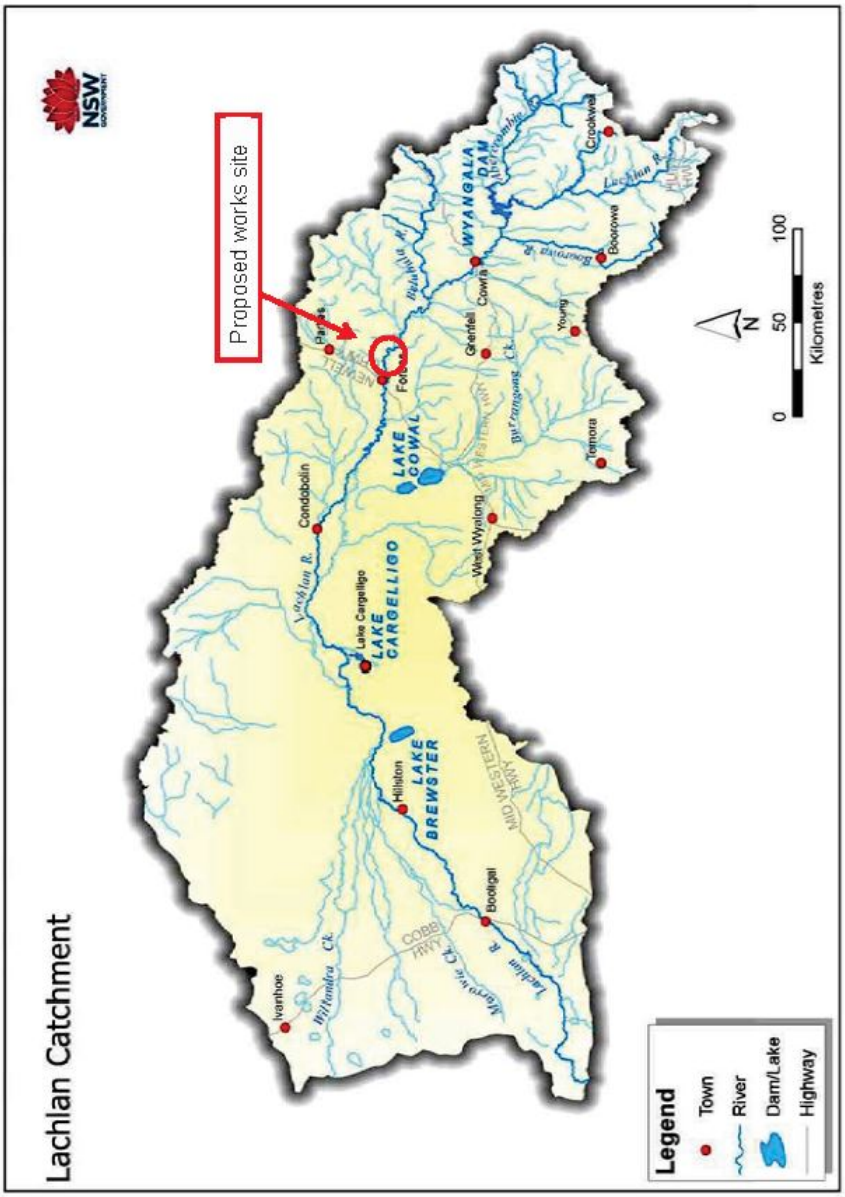


Figure 8 The Lachlan Catchment (Source: NSW Office of Water)

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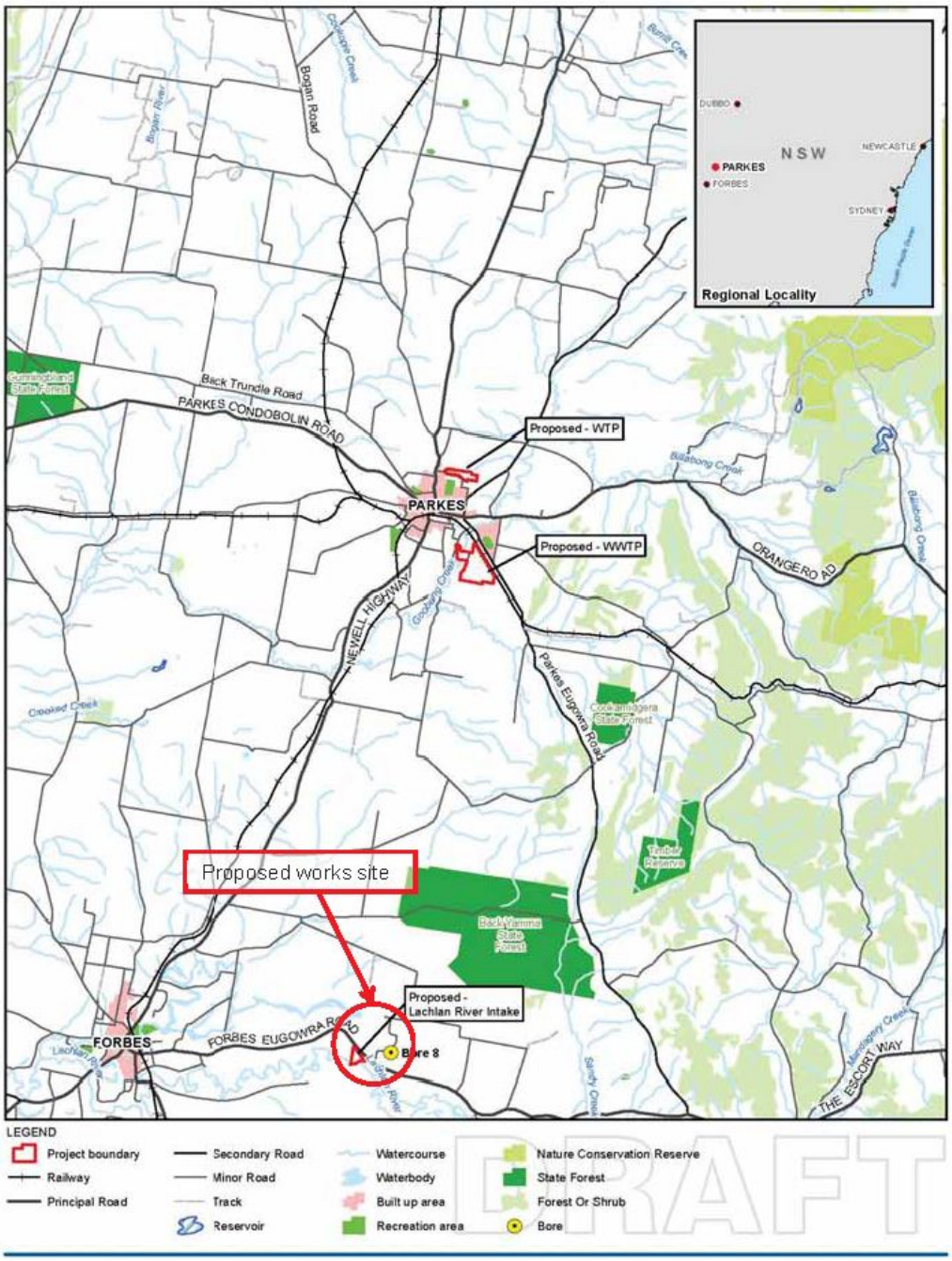


Figure 9 Watercourses/Waterbodies in the Locality (Source: GHD)

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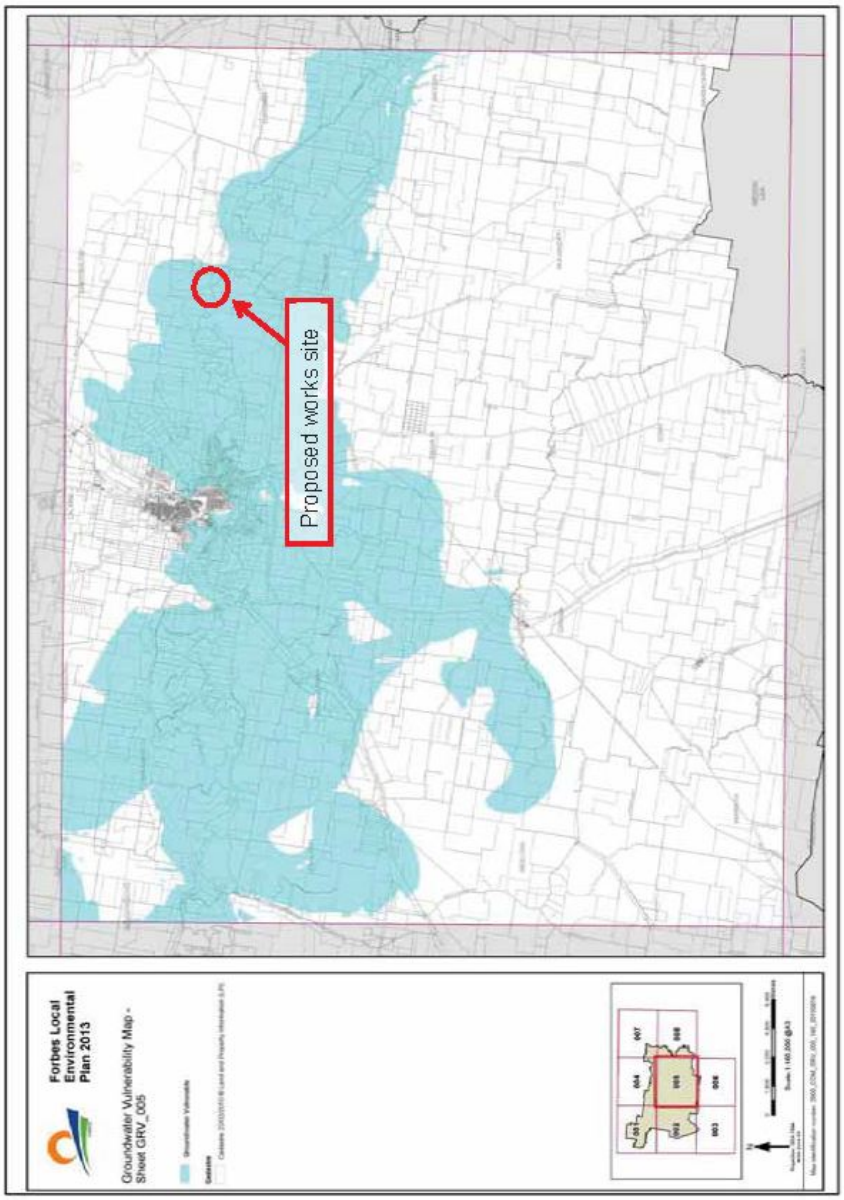


Figure 10 Groundwater Vulnerability (Source: Forbes LEP)

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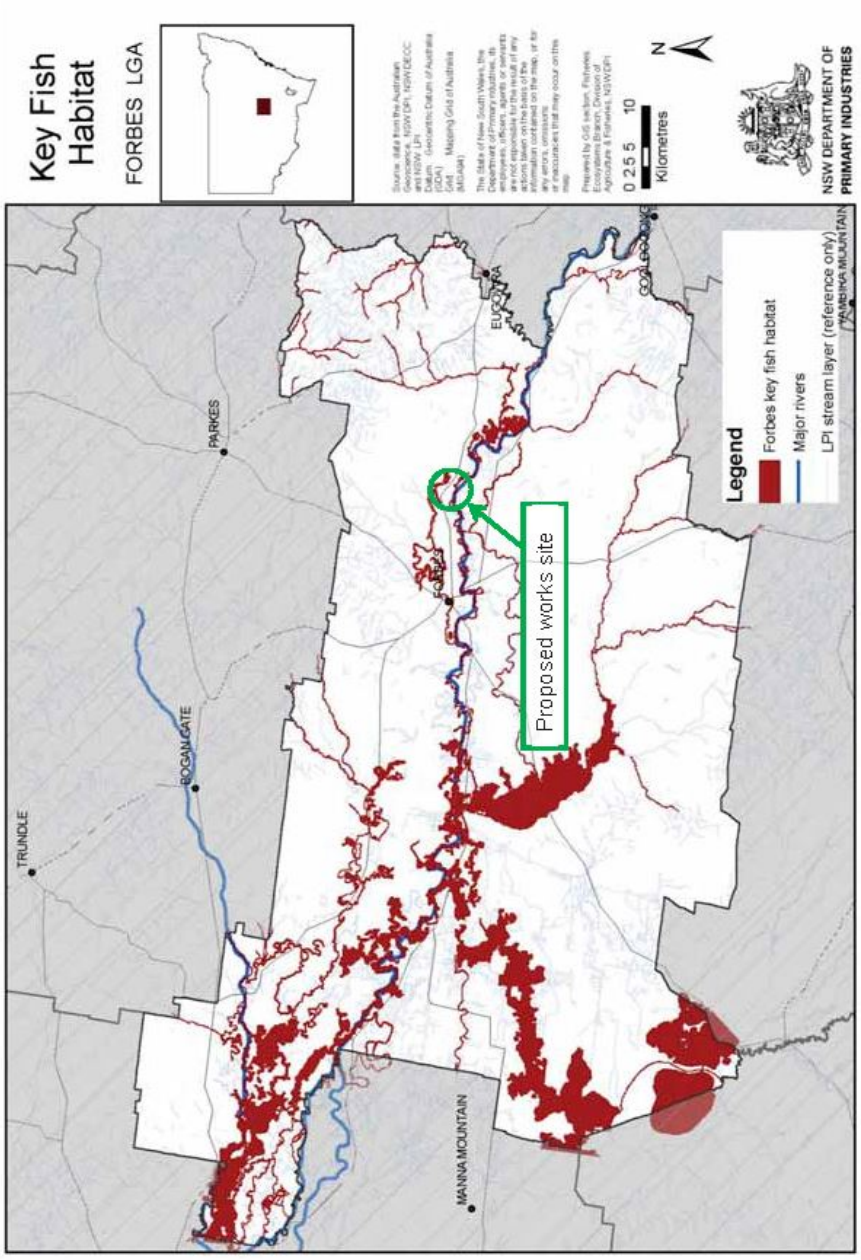


Figure 11 Key Fish Habitat – Forbes LGA (Source: NSW DPI)

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6.3 Noise

6.3.1 *Existing Environment*

The proposed works sites are located within a rural area where background noise levels are generally low. In the Study Area, farming activities and traffic along the Forbes-Eugowra Road are the primary human noise sources, occurring mainly during the daytime. Other noise sources include wildlife, livestock, and inclement meteorological conditions (rain and wind).

The closest residence occurs approximately 600m to the south east of the proposed Lachlan River Intake site. Similarly, the closest residence to the Bore 8 location is over 800m to the south west (Figure 12). Consequently there are no noise sensitive areas within 500m of the proposed works.

6.3.2 *Potential Impacts – Construction*

Typical noise generating activities that would occur during construction include the operation of excavators and other mechanical equipment, rock breaking/earth removal associated with excavation, and general engine noise and reverse alert beepers. It is anticipated that a mixture of plant such as medium to large excavators, large transport vehicles (trucks) and various lighter traffic such as works utility vehicles would be present or entering and exiting the Subject Site for the duration of the proposed construction period. Likely noise generating construction activities for the project are:

- Lachlan River Intake:
  - Delivery of equipment/infrastructure and plant to site
  - Excavation of the hole for the wet well and trench for the intake pipe and screens
  - Dumping of washed rock/sand materials in the river bed for creation of an in-stream works pad
  - Transfer of excavated materials to transport vehicle (dump truck or similar) for transport offsite/stockpiling at an appropriate location
  - Transfer of material to skip bins or industrial screening implement/s for sifting as part of the AHIP works (refer Section 6.7 Aboriginal Heritage)
  - Transfer of screened materials to skip bin for storage

- Bore 8 Refurbishment:
  - Delivery of equipment/infrastructure to site
  - Erection of bore pumphouse
  - Movements of light traffic to and from the site

Impacts to the local community are not likely to be significant given the distance of residences from the works sites. This will be mitigated further given that construction activities will be limited to standard work hours.

The standard work hours for normal construction activities to minimise potential noise impacts are:

- Monday to Friday 7 am to 6 pm
- Saturday 8 am to 1 pm
- No work on Sundays or public holidays

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A CEMP will be prepared by the successful contractor for these works, which will provide in detail the machinery and vehicles to be used on site, as well as the construction methodology for both the River Intake and Bore 8 projects.

6.3.3 *Potential Impacts – Operation*

The proposed intake pump may produce some noise during operation however this is likely to be minimal, given the pump will be encased in a wet well, and would not be likely to be heard by the closest residences.

The EPA Industrial Noise Policy (INP) provides the following guidelines for acceptable noise levels within a rural setting with residences in Table 10 below.

Table 10 EPA Industrial Noise Policy guidelines for acceptable noise levels within rural areas with residences

Time of Day	Recommended LAeq. Noise Level, dB(A)	
	Acceptable	Recommended Maximum
Day	50	55
Evening	45	50
Night	40	45

The inclusion of a new compressor operating at the pump station is likely to produce some noise. This will be limited to a maximum of 65dB (A) at the compressor itself. Given that the closest residence is over 500 m from the site this noise level is expected to attenuate considerably. In addition the compressor shall be equipped with a timer to disable its operation at night, in order to reduce the risk of noise to nearby residents. The timer shall be operator-adjustable and be initially set to disable the compressor operation between 5 pm and 7 am.

It is therefore anticipated that there will be minimal noise impacts associated with either the Lachlan River Intake site or Bore 8 post completion of construction works.

Table 11 Summary of Noise constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are there any noise sensitive areas near the location of the proposed works (<500m at nearest point) that may be affected by the works (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	No. The closest residence occurs ~580m SE of the proposed pump intake. The closest residence to Bore 8 is >800m SW.
2	Are the proposed works going to be undertaken during standard working hours?	Yes.
3	Is any explosive blasting required for the proposed works?	No. Works will be undertaken using excavation techniques.
4	Is there potential for ongoing operational noise to be generated post completion of works?	Yes. The pumps may generate some operational noise. It is unlikely this will be significant, provided the compressor is used intermittently during day time hours only.
5	Is the ongoing operational noise likely to constitute Intrusive Noise under the POEO Act,	No.

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
	and/or impact upon the local area?	

6.3.4 ***Environmental Safeguards – Noise***

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of noise impacting on the surrounding community, during works and after works have been completed. These measures are considered to be feasible and reasonable given the rural environment in which the works would take place.

Construction

- The CEMP would need to be developed by the contractor engaged to construct the Lachlan River Intake/Bore 8 refurbishment. The Plan should establish procedures for managing potential noise impacts.
- Any equipment not in use for extended periods during construction work would be switched off.
- A management procedure would be put in place to deal with noise complaints that may arise from construction activities. Each complaint would be investigated and appropriate amelioration measures put in place to mitigate future occurrences.
- Neighbouring residents would be kept informed of the construction program and provided with a contact number should they require further information or have a complaint.
- Construction activities would be restricted to the normal working hours detailed below wherever possible:

Day/s	Work Hours
Monday to Friday	7 am to 6 pm
Saturday	8 am to 1 pm
Sundays or public holidays	No work

- Any noise complaints received during construction works would be directed to the Environment and Planning Department at PSC, as the managers of the construction contract, for consideration and action under the POEO Act.

Operation

- The compressor will operate only during the day to alleviate the potential night time noise level impacts to residents.
- The Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) should establish procedures for managing potential noise impacts, including potential mitigation measures to dampen and buffer the sound emitted from the compressor if warranted.
- Any noise complaints received during operations would be directed to the Environment and Planning Department at PSC for consideration and action under the POEO Act.

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6.4 Air quality and Odour

6.4.1 *Existing Environment*

Forbes Shire Council (FSC) and PSC generally enjoy clean air; a lack of heavy industry and concentration of vehicles ensures that pollutant levels are relatively low. The main local emission sources are likely to comprise vehicle exhaust from the highway and main roads, residual fertilizers and pesticides from agricultural practices, methane from livestock and smoke from wildfires and planned burns (ABS 2014).

There are no sensitive receivers located within the immediate area (i.e. <500m from the proposed works sites). The closest residence occurs approximately 600m to the south east of the proposed intake pump location and is buffered by the riparian vegetation along the Lachlan River. The closest residence to the bore site occurs approximately 800m to the south west of the bore location.

During the construction phase of the proposed works, it is anticipated that there will be an increase in air pollution resulting from machinery vehicle emissions, increased light and heavy traffic movement to and from the site, and the disturbance of soils resulting in some dust emissions during excavation.

6.4.2 *Potential Impacts*

Potential impacts to air quality may arise during the following activities:

- Earthworks, leading to the creation of airborne dust particles, especially in dry and windy conditions
- Trenching to lay pipework
- Installation of the pump machinery
- Stripping, stockpiling and managing of topsoil
- Transport and handling of soils and equipment
- Use of heavy plant and construction vehicles leading to the creation of exhaust fumes

The volume of dust generated at each site would depend on a number of factors, including the type of machinery used, construction technique, weather conditions and the cumulative effect of other construction activities in the near vicinity (i.e. agricultural activities such as ploughing). Construction activities would require the use of heavy vehicles and equipment such as trucks, excavators and cranes – in combination with the soils of the area, which are generally fine soils derived from clay soils the works are likely to create an airborne nuisance. However, the air quality impacts as a result of construction are anticipated to be of short duration and relatively minor in nature, provided management measures are implemented.

No operational impacts to air quality are likely to arise as a result of the proposal.

Table 12 Summary of Air Quality/Odour constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in large areas (>2ha) of exposed soils?	No. The works footprint for the RI will be limited to 200m^2, which includes a footprint of 25m^2 for the new pumping station, and an area of approximately 30m x 2m for the new intake pipe, in addition to the trench required for the rising main connection. No excavation is

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
		required for Bore 8.
2	Are there any dust sensitive receivers located within the vicinity of the proposed works (<500m away at nearest point) during the construction period (i.e. church, school, hospital, residences)?	No. The closest residence occurs ~600m SE of the proposed pump intake. The closest residence to Bore 8 is >800m SW.
3	Is there likely to be an emission to air of dust, smoke, steam or vehicle emissions?	Yes, machinery vehicle emissions, increased traffic during construction, some dust when soils are exposed during digging. No emissions are anticipated during operation of either site.
4	Are these dust/smoke/steam/vehicle emissions likely to impact upon the local area?	No. The emissions anticipated during the construction phase are not likely to significantly affect the surrounding area if the Environmental Safeguards for Air Quality are implemented.

6.4.3 ***Environmental Safeguards – Air Quality***

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of emissions from the proposed works impacting on the air quality of the surrounding community, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- Dampening of exposed soils would be used during weather conditions conducive of visible dust formation.
- Construction plant and equipment would be maintained in a good working condition in order to limit impacts on air quality.
- Fuel operated plant and equipment would not be left idle when not in use.
- Air quality management measures would be incorporated in the CEMP.

Operation

No environmental safeguards would be required during operation.

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6.5 Visual amenity

6.5.1 *Existing Environment*

The locality of the River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment sites is characterised by gently undulating topography, a mosaic of riparian forest/woodland along the Lachlan River watercourse, and a mixture of agricultural cropping and grazing land. Locally, the Lachlan River and the Forbes-Eugowra Road are the dominant landscape features. The proposal is therefore located predominantly in a rural setting, with no residences located within the immediate vicinity of the River Intake pump compound or Bore 8.

The visual receivers at the site would be from passing vehicles on the Forbes-Eugowra Road (approximately 150m from the current temporary intake pump compound site and 500m from Bore 8), the subject property managers and (less frequently) neighbouring landowners, however as the site/s are set back from the road, clear visibility of the site is not easily afforded. The closest neighbouring residences are located approximately 600m to the south east of the proposed pump intake. Similarly the closest residence to the bore location is over 800m to the south west. The location of these residences is shown in Figure 10. For each of these residences the proposed works would not significantly change the landscape currently viewed by these residences. The Lachlan River intake pump would continue to be screened by the established riparian forest that extends along the watercourse and the Forbes-Eugowra Road.

6.5.2 *Potential Impacts*

During construction, the proposed works would affect the visual environment by the presence of machinery and equipment, and increased large vehicle traffic in the vicinity of the works. Excavated and cleared ground and temporary infrastructure such as works access tracks, excavation and stockpile areas and the construction of a temporary site compound would accentuate visual impacts at the site during the construction period. This impact would primarily affect Forbes-Eugowra Road users, located approximately 200m to the north of the Lachlan River works site. Given the topography of the land and the increased distance from the road (800m), these impacts are expected to be reduced for the Bore 8 works site. Public access to both Council properties would not be permitted. The visual appearance of both the Bore infrastructure and the intake pump are not out of place with the surrounding agricultural landscape amenity and therefore would not be considered a jarring or unpleasant visual feature if glimpsed from the road or from adjacent residences.

Given the limited duration of the works, and the position of the works in the landscape, this visual impact is not expected to be significant. Consequently additional screening measures are not proposed to minimise the negligible visual impacts that are predicted.

Overall, the proposal would have a low visual impact within the context of the local landscape character and scenic quality.

6.5.3 *Environmental Safeguards – Visual Amenity*

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting on the visual amenity of the site and surrounding areas, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction and Operation

- Disturbed areas should be progressively rehabilitated and revegetated in a timely manner.

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- Where consistent with conservation objectives, tree and shrub regeneration along the riparian corridor of the Lachlan River should be permitted to improve the screening of the intake pump from the road and adjacent residences opposite to the site.

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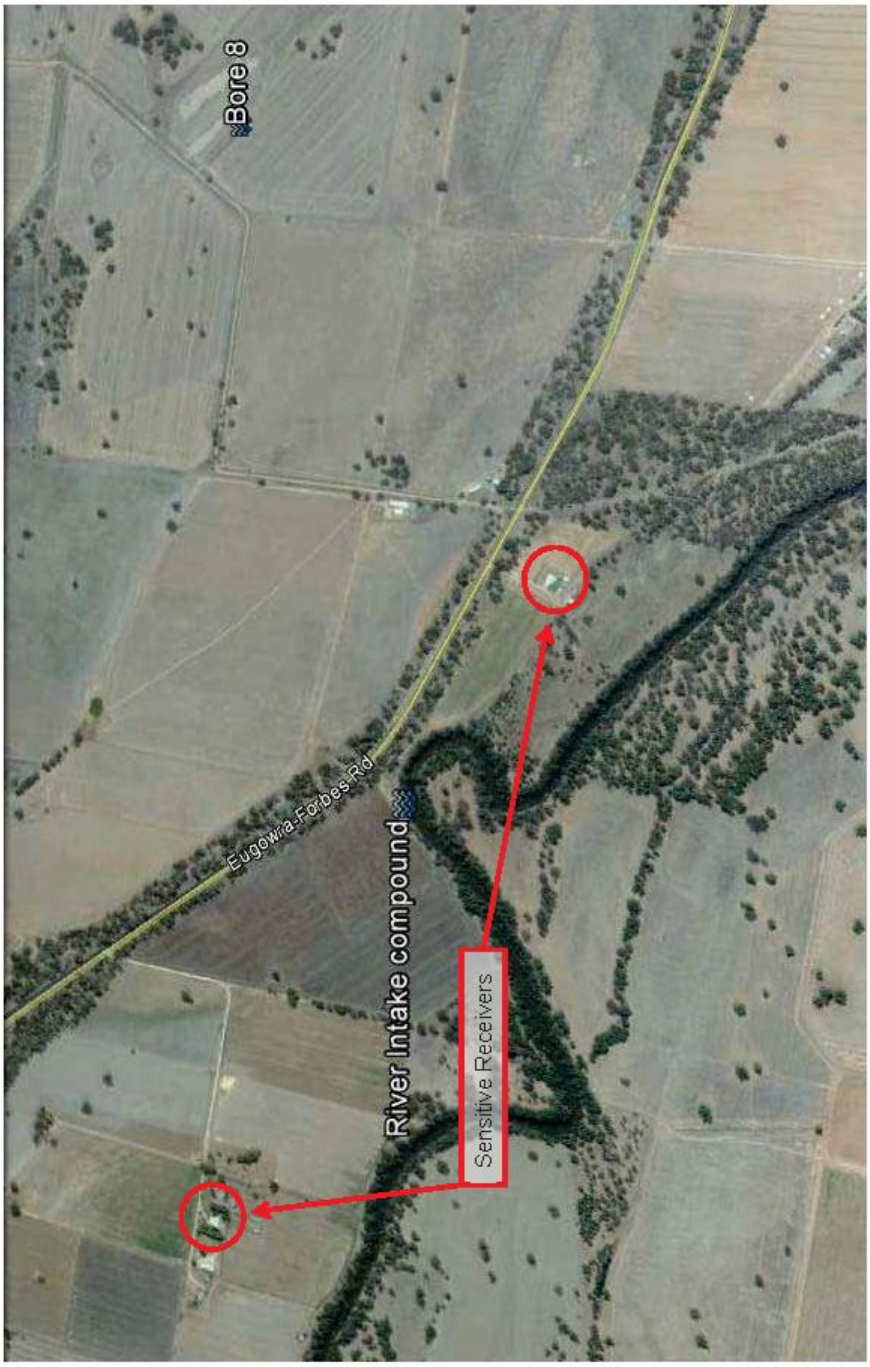


Figure 12 Sensitive Receivers within the works locality

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6.6 Non-Aboriginal heritage

The non-Aboriginal heritage values of land contained within Lot 81 DP750183 and Lot 18 DP 750183 were assessed by OzArk Environmental and Heritage Management Pty Ltd (OzArk) during October 2014. A site inspection of the proposed Lachlan River Intake works area was undertaken from 30-31 October 2014, followed by a search of National, State and Local heritage databases, as well as the schedule of heritage items contained in the Forbes Local Environmental Plan 2013.

A full copy of the heritage assessment undertaken for the proposed works has been provided as Appendix G.

6.6.1 *Existing Environment*

The results of the desktop search are summarised below in Table 12.

Table 13 Desktop-Database Search Results.

Name of Database Searched	Date of Search	Type of Search	Comments
National and Commonwealth Heritage Listings	29.10.14	Parkes, NSW	No places listed on either the National or Commonwealth heritage lists are located within the Study Area
Local Environment Plan (LEP)	29.10.14	Forbes LEP 2013	No heritage listed places noted occur near the Study Area.

A search of the Heritage Council of NSW administered heritage databases and the Forbes Local Environmental Plans (LEP) returned no records for historical heritage sites within the designated search areas.

Specialist on site surveys and consultation with the Parkes and District Historical Society did not identify any items of potential heritage value in proximity to the works areas.

6.6.2 *Potential Impacts*

As there are no known non-Aboriginal heritage items in the Proposal area, there would be no potential impact.

6.6.3 *Environmental Safeguards – Non-Aboriginal Heritage*

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Non-Aboriginal Heritage significance, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

Although the proposed works are very unlikely to affect items of heritage significance, an unforeseen finds protocol is recommended.

In accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act, if suspected historic relics are uncovered during the works, construction would be postponed in that area and the NSW Heritage Branch would be notified.

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Operation

Again, although the proposed works are very unlikely to affect items of heritage significance, an unforeseen finds protocol is recommended.

In accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act, if suspected historic relics are uncovered during the works, construction would be postponed in that area and the NSW Heritage Branch would be notified.

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6.7 Aboriginal heritage

6.7.1 *Existing Environment*

An Aboriginal Heritage Assessment was undertaken by OzArk for the proposed Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 works sites (Appendix H). This assessment found that the proposed location for the intake pump, Bore 8 and associated mains all occur on previously disturbed land where the large proportion of this infrastructure already exists. Given the proximity of the intake pump site to the Lachlan River (>200m) the site is likely to have supported Aboriginal cultural activities in the past (DECCW 2010).

Database searches and field investigations

A desktop search was conducted on the Commonwealth (Australian Heritage Database), State (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System - AHIMS) and local databases from 28-29 November 2014, in order to determine if there were any previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites or items in close proximity (<1km) of the proposed works area. The results of these searches did not identify any known Aboriginal sites within 1km of the works areas.

However, a field survey was carried out from 30-31 October 2014 to ground-truth these results at the River Intake site, in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010). Figure 12 shows the survey coverage. During the investigation, 15% of the study area was covered utilising a pedestrian survey technique (Figure 12). In view of the survey coverage, archaeologically useable exposures and visibility variables, the effective survey coverage (ESC) was 1.6%. This is a relatively low ESC; however visibility in the paddocks surrounding the site was limited due to the presence of agricultural crops, rendering further pedestrian investigations useless. Test pits would need to be excavated to positively confirm the presence or absence of artefacts beyond the existing compound area (OzArk 2015).

A desktop investigation was undertaken for Bore 8 site, as the site has entirely been disturbed by past land use practices and does not contain any landscape features (such as occurring within 200m of a waterway or ridgeline) which would make it likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects.

6.7.2 *Potential Impacts*

During this Due Diligence Aboriginal Heritage investigation, several items were found. Eight artefacts, including a ground-edge axe and other flaked rock artefacts, were identified on the highly disturbed ground surface within the existing works compound (see Plate 6- Plate 14) These items were found along a graded cutting (presumed drainage line) made on a northeast-southwest alignment along the fenced boundary of the compound area.

These results constitute a 'low density open artefact scatter' with an associated Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). It is unknown how far this PAD extends beyond the compound site; further test pit investigation would determine the characteristics and extent of the PAD. Figure 13 shows the location of the PAD.

The Aboriginal objects (stone artefacts and axe head) found at the River Intake site represent a tangible link to Aboriginal identity and experience. To some degree all Aboriginal objects and places within this landscape are likely to be of significance to Aboriginal people, varying according to culturally determined factors (OCHM 2013). Archaeological significance of a site or artefacts is based on representativeness/rarity and research potential. The objects found could be impacted during the construction or operation phase of the proposed works, by being disturbed or moved.

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This PAD has been assessed as holding high social and cultural value, low-moderate Archaeological value and low aesthetic and historic value.

6.7.3 ***Management, consultation and the AHIP process***

Options have been proposed to try to avoid all potential impacts to the Aboriginal items discovered on site, including consideration of alternative River Intake/pump locations. However, access to alternative locations posed similar potential constraints (i.e. through the unknown extent of the identified PAD area along the Lachlan River). Relocating the River Intake works also did not relieve the possibility that the identified items are still at risk of disturbance through the ongoing activities at the current River Intake compound.

The impact on these surface artefacts (8 in total recorded by OzArk) can be easily mitigated through their salvage and eventual reburial. OzArk, in consultation with the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) representative who accompanied the due diligence investigation, have advised that the best practice management of the situation is to ensure the objects are not inadvertently damaged during construction or during long-term use of the area. Council is currently undertaking the Aboriginal community consultation procedure required under the OEH *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRs) to apply for an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) to manage these artefacts according to Aboriginal stakeholder wishes.

The necessary specialist reports are currently being prepared with reference to the ACHCRs (DECCW 2010). The Aboriginal consultation report is being prepared by OzArk. This report will be circulated to Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAP) for the statutory 28 day comments period. The final report is to be submitted to OEH to support the AHIP application. OEH may require up to 60 days to review the permit application and supporting information, consider and process the AHIP, and issue the permit.

Table 14 Summary of Aboriginal Heritage constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works likely to disturb previously undisturbed areas of the landscape?	No
2	Has an AHIMS register search been conducted?	Yes. No previously recorded items were identified within 1km of the proposed works site.
3	Has a search of the Commonwealth database for Aboriginal Heritage (Australian Heritage Database) been conducted?	Yes. No previously recorded items were identified within 1km of the proposed works site.
3	Has a field investigation for items of Aboriginal Heritage been conducted?	Yes, for the Lachlan River Intake site. See Figure 12 for area investigated.
4	Are there any known items of Aboriginal Heritage near the works area (<1km)?	Yes. Eight artefacts, including a ground-edge axe and flaked artefacts, were identified on the highly disturbed ground surface within the works compound.

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
5	Is consultation with stakeholders required?	Yes, the Local Aboriginal Land Council has been consulted with throughout the investigation process, and Council is currently in the process of the Aboriginal community consultation procedure following the OEH *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRs) as part of the process to apply for an AHIP.
6	Is a National Parks and Wildlife Act Section 90 (Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit – AHIP) Permit required for Aboriginal items potentially impacted by the works?	Yes. Council is currently working through this process.

6.7.4 ***Environmental Safeguards – Aboriginal Heritage***

All conditions of the AHIP methodology will be followed to ensure known and potential artefacts are managed accordingly. Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Aboriginal Heritage significance, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- Prior to works commencing an AHIP (Section 90) must be sought under Part 6 of the NPW Act to relocate items from site to ensure they are not damaged inadvertently during construction or ongoing operation. Work will not proceed until the AHIP has been issued.
- Consultation must be undertaken with the local Aboriginal community to inform methodology to appropriately manage surface artefacts. This is currently being progressed.
- All activities should be conducted in accordance with the conditions of the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), application methodology provided as Appendix H.
- All personnel working on the project must be correctly inducted as to the location and management of the recorded objects and their legislative protection under the NPW Act, and actions that must be undertaken if further artefacts are discovered.
- All land-disturbing activities must be confined to within the designated 'excavation area' and 'active work compound' site area along the Lachlan River in proximity to the PAD, as defined in the AHIP.
- As per the AHIP methodology under supervision of an archaeologist and trained cultural heritage monitors from the Aboriginal community, salvage via surface collection of artefacts from within the works compound should be completed.

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- Subsequent to surface collection, grader scrapes will be completed across the direct Impact Footprint only which will be supervised by an archaeologist and trained cultural heritage monitors and any identified artefacts will be salvaged.
- Prior to construction works commencing geo-textile will be laid on access roads into the compound which would then be covered with a layer of gravel to prevent ongoing impacts to existing sub-surface deposits. Only designated access tracks will be regularly used.
- Soil excavated during grader scrapes will be contained or reused within the AHIP application area during or upon completion of proposed works.

Should any other objects or Aboriginal sites be identified during the course of construction and/or operations of the existing infrastructure, the Unanticipated Finds Protocol (Appendix H) should be followed.

Operation

- Prior to works commencing an AHIP (Section 90) must be sought under Part 6 of the NPW Act to relocate items from site to ensure they are not damaged inadvertently during construction or ongoing operation.
- All personnel working on the project must be correctly inducted as to the location and management of the recorded objects and their legislative protection under the NPW Act, and actions that must be undertaken if further artefacts are discovered.

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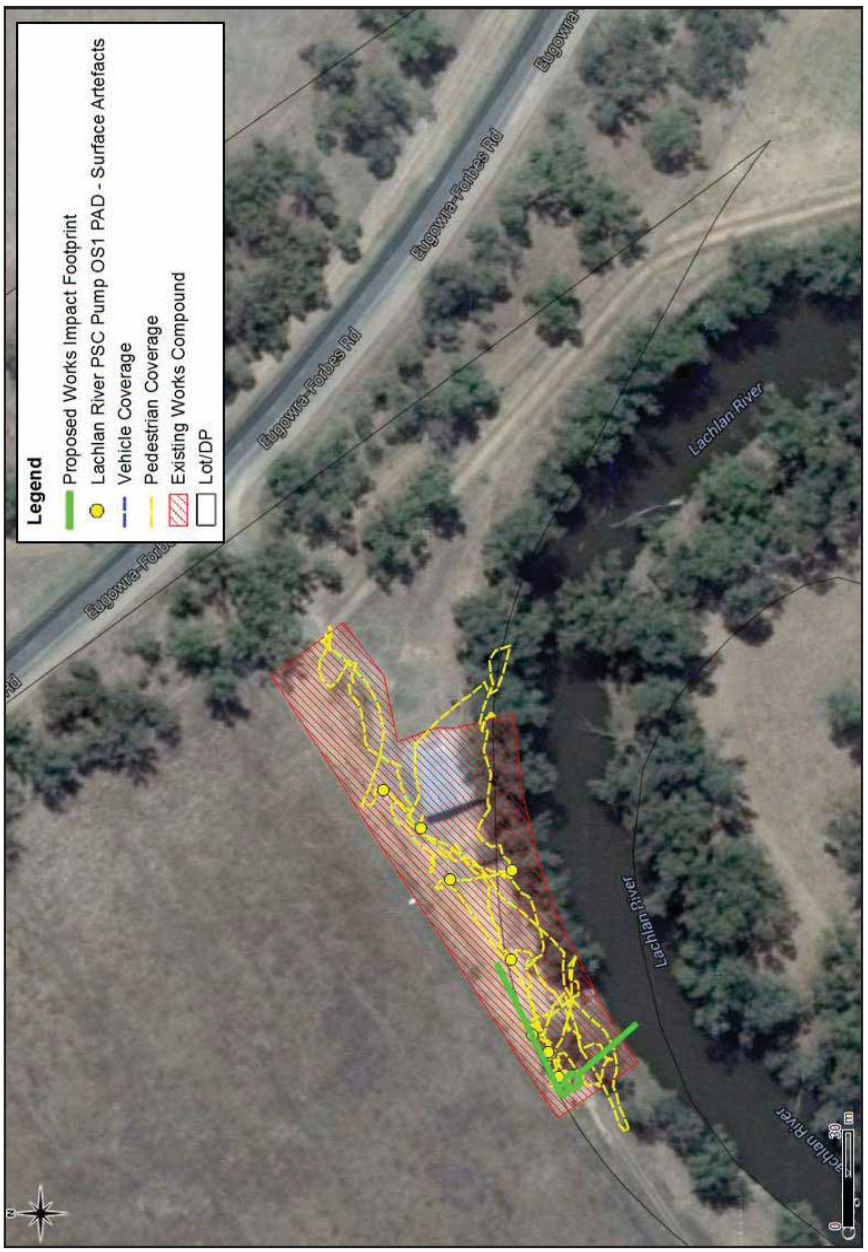


Figure 13 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment -Field Survey Coverage (Source: OzArk)

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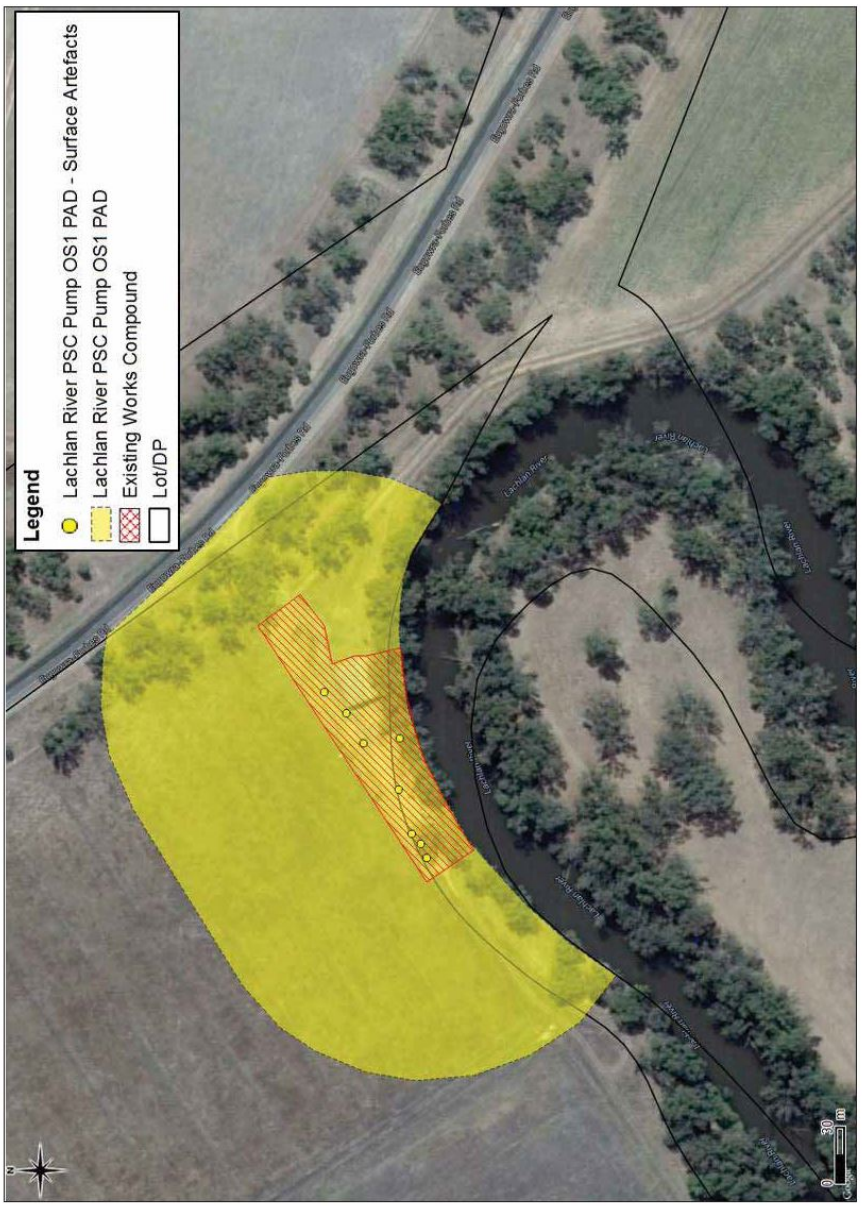


Figure 14 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Location of Surface Artefacts and Arbitrary Predicted Extent of PAD

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Plate 6 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment - Ground-edge Axe (Source: OzArk)



Plate 9 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary broken flake (Source: OzArk)



Plate 7 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment - Ground-edge Axe (Source: OzArk)



Plate 10 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Secondary broken flake (Source: OzArk)

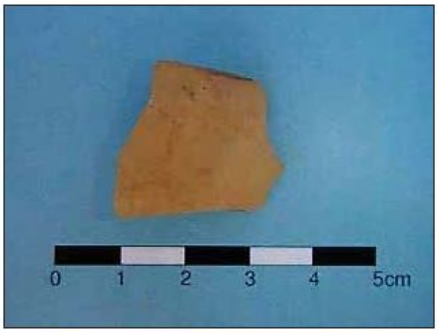


Plate 8 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment - Ground-edge Axe (Source: OzArk)



Plate 11 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary complete flake (Source: OzArk)



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Plate 12 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary complete blade (Source: OzArk)



Plate 13 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary split flake (Source: OzArk)

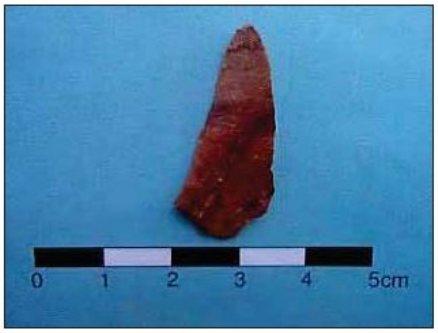


Plate 14 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary complete flake (Source: OzArk)



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6.8 Biodiversity

A detailed Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Study (TAFFS) of the proposal was undertaken by OzArk (2015) in order to ascertain the biodiversity values of the Study Area. The TAFFS details the methodology, desktop and field survey results used to identify the type and extent of potential ecological impacts associated with the proposal. The area assessed during fieldwork by OzArk was a predefined Study Area as depicted in Figure 13. It should be noted that the study area for the TAFFS is different from the overall Study Area considered for this REF. The full TAFFS report is provided as Appendix B. A summary of this assessment is provided below.



Figure 15 Terrestrial and Aquatic Flora and Fauna Study – Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Study Area (Source: OzArk)

6.8.1 *Existing environment*

Cropping and grazing are fundamental activities to the local economy, and as such dominate land use throughout the area (ABS 2014). Floodplains have been cleared right up to the banks of waterways, where only a thin strip of remnant vegetation exists. Consequently, the majority of the proposed works area has been heavily disturbed over time, as a result of land clearing for agricultural purposes.

Vegetation at the Lachlan River Intake Point is consistent with Biometric vegetation type ID LA188 River Red Gum - Blakely's Gum Grassy Woodland (Benson 2008). Approximately 0.16ha of River Red Gum - Blakely's Gum Grassy Woodland in moderate-good condition (BBAM 2010) occurs within the Study Area. Sixteen species of plant were recorded in a

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randomly placed 20m x 20m plot at the River Intake point, with the upper stratum dominated by River Red Gum, and exotic species predominantly occurring in the understorey (69%). The local population of this vegetation community extends beyond the study area along a 10m strip either side of the Lachlan River (>5ha patch size).



Plate 15 Lachlan River Intake and adjacent paddock (Source: OzArk)

Fauna wildlife corridors are usually associated with waterways, wetlands and riverine environments or specific continuous habitats (for example escarpments, woodlands), similar to the ~10m wide Grassy Woodland strip along the riparian zone of the Lachlan River. As such, the proposed works site and surrounding area is likely to provide a movement pathway along major waterways in the Lachlan catchment. Plate 10 shows the cleared paddock adjacent to the River Intake point, and the riparian corridor on the banks of the Lachlan River in this area. In the paddock adjacent to the River Intake compound, of the 14 species of plant recorded, most were exotic species (93%). Potential disruption of this corridor is therefore an important consideration for biosecurity reasons, as this riparian vegetation provides a buffer between the river and the weeds associated with the adjacent agricultural land, the river being an effective vector for the transportation of weed seeds and other unwanted material downstream.

The proposed works area and adjacent sites forms part of a sub-regional corridor that connects the Study Area with other similar and /or larger expanses of habitat on a north-south alignment along the Lachlan River, extending to the west into floodplains and wetlands, and east with the Bumberry Croakers Ranges and to the north along Goobang Creek.

The Lachlan River is a State Biodiversity Link (being the riparian buffer of a major river as defined in the BBAM 2010) providing connectivity between the rangelands to the west, and the woodlands and forests to the north particularly for altitudinal migrant species of birds.

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Database and Literature Review Results

Appendix B provides a complete list of database searches and lists of threatened flora, fauna and ecological communities identified through the background searches. These have also been annotated with the potential to be recorded in the Study Area. Figure 13 details the threatened flora and fauna records for the proposed works areas.

Vegetation Communities Recorded

Both Bore 8 and the Lachlan River sites are heavily modified as a result of adjacent agricultural practices, with resultant patches of remnant River Red Gum – Blakely's Gum Grassy Woodland and a heavy weed infestation (Table 14).

Table 15 Vegetation communities within the study area

Study Area	Biometric Vegetation Communities Recorded	Ground Water Dependent	Landscape position
Lachlan River Water Intake and Rising Main (Intake point only)	Cleared / disturbed. Remnant patches: ID LA188 River Red Gum - Blakely's Gum grassy woodland	GDE High	Riparian environment

Threatened Flora

No threatened species of flora or potential habitat for cryptic species (e.g. Swainsona and orchids) as identified under the TSC or EPBC Act were identified in the Study Area, although the field surveys occurred outside the flowering period for some species of orchid.

Habitat Types Present for Threatened Fauna

Limited potential fauna habitats occur in each site (River Intake and Bore 8). The overall value of habitat in the Study Area is diminished considerably for most species by the extent of agricultural clearing and thin strip of riparian vegetation. The fauna habitats present are:

Riparian Vegetation

Riparian habitat occurred at the Lachlan River Intake Point. Riparian habitat provides important territory adjacent to water sources and connectivity up streams and rivers to a diverse array of species. River Red Gum communities, such as the remnant River Red Gum – Blakely's Gum Grassy Woodland identified on site, are important habitat for a plethora of threatened species including the Koala (listed as Vulnerable under the TSC and EPBC Acts).

Koala Habitat

The Forbes LGA is listed in Schedule 1 of SEPP 44 (see Section 4.5 for further detail) thus SEPP 44 applies[3]. Two 'feed tree' species identified in Schedule 2 of SEPP 44 (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and *E. albens*) occur in the Lachlan River Study Area. The Lachlan River intake point is considered "Potential Koala Habitat". Where potential habitat is identified, the area must be investigated for core Koala habitat, defined as 'an area of land with a resident breeding population of koalas, evidenced by attributes such as breeding females, recent sightings and historical records of a population' (Department of Planning 1995). The Lachlan River study area was not found to constitute core Koala habitat.

[3] Under Part 5 developments SEP44 technically does not apply but for all intents and purposes they are all assessed as if it does.

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Cleared / Disturbed Grassland

The sparse and open nature of the grassland portions adjacent to the riparian zone at the River Intake site favour common generalist species, such as Blue-tongued Lizards (*Tiliqua scincoides*)), raptors such as Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*), Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*) and other woodland birds, which are capable of utilising open ground for foraging, and common disturbance-tolerant species such as Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*) which are ubiquitous in modified habitats. Many of the bird species recorded in such habitats on site utilise the open grassland areas for foraging but are reliant on native woodland and forest communities for roosting and nesting (e.g. raptors and parrots). The grassland areas of the site provide foraging habitat for a variety of open ground foraging bird species Golden-headed Cisticola (*Cisticola exilis*) and is likely to support a moderate density of Stubble Quails (*Coturnix pectoralis*). Aerial foragers such as Welcome Swallows (*Hirundo neoxena*) also hawk for insects over the open areas. Wetland birds, such as the Straw-necked Ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*) will also forage in tall grass in moist depressions adjacent to riparian zones. The derived grasslands provide limited habitat and protection for animals under the critical weight range.

Hollow Bearing Trees

Large hollow bearing trees in the riparian zone of the Lachlan River provide breeding habitat for a variety of Parrots and Owls. Smaller hollows provide breeding and roosting habitat for a myriad of hollow dependent threatened species including Microchiropteran (Microbat) Bats.

Microbat Roosting Habitat

The cracks and crevices in the trees at the Lachlan River intake site are likely to provide roosting habitat for several species of Microbat including potential short-term stopover points for the threatened Eastern Bentwing Bat.

Lachlan River – In-stream/Aquatic Habitat

Snags, submerged fallen logs/branches and tree roots, are natural and common features of the Lachlan River. The river has areas where deeper water pools, with adjacent deep sandy banks that provide suitable burrowing substrate for a local Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) population, Water Rats (*Hydromys chrysogaster*) and the EPBC Act listed 'Migratory' Rainbow Bee-eater .

The habitat features described above provide ample fish habitat, and as such the Lachlan River has the potential to provide habitat for threatened species of fish. The Lachlan is listed as an Aquatic Endangered Ecological Community (EEC). This aquatic EEC is characterised by the presence of the following threatened species (as per the final recommendation under the FM Act):

- *Ambassis agassizii* (Olive Perchlet) (Endangered under FM Act)
- *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Silver perch) (Vulnerable, FM Act and Critically Endangered under EPBC Act)
- *Nannoperca australis* (southern pygmy perch) (Endangered, FM Act)
- *Mogurnda adspersa* (Purple-spotted Gudgeon) (Endangered population, FM Act)
- *Maccullochella peelii peelii* (Murray cod) (FM and EPBC Act)
- *Notopala sublineata hanleyi* (River Snail) (Endangered FM Act)

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The Commonwealth Department of Environment (DoE) Protected Matters Search tool lists three species of threatened fish under the EPBC Act with potential to occur in the Lachlan River Study Area:

- *Maccullochella peelii peelii* (Murray Cod) (Vulnerable)
- *Macquaria australasica* (Macquarie Perch) (Endangered)
- *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Silver perch) (Critically Endangered)

The Lachlan River is also recognised as a:

- State Significant Biodiversity Link
- Key Fish Habitat
- Groundwater Dependent Ecosystem
- NSW Endangered Aquatic Ecological Community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River (FM Act).

A fish sampling program was not undertaken as part of the TAFFS, though a desktop assessment indicated the presence of potential habitat within and downstream of the Study Area, and as such presence of the fish within the Study Area is assumed.

Significant communities, populations or species within the Study Area

Six species of threatened fauna were recorded or potentially recorded in the Study Area (Table 15). Figure 14 maps the locations of significant ecological communities and listed species recorded at the Lachlan River Intake site. Multiple threatened species are considered highly likely to occur or have habitat in the Study Area based on available habitat, as described above, and previous records.

In relation to the analysis of those Microchiropteran (Microbat) calls obtained, some insectivorous bat species have distinctive echolocation calls that are unlikely to be confused with those of other species. Other bat species overlap in both call frequency and structure making identification difficult. Poor quality calls confound the issues of identifying species with similar call frequencies.

Five species of threatened Microbat were potentially recorded during the sampling period:

- Yellow-bellied Sheathtail-bat (*Saccolaimus flaviventris*), listed as Vulnerable under the TSC Act, was confidently identified at the Lachlan River Intake point.
- Inland Forest Bat (*Vespadelus baverstocki*) listed as Vulnerable under the TSC Act, Eastern Cave Bat (*Vespadelus troughtoni*), Vulnerable TSC Act, and Eastern Bentwing-bat, Vulnerable TSC Act, were potentially identified in the Study Area, however call characteristics could not separate these species from The Little Forest Bat (*Vespadelus vulturnus*) which also has potential to occur in the area.

Calls attributed to Large-eared Pied Bat (*Chalinolobus dwyeri*) (listed as Vulnerable under both the TSC and EPBC Acts) were within the correct frequency band for calls recorded, however the poor quality of call recordings and lack of alternation made these calls indistinguishable from other species of bat using similar frequencies.

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Table 16 Species requiring significance assessments under the TSC, FM and EPBC Act

No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	7-Part Test (TSC Act / FM Act)	Assessment of Significance (EPBC Act)	Reason
1	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	Koala	x	x	Impact to potential habitat.
2	*Stictonetta naevosa*	Freckled Duck	x		Impacts to habitat.
3	*Merops ornatus*	Rainbow Bee-eater		x	Impacts to potential breeding substrates.
4	*Maccullochella peelii peelii*	Murray Cod		x	Impacts to the Lachlan River.
5	*Bidyanus bidyanus*	Silver Perch	x		Impacts to the Lachlan River.
6	*Mogurnda adspersa*	Purple spotted gudgeon	x		Impacts to the Lachlan River.
7	*Chalinolobus dwyeri*	Large-eared Pied Bat	x	x	Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
8	*Vespadelus baverstocki*	Large Forest Bat	x		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
9	*Vespadelus troughtoni*	Eastern Cave Bat	x		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
20	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	Yellow-bellied Sheathtail Bat	x		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
11	*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*	Eastern Bentwing-bat	x		Impacts to potential foraging habitat.
12	*Macquaria australasica*	Macquarie Perch	x	x	Impacts to the Lachlan River.
13	*Tandanus tandanus*	Murray-Darling Basin population of Eel Tailed Catfish	x		Impacts to the Lachlan River.
14	*Nannoperca australias*	Southern Pygmy Perch	x		Impacts to the Lachlan River.
15	The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland		x		Impacts to the Lachlan River.

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No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	7-Part Test (TSC Act / FM Act)	Assessment of Significance (EPBC Act)	Reason
	catchment of the Lachlan River.				

It should be noted that in the *Threatened species assessment guidelines: The assessment of significance* (DECC 2007), a species does not have to be considered as part of the Assessment of Significance (AoS) if adequate surveys or studies have been carried out that clearly show that the species:

- Does not occur in the Study Area, or
- Will not use on-site habitats on occasion, or
- Will not be influenced by off-site impacts of the proposal.

Otherwise all species likely to occur in the Study Area (based on general species distribution information) and known to use that type of habitat, should be considered in the rationale that determines the list of threatened species, populations and ecological communities for the Assessment of Significance.

Assessments of Significance were conducted for listed species/communities considered to be affected by the Proposal (Table 15). Consideration of the type and scale of habitat to be removed has resulted in the conclusion that no threatened species would be significantly affected by the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment works. The TAFFS concluded that the current proposed works would not significantly disturb, reduce significant areas of habitat or permanently isolate threatened species. A Species Impact Statement and / or referral to the NSW/Commonwealth Minister for the Environment will not be required for these.

6.8.2 ***Potential Impacts***

The current proposal is likely to result in the following potential ecological impacts;

- Increased sedimentation of the Lachlan River during and post construction, which may impact upon the health of aquatic and amphibious species
- Temporary obstruction to fish passage during construction and installation of the intake pipe and screen, potentially during the breeding season
- Removal of one large River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis)* tree on the top of the immediate bank (northern bank) of the Lachlan River. This tree is large (dbh approximately 150cm) with evident signs of senescence (aka 'die back').
- Potential intrusion into the structural root zone of a second small River Red Gum located 8.8m from the centre of the wet well location, which may cause serious die back and/or destabilisation of this tree.
- Destabilisation of the river bank during and post construction, which may result in earth slumping into the water.

Treecraft, a local-based arborist company, were engaged to assess the likely impact of the proposal on trees within the immediate vicinity of the works, as well as provide advice on best management practices to protect and/or remove trees as necessary directly within the works footprint. The report prepared by Treecraft has been provided as Appendix D.

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A summary of the biodiversity constraints within the site has been provided in Table 16. Having given consideration to the ecology within the Study Area, it is concluded that the proposal in its current state of design development would be:

- Unlikely to significantly affect any of the listed threatened species, fauna populations or communities recorded in the area, if the recommended amelioration measures are adopted, implemented and maintained;
- Unlikely to significantly contribute to any of the National or State listed Key Threatening Processes (KTPs) applicable to the proposed works;
- Unlikely to significantly affect any Ramsar wetland or any ROKAMBA, CAMBA or JAMBA listed species;
- Unlikely to significantly affect the Lachlan River if adequate safeguards are implemented and appropriate monitoring takes place; and
- Consistent with ESD principles with regard to fauna and would not adversely affect the local biodiversity (no issue of inter-generational or value added matters are relevant in this instance).

Provided the Safeguards recommended are implemented and maintained, the potential impacts outlined above can be managed to ensure the biodiversity values of the site are maintained or improved as a result of the proposed works.

Table 17 Summary of Biodiversity constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to involve the removal, pruning or damage to any vegetation including, grass cover, shrubs, trees or Endangered Ecological Communities?	Yes, some pruning of low hanging branches in adjacent River Red Gums may be required at the River Intake site.
2	Are the works taking place in an area of High Biodiversity Sensitivity (Forbes LEP)?	Yes.
3	Are there any threatened, endangered, or native flora and/or fauna located within the vicinity of the proposed works?	Yes. Koala (EPBC and TSC Act) Macquarie Perch (EPBC and FM Act); Murray Cod (EPBC Act); and Silver Perch, Purple-spotted Gudgeon, Eel-tailed Catfish, Southern Pygmy Perch (each listed under the FM Act)
4	Number of trees and/or hollows to be removed as part of the proposed works?	One mature *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* on the bank of the Lachlan River. No hollows evident however potential fissues and habitat for microchiropteran bat species is present.

6.8.3 ***Environmental Safeguards – Ecology***

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon biodiversity values of the area, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

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Construction

- All personnel undertaking works should be inducted such that they are aware that any native vegetation outside the existing easement has not been assessed and as such there are legislative consequences of deliberately or accidentally impacting it without approval under Part 5 of the EP&A Act. Evidence of all personnel receiving an induction would be kept on file (signed induction sheets etc.). Should an incident occur followed by an OEH investigation, this process is likely to reduce the severity of the repercussions to PSC whilst encouraging the on-ground workers to comply with the site limitations.
- Areas to be cleared, if required, should be clearly demarcated prior to construction, using high visibility marking tape or similar, to ensure that accidental clearing does not occur.
- Clearing shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary to provide for the safety and security of the existing assets and personnel.
- Prior to removal of the River Red Gum, a rapid tree assessment by Council's Environment Officer, or a suitably qualified consultant, should be completed using an elevated working platform to inspect for potential fauna present. During this rapid assessment should hollows or limbs providing habitat be identified the limbs can be removed and lowered to the ground by appropriate arboricultural lowering techniques to preserve the hollow and fauna occupying the limb.
- Following the removal of the single River Red Gum on site, the crown and trunk of the tree should be placed on the bank of the Lachlan River downstream of the water extraction site, for ecological enhancement of habitat i.e. 're-snagging'. The stump of the tree must remain in-situ to preserve bank stability. Herbicide should not be applied to the stump of the removed tree.
- As no other trees were marked for clearance at this stage of the proposal, if a tree is later identified as requiring removal, assessment by Council's Environment Officer (or equivalent) is recommended, and alternative management options should be considered if possible i.e. lopping limbs rather than removal of the entire tree.
- Prior to construction works commencing a Tree Protection Zone, as per Australian Standard AS 4970-2009 Protection of Trees on Development Sites, using appropriate temporary construction fencing must be established around any trees within the active works compound site.
- Prior to tree lopping / clearing, care should be taken to identify nests and /or roosting sites and / or threatened species. If fauna habitat is present (nests or potential tree hollows) the contractor would contact the project ecologist for further advice prior to clearing.
- Felled timber, including hollow limbs, should be contained within the easement/corridor or re-located within adjacent vegetated areas to provide ground cover and habitat for fauna.
- A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) must be prepared and submitted to the NOW for comment as part of the CEMP for the proposal. Plans of Action to be included in the VMP would include what rehabilitation of the bed and banks of the Lachlan River

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is planned, what is proposed to make it happen, how will it be measured, what are the triggers for action and how will Council report this to NOW.

- Revegetate disturbed areas progressively utilising native species of endemic provenance (where possible) in line with the planting list outlined in Appendix C – Riparian Vegetation Guide.
- Complete instream works in accordance with the Fisheries Permit PN15-110 issued for dredging, reclamation and blockage to fish passage associated with the construction works.
- Instream works should be completed by end of October prior to the peak spring / summer breeding season for many fish species.
- Instream works should not inhibit more than 50% of flow within the Lachlan River waterway to maintain connectivity for aquatic life during construction works.
- Minimise clearing as far as practicable across or near waterways. Stumps should be retained within this area to minimise the potential for erosion.
- Machinery should arrive on site in a clean, washed condition, free of fluid leaks that may cause pollution of water and be harmful to aquatic and riparian flora and fauna.
- All food scraps and rubbish are to be appropriately disposed of in sealed receptacles to prevent attracting vermin such as foxes, rats, dogs and cats, which pose threats to native fauna present on site.
- All reasonable practical steps must be undertaken to reduce noise and vibration at the Lachlan River. This will mitigate harm to any resident Platypus and fish species.
- Best practice weed management practices should be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials, including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of construction. A vehicle hygiene plan should be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Sub-Plan in the CEMP for the proposal.
- Ensure all herbicides and pesticides used on site are registered for use within a waterway as per NSW DPI guidelines.
- Potential for collisions with fauna to occur on site would be mitigated by ensuring on-site vehicle speeds are restricted to 10km/hr.
- Accident spill kits must be present on site and in construction vehicles to immediately contain spills of fuels or other chemicals.
- Transfer of fuel must be conducted in a bunded area a minimum of 40m from the edge of the Lachlan River or off-site.
- Where possible ensure that bio-friendly hydraulic fluids are used in plant and machinery as recommended by NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI).
- All plant and equipment shall be inspected daily for leakage of fuel, oil or hydraulic fluids. Machinery found to be leaking shall be immediately repaired or replaced.

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- Vehicle wash downs and/or cement truck washouts would be undertaken within a designated bunded area of an impervious surface further than 40m from the edge of the Lachlan River or undertaken offsite.
- A marine boom, suitable for hydrocarbon spills, shall be made available on-site and deployed across any nearby waterway should a spill occur in its vicinity.

Operation

- Best practice weed management practices should be in place to prevent transfer of weed seeds and vegetative materials, including wash down of vehicles entering or leaving the worksite. To achieve this, weed control measures would need to be established prior to the commencement of routine operations and maintenance. A vehicle hygiene plan should be prepared as part of the Traffic Management Plan in the OEMP (if required) for the proposal.
- Intake screen selected should ensure that fish and fish eggs being sucked into the pump is reduced through design optimization.

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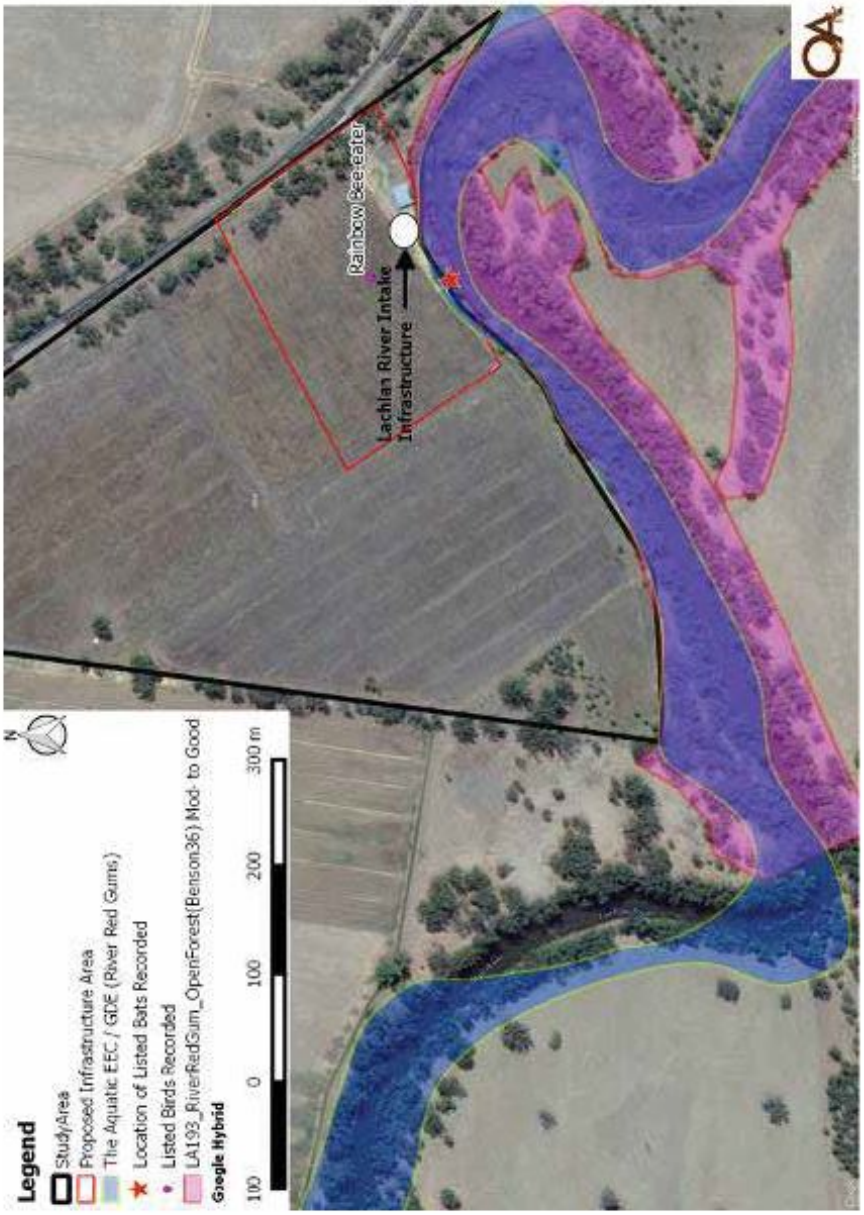


Figure 16 Mapped vegetation communities and threatened species recorded (Source: Oz Ark)

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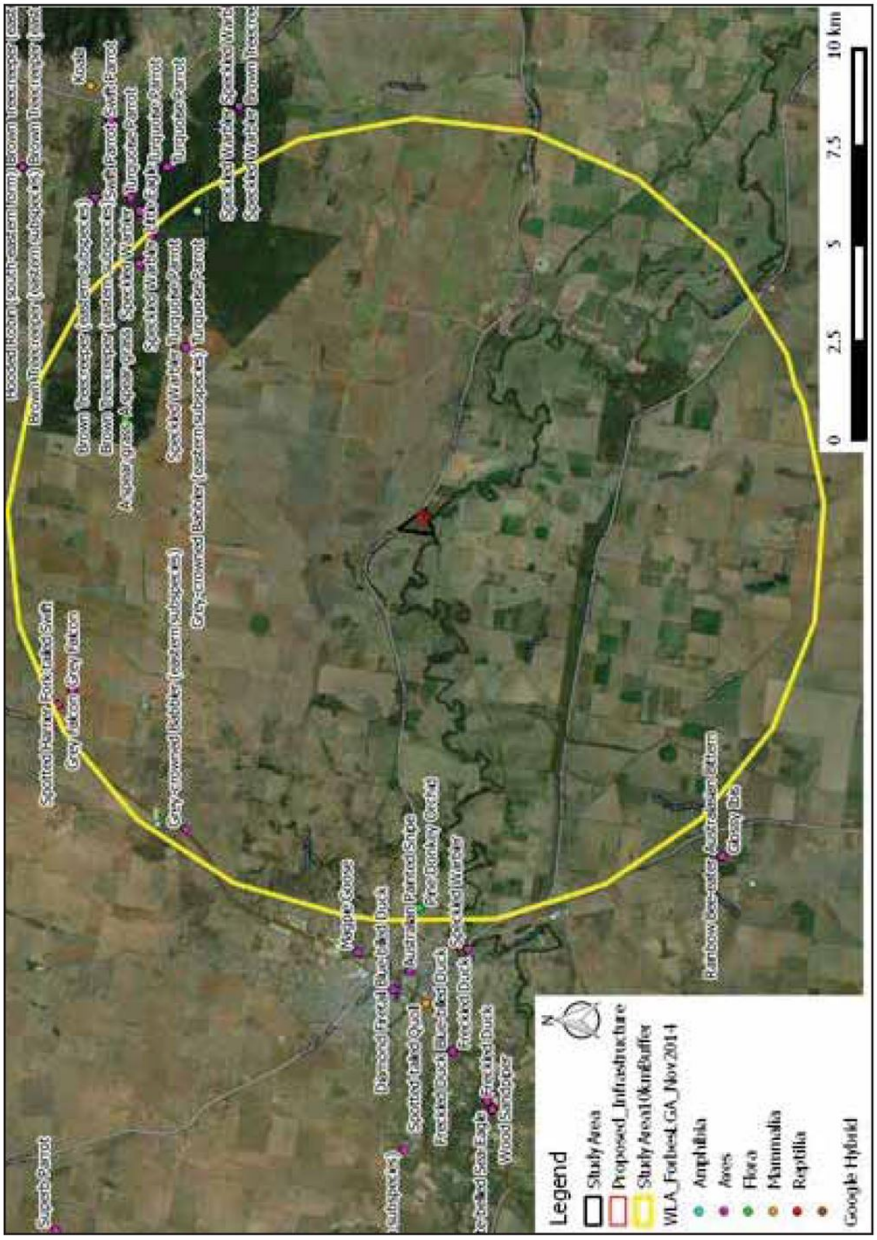


Figure 17 Threatened flora and fauna records within 10km of the Lachlan River and Bore 8 Study Areas (Source: NSW OEH, 17 September 2014).

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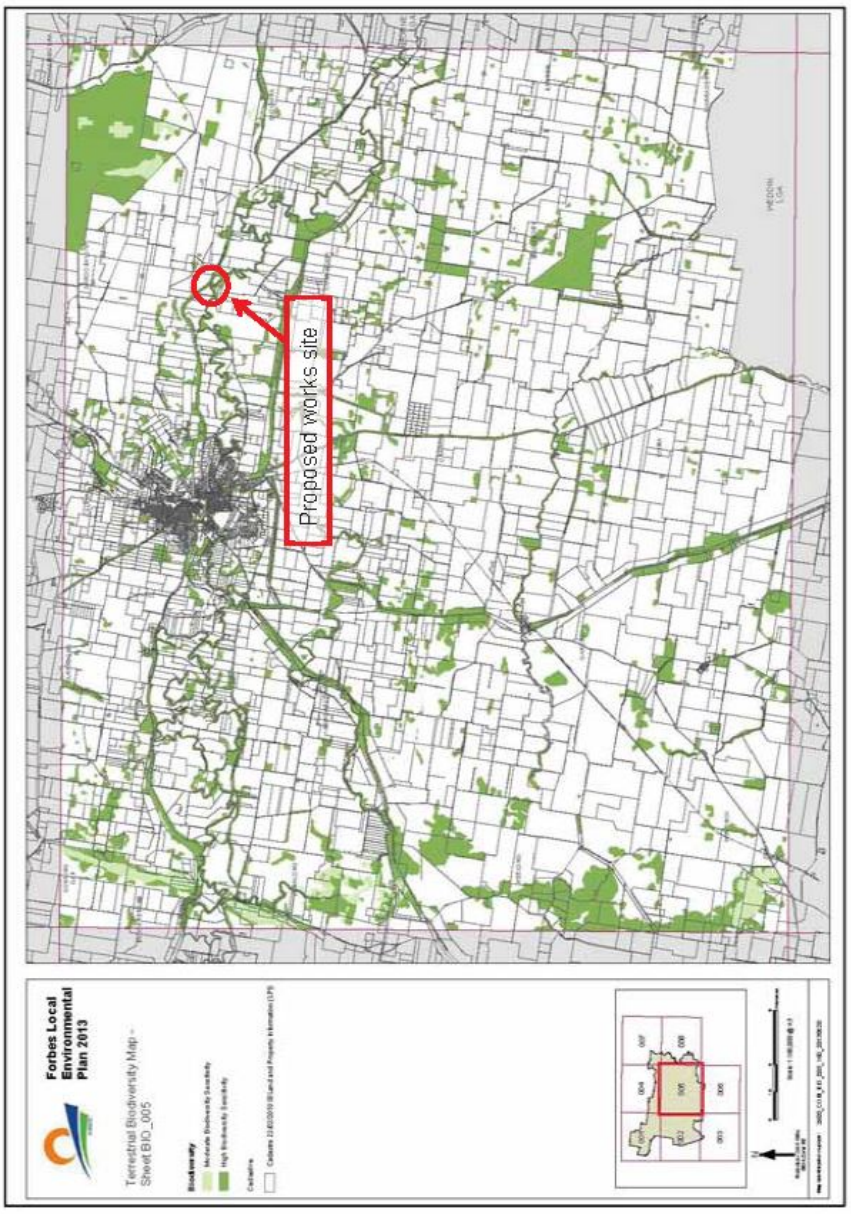


Figure 18 Biodiversity Sensitivity (Source: Forbes LEP)

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6.9 Traffic and transport

6.9.1 *Existing Environment*

The subject site, being located along the Forbes-Eugowra Road (MR377), would be accessed from the listed main or arterial road maintained by the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). The Forbes-Eugowra Road runs east-west between the cities of Forbes and Eugowra in the Central West of NSW. The Forbes-Eugowra Road is a high standard two lane road with a speed limit of 100km/hour in the vicinity of the study area.

From the Forbes-Eugowra Road, the work sites will be accessed via existing private dirt roads and/or access tracks currently in use for the existing River Intake compound and for access to Bore 8 and surrounding agricultural properties. These existing dirt roads may need to be upgraded or sealed to allow for all weather heavy vehicle access (refer Section 6.1.3 for further details on Erosion and Sediment Controls proposed for the project).

6.9.2 *Potential Impacts – Construction*

Typical traffic activities that occur during construction include the operation of excavators and other mechanical equipment required during excavation. It is anticipated that a mixture of plant such as medium to large excavators, large transport vehicles (trucks) and various lighter traffic such as works utility vehicles will be present or entering and exiting the Subject Site for the duration of the proposed construction period. Potential traffic impacts associated with the works include:

- Increased risk of vehicle collision on the Forbes-Eugowra Road due to increased large vehicle use and site entry/egress
- Traffic slowing on Forbes-Eugowra Road due to large vehicle use
- Large vehicle noise on the Forbes-Eugowra Road
- Increased large vehicle traffic in Forbes and Parkes
- Impact on road surfaces due to large vehicle use
- Internal access track issues – safety, dust generation and increased potential for collisions with wildlife.

Forbes-Eugowra Road

The installation of the new River Intake pump and refurbishment of Bore 8 will take approximately six months. During this time there would be an increase in larger vehicles carrying machinery and materials to and from the site/s, and an increase in smaller vehicles for construction staff. It is likely that much of this traffic would travel through Parkes and/or Forbes. The increased traffic is not considered likely to significantly increase safety risks or traffic delays for road users.

The Forbes-Eugowra Road is a high standard two lane road able to handle heavy vehicles. A Traffic Management Sub-Plan would be developed as part of the CEMP to ensure site entry/egress, traffic scheduling, signage and other matters are managed to minimise safety risks for staff, public road users and the residents of the Forbes and Parkes regions.

Access tracks

Access to sites during the construction stage would be via the existing tracks, which may be upgraded as required. A permanent access track (approximately 200m in length) between the Forbes-Eugowra Road and the intake pump site would be based on an existing track, upgraded to provide adequate surfacing and drainage, and all weather access to prevent tracking of sediment onto the Forbes-Eugowra Road. Machinery using tracks on the site during construction would typically include a crane, trucks and excavators. The use of these

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access tracks would be addressed in the Traffic Management Plan, which would prescribe speed limits and use restrictions.

No additional traffic is expected during the ongoing operation of the River Intake pump and Bore 8, further to the current maintenance traffic that accesses the site/s. Given that the controls for this infrastructure will be undertaken primarily through remote means (telemetered), there is expected to be marginally less traffic on the Forbes-Eugowra Road overall, with the removal of the necessity of trips to site in order to turn the pumps off and on. Similarly, it is anticipated the proposed pump design will require less maintenance than the current design, and should therefore require fewer visitations once in operation.

Table 18 Summary of Traffic constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to result in major detours or disruptions to traffic flow (vehicular, cycle and pedestrian) or access to properties or businesses?	No. Access to sites are via quiet access tracks/dirt roads away from residences. Temporary disruptions to traffic flow (slowing) can be anticipated during shipment of plant to site.
2	Will there be any permanent major detours made as a consequence of the works?	No.
3	Were the NSW RMS consulted as part of planning for the proposed works?	Yes. No specific restrictions were placed on the traffic associated with the projects.
4	Are the proposed works likely to impact on local business, require any property acquisition/boundary adjustment, or alter any access or parking arrangements for properties (either temporarily or permanently)?	No. Existing access tracks and roads will be used for both construction and operational phases of the projects.

Impacts to the local community are not likely to be significant given the distance of residences from the works sites. This will be mitigated further if construction activities are limited to standard work hours.

The standard work hours for normal construction activities to minimise potential noise impacts are:

- Monday to Friday 7 am to 6 pm
- Saturday 8 am to 1 pm
- No work on Sundays or public holidays

Traffic impacts associated with the construction works and ongoing operation of the site/s would be largely confined to the delivery of large plant to site pre-construction phase, light vehicle traffic to and from site during construction activities, and removal of large plant from site post-construction. Operational traffic is anticipated to be predominantly light (cars and utility vehicles only).

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6.9.3 ***Environmental Safeguards – Traffic and Transport***

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of traffic associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- A Traffic Management Sub-Plan should be developed as part of the CEMP in consultation with haulage contractors and road authorities. The Plan should include:
  - Speed limits, timing, restrictions and communication protocols related to the use of access tracks.
  - Protocols to be observed when approaching, entering and leaving the site.
  - Protocols when passing through local towns including Forbes, Parkes or Eugowra (including speed limit, parking, use of air brakes)
  - Any special traffic controls required for large, oversize or overmass vehicles
  - Reporting procedures in relation to accidents, traffic safety or road maintenance issues.
- Contractors and staff should be briefed on the internal road system and Traffic Management Sub-Plan during site induction.
- The public should not be allowed access to the works sites.

Operation

No safeguards are required for the operational phase of the proposed works.

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6.10 Socio-economic considerations

6.10.1 ***Existing Environment***

The River Intake works are located on Lot 81 DP750183 owned by Parkes Shire Council, while the Bore 8 refurbishment works occur on land owned by Northparkes Mine Lot 18 DP 750183. Both land parcels occur within the Forbes Shire Local Government Area (LGA), with a minimum lot size of 40 hectares. The existing sites include the following infrastructure- an operational water intake pump that extracts from the Lachlan River, and a Bore (Bore 8) which is currently not in use though the majority of the required substructure is present. The locality is zoned as Rural (Forbes LEP) and includes a mix of agricultural land use and narrow remnant riparian vegetation that is located along the river and the Forbes-Eugowra Road. Forbes City Centre is located approximately 14km west of the proposed replacement intake pump location and Bore 8 site.

6.10.2 ***Potential Impacts***

Given the remote location and rural surroundings of the works sites, the proposal has the potential to impact the local community through the following:

- Increases in traffic and transport along rural roads to and from the site/s
- Provide employment to local suppliers of goods and services predominantly during the construction phase of the project
- Noise impacts associated with construction
- Air quality impacts associated with construction
- Increased availability of water to Parkes and Peak Hill
- Reduced water availability for downstream water users

In consideration of the above, the short term negative socio-economic impacts of the proposal are considered relatively minor, as they will accompany the relatively brief construction period.

However, during the preliminary consultation phases of the projects, concerns were raised by NOW about the potential impacts to downstream water users of reduced water quality and availability as a result of the proposed works.

Water Availability

Water restrictions have been in place for the Parkes / Forbes urban areas for many years. Water restrictions affect the wellbeing of individuals, businesses and communities through restrictions on domestic uses, decreased maintenance of available public space and recreation facilities, and a reduced ability to provide services to visitors. Agricultural grazing and crops are the predominant land uses in the locality. While town water restrictions do not necessarily impact agricultural end users who extract and operate under their own Licence agreements, continued necessary extractions by farmers in addition to the increased volumes extracted for Parkes/Peak Hill may result in tighter town water restrictions if water levels in the Lachlan River and borefield drop.

Although the volume of water approved to be extracted via the River Intake will not change, the actual quantity extracted will increase over time and this will affect downstream landholders as well as surface water and ground dependent ecosystems. The water will primarily be used during conditions when water resources are already scarce, for example during summer months and in drought, and will as such add additional pressure to the ecological systems and downstream water users.

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PSC currently has licences to extract water from a number of bores as well as the Lachlan River from these locations and will not be applying for increases to the volume of water Council is currently licenced to extract. The current licences for water extraction and their location include:

- Mid-Lachlan Aquifer, established 1967 with seven bores operational under a bore license of 4,350ML/annum
- Lachlan River, via a river water intake, established around 2009 under a high security river license of 3,200 ML/annum and a general river licence of 1,000 ML/annum

Access to water resources is regulated by NOW through the issuing of Water Access Licences (WALs) as well as through the regional Water Sharing Plans. The Lachlan Unregulated and Alluvial Water Sources Water Sharing Plan includes the unregulated rivers and alluvial groundwater within the Lachlan River catchment, and was commenced in September 2012.
This WSP covers 22 unregulated surface water sources that are grouped into one extraction management unit and two alluvial groundwater sources. There are approximately 6,350 water licences in the WSP area, totalling approximately 224,810ML of extraction entitlement (NOW 2013). The majority of licences have been issued for irrigation, with licences also issued for use in mining and stock watering. NoW may adjust the thresholds annually or in response to environmental conditions as necessary.

Water for basic landholder rights (domestic and stock rights, and native title rights) and volumetric WALs for domestic and stock use and local water utilities are granted high access priority. High and general security WALs are based on shares of available water, with 'high security' given priority over 'general security'.

The borefields are considered to be a high yielding water source, and are regenerated by rainfall events (refer Section 6.2 for more detail). Continued monitoring of these bores will be incorporated into a comprehensive management plan to ensure water is sustainably utilised from these resources. The preference will be to use bore water over river water to minimise impacts to downstream surface (river) water users dependent on environmental flows for their enterprises.

Also, as detailed in Section 6.2, Council sources water from Lake Endeavour and Beargamil Dams, and extraction from these is typically higher priority for use in the system than the river water.

Bushfire

There is a potential for the works associated with the River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment proposal to cause bushfire, as some of the works may be undertaken during the peak bushfire season. Given the abundance of fuels available on site (dry grassy fields, remnant vegetation including fallen timber along roads and the Lachlan River) any fires caused on site by construction works have the potential to escalate quickly. However, as the works will be undertaken within existing cleared areas with ready access to water for the rapid extinguishment of any fires should they occur, it is unlikely that a bushfire would be caused by the proposed works.

Council would comply with all of the requirements of the *Rural Fires Act 1997* and related guidelines and policies in relation to construction activities during the fire danger period. No works which have potential to cause a bushfire, such as hot work, would be undertaken during total fire ban days. Additional safeguards to minimise fire risks during the construction

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period have been included below. The proposal is not likely to produce unacceptable bushfire risks during the construction period.

The works would be undertaken on a fenced rural property and public access would not be permitted during the construction phase. Risks to public safety during the construction and operation phases are also considered to be low.

6.10.3 ***Environmental Safeguards – Socio-economic Considerations***

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon the local community, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- The work sites should be left in a tidy manner at the end of each work day
- Appropriate firefighting equipment, including protective clothing (PPE), would be held on site if works are undertaken when the fire danger is high to extreme, and a minimum of one person on site will be trained in its use
- Flammable materials and ignition sources brought onto the site would be handled and stored as per manufacturer's instructions
- The works sites would not be accessible by the public during the construction phase

Operation

- A River and Bore Water Management Plan will be developed to appropriately manage these water resources in conjunction with the NSW Office of Water

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6.11 Waste and Resource Use

A Waste Management and Sustainable Action Plan was prepared by Impact Environmental to guide the waste management and identify opportunities for reuse and use of local services for the overarching WTP and STP Augmentation projects. This draft report is provided as Appendix I.

Waste management for construction projects should be undertaken in accordance with the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*. The objectives of the Act are:

(a) To encourage the most efficient use of resources and to reduce environmental harm in accordance with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD),
(b) To ensure that resource management options are considered against a hierarchy of the following order:
    (i) Avoidance of unnecessary resource consumption,
    (ii) Resource recovery (including reuse, reprocessing, recycling and energy recovery),
    (iii) Disposal,
(c) To provide for the continual reduction in waste generation,
(d) To minimise the consumption of natural resources and the final disposal of waste by encouraging the avoidance of waste and the reuse and recycling of waste,
(e) To ensure that industry shares with the community the responsibility for reducing and dealing with waste,
(f) To ensure the efficient funding of waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery,
(g) To achieve integrated waste and resource management planning, programs and service delivery on a State-wide basis,
(h) To assist in the achievement of the objectives of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.

Waste may also constitute environmental pollution, which is regulated under the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, administered by EPA.

6.11.1 *Gas, Liquid and Solid Wastes*

Liquid wastes and general solid wastes generated during the construction phase may include but are not limited to:

- Soil, spoil and excavated rock
- Excess civil construction materials
- Cleared vegetation
- Packaging, domestic and general waste
- Chemical wastes
- Sewage from onsite portable toilets
- Greenhouse gases emitted by vehicles and plant

Other than rock/fill materials and vegetative waste, the majority of the materials utilised in the activity will be non-renewable, finite resources. Their use would diminish the availability of some resources for future use, and contribute to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions through both direct use of fuels and the embodied energy used in their production, and in association with the disposal of related waste products. The use of fossil fuels would also contribute to impacts on climate and air quality.

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While these impacts would be negligible on global or national scales, efficient resource use should be adopted as a general operating principle. The potential for chemical pollution of water and soil is addressed in sections regarding Waterways (Section 6.2) and Soils and Erosion (Section 6.1).

All wastes would be managed in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, and EPA and Council guidelines. Waste would need to be contained and disposed of at suitable waste facilities. Subject to effective planning and management, ideally through a Construction Environmental Management Plan, waste, pollution and resource consumption impacts associated with the proposal can be acceptably managed.

Waste would also need to be managed according to the hierarchy of avoid, reduce, re-use, recycle, and appropriate disposal. In the specific case of excavated material, the successful contractor engaged to construct the River Intake geotechnical investigation may be able to suggest measures to reuse material for earthworks on site. Table 18 outlines approximate quantities of excavated material. Any recommendations of the geotechnical report as well as the requirements outlined within the Blue Book (Landcom 2004) would be taken into consideration in the detailed design.

The works will contribute to the production of greenhouse gases largely through vehicle and plant carbon dioxide exhaust as well as those emitted during production of materials to be used during construction. If evaporation is selected as the primary means of water disposal during the bore pump testing then this will also contribute to greenhouse gas emissions through increased water vapour to the atmosphere.

Greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide and water vapour contribute to global climate change which is a listed key threatening process to several threatened species as well as contributing to a myriad of impacts such as sea level rises, increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, regional changes in agricultural productivity and loss of biodiversity (anthropogenic climate change is listed as a Key Threatening Process (TSC and EPBC Act) for many threatened species).

The volume of greenhouse gases emitted is expected to be minor with only a small number of light vehicles and plant required to undertake the works over the construction period. Where possible local contractors will be engaged and construction materials sourced from recycled materials and / or locally to minimise greenhouse gases emitted as a result of the works during travel and material production.

Table 19 Approximate earthworks quantities

Excavation Activity	Approximate volume of excavated material (m^3)
Wet well installation	126
Intake pipe trench	60
Connecting pipeline trench	75

6.11.2 ***On demand resources***
Construction works would require:

- Concrete
- Asphalt aggregates
- Select fill
- Water

Water may need to be used for dust suppression measures during construction if conditions require it. This water would most likely be brought on site in a water truck, while any

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additional water required would be sourced from the town supply mains or Lachlan River. Forbes Council would be consulted as required under clause 13 of the ISEPP in relation to water use.

Any additional material that may be required would be sourced from legally operating commercial suppliers and manufactures within the Parkes / Forbes area. Where feasible, material with recycled content would be sourced.

Energy consumption associated with the proposed works would include electricity and fuel. Electricity would be required to power site compounds and would be supplied from the existing underground voltage supply at both the Lachlan River and Bore 8 sites. A contribution to green power should be made for electricity. Fuel would be required to power construction plant.

The project is part of a broader IWCM strategy which aims to provide an integrated water supply system with increased water efficiencies through increased water conservation and water use. Overall the IWCM will enable more effective water use for the region through cost effective recycling of treated effluent and storm water use options.

Where feasible construction materials will be reused on site and / or sourced from recycled materials and local suppliers in line with ESD principles.

Table 20 Summary of Waste constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the proposed works likely to generate >200 tonnes of waste material (contaminated and /or non-contaminated material)?	No.
2	Are the proposed works likely to require a licence from the EPA for waste?	No.
3	Will the ongoing operation of the site post completion of works generate significant amount of waste?	No.

6.11.3 ***Environmental Safeguards – Waste***

Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of waste associated with the proposed works impacting upon the local community and beyond, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- Waste management will be addressed as part of the CEMP.
- All wastes, including contaminated wastes, would be identified and classified in accordance with the OEH's Environmental Guidelines: Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non-Liquid Wastes.
- Contaminated wastes would be disposed of at an appropriate waste facility.
- Suitable waste would be recycled in accordance with the NSW Government's Waste Reduction and Purchasing Policy.
- Where feasible, material with recycled content would be sourced.
- Water would be used for dust suppression measures if required as opposed to chemical alternatives.

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- Appropriate garbage receptacles will be provided during construction works, and any waste materials collected will be disposed of appropriately at facilities with approval to accept the types of wastes generated.
- Recyclable/reusable materials will need to be separated from items designated for landfill to ensure correct processing and reduce demands on landfill areas.
- Provision/identification of toilets for construction workers, for the duration of the works.

Operation

- Recommend all rainwater tanks be fitted to collect water from site sheds. This water would be reused onsite where possible.

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7 CONCLUSIONS

This REF has considered the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposal to replace the River Intake pump at the Lachlan River and undertake the refurbishment of infrastructure at Bore 8, to increase water security for the Parkes/Peak Hill region.

The applicable environmental planning instrument for the proposal is ISEPP. The proposed upgrade can therefore be assessed under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). Parkes Shire Council is the determining authority for these works.

The proposal would be undertaken within the core riparian zone of the Lachlan River, which is listed as an Endangered Ecological Community supporting several threatened species. However the works do not require the removal of any native vegetation communities. Further, the proposed pump design reduces the risk of injury and mortality to juvenile native fish and eggs, thereby improving the local conditions for many fish species. Overall, this activity is unlikely to result in a significant impact on any threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed under State or Commonwealth legislation and a Species Impact Statement is not required.

The proposed increased water extraction from the river and borefields has been indicated to remain within the current licenced volumes, and would continue to be guided under the Water Sharing Plans for the Lachlan River alluvial aquifer and groundwater sources. Given that this plan manages the sustainable use of shared water resources, the proposal is unlikely to significantly impact other water users, including ecological users such as the GDEs and the EEC present on site, which rely upon these water resources.

The previously disturbed River Intake compound site contains an Aboriginal Heritage PAD, evidenced by the surface artefact scatter identified during the Due Diligence Aboriginal Assessment undertaken within the compound site. An AHIP is currently being sought with consultation as per the ACHCR guidelines being undertaken to manage these items (refer *Heritage Act* 1997) prior to final approval and commencement of construction works.

The proposal could potentially cause short term environmental disturbances, such as increased dust, noise and traffic impacts for residents and users of Forbes-Eugowra Road. However, these impacts are considered to be both minor and temporary, due to the isolated location and other topographical, anthropogenic (i.e. agricultural practices) and vegetative features within the landscape.

The proposed River Intake pump upgrade and Bore 8 refurbishment are anticipated to have positive long term socio-economic benefits for the local impacted communities, through provision of a higher quality and more secure water source than is currently provided by the existing WTP facility, Bore and River Intake setup.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, and on the basis of the information presented in this REF, it is concluded that by adopting the Environmental Safeguards identified in this assessment there would be no significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed works, therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required..

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APPENDICES

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Appendix A – NSW DPI Office of Water Guidelines for the Protection of Riparian Zones

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Appendix C – Riparian revegetation guide

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Appendix D – Arborist Report

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Appendix F – Fisheries Permit PN15-110

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Appendix H – Aboriginal Heritage Report and AHIP application

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Appendix K – Lachlan River Pumping Station Tender Drawings

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Appendix L – Bore 8 Tender Drawings

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REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

LACHLAN RIVER INTAKE AND BORE 8 REFURBISHMENT

ADDENDUM #1

11 JUNE 2015

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LACHLAN RIVER INTAKE AND BORE 8 REFURBISHMENT
REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
ADDENDUM #1

Document Verification

		Reviewed	
Revision	Author	By (Name)	Date
Addendum #1	E Cotterill; J Dessmann		5/6/2015
Comments incorporated	J Dessmann		11/6/2015

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This Addendum has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF) at the request of Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council), in order to describe changes to the project as previously stated in the final Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

It is intended that this document will be used by PSC and any Council appointed contractor for the purposes of the Proposal to refurbish the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 infrastructure, or as part of the greater Parkes Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) upgrade projects. This document is not intended to be utilised or relied upon by any other persons, nor to be used for any other purpose other than that articulated above. Accordingly, TEF accepts no responsibility in any way whatsoever for the use of this report by any other persons or for any other purpose.

The information, statements, recommendations and commentary (together the "Information") contained in this Addendum have been prepared by TEF from material provided by PSC, information and conditions contained within the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit C0001096 (AHIP) as issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) in May 2015, and the information contained within the original REF report.

Whilst the statements made in this Addendum are given in good faith, TEF accepts no responsibility for any errors in the information provided by PSC or the OEH, nor the effect of any such errors on the analysis undertaken, suggestions provided or this document.

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1 DETAILS OF ADDENDUM

Item	Details
Date of issue	5 June 2015
Purpose	To detail changes to the AHIP methodology as previously outlined in the REF for the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment proposal
Chapter/s affected	Section 6.7 Aboriginal Heritage
	Appendix H – Aboriginal Heritage Report and AHIP
	Appendix J – Comprehensive List of Safeguards
Description of changes	Section 6.7 updated to include the new methodology for the AHIP process, and any consequent changes to the Environmental Safeguards that apply
	Appendix H updated to include the AHIP document

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2 DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES

The following information is intended to replace Section 6.7 'Aboriginal Heritage', and Appendix H 'Aboriginal Heritage Report and AHIP Application' in the document entitled 'Lachlan River Intake & Bore 8 Refurbishment REF', submitted as a final document on 27 April 2015.

As the Aboriginal Heritage Report comprises a substantial part of the previous Appendix H, and as this report has not been changed or updated, it will not be included herein as part of this Addendum. Conversely, the AHIP Application form that was originally supplied has been removed, and replaced with the actual permit as issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage in May 2015.

This Addendum was prepared in order to address the differences presented in the original AHIP proposal as opposed to the actual permit as issued by the OEH, and to account for these changes in the Environmental Safeguards as appropriate for the actioning of this permit.

6.7 Aboriginal heritage

6.7.1 Existing Environment

An Aboriginal Heritage Assessment was undertaken by OzArkfor the proposed Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 works sites (Appendix H). This assessment found that the proposed location for the river intake pump, Bore 8 and associated mains all occur on previously disturbed land where the large proportion of this infrastructure already exists. Given the proximity of the river intake pump site to the Lachlan River (>200m) the site is likely to have supported Aboriginal cultural activities in the past (DECCW 2010).

Database searches and field investigations

A desktop search was conducted on the Commonwealth (Australian Heritage Database), State (Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System - AHIMS) and local databases from 28-29 November 2014, in order to determine if there were any previously recorded Aboriginal heritage sites or items in close proximity (<1km) of the proposed works area. The results of these searches did not identify any known Aboriginal sites within 1km of the works areas.

However, a field survey was carried out from 30-31 October 2014 to ground-truth these results at the River Intake site, in accordance with the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (DECCW 2010). Figure 1 shows the survey coverage. During the investigation, 15% of the study area was covered utilising a pedestrian survey technique (Figure 1). In view of the survey coverage, archaeologically useable exposures and visibility variables, the effective survey coverage (ESC) was 1.6%. This is a relatively low ESC; however visibility in the paddocks surrounding the site was limited due to the presence of agricultural crops, rendering further pedestrian investigations useless. Test pits would need to be excavated to positively confirm the presence or absence of artefacts beyond the existing compound area (OzArk 2015).

A desktop investigation was undertaken for Bore 8 site, as the site has entirely been disturbed by past land use practices and does not contain any landscape features (such as occurring within 200m of a waterway or ridgeline) which would make it likely to indicate the presence of Aboriginal objects.

6.7.2 Potential Impacts

During thisDue Diligence Aboriginal Heritage investigation, several items were found. Eight artefacts, including a ground-edge axe and other flaked rock artefacts, were identified on the

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highly disturbed ground surface within the existing works compound (seePlate 1- Plate 9) These items were found along a graded cutting (presumed drainage line) made on a northeast-southwest alignment along the fenced boundary of the compound area.

These results constitute a 'low density open artefact scatter' with an associated Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD). It is unknown how far this PAD extends beyond the compound site; further test pit investigation would determine the characteristics and extent of the PAD. Figure 2 shows the location of the PAD.

The Aboriginal objects (stone artefacts and axe head) found at the River Intake site represent a tangible link to Aboriginal identity and experience. To some degree all Aboriginal objects and places within this landscape are likely to be of significance to Aboriginal people, varying according to culturally determined factors (OCHM 2013). Archaeological significance of a site or artefacts is based on representativeness/rarity and research potential. The objects found could be impacted during the construction or operation phase of the proposed works, by being disturbed or moved.

This PAD has been assessed as holding high social and cultural value, low-moderate Archaeological value and low aesthetic and historic value.

6.7.3 Management, consultation and the AHIP process

Options have been proposed to try to avoid all potential impacts to the Aboriginal items discovered on site, including consideration of alternative River Intake/pump locations. However, access to alternative locations posed similar potential constraints (i.e. through the unknown extent of the identified PAD area along the Lachlan River). Relocating the River Intake works also did not relieve the possibility that the identified items are still at risk of disturbance through the ongoing activities at the current River Intake compound.

The impact on these surface artefacts (8 in total) can be easily mitigated through their collection and eventual relocation. In consultation with the Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) representative who accompanied the due diligence investigation, have advised that the best practice management of the situation is to ensure the objects are not inadvertently damaged during construction or during long-term use of the area.

Council has obtained an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit C0001096 (AHIP) to manage these artefacts according to Aboriginal stakeholder wishes identified through the consultation process.

Table 1 Summary of Aboriginal Heritage constraints

Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
1	Are the works likely to disturb previously undisturbed areas of the landscape?	No
2	Has an AHIMS register search been conducted?	Yes. No previously recorded items were identified within 1km of the proposed works site.
3	Has a search of the Commonwealth database for Aboriginal Heritage (Australian Heritage Database) been conducted?	Yes. No previously recorded items were identified within 1km of the proposed works site.

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Item	Description	Yes/No, Comments
3	Has a field investigation for items of Aboriginal Heritage been conducted?	Yes, for the Lachlan River Intake site. See Figure 1 for area investigated.
4	Are there any known items of Aboriginal Heritage near the works area (<1km)?	Yes. Eight artefacts, including a ground-edge axe and flaked artefacts, were identified on the highly disturbed ground surface within the works compound.
5	Is consultation with stakeholders required?	Yes, the Local Aboriginal Land Council has been consulted with throughout the investigation process, and Council has completed the Aboriginal community consultation procedure following the OEH*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010* (ACHCRs) as part of the application for the AHIP.
6	Is a National Parks and Wildlife Act Section 90 (Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit – AHIP) Permit required for Aboriginal items potentially impacted by the works?	Yes, Council has obtained an AHIP C0001096 for these works.

6.7.4 Environmental Safeguards – Aboriginal Heritage

All conditions of the AHIP methodology will be followed to ensure known and potential artefacts are managed accordingly. Below is a list of actions that can be undertaken to reduce the risk of the proposed works impacting upon items or places of Aboriginal Heritage significance, both during works and after works have been completed, during routine operations.

Construction

- Prior to works commencing theAHIP C0001096 (Section 90) that has been obtained under Part 6 of the NPW Act to relocate items to ensure they are not damaged inadvertently during construction or ongoing operation, must be read and understood by the Contractor.
- All activities should be conducted in accordance with the conditions of the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit C0001096 (AHIP)provided as Appendix A.
- All personnelworking on the project must be correctly inducted as to the location and management of the recorded objects and their legislative protection under the NPW Act, and actions that must be undertaken if further artefacts are discovered.
- Consultation must be undertaken with the Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and the opportunity provided to collect and / or move surface artefacts to an area on site which will not be disturbed as part of the works. Any collected items will be cared for by the Peak Hill LALC in accordance with the Care and Control Agreement in place.
- All land-disturbing activities must be confined to the designated 'AHIP application area', as defined in the AHIP.Only designated access tracks may be used on site.
- Should any other objects or Aboriginal sites be identified during the course of construction and/or operations of the existing infrastructure, the Unanticipated Finds Protocol (Appendix A) must be followed.

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Operation

- The AHIP C0001096 (Section 90) obtained under Part 6 of the NPW Act to relocate items to ensure they are not damaged inadvertently during construction or ongoing operation, allows for ongoing operation activities within the compound. The AHIP will cover the operation activities within the compound site until 2025.
- All personnel working on the project must be correctly inducted as to the location and management of the recorded objects and their legislative protection under the NPW Act, and actions that must be undertaken if further artefacts are discovered.

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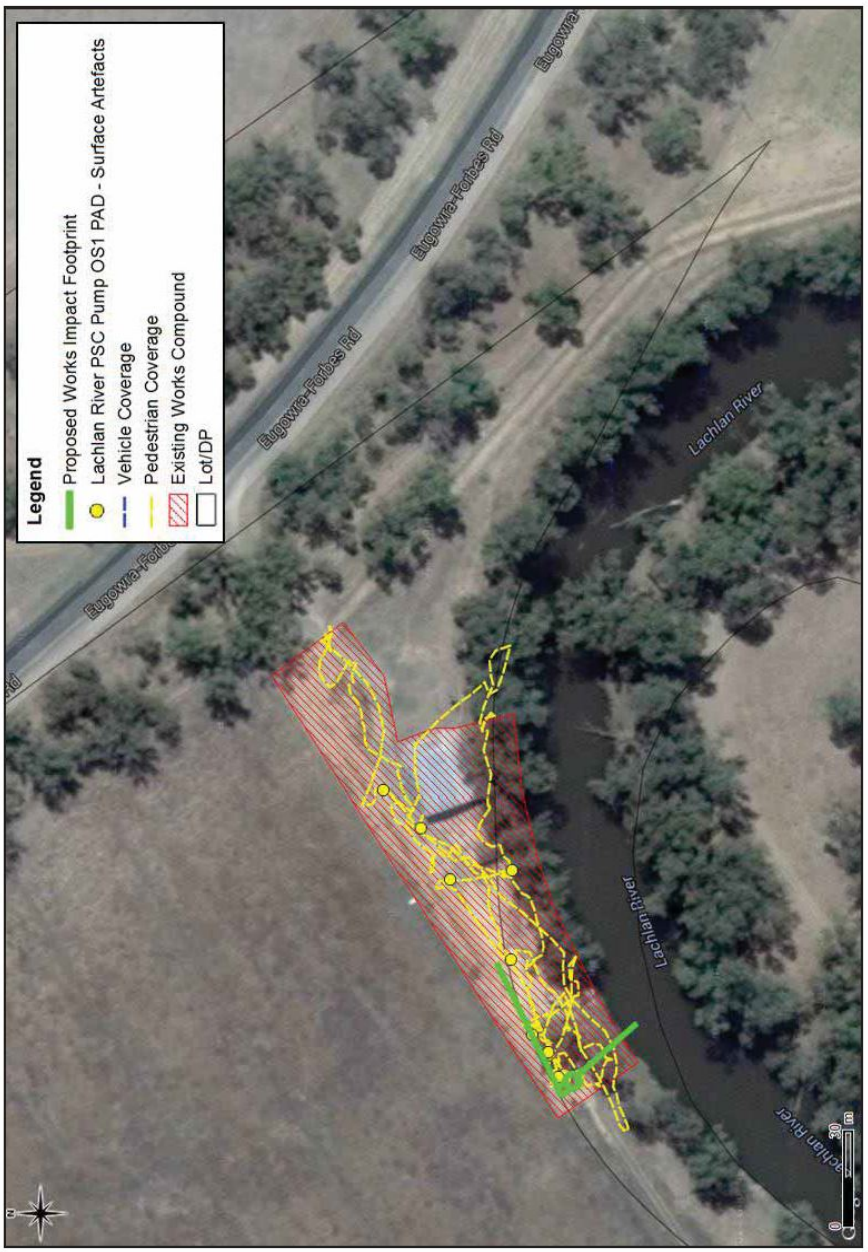


Figure 1 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment - Field Survey Coverage (Source: OzArk)

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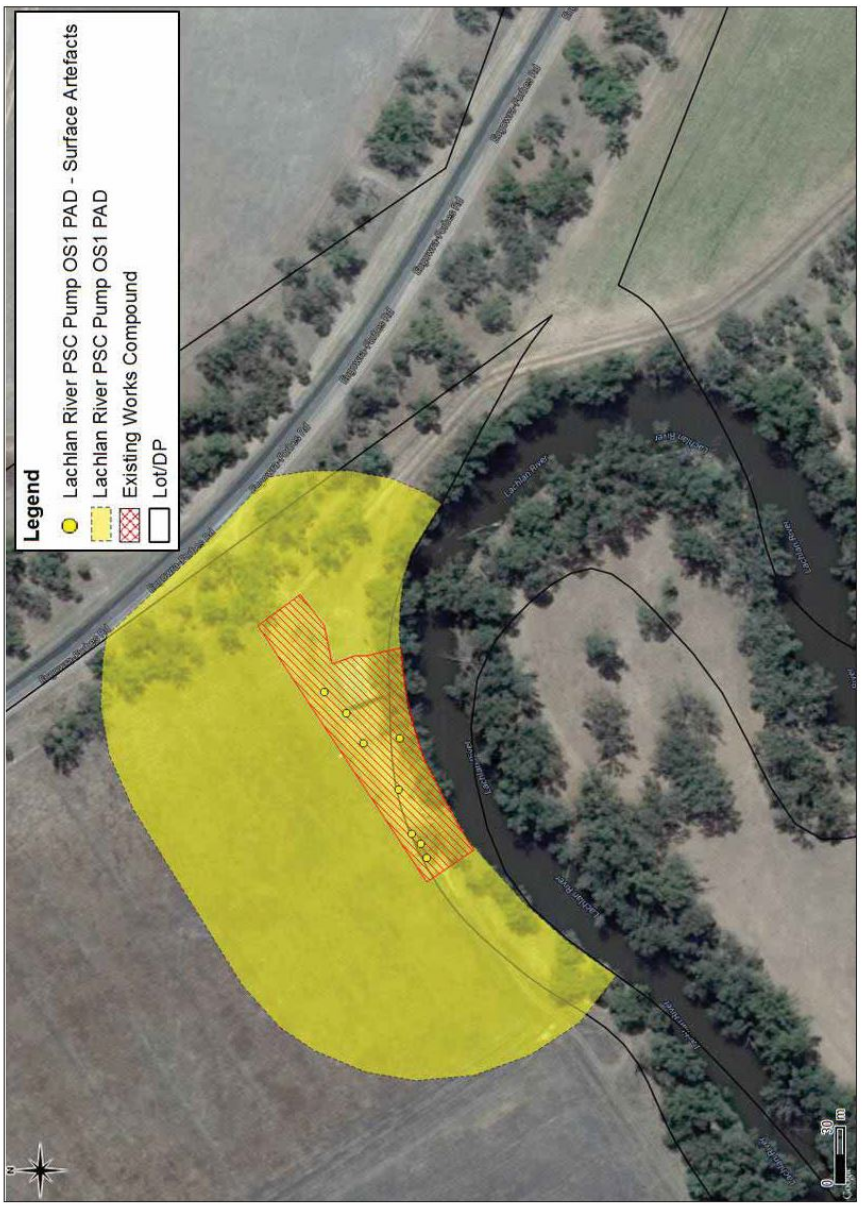


Figure 2 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Location of Surface Artefacts and Arbitrary Predicted Extent of PAD

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Plate 1 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment - Ground-edge Axe (Source: OzArk)



Plate 2Aboriginal Heritage Assessment - Ground-edge Axe (Source: OzArk)



Plate 3 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment - Ground-edge Axe (Source: OzArk)



Plate 4 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary broken flake (Source: OzArk)



Plate 5 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Secondary broken flake (Source: OzArk)



Plate 6 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary complete flake (Source: OzArk)



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Plate 7 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary complete blade (Source: OzArk)



Plate 8 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary split flake (Source: OzArk)



Plate 9 Aboriginal Heritage Assessment – Tertiary complete flake (Source: OzArk)



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Appendix A– Aboriginal Heritage Report and AHIP

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Appendix B– Comprehensive List of Environmental Safeguards

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REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

LACHLAN RIVER INTAKE AND BORE 8 REFURBISHMENT

ADDENDUM #2

2ND SEPTEMBER 2015

the environmental factor

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LACHLAN RIVER INTAKE AND BORE 8 REFURBISHMENT
REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
ADDENDUM #2

Document Verification

		Reviewed	
Revision	Author	By (Name)	Date
Additional tree removal	J Dessmann	E Cotterill	29/07/2015
Inclusion of asbestos report, bushfire report, updated excavation footprint dewatering procedure, correction of Bore 8 location.	J Dessmann; E Cotterill	Liz Shelly	20/08/2015
Address PMO and Peer Review Comments	E Cotterill; J Dessmann		2/09/2015

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1 SUMMARY OF ADDENDUM

As part of the approved Lachlan River Pump Station and Bore 8 (LRPS & B8) project, a number of design changes have been proposed and additional specialist studies completed to support these design changes. Consequently, Council has identified the need to vary the scope of works and as such to update the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) through provision of a second Addendum to the LR & B8 REF. The details of the variation requested are outlined within Section 2.

This REF Addendum 2 should be considered in conjunction with the Lachlan River and Bore 8 Refurbishment REF (referred to herein as the Project REF) as well the first Addendum (here referred to as Addendum 1) prepared to assess the environmental impacts of this project as a whole.

2 DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES

There are five (5) main changes to the project identified as a result of additional work undertaken during the detailed design and construction planning phase of the project. Council's Principal Contractor Haslin Construction Pty Ltd has made three (3) Requests for Information since project inception. These are referred to herein as RFI#1, RFI#2 and RFI#3. The proposed changes are described below:

2.1 Wet well excavation

The Project REF assessed the installation of the wet well using caisson methodology, which involved a limited excavation area, measuring 25m x 3m x 10m located 2m from the top of bank of the Lachlan River. This proposed methodology has since been refined by Council's appointed Contractor (the Contractor) to include the use of an open-cut excavation technique which has increased the proposed works footprint to 30m x 20m x 7m.

2.2 Dewatering procedure

Dewatering of the works area involves pumping of water from within the coffer dam to allow safe and dry access for equipment and workers for the duration of works undertaken within the River. The proposal now includes that water will be discharged to a bunded sedimentation pond measuring approximately 25m x 10m x 2m, subject to requirements, located at the top of bank of the Lachlan River as shown in the Project Environment Management Plan (PEMP) Rehabilitation and Maintenance sub-plan (Haslin, 2015; Appendix 1). Water will be allowed to settle before being discharged via an existing irrigation channel for use on the adjacent agricultural property, with the alternate option to discharge directly to the Lachlan River.

As the LRPS is not a scheduled premises, and on the basis that the proposed upgrade works are not a scheduled activity under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act), an Environment Protection Licence (EPL) is not required for these works, provided there is no potential for significant impact to occur through discharge of the settled water into the receiving waters of the Lachlan River. Table 6 'Summary of Consultation Responses' as contained in the Project REF outlines the requirement to provide a baseline for monitoring impacts, through describing existing environmental conditions on site. Council's Principal Contractor, Haslin, will therefore be required to undertake routine water monitoring of the water in the Lachlan River (receiving waters) and water in the settling pond to ensure that water in the settling ponds is of at least the same quality as the receiving waters prior to discharge to the river.

2.3 Removal of redundant infrastructure and one (1) mature River Red Gum

A variation to the original works plan is sought in order to include the permanent removal of the redundant pump, pipe and shed from the Lachlan River Intake compound as well as the

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clearing of a single River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) tree, in addition to the tree removal included in Addendum #1, from along the bank of the Lachlan River. This variation has been sought by the Contractor (Haslin Constructions Pty Ltd) to enable the safe benching of the excavation to the pump well (refer Section 2.1 above).

NB: the variation to the original works plan will mean a total of two (2) River Red Gums to be removed for the project.



Plate 1 Tree adjacent to existing pump infrastructure proposed to be removed (Haslin RFI#3)

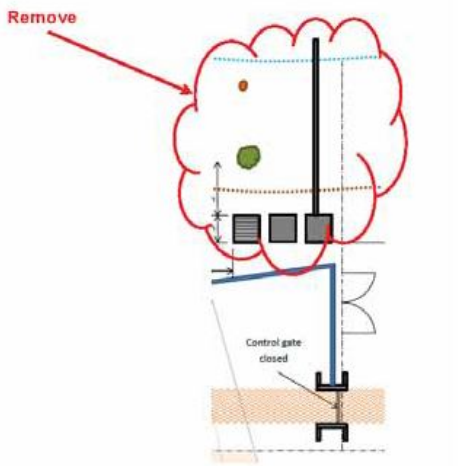


Figure 1 Site sketch showing location of the additional tree to be removed relative to obsolete pump infrastructure (Haslin RFI#3)

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2.4 Debris deflectors and intake pipe support column

Haslin undertook a geotechnical investigation (GDK, 2015; Appendix 2) following the issue of the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit and salvage of Aboriginal artefacts on site. The geotechnical data confirm the pump station design is suitable for the soil conditions and the bearing capacity is adequate. Consequently no change is proposed to the design of these components.

The designs of the debris deflectors and support column for the intake pipe have been revised based on the geotechnical information that is now available. The embedded length has been extended based on the soil and water velocities predicted. Updated drawings reflecting these refinements are included as Appendix 3 These modifications, although minor, have some implications for construction with deeper excavation within the river bed required.

2.5 Asbestos Management

Asbestos containing materials have been recently removed from the Lachlan River site. These hazardous waste materials were discovered as fragments within the fill on site as well as occurring within the electrical backboard (Envirowest, 2015; Appendix 4). A specialist hygienist removed soils containing fragments as well as three lengths of pipe believed to contain asbestos materials from within the works area. The general area contains further imported fill material and there is potential that future ground disturbance activities may expose further Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM). In the event that future ground disturbance activities at the Lachlan River site do reveal ACM, the *Work, Health, and Safety Act 2011*, and Regulations as well as appropriate Codes of Practices for safely managing ACM must be followed.

2.6 Bushfire Management

Bushfire Assessments (Abel Ecology, 2015; Appendix 5) were undertaken to assess the potential for bushfire risk at both the Lachlan River and Bore 8 sites. The results of these investigations confirmed that bushfire risk was not high at either site and recommendations have been made to further protect lives and equipment in the event of a grass fire or bush fire.

2.7 Bore 8 location correction

The location of Bore 8 is on Lot 15 DP 750183. In the Project REF this had been incorrectly identified as occurring on Lot 18 DP 750183 based on information provided at the commencement of the assessment. The specialist investigations remain valid as they were based on the correct location of Bore 8, however the property boundaries had been incorrectly interpreted.

2.8 Construction Activities

Construction activities associated with the proposed changes would be generally consistent with those in Section 3.4 of the Project REF.

The current open-cut proposed methodology for the installation of the wet well is described within the PEMP V3 (Haslin, 2015; Appendix 1) with measurements provided within the Rehabilitation and Maintenance Sub-plan V4 (Haslin 2015). The new approach to install the wet well involves a larger excavation area than originally anticipated, extending approximately 30m x 20m x 7m. This increased excavation footprint is to allow for an open-cut construction and installation methodology sized to 6m with 1:1 batters stabilised and benched allowing safe equipment and pedestrian access.

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3 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The majority of the Legislative Context as detailed in the Project REF was considered to remain relevant for the proposed design changes. The below table includes a summary of the predicted legislative changes commensurate with the proposed design refinements.

Table 1 Summary of legislative changes

Legislation	Consistent with Project REF and / or Addendum 1?	Proposed change
SEPP Infrastructure 2007	Yes	-
State Environment Planning Policy 44	Section 4.5 of the Project REF: additional removal of Koala feed tree species on Schedule 2 of *State Environmental Planning Policy No.44 – Koala Habitat Protection* (SEPP 44) from within potential koala habitat within the meaning of SEPP 44.	Removal of mature River Red Gum
Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997	Yes	-
Forbes Shire LEP	Yes	-
Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	Yes	-
Fisheries Management Act 1994	Section 4.6.1 of the Project REF: increased dredging proposed. This additional impact should be discussed with DPI Fisheries with implications for the currently issued Part 7 Permit (PN15-110) to undertake the instream upgrade works.	Wet well excavation
Native Vegetation Act 2003	Yes	-
Noxious Weeds Act 1993	Yes	-
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	Yes	-
Heritage Act 1977	Yes	-
Water Management Act 2000	Rehabilitation and Maintenance sub-plan of the PEMP provide more detail of the stabilisation of the bed and bank proposed.	Wet well excavation
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	Asbestos investigation and disposal of waste Disposal of water to the Lachlan River will require an Environment Protection Licence (EPL)	-

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Legislation	Consistent with Project REF and / or Addendum 1?	Proposed change
Local Government Act 1989	Yes	-
Crown Lands Act 1989	Yes	-
Roads Act 1993	Yes	-
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Assessments of Significance have been updated to reflect the proposed changes. These assessments concluded that no significant impacts are likely.	Wet well excavation Removal of mature River Red Gum

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4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the REF Addendum 2 provides a description of the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed changes. All aspects of the environment potentially affected by the changes have been considered.
All existing Safeguards and mitigation measures outlined in the Project REF remain applicable to the project, and would be implemented as part of the works that are subject of this Addendum. Additional site-specific safeguards have been identified where necessary.
The Project REF identified impacts to six different environmental aspects. Not all of the proposed design changes alter the identified impacts for each of the environmental aspects. Table 2, below, provides a summary of altered impacts for each design change. Where the design refinement would not alter the environmental impacts identified in the Project REF, that design change is not discussed in the relevant section below.

Table 2 Summary of design changes for environmental impacts

	Wet well excavation	Dewatering procedure	Removal of redundant infrastructure and River Red Gum	Debris deflectors	Asbestos management	Bushfire management	Bore 8 location correction
Soils and Erosion	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Waterways – surface and groundwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Noise	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Air Quality and Odour	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Visual amenity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Non Aboriginal heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Aboriginal heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

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	Wet well excavation	Dewatering procedure	Removal of infrastructure and redundant River Red Gum	Debris deflectors	Asbestos management	Bushfire management	Bore 8 location correction
Biodiversity	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Traffic and transport	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Socio-economic considerations	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Waste and resource use	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N

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4.1 Soils and erosion

4.1.1 Existing environment

The existing environment was described in Chapter 6 of the Project REF. This was reviewed as part of the preparation of this Addendum and is still applicable to the proposed design changes.

4.1.2 Potential impacts

Impacts associated with the design changes and outcomes from the additional specialist investigations are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3 Soils and erosion impacts

Design change	Construction impacts	Operational impacts
Wet well excavation	Increased bank instability and potential for slumping causing increased sedimentation to the waterway Increase in excavation footprint additional to the area detailed in current permit issued by DPI Fisheries	No operational impacts are anticipated
Debris deflectors and intake pipe support column	A larger excavation footprint is required to achieve the necessary depth to install the debris deflectors	No operational impacts are anticipated
Dewatering procedure	Increased potential for sediment migration across the site and into the adjacent waterway	No operational impacts are proposed
Removal of redundant infrastructure and mature River Red Gum	Increased bank instability and erosion potential causing sediment migration into the adjacent waterway	No operational impacts are proposed

4.1.3 Environmental Safeguards – Soils and erosion

The soils and erosion safeguards and management measures from the Project REF and Addendum 1 have been reviewed and are considered to be relevant for the revised Proposal outlined herein. Additional safeguards and management measures for soils and erosion are included below in Table 4. Council's Principal Contractor is required to update the PEMP with these additional Safeguards for consistency.

Table 4 Soils and erosion safeguards

Impact	Environmental safeguard	Timing	Responsibility
Increased bank instability and potential for slumping causing increased	Ensure adequate, progressive stabilisation of the bank	Prior to construction commencing and revisited regularly at key stages as the	Site Foreman; All personnel

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Impact	Environmental safeguard	Timing	Responsibility
sedimentation to the waterway		excavation continues	
Increase in excavation footprint additional to the area detailed in current permit issued by DPI Fisheries	Liaise with DPI Fisheries to determine whether the works can proceed under the current permit, or whether a formal variation to the current permit should be obtained.	Prior to works commencing. Current permit requires the submission of the PEMP at least 4 weeks prior to construction commencing.	PSC; Site Foreman

4.2 Waterways – surface and groundwater

4.2.1 Existing Environment

The existing environment was described in Chapter 6 of the Project REF. This was reviewed and is still considered relevant to the proposed design changes.

4.2.2 Potential impacts

Impacts associated with the design changes and outcomes from the additional specialist investigations are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5 Waterways impacts

Design change	Construction impacts	Operational impacts
Wet well excavation	Increased bank instability and potential for slumping causing increased sediment migration into the waterway Increase in excavation footprint additional to the area detailed in current permit issued by DPI Fisheries	No operational impacts are proposed
Dewatering procedure	Increased potential for sediment migration across the site and into the adjacent waterway	No operational impacts are proposed
Removal of redundant infrastructure and mature River Red Gum	Increased bank instability and erosion potential causing sedimentation of the waterway	No operational impacts are proposed

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4.2.3 Environmental Safeguards – Waterways

The waterways safeguards and management measures from the Project REF and Addendum 1 have been reviewed and are considered to remain relevant for the Proposal. Additional safeguards and management measures for waterways are included below in Table 6. Council's Principal Contractor is required to update the PEMP with these additional Safeguards for consistency.

Table 6 Waterways safeguards

Impact	Environmental safeguard	Timing	Responsibility
Increased bank instability and potential for slumping causing increased sedimentation of the waterway	Ensure adequate stabilisation of the bank	Prior to construction commencing and revisited regularly at key stages as the excavation continues	Site Foreman All personnel
Increase in excavation footprint additional to the area detailed in current permit issued by DPI Fisheries	Liaise with DPI Fisheries to determine whether the works can proceed under the current permit, or whether a variation to the current permit should be obtained.	Prior to works commencing. Current permit requires the submission of the PEMP at least 4 weeks prior to construction commencing.	PSC Site Foreman

4.3 Biodiversity

4.3.1 Existing Environment

The existing environment was described in Chapter 6 of the Project REF. This was reviewed and is still relevant to the proposed design changes.

4.3.2 Potential impacts

Impacts associated with the design changes and outcomes from the additional specialist investigations are detailed in Table 7.

An assessment of tree health was undertaken by a qualified arborist (Treecraft, 2015) prior to the formal engagement of Haslin. This assessment identified the risk that was posed to this River Red Gum given its close proximity to the proposed and existing infrastructure, and estimated the likelihood of the tree surviving this level of disturbance. Conversely the risk the tree posed towards the proposed works in terms of site safety i.e. the potential for the tree to fall on either personnel or the new infrastructure was also considered. Treecraft assessed this tree as being at risk of works potentially intruding within the structural root zone which could cause serious die back and / or destabilisation of this tree. Given that removal of obsolete pump infrastructure is now proposed, which would also provide the function of removing industrial waste from the site, this tree is considered to be at an even greater risk of severe damage and therefore should be carefully removed by a qualified arborist.

Assessments of significance prepared for the following threatened species have been updated to include the proposed changes;

- Koala (listed under the TSC and EPBC Acts)
- Murray Cod (listed under the EPBC Act)

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Appendix 2 Geotechnical Report



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Appendix 3 Updated Civil Drawings

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Appendix 4 Envirowest report - Asbestos

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Assessments of Significance (TSC and FM Act)

Criteria	Koala	The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River. (NSW FM Act).	Murray Cod, Silver Perch; Macquarie Perch; and Southern Pygmy Perch	Murray-Darling Basin population of Eel Tailed Catfish - Tandanus tandanus
1) in the case of a threatened species, whether the life cycle of the species is likely to be disrupted such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Local Population: Koalas are associated with State and Regional Links Biodiversity especially in LGAs listed in SEP44. No Koalas have been recorded within 10km of the study area. However, the 'Precautionary Principle' was adopted assuming Koalas presence. Clearing is limited to lopping and removal of two River Red Gum trees. This activity is unlikely to affect the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population is likely to be placed at risk of extinction. Given the limited impact footprint and proposed mitigation measures, only a very small portion of	Not relevant	Local Population: These species are associated with the Lachlan aquatic EEC and have either a current or historical distibution that occurs in the broader region. No targeted fish surveys were undertaken however given the location of works in proximity to known habitat for these species (Lachlan River) the 'Precautionary Principle' has been adopted assuming species presence. The proposed temporary partial obstruction to the Lachlan River or extracting water from the Lachlan River is unlikely to affect the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population is likely to be placed at risk of extinction. The reduction in water availability within the Lachlan River will be within the current licence thresholds to maintain flow to downstream water users.	Local Population: Eel Tailed Catfish are associated with State and Regional Biodiversity Links especially in farm dams near these location and areas with sandy soils. The 'Precautionary Principle' is adopted assuming species presence. The proposed temporary opartial obstruction to the Lachlan River or extracting water from the Lachlan River is unlikely to affect the life cycle of the species such that a viable local population is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.

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Criteria	Koala	The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River. (NSW FM Act).	Murray Cod, Silver Perch; Macquarie Perch; and Southern Pygmy Perch	Murray-Darling Basin population of Eel Tailed Catfish - Tandanus tandanus
	Koala SEPP44 'feed trees' will be impacted. Koalas are not anticipated to be impacted by the Proposal.			
2) in the case of an endangered population, whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on the life cycle of the species that constitutes the endangered population such that a viable local population of the species is likely to be placed at risk of extinction.	Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant	The temporary partial fish obstruction proposed during construction is likey to be undertaken during the cool winter months and therefore should not affect the breeding cycle for this species.
3) in the case of an endangered ecological community or critically endangered ecological community, whether the action proposed: (i) is likely to have an adverse effect on	Not relevant	The extent of the EEC would not be reduced by the Proposal. The Lachlan River is currently regulated with controlled flows being released from Lake Endeavour dam. During the construction phase the Proposal has the potential to increase erosion and soil instability, that in-turn increase turbidity in the water (which decreases the quality of the freshwater habitat). These impacts are however considered unlikely due to the strict soil and sediment control measures that would	Not relevant	Not relevant

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Criteria	Koala	The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River. (NSW FM Act).	Murray Cod, Silver Perch; Macquarie Perch; and Southern Pygmy Perch	Murray-Darling Basin population of Eel Tailed Catfish - Tandanus tandanus
the extent of the ecological community such that its occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction, or (ii) is likely to substantially and adversely modify the composition of the ecological community such that its local occurrence is likely to be placed at risk of extinction,		be implemented as part of the Proposal. The EEC will not become locally extinct as the works will only affect small areas of its extent. The Proposal would not modify the composition of the EEC and is unlikely to place a local population at risk of extinction.		
4) in relation to habitat of a threatened species, population or ecological community: (i) the extent to which habitat is likely to be removed or modified as a result of the action proposed, and (ii) whether an area of habitat is likely to become fragmented or isolated from other areas of	Known feed trees within potential koala habitat would be removed. Koalas will have similar habitat adjacent to the Study Area that will remain untouched by the Proposal. Habitat would not become fragmented or isolated. Furthermore, pre-clearing checks of hollow bearing trees will ensure that all animals are relocated.	The EEC extends beyond the Study Area. It is difficult to document importance of the loss to aquatic ecosystems. It is known that no aquatic plants or debris will require removed and shading to reed beds etc will not occur. It is expected that invertebrate populations and aquatic vegetation will be able to recover. The Lachlan River is major waterway providing key fish habitat. The temporary partial obstruction of fish passage may alter the behaviour of fish foraging behaviours if present within this reach of the waterway. However the instream works are porposed to be completed predominantly during the cooler months (June –September) prior to the primary breeding season for many fish species. Fish passage will be maintained thorughout	All habitat/resources utilised by threatened species is important. Habitat would not become fragmented or isolated. The amount of habitat to be impacted cannot be considered as core habitat critical to the survival of these species.	Approximatly 40m x 8m will be of an aquatic community will be affected (ground covers only and the bed of the waterway). The activity will not cause fragmentation. All habitat/resources utilised by an endangered population is important. The activity will not result in the local extinction of a viable population. The Lachlan River is major waterway providing key fish habitat. The temporary partial obstruction of fish passage may alter the behaviour of fish foraging behaviours if present within this reach of the waterway. However the instream works are proposed to be

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Criteria	Koala	The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River. (NSW FM Act).	Murray Cod, Silver Perch; Macquarie Perch; and Southern Pygmy Perch	Murray-Darling Basin population of Eel Tailed Catfish - Tandanus tandanus
habitat as a result of the proposed action, and (iii) the importance of the habitat to be removed, modified, fragmented or isolated to the long-term survival of the species, population or ecological community in the locality.	The habitat present does not constitute core habitat critical to the survival of these species.	the works.		completed predominantly during the cooler months (June –September) prior to the primary breeding season for many fish species.
5) whether the action proposed is likely to have an adverse effect on critical habitat (either directly or indirectly).	Critical habitat for this species has not been declared.	Critical habitat does not occur in the locality.	Critical habitat for this species has not been declared.	Critical habitat does not occur in the locality.
6) whether the actions proposed is consistent with the objectives or actions of a recovery plan or threat abatement plan.	A Koala Recovery Plan (DECC 2008) and National Koala Conservation and Management Strategy 2009–2014 (DEWHA 2010) exist for the koala. As an iconic Australian species there is much interest in the	There is no recovery plan for this EEC.	There are currently no recovery plans prepared for these species however obstruction to fish passage and impacting waterways would not be in keeping with recovery actions.	There is no recovery plan for this endangered population.

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Criteria	Koala	The aquatic ecological community in the natural drainage system of the lowland catchment of the Lachlan River. (NSW FM Act).	Murray Cod, Silver Perch; Macquarie Perch; and Southern Pygmy Perch	Murray-Darling Basin population of Eel Tailed Catfish - Tandanus tandanus
	conservation of the Koala. Habitat removal is not consistent with these plans. Removal of feed trees and habitat is inconsistent with this plan.			
7) whether the action proposed constitutes or is part of a key threatening process or is likely to result in the operation of, or increase the impact of, a key threatening process.	Clearing of native vegetation is a key threatening process.	In-stream structures in waterways is a key threatened process under the FM Act.	In-stream structures in waterways is recognised as a Key Threatening Process (KTP) under the FM Act.	In-stream structures in waterways is a key threatened process under the FM Act.
Conclusion	The Proposal is unlikely to cause impact to a locally occurring population of this species such that it is placed at risk of local extinction. A Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not warranted.	There are little direct threats to this EEC. A SIS is not warranted.	The Proposal is unlikely to cause impact to a locally occurring population of these species such that they are placed at risk of local extinction. A SIS is not warranted.	The Proposal is unlikely to cause impact to a locally occurring population of this endangered population such that it is placed at risk of local extinction. A SIS is not warranted.

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EPBC Act Assessments of Significance

Vulnerable Species significant impact criteria: An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it would:	Koala	Murray Cod and Macquarie Perch
lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population, or	Important Population: No important population of koalas is known within 10km of the study areas. The Proposal is unlikely to affect the life cycle of the species such that a viable Important Population is likely to be placed at risk of extinction. Given the limited impact footprint and proposed mitigation measures, only a very small portion of Koala SEPP44 'feed trees' will be impacted (lopped). Koalas are not anticipated to be impacted by the Proposal.	Important Population: The Lachlan River is a major regional waterway and is assumed to provide habitat for important populations of both species. The Proposal is unlikely to affect the life cycle of the species such that a viable Important Population is likely to be placed at risk of extinction. The Murray Cod and Macquarie Perch are not anticipated to be impacted by the Proposal. This is a result of the short duration and confined impact footprint of the in-stream works. Fish passage will be maintained via a sheet piling impoundment outside the breeding season for these species.
reduce the area of occupancy of an important population, or	The potential population in the Study Area is not considered an important population.	The Proposal will not reduce the area of occupancy for these species.
fragment an existing important population into two or more populations, or	There is no identified important population in the Study Area.	The activity will not fragment this potentially important population
adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species, or	Critical habitat has not been identified for this species, the action will not adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species.	Critical habitat has not been identified for these species, the action will not adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the species.
disrupt the breeding cycle of a population, or	The activity is unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of a population, if present in the Study Area.	The activity is unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of a population, if present in the Study Area.
modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease	The removal of habitat is unlikely to decrease the availability of habitat or result in the decline habitat condition for this	The removal of habitat is unlikely to decrease the availability of habitat or result in the decline of habitat condition for these species.

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Vulnerable Species significant impact criteria: An action is likely to have a significant impact on a vulnerable species if there is a real chance or possibility that it would:	Koala	Murray Cod and Macquarie Perch
the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline, or	species.	
result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the species habitat, or	It is unlikely that further invasive species that are harmful to the Koala would become established.	It is unlikely that further invasive species that are harmful to the Murray Cod would become established.
interferes substantially with the recovery of the species.	The National Koala Recovery Plan. Removal of feed trees and habitat is inconsistent with this plan. It is unlikely that the Proposal would interfere with the recovery of this species.	No recovery plans have been prepared for these species
Conclusion	It is unlikely that this species would be significantly impacted by the Project. Referral to the Commonwealth Minister of the Environment is not required.	It is unlikely that this species would be significantly impacted by the Project. Referral to the Commonwealth Minister of the Environment is not required.

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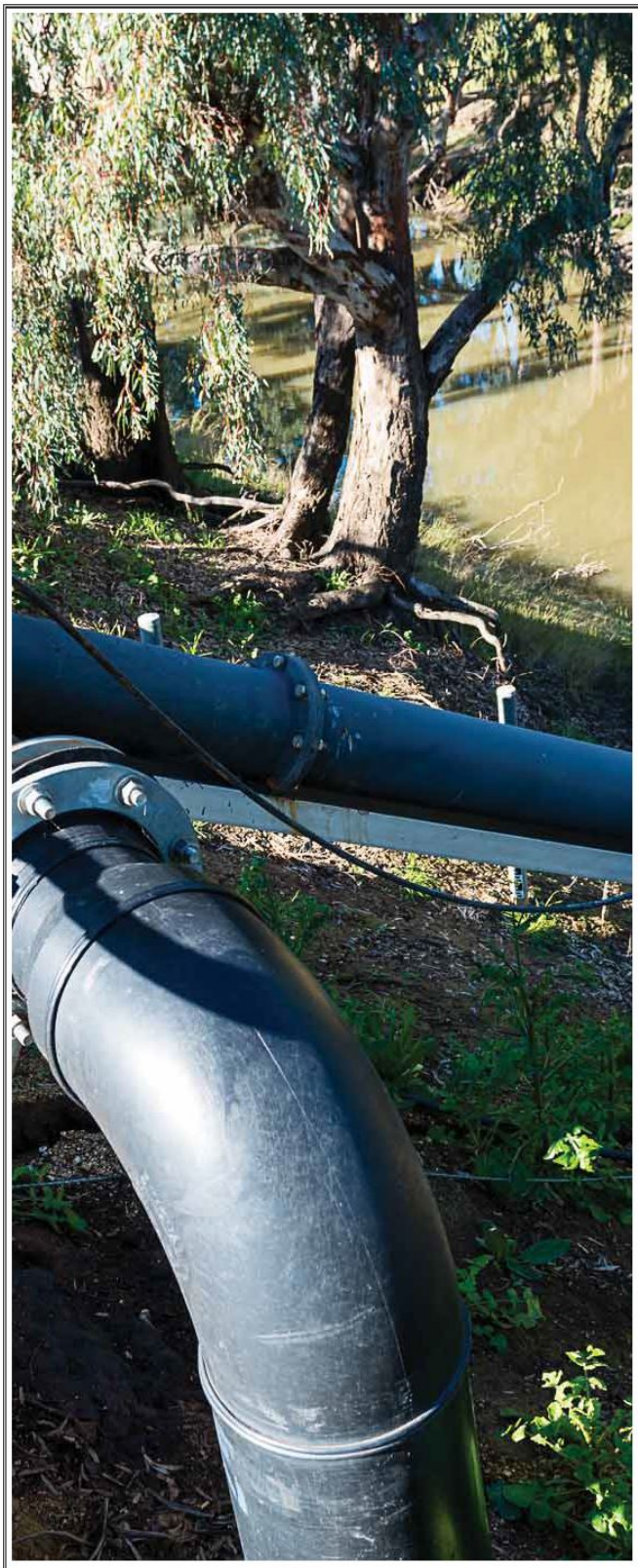
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EPBC Act Assessments of Significance for Endangered and Critically Endangered Species

Critically endangered and endangered species significant impact criteria: An action is likely to have a significant impact on a critically endangered or endangered species if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:	**Silver Perch (CE)**
lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population	Although the Silver Perch is known (albeit rarely caught) in the CMA, there are no known populations recorded in the locality. Potential habitat was considered possible to occur in the Lachlan River. It is not considered likely that the Proposal would lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population.
reduce the area of occupancy of the species	The Proposal is unlikely to reduce the area of occupancy for this species.
fragment an existing population into two or more populations	The Proposal would not fragment an existing population into two or more populations.
adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species	Habitat critical to the survival of this species has not been identified.
disrupt the breeding cycle of a population	The activity is unlikely to disrupt the breeding cycle of a population, if present in the Study Area.
modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline	Habitat for the this species will not be modified, destroyed, removed, isolated to the extent that the species is likely to decline.
result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species	It is unlikely that further invasive species that are harmful to this species would become established.
Conclusion	It is unlikely that these species would be significantly impacted by the Project. Referral to the Commonwealth Minister of the Environment is not required.

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REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

LACHLAN RIVER INTAKE AND BORE 8 REFURBISHMENT

ADDENDUM #3

25TH SEPTEMBER 2015

FINAL REPORT

the environmental factor

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Mayor

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LACHLAN RIVER INTAKE AND BORE 8 REFURBISHMENT
REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
ADDENDUM #3

Document Verification

		Reviewed	
Revision	Author	By (Name)	Date
V_1 Change of preferred method of water disposal	E Cotterill; J Dessmann	David Woodward	21/09/2015
V_2 Address PMO Comments	E Cotterill	Sandra Verano	23/09/2015
Final			25/09/2015

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This Addendum has been prepared by The Environmental Factor (TEF) at the request of Parkes Shire Council (PSC or Council), in order to describe changes to the project as previously stated in the final Review of Environmental Factors (REF).

It is intended that this document will be used by PSC and any Council appointed contractor for the purposes of the Proposal to refurbish the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 infrastructure, or as part of the greater Parkes Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) upgrade projects. This document is not intended to be utilised or relied upon by any other persons, nor to be used for any other purpose other than that articulated above. Accordingly, TEF accepts no responsibility in any way whatsoever for the use of this report by any other persons or for any other purpose.

The information, statements, recommendations and commentary (together the "Information") contained in this Addendum have been prepared by TEF from material provided by PSC, information provided by Haslin and the information contained within the original REF report.

Whilst the statements made in this Addendum are given in good faith, TEF accepts no responsibility for any errors in the information provided, nor the effect of any such errors on the analysis undertaken, suggestions provided or this document.

General Manager Mayor

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1 SUMMARY OF ADDENDUM

As part of the approved Lachlan River Pump Station and Bore 8 (LRPS& B8) project, a change in dewatering methodology has been proposed for the construction period of the project. Consequently, Council has identified the need to vary the scope of works and as such to update the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) through provision of a third Addendum to the LRPS& B8 REF. The details of the variation requested are outlined within Section2.

This REF Addendum #3 should be considered in conjunction with the Lachlan River and Bore 8 Refurbishment REF (referred to herein as the Project REF) as well the previous Addenda (referred to as Addendum #1 and #2) prepared to assess the environmental impacts of this project as a whole.

2 DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES

2.1 Dewatering procedure

Dewatering of the works area involves pumping of water from within the coffer dam to allow safe and dry access for equipment and workers for the duration of works undertaken within the River. Addendum #2 of the Project REF assessed the discharge of water that collects within the dammed construction area to a bunded sedimentation pond prior to being discharged via an existing irrigation channel for use on the adjacent agricultural property, with the alternate option to discharge directly to the Lachlan River.

The proposed change in approach outlined herein is to preferentially discharge water into the Lachlan River, with an alternative option to discharge excess water to the irrigation channel.

As the LRPS is not a scheduled premises, and on the basis that the proposed upgrade works are not a scheduled activity under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act1997* (POEO Act), an Environment Protection Licence (EPL) is not required for these works, provided there is no potential for significant impact to occur through discharge of the settled water into the receiving waters of the Lachlan River.

Table 6 of the Project REF 'Summary of Consultation Responses' outlines the requirement to provide a baseline for monitoring impacts, through describing existing environmental conditions on site. Council's Principal Contractor, Haslin, will therefore be required to undertake routine water monitoring of the water in the Lachlan River (receiving waters) and water in the settling pond to ensure that water in the settling ponds is of at least the same quality as the receiving waters prior to discharge to the river.

As part of the dewatering procedure the water quality within the river and the waters to be discharged will need to be regularly tested to ensure discharge of the water back into the Lachlan River will not significant impact upon the receiving environment. However, meeting ANZECC guidelines is no longer recommended given the existing water quality within the river is unlikely to meet these standards.

Water quality testing should at a minimum include:

- pH, electrical conductivity (EC), turbidity, dissolved oxygen (DO), and temperature;
- Total suspended solids (TSS); and
- Oils and grease (visual assessment). If oils and grease are visually evident, a sample will need to be forwarded to an accredited laboratory for analysis.

Water quality testing should be regularly undertaken at a suitable frequency to ensure discharges are meeting or exceeding the water quality measures of the river.

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The frequency of water quality monitoring upstream and downstream within the river should be as follows:

- Immediately prior to each discharge into the Lachlan River or daily during continual discharge
- When there is the potential of hydrocarbons to be present in the pumped water source (i.e. leakage/ spills from plant & equipment)
- As part of routine environmental site monitoring conducted by the Contractor (daily, weekly and or fortnightly checks).

Water quality monitoring may be undertaken with a portable probe or sent to an accredited lab for testing in the case of potential for hydrocarbons to be present. Results must be recorded as part of official site documentation immediately post completion of testing. It is recommended that water quality testing results then be circulated to appropriate Council representatives to ensure that water quality meets appropriate standards for discharge on an ongoing basis.

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3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the REF Addendum 3 provides a brief summary of the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed methodology changes. All aspects of the environment potentially affected by the changes have been considered.
All existing Safeguards and mitigation measures outlined in the Project REF remain applicable to the project, and would be implemented as part of the works that are subject of this Addendum. Additional site-specific safeguards have been identified where necessary.

The following potential construction impacts relate to the dewatering procedure proposed to discharge waters to either the irrigation channel or the river. These potential impacts remain relevant for the discharge of waters to either location. As dewatering is not proposed during operation no further impacts are anticipated post construction.

Council's Principal Contractor is required to update the PEMP with these additional Safeguards for consistency.

Table 1 Potential construction impacts and safeguards associated with dewatering procedure

Environmental aspect	Construction impacts	Environmental Safeguard	Timing	Responsibility
Socio-economic Considerations Waste and Resource Use	Disposal of the water removed during dewatering via the existing irrigation channel may provide beneficial reuse for crop irrigation if agreeable to the lessee.	Liaise with lessee to develop a dewatering plan that will be agreeable to lessee and PSC.	Prior to construction commencing	PSC Site Foreman
Soils and Erosion Waterways Biodiversity	High velocity of water released to the river or irrigation channel can result in scouring and increased sediment migration across the site.	Ensure the flow rate of water discharged does not cause scouring and increased sedimentation. Ensure adequate, progressive stabilisation of the bed and bank.	Prior to, during and post construction Revisited regularly at key stages as the excavation continues	Site Foreman; All personnel
	Disposal of water to the river has the risk of introducing increased sediment and/or	Conduct water testing of both the receiving waters (Lachlan River) and settled	Prior to discharge of water into the river.	PSC

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	nutrient load to the river and will require water testing to ensure there is no potential for significant impact on receiving waters prior to this activity occurring.	water to ensure settled water is of same or better quality prior to discharge. Water quality testing (upstream and downstream of the discharge point in the receiving waters, and of the discharge waters) must be conducted immediately prior to discharge / daily for continual discharge and/or as part of daily, weekly or fortnightly environmental checks conducted by the Contractor, as appropriate.		Site Foreman
	Large volumes of water disposed to the river may create a localised area with different ambient temperatures (hotter or colder than current river water temperatures) which may affect local fauna behaviour.	Identify limits to volumes of water being disposed to river daily to allow water temperatures to stabilise and to prevent alteration of the local water temperatures by +/- 2°C	Prior to discharge of water into the river.	Site Foreman

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4 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The Legislative Context as detailed in the Project REF and Addendums was considered to remain relevant for the proposed method adjustment. The below table includes a summary of the legislation relevant to the current dewatering approach.

Table 2 Summary of legislative changes

Legislation	Consistent with Project REF and / or Addendums 1 and / or 2?	Proposed change
SEPP Infrastructure 2007	Yes	-
State Environment Planning Policy 44	Yes	-
Protection of the Environment Operations Act, 1997	Yes	-
Forbes Shire LEP	Yes	-
Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	Yes	-
Fisheries Management Act 1994	Yes	-
Native Vegetation Act 2003	Yes	-
Noxious Weeds Act 1993	Yes	-
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	Yes	-
Heritage Act 1977	Yes	-
Water Management Act 2000	Change in approach	Discharge of water to river.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	Change in approach	Discharge of water to river.
Local Government Act 1989	Yes	-
Crown Lands Act 1989	Yes	-
Roads Act 1993	Yes	-
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Yes	-

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5 CERTIFICATION

This Lachlan River Pump Station and Bore 8 Review of Environmental Factors Addendum #3 identifies the likely impacts of the revised proposed activities on the environment, and details additional mitigation measures to be implemented to minimise these potential impacts.

This assessment has concluded that the proposed works as described in this REF Addendum #3, providing all proposed management measures and safeguards detailed within the Project REF, Addendum #1, #2 and #3 are implemented, will not result in a significant impact on the environment.

The proposed works will not result in a significant impact on any declared critical habitat, threatened species, populations or ecological communities or their habitats. Therefore a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not required.

The proposed works are not being carried out on Commonwealth land, are unlikely to affect any Commonwealth land, or have any significant impact on any Matters of National Environmental Significance.

Prepared by:

Name: Josephine Dessmann & Emily Cotterill

Title: Ecologist Consultant& Director, The Environmental Factor

Date: 21 September 2015

Reviewed and endorsed by:

Name:

Title:

Date:

Authorising Manager's approval

Name:

Title:

Date:

General Manager Mayor

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Shelly Environmental Services
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61 Ridgeway Road
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Ms Annalise Cummings,
Manager Planning Services
Parkes Shire Council
2 Cecile Street
Parkes NSW 2870

April 29, 2015

Dear Annalise,

RE: APPROVAL OF THE REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS FOR THE LACHLAN RIVER INTAKE AND BORE 8 REFURBISHMENT PROJECT

Shelly Environmental Services has been engaged by the Parkes Shire Council Water and Sewer Upgrade Program to peer review the environmental assessments prepared pursuant to Part 5 Sections 111 and 112 of *the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979,* and Clause 228 (2) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation, 2000.*

I have reviewed the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for the Lachlan River Intake and Bore 8 Refurbishment Project and all specialist reports pertaining to this project, included as appendices to this report. I find the assessments to be adequate, and well prepared, and am satisfied that to the fullest extent possible all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment as a result of the proposed activity, have been considered. The REF provides a true and fair assessment of the proposed activity in relation to its likely effects on the environment, and I therefore agree with the authors, The Environmental Factor, that:

(1) The proposed activity is not likely to have a significant impact on the environment and therefore an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

(2) The proposed activity is not likely to significantly affect threatened species, populations, ecological communities, or critical habitat. Therefore a Species Impact Statement (SIS) is not required

(3) The proposed activity is not likely to affect any Commonwealth land, is not being carried out on Commonwealth land, nor is it likely to significantly affect any Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES).

Subject to implementation of the measures to avoid, minimise or manage environmental impacts (Environmental Safeguards) listed in the REF, the proposed activity is recommended for approval.

Shelly Environmental Services
ABN 71923700438
61 Ridgeway Road
New Lambton Heights NSW 2305
e_shelly@bigpond.com

Yours sincerely,

Liz Shelly

General Manager

Mayor

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15 CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE MINUTES

15.1 Committee Minutes - Parkes Local Traffic Committee Meeting - 11 November 2015

Executive Summary

The Parkes Local Traffic Committee Meeting was held on Wednesday 11 November 2015. The Minutes of the meeting are attached.

Background Information

The Parkes Local Traffic Committee meetings are held quarterly and membership consists of a Council Representative, Roads and Maritime Services Representative, NSW Police Representative and a Representative of the Local Member of State Parliament. The Committee is an advisory body only, having no decision making powers. It is, primarily, a technical review committee that is required to advise the Council on traffic related matters referred to it by Council.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Under the Road Transport (Safety & Traffic Management) Act 1999, the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) is legislated as the organisation responsible for the control of traffic on all roads in New South Wales. In order to deal with the large number and range of traffic related matters effectively, the RMS has delegated certain aspects of the control of traffic on local roads to Councils.

The RMS delegation imposes certain conditions on Councils. One of these conditions requires Councils to obtain the advice of the RMS and the Police prior to proceeding with any proposal. This is achieved by Councils establishing a Local Traffic Committee

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: *2. Improve Health and Well Being*
2.5. Maximise Public Safety
8. Maintain and Improve the Shire's Assets and Infrastructure.
8.2 Manage Road Assets.

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Good*

The Parkes Local Traffic Committee provides a forum for discussion of traffic management and safety issues supporting the Future Directions as per the Delivery Plan.

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Negligible*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★☆☆	*Environmental*	★★★☆☆
Social	★★★★☆	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★☆

General Manager Mayor

The consultations undertaken as part of the Traffic Committee process enhances the Quadruple Bottom Line aspects of Social and Civic Leadership as they relate to public safety and traffic matters.

Budget & Financial Aspects

Signage and road related expenditure.

Recommendation

1. That the Minutes of the Parkes Shire Local Traffic Committee Meeting held on 11 November 2015 be adopted.

Attachments

Parkes Shire Local Traffic Committee Meeting Minutes - 11 November 2015.

General Manager Mayor

PARKES TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

MINUTES

WEDNESDAY 11 NOVEMBER 2015

Notice is hereby given that the Traffic Committee of Parkes Shire Council will be held at the Council Administration Centre, 2 Cecile Street, Parkes commencing at 9.00am for the purpose of considering the items included on the Minutes.

GENERAL MANAGER: Kent Boyd

General Manager

Mayor

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Voting Members of the Committee are invited to attend, namely:
Cr Ken McGrath (Chairperson - Council Representative)
Mr David Vant (Roads and Maritime Services Representative)
Sergeant Dearne Jeffree - NSW Police - Lachlan Area Command (Police Representative)
Mr Peter McQuie (Nominee of State Member)

And non voting representatives
Cr Robert Haddin (substitute Council Representative)

Council staff:
Ben Howard, Director Engineering Services
Melanie Suitor, Road Safety and Injury Prevention Officer
Nathan Koenig, Manager Design and Traffic
Liz Thornhill, Engineering Services Admin Team Leader

NOTE:
Each formal member has one vote, the quorum being one (1) Council representative, one (1) NSW Police Force representative and one (1) Roads and Traffic Authority representative.

All enquiries relating to the items appearing on this Minutes are to be directed to Mr Ben Howard, Director Engineering Services on 02 6861 2343.

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Traffic Meeting Minutes

Order Of Business: Wednesday 11 November 2015

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PRESENT

Cr Ken McGrath (Chairperson - Council Representative)
Deanne Freeman (Roads and Maritime Services Representative)
Melanie Suitor, Road Safety and Injury Prevention Officer
Nathan Koenig, Manager Design and Traffic
Wes Bush, NSW Police
Natalie Munday, Engineering Admin Officer

MEETING COMMENCEMENT

The Meeting commenced at 9.06am.

1 APOLOGIES

Committee Recommendation:

That the apologies for non-attendance be accepted and that Ben Howard, Director Engineering Services, Sergeant Dearne Jeffree - NSW Police - Lachlan Area Command (Police Representative), Mr David Vant (Roads and Maritime Services Representative), be granted leave of absence from the meeting.

Support Resolution: Unanimous

2 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Nil.

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Committee Recommendation:

That the Minutes of the Parkes Traffic Committee held on 12 August 2015, copies of which have been forwarded to Committee Members, be confirmed.

Support Resolution: Unanimous

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4 OUTSTANDING BUSINESS

4.1 November 2015 - Traffic Committee Outstanding Matters

Executive Summary

The following matters are outstanding from previous meetings of the Parkes Traffic Committee.

Date	Item No	Description	Comment
21 August 2014	6.1	Intersections Bogan and Cecile & Bogan and Bushman Streets	RMS Report. Council to undertake audit of median vegetation with view to replace. Work underway. RMS to carry out design review on intersection.
12 November 2014	5.8	Forster Street Precinct	Council investigate issues surrounding precinct, including funding opportunities
12 November 2014	5.9	Nash Street - safety @ Harrison Oval	Temporary signage, identify formal crossing points and facilities
11 February 2015	5.10	Intersection - Want/East Streets	Reinstate Linemarking and kerb blisters to align the intersection. Investigate pedestrian refuge and median. * Active Transport funding - Unsuccessful
11 February 2015	5.11	Intersection - East/Bushman Streets - linemarking	Traffic counts done. Linemarking reinstated - continuity lines and extended median lines. Works programmed.
21 May 2015	6.3	Eugowra Road intersection with Kelly Road	Traffic speed and volume to be monitored in Kelly Road, review intersection. Traffic counters to be installed next week.
12 August 2015	5.2	RAV and Over-Size Over-Mass Pre-approvals	Priority list to carriers for feedback. Need to rationalise restrictions.

Staff Recommendation

That the information be received and noted.

Committee's Recommendation

That the information be received and noted.

Support Resolution: Unanimous

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5 COMMITTEE BUSINESS

5.1 Road Safety and Injury Prevention Officer Reports - July to September 2015

Executive Summary

The Road Safety & Injury Prevention Officer (RSIPO) has been working on various projects since the August 2015 Parkes Shire Traffic Committee Meeting. Projects and activities undertaken are in the report for the Committee's information.

Staff Recommendation

That the information be received and noted.

Committee's Recommendation

That the information be received and noted.

Support Resolution: Unanimous

5.2 Road Closure - White Ribbon Day Community Awareness Event

Executive Summary

Council have received a request from the Parkes Domestic Violence Committee requesting Council approval for conduct of the annual 'White Ribbon Day' event proposed to be held in Cooke Park on Wednesday 25 November 2015 from 12 midday to 6:00pm.

The March will involve marshalling on the corner of Clarinda Street and Bushman Street (Clarinda Street and Welcome Street to be closed from 11.00am to 2.00pm), then proceed along Clarinda Street to the Square and then along Welcome Street to Cooke Park.

Staff Recommendation

That the proposed road closures be approved for conduct of the White Ribbon Day Community Awareness Event on Wednesday 25 November 2015, involving closure of Clarinda Street and Welcome Street from 11.00am to 2.00pm.

1. Provide Council with evidence of Current Public Liability Insurance. (To be provided prior to the event taking place)
2. Submit to Council a Traffic Management Plan for approval. (To be submitted prior to the event taking place)
3. Notify Emergency services of the proposed road closure.
4. Allow for emergency vehicle access.
5. Allow for access for local residents/businesses in the affected area.
6. Control noise as required under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008.
7. The organiser of the event to be responsible for and reimburse Council for cost of damage repairs, cleaning etc of the street if required.

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8. Comply with Council Officer's reasonable directives.
9. The organiser is to maintain the area in clean and tidy condition.
10. Council reserves the right to cancel the approval at any time.
11. That the organisers receive approval from the Police for holding a Public Assembly and relevant road closures.

Committee's Recommendation

That the proposed road closures be approved for conduct of the White Ribbon Day Community Awareness Event on Wednesday 25 November 2015,subject to the following conditions.

1. Submission of revised TCP
2. Confirmation of closure times
3. Provide Council with evidence of Current Public Liability Insurance. (To be provided prior to the event taking place)
4. Submit to Council a Traffic Management Plan for approval. (To be submitted prior to the event taking place)
5. Notify Emergency services of the proposed road closure.
6. Allow for emergency vehicle access.
7. Allow for access for local residents/businesses in the affected area.
8. Control noise as required under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008.
7. The organiser of the event to be responsible for and reimburse Council for cost of damage repairs, cleaning etc of the street if required.
8. Comply with Council Officer's reasonable directives.
9. The organiser is to maintain the area in clean and tidy condition.
10. Council reserves the right to cancel the approval at any time.
11. That the organisers receive approval from the Police for holding a Public Assembly and relevant road closures.
12. Notification to local paper at least 7 day prior to the event.

Support Resolution: Unanimous

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5.3 Sight Distance - Bogan Street, Parkes

Executive Summary

Council has received concerns regarding sight distance to the north of the exit of McDonalds in Bogan Street, Parkes. This issue was previously raised at the December 2006 Parkes Local Traffic Committee meeting where it was suggested the matter be referred to the Roads and Traffic Authority (now the Roads and Maritime Services).

Staff Recommendation

1. That the Committee recommend Council install an additional "No Stopping" sign 15m north of access.

Committee's Recommendation

1. That the Committee recommend Council install an additional "No Stopping" sign 15m north of access.

Support Resolution: Unanimous

5.4 Vehicle Parking - Forster and Albert Street, near Parkes High

Executive Summary

A request has been received from a resident for clarification of the parking arrangements in Forster and Albert Street, in the vicinity of Parkes High School. There are no parking signs and vehicles are currently parking nose-in on the southern side of Forster Street, fronting 'Geddes Oval' and parallel parked on the northern residential side of the street. Albert Street is being parallel parked.

Staff Recommendation

That the Committee recommend that Council install parking signage in Forster and Albert Street, Parkes, in the vicinity of Parkes High School.

Further, that the Committee recommend installing traffic monitoring devices in Forster Street with a report to a future meeting of Council.

Committee's Recommendation

That the Committee recommend that Council consult with Parkes High school regarding parallel parking along Forster Street.

Further, that the Committee recommend installing traffic counting devices in Forster Street with a report to a future meeting of Council.

Support Resolution: Unanimous

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5.5 Meet You Up the Street Billy Cart Derby, Peak Hill

Executive Summary

The Peak Hill Business and Tourism Association Inc. have applied to hold a Billy Cart Derby on Friday 4 December 2015 from 4pm until 8pm. This event will be part of the Peak Hill "Meet You Up the Street" Christmas Celebrations.

Staff Recommendation

That the Committee recommend that approval be given in principle, to conduct a Billy Cart Derby on Mingelo Street, Peak Hill, from 4pm until 8pm on Friday 4 December 2015, subject to the applicant complying with the following conditions:

Road Closure

- An on-site meeting with organisers, Police, RMS and Council delegates to discuss previous events and issues at site
- Provide Council with evidence of Current Public Liability Insurance. (To be provided prior to the event taking place)
- Notify Emergency services of the proposed road closure.
- Allow for emergency vehicle access.
- Notify all local residents/businesses in the affected area of proposed traffic restrictions.
- Control noise as required under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008.
- The organiser of the event to be responsible for and reimburse Council for cost of damage repairs, cleaning etc of the street if required.
- Comply with Council Officer's reasonable directives.
- The organiser is to maintain the area in a clean and tidy condition.
- Council reserves the right to cancel the approval at any time.

Driver specifications

- All drivers must wear a suitable helmet
- All drivers must wear full length clothing covering legs and arms
- All drivers must wear gloves
- All drivers must wear covered in footwear (no open toe)

Billy Cart Specifications

- All billy carts must have reliable functional brakes. (These will be tested)
- All billy carts must have reliable steering. (This will be tested)
- All billy carts must be of sound construction.
- All drivers will follow the directions of the marshals controlling the derby.
- Billy carts may only proceed to the starting line once they have been cleared by the Scrutineer.
- Billy carts will be stationary at the starting line. No outside assistance is allowed, no pushing, pedalling, paddling or propulsion of any kind is allowed.
- Only one Billy cart is to be completing the course at any one time.

This recommendation does not commit Council to providing further assistance or provision of equipment for the event.

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Committee's Recommendation

That the Committee recommend that approval be given, to conduct a Billy Cart Derby on Mingelo Street, Peak Hill, from 4pm until 8pm on Friday 4 December 2015, subject to the applicant complying with the following conditions:

Police Approval

- Applicant is to submit to the police commissioner, an application under section 115 of the Road Transport Act (2013 for approval to conduct a road race.
- Event is not to proceed without positive confirmation of Police commissioner approval.

Road Closure

- Provide Council with evidence of Current Public Liability Insurance. (To be provided prior to the event taking place)
- Notify Emergency services of the proposed road closure.
- Allow for emergency vehicle access.
- Notify all local residents/businesses in the affected area of proposed traffic restrictions.
- Control noise as required under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008.
- The organiser of the event to be responsible for and reimburse Council for cost of damage repairs, cleaning etc of the street if required.
- Comply with Council Officer's reasonable directives.
- The organiser is to maintain the area in a clean and tidy condition.
- Council reserves the right to cancel the approval at any time.
- Updated TCP to be provided prior to event.

Event organiser is to retain all liability for the holding of this event and is responsible for the safety of all participants. Provide Council with evidence of Current Public Liability Insurance to the value of 20 million dollars.

Support Resolution: Unanimous

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5.6 Parkes Elvis Festival 2016 - Revised Road Closures

Executive Summary

Revised Traffic Control Plans have been received from the Parkes Elvis Festival organising committee regarding road closures to conduct the annual Elvis Festival and Street Parade.

On Thursday 7 January 2016 Short Street will be closed and a detour implemented via May Street. From Friday 8 January 2016 the Festival Boulevard will be established closing Clarinda Street from Church Street to Short Street, with the closure to remain in place until the afternoon of Saturday 9 January 2016. The Street Parade on Saturday 9 January 2016 will be marshalled in Clarinda Street, between Bushman and Victoria Streets, with the parade travelling down Clarinda Street from Bushman Street, turning right at the intersection of Short Street, and left into Caledonia Street to disembark, involving a full road closure of the route. With the Festival Boulevard in place, the Street Parade closure will involve an extension of the pre-existing closed road and erection of parade barrier to operate.

The closures will be in place for the following times:

Short Street:	7am Thursday 7 January to 4pm Sunday 10 January
Festival Boulevard:	7am Friday 8 January to 4pm Saturday 9 January
Parade Route:	6.30am to 12pm Saturday 9 January

Staff Recommendation

That approval be given to conduct the annual Parkes Elvis Festival Street Parade on Saturday 9 January 2016, with the Clarinda Street road closures in place from 6:30am to 12 noon, and Short Street from 7am Thursday 7 January to 4pm on Sunday 10 January 2016. It is proposed that marshalling will be conducted in Clarinda Street, between Bushman and Victoria Streets, with the parade travelling down Clarinda Street from Bushman Street, turning right at the intersection of Short Street, and left into Caledonia Street to disembark.

The request is subject to the applicant complying with the following conditions:

- Provide Council with evidence of Current Public Liability Insurance. (Minimum $20Mil to be provided prior to the event taking place)
- That the organisers lodge with Council at least six (6) weeks prior to the event, a Schedule 1 form "Notice of Intention to Hold a Public Assembly" and submit to Council a duly completed form A1 "Special Event Transport Management Plan" and associated Traffic Management Plan for approval.
- That the organisers seek approval from the Roads and Maritime Services for the closing of Short Street, Parkes.
- Traffic Management Plan detours be confined to B-Double routes.
- Notify Emergency services of the proposed road closure.
- Allow for emergency vehicle access.
- Notify all local residents/businesses in the affected area of proposed traffic restrictions.
- Control noise as required under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008.
- The organiser of the event to be responsible for and reimburse Council for cost of damage repairs, cleaning etc of the street if required.
- Comply with Council Officer's reasonable directives.
- The organiser is to maintain the area in a clean and tidy condition.

General Manager Mayor

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- Council reserves the right to cancel the approval at any time.
- Obtain approval for the use of Cooke Park from Council.
- No confectionary or promotional items to be handed out by parade participants.
- Clear zone maintained between parade participants and pedestrians.
- Details of marshalling be given to Council, including consideration of:
  - Pre-registration of all parade participants
  - No articulated vehicles to be in the parade (including semi-trailers, loaders, tractors)
  - Maximum length for any vehicle (in combination or not) is 12.5 m
  - Street closure to be implemented at least 2 hours prior to commencement of the parade to allow all vehicles to exit the street parking.
  - No participants are to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
  - Maximum speed of participants is not to exceed 10 km/h.
- Once approved, no changes will be considered unless submitted to Council no later than six (6) weeks prior to the event taking place.

Further, that Council approved containment barriers be installed prior to the parade commencement in Clarinda Street from Bushman Street to Short Street.

This recommendation does not commit Council to providing further assistance or provision of equipment for the event.

Committee's Recommendation

That approval be given to conduct the annual Parkes Elvis Festival Street Parade on Saturday 9 January 2016, with the Clarinda Street road closures in place from 6:30am to 12 noon, and Short Street from 7am Thursday 7 January to 4pm on Sunday 10 January 2016. It is proposed that marshalling will be conducted in Clarinda Street, between Bushman and Victoria Streets, with the parade travelling down Clarinda Street from Bushman Street, turning right at the intersection of Short Street, and left into Caledonia Street to disembark.

The request is subject to the applicant complying with the following conditions:

- Provide Council with evidence of Current Public Liability Insurance. (Minimum $20Mil to be provided prior to the event taking place)
- That the organisers lodge with Council at least six (6) weeks prior to the event, a Schedule 1 form "Notice of Intention to Hold a Public Assembly" and submit to Council a duly completed form A1 "Special Event Transport Management Plan" and associated Traffic Management Plan for approval.
- That the organisers seek approval from the Roads and Maritime Services for the closing of Short Street, Parkes.
- Traffic Management Plan detours be confined to B-Double routes.
- Notify Emergency services of the proposed road closure.
- Allow for emergency vehicle access.
- Notify all local residents/businesses in the affected area of proposed traffic restrictions.
- Control noise as required under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Noise Control) Regulation 2008.
- The organiser of the event to be responsible for and reimburse Council for cost of damage repairs, cleaning etc of the street if required.
- Comply with Council Officer's reasonable directives.
- The organiser is to maintain the area in a clean and tidy condition.
- Council reserves the right to cancel the approval at any time.
- Obtain approval for the use of Cooke Park from Council.
- No confectionary or promotional items to be handed out by parade participants.

General Manager Mayor

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- Clear zone maintained between parade participants and pedestrians.
- Details of marshalling be given to Council, including consideration of:
  - Pre-registration of all parade participants
  - No articulated vehicles to be in the parade (including semi-trailers, loaders, tractors)
  - Maximum length for any vehicle (in combination or not) is 12.5 m
  - Street closure to be implemented at least 2 hours prior to commencement of the parade to allow all vehicles to exit the street parking.
  - No participants are to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
  - Maximum speed of participants is not to exceed 10 km/h.
- Once approved, no changes will be considered unless submitted to Council no later than six (6) weeks prior to the event taking place.
- TCP plans to be revised and circulated to Parkes Local Traffic Committee.
- VMS boards to be in place during the parade advising of high pedestrian movement.
- VMS to be in place of detour 1 week prior to detour being put in place.
- Schedule 1 Form to be completed and provided to Police prior to the event.

Further, that Council approved containment barriers be installed prior to the parade commencement in Clarinda Street from Bushman Street to Short Street.

This recommendation does not commit Council to providing further assistance or provision of equipment for the event.

Support Resolution: Unanimous

General Manager Mayor

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6 GENERAL BUSINESS

MSM Milling Charity Bike Ride 2016

Council has received correspondence from MSM Milling advising of their intention to hold the forth annual "2016 Mill to Mill Charity Bike Ride" Gunnedah to Manildra event on 14 - 17 March 2016.

The Ride is becoming an increasingly popular raising in excess of $220,000 in funds for numerous charity organisations.

Staff Recommendation

That the information be noted

Committee Recommendation

That the information be noted

Support Resolution: Unanimous

7 NEXT MEETING

If there are no objections, the date for the next meeting of the Parkes Local Traffic Committee will be scheduled for 10 February 2016.

8 CLOSE OF MEETING

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 11:12pm.

General Manager Mayor

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15.2 Committee Minutes - Elvis Festival Committee Meetings 9 September and 4 November 2015

Executive Summary

Meetings of the Elvis Festival Committee were held at the Parkes Shire Council on 9 September and 4 November 2015. The Minutes are attached for Council's endorsement.

Background Information

The Elvis Festival Committee was established as a Section 355 Committee of Parkes Shire Council in pursuance of Council Resolution Number passed on 18 March 2014.

The purpose of the Committee is :

- To be the Peak Organising body for the Parkes Elvis Festival;
- To add value by providing a clear vision for the future of the Festival, explore areas of growth, quality improvement, development and sustainability,
- To oversight the successful staging of the annual Elvis Festival for the community of Parkes
- To review and approve long term strategic plan, annual plan, long term budget
- Oversight the implementation of the annual plan
- Oversight legal contractual arrangements, sponsorship, insurance etc.

The inaugural meeting of this Committee was held on 08 May 2014.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Section 355 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. Delegations pursuant to section 377 are included in the Committee Charter.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: *6. Enhance Recreation and Culture*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Good*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Moderate*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★★☆	*Environmental*	★★★☆☆
Social	★★★★☆	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★★

Budget & Financial Aspects

Nil.

General Manager Mayor

Recommendation

1. That the Minutes of the Elvis Festival Committee meetings held on 9 September and 4 November 2015 be noted and the recommendations of the Committee be endorsed by Council.

Attachments

1. Minutes of the Elvis Festival Committee meeting held 9 September 2015
2. Minutes of the Elvis Festival Committee meeting held 4 November 2015

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

Our Mission: To Deliver Progress and Value to our Community

ELVIS FESTIVAL COMMITTEE

Our Communities Vision:
In 2022 the Parkes Shire will be a progressive regional centre, embracing a national logistics hub with vibrant communities, diverse opportunities, learning and healthy lifestyles.

MINUTES

WEDNESDAY 9 SEPTEMBER 2015

Minutes of the Parkes Shire Elvis Festival Committee meeting held at the Council Administration Centre, 2 Cecile Street, Parkes, commencing at 4.00pm for the purpose of considering the items included on the Agenda.

GENERAL MANAGER: Kent Boyd

General Manager

Mayor

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Elvis Festival Committee Meeting

Minutes of the Elvis Festival Committee Meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2 Cecile Street on Wednesday 9 September 2015 at 4.00pm.

PRESENT

Mayor Cr Ken Keith OAM (Chair)
Director Technology and Corporate Services - Les Finn
Management Accountant - Luke Nash
Economic & Business Development Manager - A Wyllie

Anne Steele - Elvis Revival Inc.
Lorraine Job - Elvis Revival Inc.

John Kennedy - Parkes Chamber of Commerce

Ali Creith - Independent Community Representative

Emily Mann - Elvis Festival Director
Beth Link - Festival Marketing & Sponsorship Officer

MEETING COMMENCEMENT

The Meeting commenced at 4.00pm

1 APOLOGIES

That the apologies of

Cr Alan Ward, Ken McGrath - Elvis Revival Inc. and Chief Financial Officer Owen Jensen be received and noted.

Moved Anne Steel, seconded Ali Creith

CARRIED

2 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

That the Minutes of the Parkes Shire Council's Elvis Festival Committee Meeting held on Wednesday 5 August 2015 copies of which have been forwarded to Committee members, be confirmed.

Moved Beth Link, seconded Anne Steel.

CARRIED

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil.

General Manager Mayor

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4 MINUTES ITEMS

4.1 Event Planning Update for 9 September 2015

Executive Summary

The Event Planning Update will be a regular report on the agenda to outline the key activities the Festival Director has undertaken to effectively plan and deliver the Festival.

Recommendation

1. That the information be received and noted.

Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved John Kennedy, seconded Ali Creith.

CARRIED

4.2 Future Festival Themes

Executive Summary

Themes need to be identified for the 2017 and 2018 Festivals to assist forward planning.

Recommendation

1. That the Committee endorses the selection of the theme Viva Las Vegas for the 2017 Festival and considers the theme for the 2018 Festival.

Resolution

That the recommendation be adopted.

Moved Ali Creith, seconded John Kennedy

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

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5 GENERAL BUSINESS

5.1 Discover NSW Sydney and NSW Booklet in recent Sunday papers included mention of Elvis Festival.

Information Received & Noted

5.2 John Kennedy tabled a suggestion that copies of the Elvis Revival Inc. meeting minutes be forwarded to the Elvis Festival Committee to allow for interchange of information.

Lorraine Job advised the suggestion would be put to the Elvis Revival Inc Committee.

Moved John Kennedy, seconded Ali Creith

5.3 Request for update on Home Hosting

Information provided

Information Received and Noted

At this stage being 4.50pm the meeting of the Elvis Festival Committee was closed to the public.

The Chair asked the Meeting whether it agreed that the items listed as Confidential appeared to be items which should be discussed in closed session for the reasons given.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE

That the meeting be closed for consideration of the listed items as they involve: information that would, if disclosed confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Committee is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business, personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than Councillors) and commercial information of a confidential nature that would if disclosed prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

Moved John Kennedy seconded Anne Steele.

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

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6 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

6.1 Elvis Festival Financials as at 31 August 2015

Prepared By: Chief Financial Officer (Treasurer)

Executive Summary

The financial statements for the 2016 Elvis Festival activity within council as at 31 July 2015 have been prepared including a comparison to the 2016 Elvis Festival Budget. For comparison, the results for the 2015 Elvis Festival reflect the recent stocktake completed on 24 June 2015.

Recommendation

1. That the financial information as at 31 August 2015 be received and noted.

Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved John Kennedy , seconded Anne Steele.

CARRIED

At this stage the Chair requested a financial report in a Dashboard/Board presentation style for comparison analysis. The Management Accountant undertook to provide a report in this format for the next Elvis Festival Committee meeting.

A brief discussion on home hosting was held.

7 NEXT MEETING DATE

Next meeting of the Elvis Festival Committee is scheduled for 4.00pm Wednesday 7 October 2015 at the Parkes Shire Council offices.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 5.07pm.

General Manager Mayor

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PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

Our Mission: To Deliver Progress and Value to our Community

ELVIS FESTIVAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Our Communities Vision:
In 2022 the Parkes Shire will be a progressive regional centre, embracing a national logistics hub with vibrant communities, diverse opportunities, learning and healthy lifestyles.

MINUTES

4 NOVEMBER 2015

Minutes of the meeting of Parkes Shire Council's Elvis Festival Committee Meeting held at the Council Administration Centre, 2 Cecile Street, Parkes, commencing at 4:00pm for the purpose of considering the items included on the Agenda.

GENERAL MANAGER: Kent Boyd

General Manager

Mayor

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Elvis Festival Committee Meeting

Minutes of the Elvis Festival Committee Meeting held in the Council Chambers, 2 Cecile Street on Wednesday 4 November 2015 at 4:00pm.

PRESENT

Mayor Ken Keith (Chair)
Deputy Mayor Barbara Newton

Les Finn - Director Technology & Corporate Services
Anna Wyllie - Economic & Business Development Manager
Emily Mann - Elvis Festival Director
Beth Link - Festival Sponsorship and Marketing Coordinator
Owen Jensen - Chief Financial Officer

Kenny McGrath - Elvis Revival Inc.
Anne Steel - Elvis Revival Inc.

Geoff Rice - Parkes Chamber of Commerce

MEETING COMMENCEMENT

The Meeting commenced at 4:00pm.

1 APOLOGIES

That the apologies of Ali Creith - Community Representative, Jacinta Rawson - Community Representative and John Kennedy - Parkes Chamber of Commerce be noted.

Moved Anne Steel, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

2 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

That the Minutes of the Elvis Festival Committee Meeting held on Wednesday 9 September 2015 be confirmed and that it be noted that there were no Minutes for the meeting scheduled for Wednesday 7 October 2015 due to failure to form a quorum.

Moved Anne Steel, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil.

General Manager Mayor

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At this stage of the meeting the Mayor advised the Committee of the recent passing of Neil Harrison and recognised his extensive contribution to the development of the Parkes Elvis Festival.

Resolution

1. That the Elvis Festival Committee forward a condolence card to Mr Harrison's family.

Moved Kenny McGrath, seconded Anne Steel.

CARRIED

4 AGENDA ITEMS

4.1 Event Planning Update - November 2015

Executive Summary

The Event Planning Update will be a regular report on the agenda to outline the key activities the Festival Director has undertaken to effectively plan and deliver the Festival.

Recommendation

1. That the information be received and noted.

Resolution

1. That the information be received and noted.
2. That Councillor Kenny McGrath provide the Elvis Festival Director with contact details for the Australasian Elvis Fan Club.

Moved Geoff Rice, seconded Councillor Barbara Newton.

CARRIED

General Manager Mayor

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4.2 2016 Ticket Sales Report

Executive Summary

Sales for ticketed 2016 Festival events commenced on Monday 14 September 2015.

Recommendation

1. That the information be received and noted.

Resolution

1. That the information be received and noted.
2. That the matter of festival attendance of the U.S. Ambassador and Japanese Mayor be followed up.

Moved Geoff Rice, seconded Anne Steel.

CARRIED

5 GENERAL BUSINESS

The Elvis Festival Director advised the 2016 Program will be printed by the third week in November.

The Elvis Festival Director also advised that a Parkes Business Activation Kit is currently being rolled out.

The Economic and Business Development Manager provided an update on the Parkes Sparkles Campaign and Vivid Initiative and explained its relevance to the Elvis Festival.

General Manager Mayor

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6 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

The meeting of the Parkes Elvis Festival Committee was closed to the public at 4:40pm.

The Chair asked the Meeting whether it agreed that the items listed as Confidential appeared to be items which should be discussed in closed session for the reasons given.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE

That the meeting be closed for consideration of the listed items as they involve: information that would, if disclosed confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Committee is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business, personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than Councillors) and commercial information of a confidential nature that would if disclosed prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

Moved Councillor Barbara Newton, seconded Anne Steel.

CARRIED

6.1 Elvis Festival Financials as at 31 October 2015

Prepared By: Chief Financial Officer (Treasurer)

Executive Summary

The financial statements for the 2016 Elvis Festival activity within council as at 31 October 2015 have been prepared including a comparison to the 2016 Elvis Festival Budget.

Recommendation

1. That the financial information as at 31 October 2015 be received and noted.

Resolution

That the information be received and noted.

Moved Kenny McGrath, seconded Geoff Rice.

CARRIED

At this stage of the meeting a discussion took place on the rollout of online merchandise. The Chief Financial Officer advised that Council's Finance Team will assist where possible.

7 NEXT MEETING DATE

The next Elvis Festival Committee Meeting is scheduled for 4:00pm, Wednesday 9 December 2015 at the Parkes Shire Council Offices.

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 4:45pm.

General Manager Mayor

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16 QUESTIONS AND MATTERS OF URGENCY

Nil.

17 CONSIDERATION OF CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS ITEMS

17.1 (GM) Procurement of Commercial Business Premises

Prepared By: General Manager

Reason for Confidentiality

This report is **CONFIDENTIAL** in accordance with Section 10A(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 1993 and Council's Code of Meeting Practice, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to the following: -

(c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business

Executive Summary

Several commercial premises have recently been offered to Council for private treaty sale. Those premises are discussed in this report.

Background Information

Council has a history of strategic land and building acquisition.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Strategic acquisitions are not inconsistent with Councils strategic plans.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: *8. Maintain and improve the Shires Assets and Infrastructure*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Average*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Minor*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★★☆	*Environmental*	★★★☆☆
Social	★★★★☆	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★☆

General Manager Mayor

Budget & Financial Aspects

Funds are available in the "Future Fund Works Reserve" for this acquisition.

Recommendation

For Councils consideration

Report

From time to time land and buildings are offered to, or sought by Council. Council has a record of procurement where they are considered to provide a long term benefit at a cost commensurate with that benefit. Currently there are several properties which fall into this category, see attached table for commentary.

A commercial premises close to the CBD may suit the long term needs of the cultural space plan, which provides;

From the Cultural Spaces Plan:

Longer term:

- build an iconic new Community Art Space in Cooke Park with galleries and multi arts workshop, arts and crafts gift shop, café, amenities and an outdoor stage;
- develop cultural precinct in heart of Parkes; and
- seek to acquire and adapt Parkes Picture Palace as a space for music, dance and performance.

While several of the buildings tabled may be suitable for a future cultural space, it is considered important that any building acquired not create a long term burden on Council. That is a building acquired for the right price, in a good location can be resold without causing a major financial loss.

Additionally the decision to proceed with a building solely to accommodate a cultural space has not yet been made by council.

Given these objectives and the buildings currently on offer, the former Commonwealth Bank building appears to be the most appropriate for the following reasons;

- It is currently under lease by Council for approximately two years which would allow easy access for design development,
- Grants could be actively sought to address access and amenity issues while under lease,
- Council would have two years to consider the merit of developing the building into a cultural space,
- If the building was not developed into a cultural space, it could be re-let as a commercial premises, used as a Council main street shop-front or resold.
- It is in a prime CBD location
- It has rear parking and rear lane access
- It appears to be at a commercially advantageous price at $450,000.
- It is a relatively modern building with architectural character

If Council sees value in this acquisition the following recommendations could be considered;

1. That the property be acquired pursuant to the terms in this report.
2 That on acquisition the land be deemed operational.
3. That the seal of Council be applied as required to effect the purchase.

Attachments

1. Table - Commercial Premises currently available in Parkes Central Business District
2. Map - Commercial Premises currently available in Parkes Central Business District .

General Manager Mayor

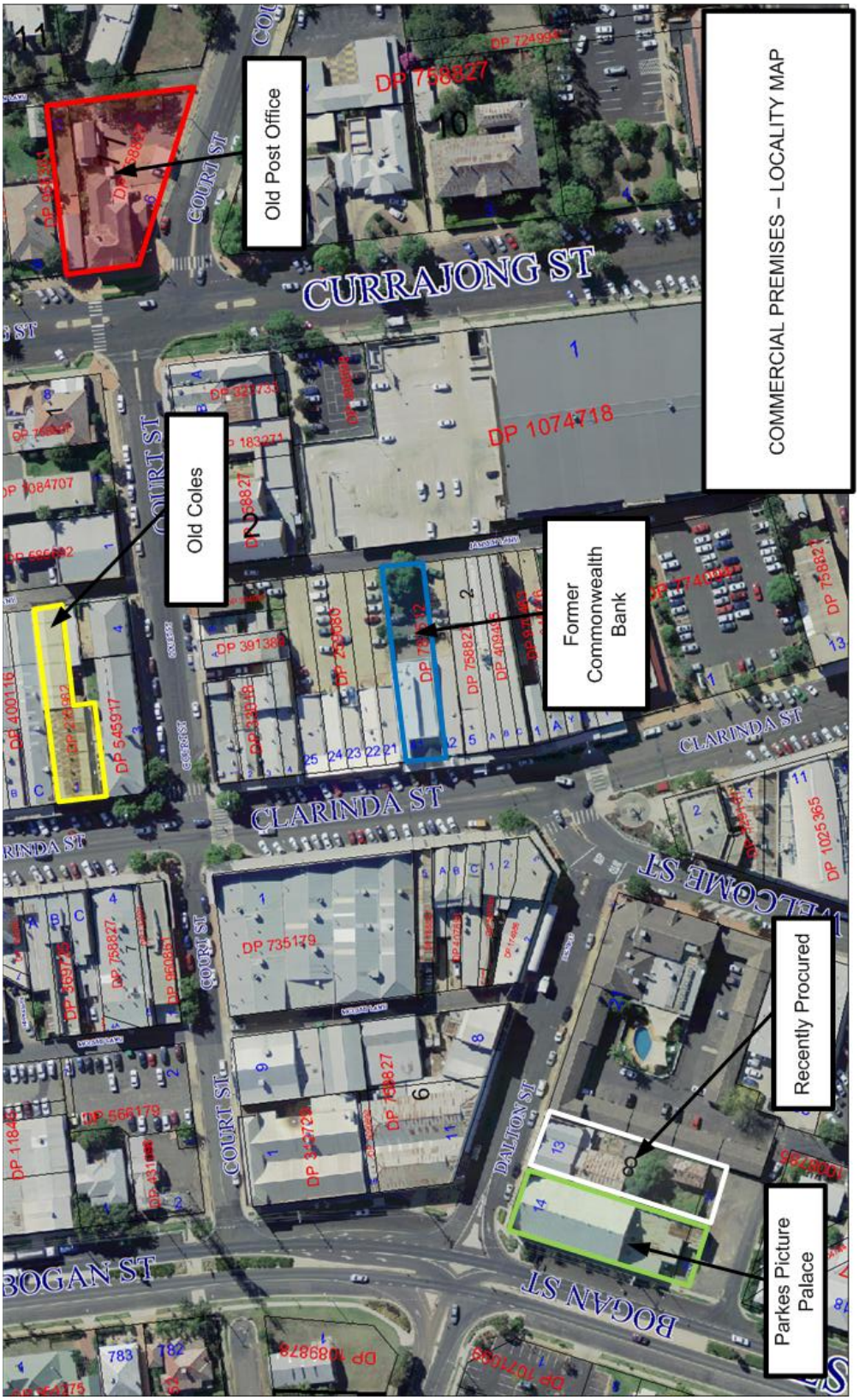
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Commercial Premises Currently For Sale in Parkes

Owner	Pietro & Maddalena Sgarlata	I & JM Chambers (Investments) P/L	Q & SY Pan	M J Lydon
Former use	Old Post Office	Old Coles	Former Commonwealth Bank	Parkes Picture Palace Thearter
Approximate building footprint (m^2)	380	660	350	900
Number of levels	2	1	2	1
Approximate block size (m^2)	1290	660	700	1000
Approximate carpark size (m^2)	630	0	250	0
Land Description	Lot 6 DP758827	Lot 1 DP215982	Lot 41 DP787512	Lot 6 DP758830
Street Address	39 Currajong Street	225 - 227 Clarinda Street	203 Clarinda Street	25 Dalton Street
Property Number	143000	102600	103900	157000
Rear land access	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Approximate age		unknown	circa 1990's	
Last sale (date/price)	1992/$50,000	1989/$220,000	1998/$630,000	2001/$82,000
Asking Price	**$600,000**	**$600,000 +**	**$450,000**	**$380,000 +**
Comment	This is a well restored historic building, but one block removed from the CBD.	CBD building. There are known disability access issues with this building and no carpark. Part of the roof has been renewed. There are currently 2 commercially letable area, one of which is occupied by Craft Corner.	Architecturally designed, CBD building. There are known disabled access issues from rear and front of this building and no downstairs amenities. The building is in good repair and a modern building otherwise. Council has a lease for approximately 2 years on this building for project management group.	Council attended a public auction and was the unsuccessful bidder at $300,000. $350,000 was subsequently offered however the asking price was raised to $380,000+. It is one block removed from the CBD. This building is old and in need of considerable work if returned to a commercial premises.

General Manager

Mayor



General Manager

Mayor

17.2 (DTCS) Public Art - Expressions of Interest

Prepared By: Economic and Business Development Manager

Reason for Confidentiality

This report is **CONFIDENTIAL** in accordance with Section 10A(2)(C) of the Local Government Act 1993 and Council's Code of Meeting Practice, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to the following: -

(c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business

Executive Summary

Council's Public Art Project Team is seeking endorsement from Council to engage an artist to create and install artworks in the Parkes CBD during 2015/16.

Background Information

Following Council's recent adoption of the revised Towns Presentation Improvement Policy 2015-2018, Council's Public Art Project Team (led by the Economic and Business Development Unit) called for Expressions of Interest from artists to get the public art program underway.

Legislative or Policy Implications

Council's 'Towns Presentation Improvement Policy 2015-2018' has established the guidelines for the instigation of public art, the themes and formats that it shall meet, and a priority of locations.

Progressive Delivery Program Implications

The resolution in this report will primarily effect the Delivery Program Future Direction relating to: *6. Enhance Recreation and Culture*

Predicted positive effect / opportunity for the Delivery Program: *Good*

Predicted negative / challenge to the Delivery Program: *Moderate*

Quadruple Bottom Line

Economic	★★★★☆	*Environmental*	★★★☆☆
Social	★★★★★	*Civic Leadership*	★★★★★

General Manager Mayor

Budget & Financial Aspects

A budget of $50,000 is available within Council's 2015/16 major capital works budget for the creation of a series of public artworks, with a focus on the Parkes CBD.

Recommendation

1. For the consideration of Council.

Report

In August 2015, and with the endorsement of Council's Cultural Advisory Committee, Council adopted a revised 'Towns Presentation Improvement Policy 2015-2018'. This Policy provides a guide and a framework for Council in the development, planning and implementation of quality projects of which the specific purpose is to increase the attractiveness of the Shire and celebrate the unique, innovative, culturally aware communities in which we enjoy to live.

A budget of $50,000 was provisioned within Council's 2015/16 major capital works budget for the creation of a series of public artworks, with a focus on the Parkes CBD.

Council's Public Art Project Team (led by the Economic and Business Development Unit) called for expressions of interest from suitable and qualified public artists to meet a tight brief with a focus on embracing the Parkes brand and culture and increasing the attractiveness of the Shire to our existing and future residents and visitors. And further to preserve, enhance and promote the unique attributes and diversity of the Shire.

Seven (7) expressions of interest were received and reviewed by the Public Art Project Team, with weighting given to the artist's understanding of the brief/ Parkes brand and culture; local content and procurement; concepts and methodology; curriculum vitae and experience; sketch/ concept drawings; professional referees; risk and the capacity to work with Council and deliver the project within budget and timeframes.

The Public Art Project Team overwhelmingly rated the submission from local artist Jac Clark of Morabon Art + Design + Print the highest against those criteria.

The Parkes Shire Cultural Advisory Committee is meeting prior to today's Council meeting to review the submission, and it is anticipated that the Committee will support the Public Art Project Team's recommendation which is that Morabon Art + Design + Print be engaged to create and install five (5) artworks in the Parkes CBD in 2015/16, in line with their expression of interest.

Attachments

1. Morabon Art + Design + Print - Expression of Interest in creating Public Art.

General Manager Mayor



MORABON

ART + DESIGN + PRINT

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

Artist/s interested in creating Public Art

General Manager

Mayor

Morabon Art + Design + Print
Jac Clark: Artist & Graphic Designer
Mel Hoey: Graphic Designer
7 Church Street, Parkes NSW 2870
Phone 02 6863 4094
info@morabon.com.au
www.morabon.com.au

A work of art is above all an adventure of the mind.
Eugene Ionesco

CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY

Parkes in the last 10 years has evolved into a beautiful tree lined street with so many new businesses, each with their own things to offer. That makes this such an exciting and unique opportunity to be presented to artists.

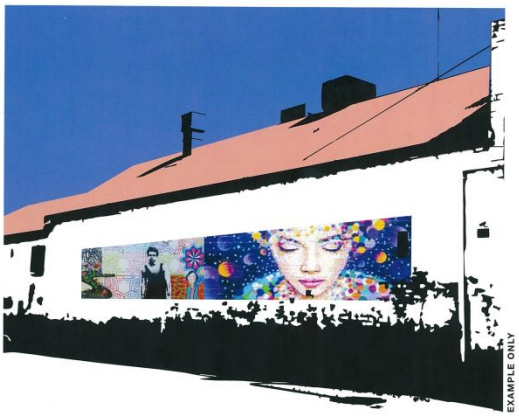
When we think of Parkes we think of community involvement, future planning, families and local business, along with some of our iconic influences, such as the famously recognised "Dish" and the ever growing Parkes Elvis Festival.

Our public art concept brings the basic principles to life through a range of art murals and a community art panel installation piece.

Our focus is to encourage people into and around the Central Business District using versatile and dynamic art to create visual interest. The idea is stroll the streets, stopping in at local shops and eateries, whilst taking in the vibrant art – making Parkes CBD a place where the locals want to be and the visitors want to return to.

The new Parkes branding "It all adds up", has been incorporated into our public art concepts. The three main parts to the overall concept are....

CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY



1 Cooke Park: An engaging mural would be fixed to the lane wall measuring approximately 7 metres in length by 1.5 metres in height. This mural would work as a combination of ideas of what Parkes is about. It would both introduce and reinforce the meanings of the elements that are hung in other locations. It will be fun, bright and recognisable.

(Proposed Site: Chong Hing Chinese Restaurant)

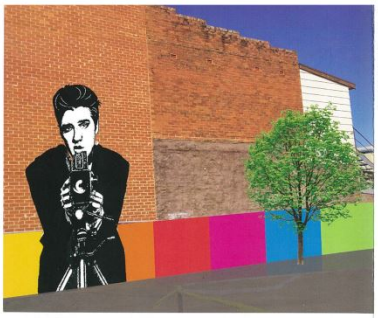
Large art mural, a centre piece. Bright, Bold colourful using mainly Councils new corporate colours.

General Manager

Mayor

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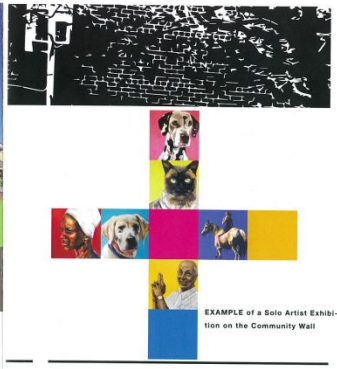
These large panels are a tribute to our past, present and future.



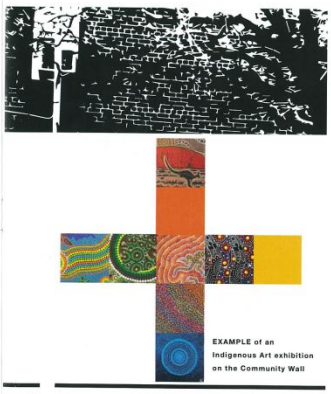




2 Interchangeable Panels: The purpose of these works is to highlight some of our Shires most significant attractions that make us unique to other rural locations including; our strong involvement with astronomy through the iconic Parkes Radio Telescope, the world famous Parkes Elvis Festival and our dedication to learning and literacy. The panels that we have suggested are the foundation of an art series that has potential to grow and develop with the evolution of the town. New pieces could be created as major new developments happen in our future, such as our potential to become a transport hub.



EXAMPLE of a Solo Artist Exhibition on the Community Wall



EXAMPLE of an Indigenous Art exhibition on the Community Wall

Engaging the community to share and enjoy art together.

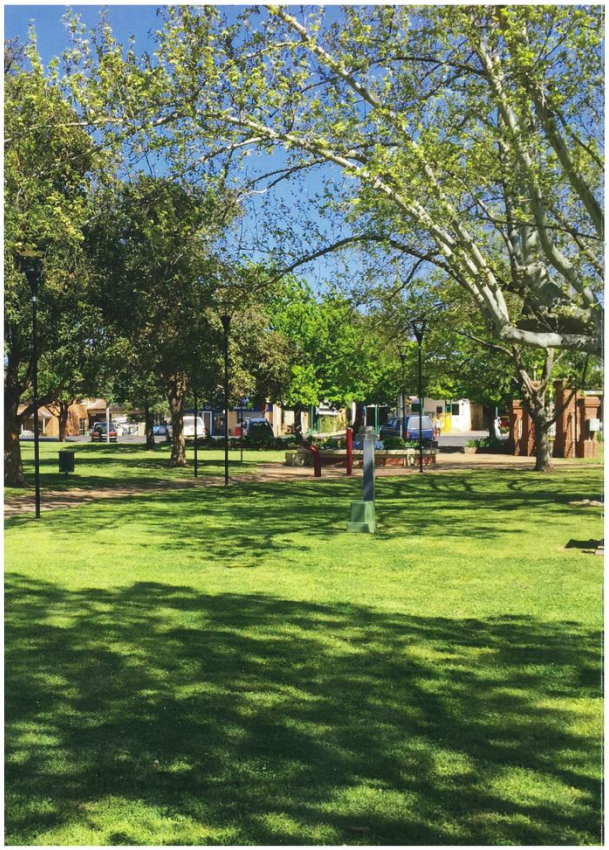
3 Community Wall:
This is the heart of the concept, a continually changing art space shaped in the new iconic plus symbol. The Cafe-n-ate wall would provide a central location and a unique opportunity to artists, community members and students to hold temporary exhibitions eg. solo artists, awareness weeks, historical and cultural exhibitions etc.



On completion of each exhibition the panels could be collected by the council to distribute to various locations in and around our Shire, sold as a set to individuals or business, or simply recovered and rehung. The options are endless.

6 MORABON ART + DESIGN + PRINT

MORABON ART + DESIGN + PRINT 7



PROJECT BUDGET

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT FEES		4,000	• Creative Concepts • Design and Proofing process
ARTIST FEES	ARTWORK 1	10,000	• Cooke Park Main Mural Approx 1.5 x 7.2m
	ARTWORK 2	6,000	• Child Reading/Literacy
	ARTWORK 3	6,000	• Astronomy/The Dish
	INSTALLATION 5	2,500	• Community Exhibition Panels
	ARTWORK 4	6,000	• Elvis
PREPARATION/ FINISHING		1,600	• Preparation labour including sanding, undercoats. • Finishing labour including top coat.
INSTALLATION		2,500	Composite board installation in various locations including scaffolding, artwork transport and labour.
MATERIALS	COMPOSITE BOARD	3,250	10 x composite panels 3.6 x 1.5m including freight
	PAINT	1,500	Including 10L Large White + Black, 2L x 10 Colours
	UNDERCOAT	300	
	RESIN + CATALYST	600	
	BRUSHES + ROLLERS	150	
	MISCELLANEOUS	1,600	Including Fume Masks, Gloves, Drop Sheets, Thinners, Spray Gun Hire, Screws, Sandpaper
		41,818.20	EXCLUDING GST
TOTAL		46,000	INCLUDING GST

OPTION EXTRAS	CLEAR PERSPEX COVERING OF LARGE MURAL	
	LIGHTING	

MORABON ART + DESIGN + PRINT 9

General Manager

Mayor

CURRICULUM VITAE

Jac Clark has been painting, producing and exhibiting visual arts professionally since 2006 including;

PUBLIC FINE ARTS DISPLAYS
Parkes Shire Library: Wall mural
The Railway Hotel: Wall mural
Parkes DoCS: A series of art panels
HARTLEY & CO: Wine label

EXHIBITIONS
2015 Portia Geach Memorial Award, Sydney
2014 NOW Solo Exhibition, Onnies, Parkes
2014 Solo Exhibition, Orange Regional Conservatorium, Orange
2013 NOW Paper Pear Gallery, Wagga Wagga
2013 NOW Bluethumb Gallery, Online
2013 Joint Exhibition, Tap Gallery, Darlieghurst, Sydney
2013 Joint Exhibition, Orange Regional Conservatorium, Orange
2013 Solo Exhibition, Mezzanine Style, Forbes
2012 I LOVE ART Exhibition, Narromine
2012 Solo Gold Portrait Exhibition, Mezzanine Style, Forbes
2012 Contemporary Exhibition, Mezzanine Style, Forbes
2012 I LOVE ART Exhibition, Narromine
2011 Agendo Exhibition and Award for Emerging Artists, Melbourne
2011- NOW Solo Exhibition, Morabon Art + Design + Print, Online
2011 Solo Exhibition, Mezzanine Style, Forbes

AWARDS
2015
Meeting Rosie Batty, Portia Geach Memorial Award, Finalist

2011
Um, Agendo Award for Emerging Artists, Finalist
Art for Sale, Agendo Award for Emerging Artists, Finalist
Motherhood, Agendo Award for Emerging Artists, Finalist
Winner Parkes Business Awards - Small Business

2008
First Place in drawing at Bathurst Show
Second in Portraiture at Bathurst Show

2007
Peoples Choice at Forbes Show

2006
Champion Artwork at Parkes Show
Reserve Champion at Forbes Show
Highly Commended in Drawing at Cowra Show

2005
Champion Artist at Parkes Show
Champion Artwork at Forbes Show

PUBLICATIONS & MEDIA
2015 8 October Home Design, Enews newsletter "Design Savvy".
2015 7 October Bluethumb "Interview - Portia Geach finalist talks inspiration and motivation.
2015 14 September Live Radio interview - ABC Meeting Rosie Batty, Portrait Interview.
2015 June Bluethumb "Archibald prize entries", 2015 Archibald Prize Blog
2015 June 24 Parkes Champion Post "Jacqui's Painting has a Big Role in Rosie's Important Campaign", Newspaper Article Print (Page 2)
2015 June 20 The Daily Telegraph "Rosie's touching Tribute on Luke's 13th Birthday", Newspaper Article Print (Front page) and Online
2015 June 20 The Daily Telegraph Saturday Extra "He will always be with me", Newspaper Article Print (Front page) and Online
2015 June 20 The Herald Sun "When I started crying for Luke, I couldn't stop", Newspaper Article Print and Online
2015 - NOW Grand Designs Magazine Advertisements Print
2014 November 29 The Sydney Morning Herald Good Weekend, "Mother Courage", Newspaper Article Print (Page 16) and Online
2014 July Art Edit "Online Finds", Editorial Advertisement Print and Online
2014 April 24 Sea and Jen, "Artist Profile", Blog, Online NZ
2014 February Luke Batty Foundation Campaign, Print and Online
2013 September 1 Central Western Daily The Arts Sunday Interview: Jacqui Clark, Online
2013 - NOW Delicious Magazine Advertisements Print
2013 - NOW Inside Out Magazine Advertisements Print
2013 - NOW Vogue Living Magazine Advertisements Print
2011 September 19 Parkes Champion Post "Art is Jacqui's Agenda", Newspaper Article Print (Front page)

DESIGN & PRINT EXPERIENCE

Jac Clark: Charles Sturt University: Bachelor of Arts, Graphic Design 2003
Melanie Hoey: Charles Sturt University: Bachelor of Arts, Graphic Design 2004

Both Jac and Mel have been in the industry for over 10 years we have a broad knowledge of all steps involved in running projects of various sizes and budgets and clients with different creative needs. We have a list of trusted trade supplier contacts, and have close working relationships with signage producers and installers to ensure good time management and project delivery.

Some of our long term clients

Elvis Festival: Branding and marketing collateral for the past 8 years

Parkes Shire Council: Wiradjuri outdoor road & cultural signage design, wall mural, Corporate material, Visitor information centre marketing material, street banners

Northparkes Mines: Open day material, website, outdoor signage, branding, corporate material

Forbes Shire Council: Corporate material, street signage, banner, 'Sound' community youth newsletter

Blush Organic Beauty, Forbes: branding, shop front design
Railway Hotel, Parkes: branding, marketing, website, wall mural

Please visit www.morabon.com.au to see examples and more information on our business.

REFERENCES

THE RAILWAY HOTEL
Bianca Sheridan + Kasie Ferguson
Owner/ Operator
P: 026862 1553

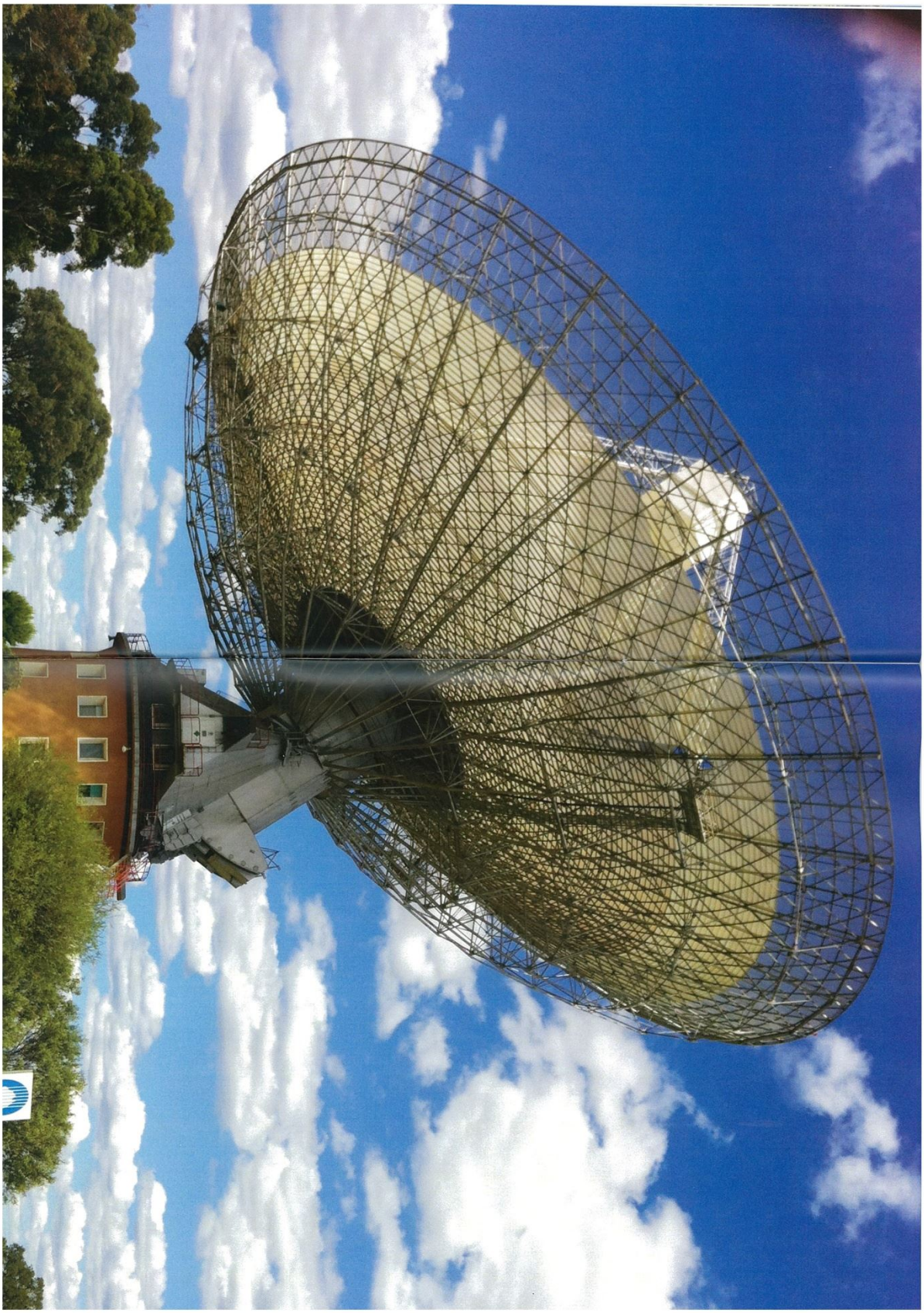
NORTHPARKES MINES
Community and External Relations advisor
Brooke Lees
P: 02 6861 3621

WORKING AS A TEAM & TO A DEADLINE

Morabon has had a successful working relationship with Parkes Shire Council commencing in 2006. During this period we have worked on a wide range of projects from varying departments.

Completion and delivery of the project prior or during April 2016 is without doubt achievable.

General Manager Mayor



General Manager Mayor

17.3 (DPE) Netwaste Tender - Collection and Recycling of Waste Tyres

Prepared By: Director Planning & Environment

Reason for Confidentiality

This report is **CONFIDENTIAL** in accordance with Section 10A(2)(d)(ii) of the Local Government Act 1993 and Council's Code of Meeting Practice, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to the following: -

(d) commercial information of a confidential nature that would if disclosed:
(ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council

Executive Summary

An expression of interest, followed by a selective tender, was coordinated by NetWaste in October 2015, with Orange City Council administering the tender process for the collection and recycling of waste tyres on behalf of seventeen (17) NetWaste Councils.

The Tender Evaluation Report is included for Council to consider adoption of the recommendations.

Background Information

The NetWaste group has been working to secure a viable alternative to the disposal of tyres to landfill. In response to interest from Councils in the group a selective tender process was undertaken where a public Expression of Interest (EOI) was called from Tuesday 21 July 2015 – Tuesday 18 August 2015, with two submissions received. Following this the two companies who submitted an EOI were invited to submit a tender by Tuesday 13 October 2015. The tenders were opened on Tuesday 13 October 2015 at Orange City Council.

The process was conducted using Tenderlink with notification of the expression of interest placed in the Sydney Morning Herald and Central Western Daily.

Legislative, Policy & Management Planning Implications

The Management of Council's Landfill Depots is action 7.3.1 of Parkes Shire Council's Delivery Program.

Budget & Financial Aspects

An evaluation of tender prices has been undertaken by the Evaluation Panel considering the affordability of various services offered. The cost to Council will be managed on a cost recovery basis.

Recommendation

That Council:
1. Accept the tender as recommended in this report for the initial two (2) year term and sign the required contract documentation.

2. That the resolution regarding this tender remains confidential to the Council until the last meeting of the participating NetWaste Councils is held.

Report

An expression of interest, followed by a selective tender was coordinated by NetWaste in October 2015, with Orange City Council administering the tender process for the collection and recycling of waste tyres on behalf of seventeen (17) NetWaste Councils.

The services required under the Contract include the following primary elements:

- Collection/receival of waste tyres from nominated Waste Facilities across the NetWaste region;
- Processing and recycling of the waste tyres at an appropriately licenced facility as nominated by the Tenderer;
- Responding to and actioning Service Requests from the Participating Councils for collection of waste tyres within the required timeframes.

The term of the Contract is two (2) years, with the option of 12 months extension under the existing terms upon agreement by the Contractor and the Councils, which can happen on two (2) successive occasions.

Seventeen (17) NetWaste Councils committed to participating in the tender process, including:

Bathurst Regional Council
Bogan Shire Council
Bourke Shire Council
Brewarrina Shire Council
Cabonne Shire Council
Cobar Shire Council
Coonamble Shire Council
Cowra Shire Council Lachlan Shire Council
Gilgandra Shire Council
Mid Western Regional Council
Narromine Shire Council
Orange City Council
Parkes Shire Council
Walgett Shire Council
Wellington Council
Dubbo City Council

Upon a tender being awarded, each Council should enter into a separate identical Contract with the Contractor.



General Manager



Mayor

The two (2) submissions received were:

1. JLW Services Pty Ltd
2. Tyrecycle

An Evaluation Panel was established for the purpose of this selective tender consisting of representatives from Councils involved in the tender process The Tender Evaluation Report is included for determination in Closed Council which deals with confidential matters and information which is recommended for determination by Council in a meeting closed to the public.

It is recommended that the tender submitted by JLW Services Pty Ltd dated 6 October 2015 be accepted.

Attachments

1. Tender Evaluation Report.

CONFIDENTIAL - TENDER EVALUATION REPORT
NetWaste Tender for Collection and Recycling of Waste Tyres
RFT F1955
November 2015

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

- This report has been prepared on behalf of the Evaluation Panel and is provided as information at this time to the participating Councils in the regional tender
- The contents and recommendations of this report are to remain CONFIDENTIAL until all Councils confirm participation in the contract or otherwise.
- NetWaste is the primary contact for the purpose of this regional tender and resulting contract if awarded, and will be responsible for issuing all related correspondence.

1.0 BACKGROUND

An expression of interest, followed by a selective tender was coordinated by NetWaste in October 2015, with Orange City Council administering the tender process for the collection and recycling of waste tyres on behalf of seventeen (17) NetWaste Councils.

The services required under the Contract include the following primary elements:

- Collection/receival of waste tyres from nominated Waste Facilities across the NetWaste region;
- Processing and recycling of the waste tyres at an appropriately licenced facility as nominated by the Tenderer;
- Responding to and actioning Service Requests from the Participating Councils for collection of waste tyres within the required timeframes.

The term of the Contract is two (2) years, with the option of 12 months extension under the existing terms upon agreement by the Contractor and the Councils, which can happen on two (2) successive occasions.

Seventeen (17) NetWaste Councils committed to participating in the tender process, including:

Bathurst Regional Council
Bogan Shire Council
Bourke Shire Council
Brewarrina Shire Council
Cabonne Shire Council
Cobar Shire Council
Coonamble Shire Council
Cowra Shire Council
Dubbo City Council
Lachlan Shire Council
Gilgandra Shire Council
Mid Western Regional Council
Narromine Shire Council
Orange City Council
Parkes Shire Council
Walgett Shire Council
Wellington Council

Upon a tender being awarded, each Council shall enter into a separate identical Contract with the Contractor.

General Manager Mayor

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2.0 TENDER PROCESS

The selective tender process was undertaken where a public expression of interest (EoI) was called from Tuesday 21 July 2015 – Tuesday 18 August 2015, with two submissions received. Following this the two companies who submitted an EoI were invited to submit a tender by Tuesday 13 October 2015. The tenders were opened on Tuesday 13 October 2015 at Orange City Council.

The process was conducted using Tenderlink with notification of the expression of interest was placed in the Sydney Morning Herald and Central Western Daily.

The two (2) submissions received were:

1. JLW Services Pty Ltd
2. Tyrecycle

3.0 EVALUATION PROCESS

An Evaluation Panel was established for the purpose of this selective tender consisting of representatives from Councils involved in the tender process; Julian Geddes (Mid Western Regional Council), Stephen Poulter (Cobar Shire Council), Kristy Cosier (Netwaste) and Samuel Swain (Netwaste).

Tenders were evaluated against the following criteria and weightings:

(a) Tender Price(s) (50% weighting);
(b) Information supplied covering Technical and Commercial aspects of the Contract, including nominated processing facility, end use and relevant licensing in place (20% weighting);
(c) Past performance in meeting contract requirements, including provision of relevant references to support these claims (5% weighting);
(d) Past experience in carrying out the Works or similar works, including the experience of specific individuals nominated by the Contractor as part of its team to carry out the Works, (5% weighting);
(e) Proven ability to work as a contractor for Local Government and complying with relevant Work Health and Safety requirements (10% weighting); and
(f) Environmental Sustainability, performance and strategy (10% weighting).

Scoring the submissions

A standard matrix is generally used to undertake NetWaste tender price evaluations, however, with the different pricing options a number of factors were considered including; the direct comparison between standard car tyres without rims; flexibility in pricing options; prices regarding contaminated tyres and restrictions on minimum quantities required. The panel came to an agreed score out of 5.

For each remaining criteria, the Panel as a whole allocated a score out of 5. The raw scores out of 5 are then weighted based on the above percentage resulting in an overall score out of 5 allocated to each tender submission, with the tender receiving the highest score being the preferred tenderer.

General Manager Mayor

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4.0 EVALUATION OF THE TENDER SUBMISSIONS

The Evaluation Panel discussed the two submissions from JLW Services Pty Ltd and Tyrecycle via teleconference on Thursday 15 October 2015. Clarifications were sought from JLW in addition to reference checks, with a follow up meeting on 27 October 2015. The preferred tenderer was JLW Service with the evaluation matrix included as **Appendix 1**.
The scores out of 5 as follows:

Tenderer	Score
JLW Services	4.50
Tyrecycle	3.25

Table 2 provides details as to how each tender submission was scored against the criteria.

Table 2: Evaluation Criteria & Overview of Scoring

Evaluation Criteria	Commentary & summary of scoring
Tender Price(s) **(50% weighting)**	**Primary Considerations:** The standard formula to score each submission was not used due to the pricing structure requested and supplied by the tenderers. A comparison was made directly between the most common tyres (passenger vehicles) as well as other factors that would affect pricing including the flexibility of collection/receival options, minimum tyre collection requirements and costs associated with contaminated tyres. **Score (out of 5):** JLW Services scored higher than Tyrecycle in the following considerations; JLW were cheaper per passenger vehicle tyre with no rims had no minimum collection quantity requirements, would collect tyres in any condition and had good flexibility in pricing options. Tyrecycle had restrictions on what they classified as clean tyres requiring additional costs for contaminated tyres, had higher pricing structure for regions they classified as remote.

General Manager Mayor

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Evaluation Criteria	Commentary & summary of scoring
Information supplied covering Technical and Commercial aspects of the Contract, including nominated processing facility, end use and relevant licensing in place **(20 % Weighting)**	**Primary Considerations:** Required information supplied by tenderer, including level of detail provided; processing and end use of product; licencing from relevant authorities including EPA and Councils. **Scores awarded (out of 5):** JLW Services scored slightly higher than Tyrecycle due to the local processing facility, accepting tyres in all conditions and the option of using safer alternatives such as cages. Tyrecycle had all licences in place for transport and recycling however, there was not a lot of detail provided and also had a high (1500 passenger equivalent tyres) minimum quantity pick up for remote areas which was a concern regarding environmental licencing thresholds for the amount of tyres that could be stored on Councils sites.
Past performance in meeting contract requirements, including provision of relevant references to support these claims **(5% Weighting)**	**Primary considerations:** Required information supplied by tenderer; Previous work engagement terms (such as long term or one-off arrangements and involvement with multiple customers); types of customers serviced (local government or other bodies); performance in meeting contract requirements from other clients including local government. **Scores awarded (out of 5):** Both tenderers received positive feedback from references that were contacted, with both having worked with local government. Tyrecycle scored lower as discussions with other Netwaste Councils expressed that they were very selective in the tyres they recycled, requirements included being free of dirt, mud and stones.
Past experience in carrying out the Works or similar works, including the experience of specific individuals nominated by the Contractor as part of its team to carry out the Works **(5% Weighting)**	**Primary Considerations:** Previous work carried out by the tenderer; individuals involved with the work **Scores awarded (out of 5):** Both JLW Services and Tyrecycle received identical scores with the individuals within the company having extensive experience in the industry as well as both having extensive experience in the collection and recycling of waste tyres, logistics and transport.
Proven ability to work as a contractor for Local Government and complying with relevant Work Health and Safety requirements **(10% Weighting)**	**Primary Considerations:** Experience in dealing with local government contracts; complying with relevant Work Health and Safety requirements. **Scores awarded: (out of 5)** Both JLW Services and Tyrecycle received the same score as they provided details regarding their work practices and safety management systems. Their references didn't indicate any work safety issues when they attended sites.

General Manager Mayor

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Evaluation Criteria	Commentary & summary of scoring
Environmental Sustainability, performance and strategy **(10% Weighting)**	**Primary Considerations:** Have in place environmental sustainability policies and strategy/s **Scores awarded: (out of 5)** Both JLW Services and Tyrecycle received the same score as they provided details regarding their strategy as well as environmental sustainability policies with Tyrecycle using a comprehensive whole of life approach and JLW Services utilising a recycling plant in Warren when operational. Both are members of the Tyre Stewardship Australia.

DISCUSSION

Most significant differences between the two tenderers were:

- **Price differences:** Tyrecycle charges $3.18 (ex GST) for a standard car vehicle tyre without rims JLW Services charges $2.50 (ex GST) JLW was also cheaper on most of the other tyre options.
- **Minimum collection volumes:** Tyrecycle requires minimum volumes (300 Country, 1500 for Remote passenger unit equivalent tyres), none from JLW Services
- **State of tyres:** - Tyrecycle charges a premium for what they classified as contaminated – which includes, those containing dirt, stones, sand mud or other material or are covered in mud. No requirements from JLW Services.
- **Flexibility:** JLW Services provided an alternative including collecting tyres on a per tonne basis utilising specifically designed cages.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that each of the seventeen (17) NetWaste Councils identified on Page 1 to this report each confirm the following:

i. To accept the tender submitted by JLW Services Pty Ltd dated 6 October 2015 for the initial two (2) year term and sign the required contract documentation
ii. That the resolution regarding this tender remains confidential to the Council until the last meeting of the participating NetWaste Councils is held.

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General Manager Mayor

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APPENDIX 1 – Evaluation Matrix

ITEM	CRITERIA	%	JLW Services	Tyrecycle		JLW Services	Tyrecycle
			SCORE OUT OF 5			WEIGHTED SCORE	
a	Tender Price/s	50.00	5.00	3.00		2.50	1.50
b	Information supplied covering technical aspects of the contract, including nominated processing facility, end use and relevant licensing	20.00	4.00	3.00		0.80	0.60
c	Past performance in meeting contract requirements including provision of relevant references	5.00	4.00	3.00		0.20	0.15
d	Past experience in carrying out the works or similar, including the experience of specific individuals nominated	5.00	4.00	4.00		0.20	0.20
e	Proven ability to work as a contractor to local government and complying WHS requirements	10.00	4.00	4.00		0.40	0.40
f	Environmental sustainability performance & strategy	10.00	4.00	4.00		0.40	0.40
	COMMENTS						
	TOTALS	100.00				4.50	3.25

FINAL

General Manager Mayor

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