

# **Glen Innes Severn Council Meeting**

**28 AUGUST 2025**

## **ANNEXURES**

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21/12/2023	12.2	Proposed Sale of 181 Bourke Street, Glen Innes	<b>20.12/23 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Notes the requirement to reclassify the land as operational and endorses the commencement of that process.  2. Accepts, in principle, the expression of interest received for the sale of the property at 181 Bourke Street, Glen Innes in the amount of \$301,500 plus GST.  3. Authorises the General Manager to negotiate the terms and conditions.  4. Receives a further report to consider the final contract of sale.  <b>CARRIED</b>	31/03/2026	Hunt, David	<b>31 Jan 2024 12:14pm Hunt, David</b>  Work is underway to reclassify property as Operational which will allow sale to continue. All Operational and Community assets are being reviewed and reclassified if necessary. This will involve community consultation and will take approximately 6 months.  <b>31 Jan 2024 12:16pm Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Hunt, David from 04 January 2024 to 31 August 2024 - Date revised to allow for reclassification to Operational land to occur. This involves community consultation and is expected to take 6 months to complete.  <b>06 Mar 2024 4:59pm Hunt, David</b>  Work is underway to reclassify property as Operational which will allow sale to continue. All Operational and Community assets are being reviewed and reclassified if necessary. This will involve community consultation and will take approximately 6 months.  <b>09 Apr 2024 8:25am Hunt, David</b>  Work is underway to reclassify property as Operational which will allow sale to continue. All Operational and Community assets are being reviewed and reclassified if necessary. This will involve community consultation and will take approximately 6 months.  <b>08 May 2024 8:10am Hunt, David</b>  Work is underway to reclassify property as Operational which will allow sale to continue. All Operational and Community assets are being reviewed and reclassified if necessary. This will involve community consultation and will take approximately 6 months.  <b>11 Jun 2024 11:53am Hunt, David</b>  Work is underway to reclassify property as Operational which will allow sale to continue. All Operational and Community assets are being reviewed and reclassified if necessary. This will involve community consultation and will take approximately 6 months.  <b>08 Aug 2024 8:52am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Hunt, David from 31 August 2024 to 28 February 2025 - Date changed to allow for land to be reclassified to Operational

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						<p>from Community and Expressions of Interest to be received.</p> <p><b>17 Oct 2024 8:37am Hunt, David</b></p> <p>Reclassification of land from Community to Operational is still underway. Sale can't progress until the land is reclassified.</p> <p><b>05 Nov 2024 3:50pm Hunt, David</b></p> <p>Reclassification of land from Community to Operational is still underway. Sale can't progress until the land is reclassified.</p> <p><b>04 Feb 2025 12:32pm Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Hunt, David from 28 February 2025 to 30 June 2025 - To allow for land to be reclassified from Community to Operational.</p> <p><b>04 Feb 2025 12:32pm Hunt, David</b></p> <p>Reclassification of land from Community to Operational is still underway. Sale can't progress until the land is reclassified.</p> <p><b>07 Apr 2025 9:10am Hunt, David</b></p> <p>Reclassification of land from Community to Operational is still underway. Sale can't progress until the land is reclassified.</p> <p><b>07 May 2025 9:28am Hunt, David</b></p> <p>The sale of 181 Bourke Street can not occur until the land is classified from community to operational. This process has been underway for some time and is being progressed Council's Directorate of Place and Growth. Due to the departure of Council's Manager of Growth and Development, an external consultant has been engaged to take over the process. Early indications indicate that the process will take another 6 months. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure provided a Gateway Determination on the 31st of March that an amendment to the Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental Plan 2012 to reclassify certain community land to operational land should proceed subject to conditions. The first condition was, "prior to agency and community consultation, the planning proposal is to be updated to outline how the funds from the sale of Lots 5-6, Section A, DP 193319, 181 Bourke Street, Glen Innes will be used". Public exhibition and a public hearing is also required for the reclassification to occur in accordance with the requirements of section 3.34(2)(e) of the Local Government Act 1993.</p>



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						<p><b>02 Jun 2025 9:49am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Hunt, David from 30 June 2025 to 31 March 2026 - Date revised to allow for reclassification to be completed. Expected ETA of reclassification is December 2025. Additional time added to advertise property after reclassification occurs.</p> <p><b>02 Jun 2025 9:49am Hunt, David</b></p> <p>The sale of 181 Bourke Street can not occur until the land is classified from community to operational. This process has been underway for some time and is being progressed Council's Directorate of Place and Growth. Due to the departure of Council's Manager of Growth and Development, an external consultant has been engaged to take over the process. Early indications indicate that the process will take another 6 months. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure provided a Gateway Determination on the 31st of March that an amendment to the Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental Plan 2012 to reclassify certain community land to operational land should proceed subject to conditions. The first condition was, "prior to agency and community consultation, the planning proposal is to be updated to outline how the funds from the sale of Lots 5-6, Section A, DP 193319, 181 Bourke Street, Glen Innes will be used". Public exhibition and a public hearing is also required for the reclassification to occur in accordance with the requirements of section 3.34(2)(e) of the Local Government Act 1993.</p> <p><b>04 Jul 2025 11:18am Hunt, David</b></p> <p>The sale of 181 Bourke Street can not occur until the land is classified from community to operational. This process has been underway for some time and is being progressed Council's Directorate of Place and Growth. Due to the departure of Council's Manager of Growth and Development, an external consultant has been engaged to take over the process. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure provided a Gateway Determination on the 31st of March that an amendment to the Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental Plan 2012 to reclassify certain community land to operational land should proceed subject to conditions. The first condition was, "prior to agency and community consultation, the planning proposal is to be updated to outline how the funds from the sale of Lots 5-6, Section A, DP 193319, 181 Bourke Street, Glen Innes will be used". Public exhibition and a public hearing is also required for the reclassification to occur in accordance with the requirements of section 3.34(2)(e) of the Local Government Act 1993. A Public Hearing is</p>

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						<p>scheduled for early August 2025 with finalisation expected prior to the end of 2025.</p> <p><b>20 Aug 2025 9:07am Hunt, David</b></p> <p>The sale of 181 Bourke Street can not occur until the land is classified from community to operational. This process has been underway for some time and is being progressed Council's Directorate of Place and Growth. The Public Hearing - Planning Proposal Reclassification of Land (PP-2025-373) is taking place on the 10th of September with the finalisation of the reclassification expected at the end of 2025. Once the reclassification is finalised, the vacant Council property can be listed for sale.</p>
22/02/2024	7.13	Reclassification of Council Owned Land	<p><b>15.02/24 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>THAT Council:</p> <p>1. Endorses the submission of the attached planning proposal for Gateway Determination to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.</p> <p>2. Notes that a subsequent report detailing the outcomes of public exhibition and public hearing will be reported back to Council.</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>	30/09/2025	Sheridan, Riarna	<p><b>28 Feb 2024 10:00am Neil, Andrew</b></p> <p>Planning Proposal Submitted for Gateway Determination 28/2/24</p> <p><b>19 Mar 2024 9:48am Neil, Andrew - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Neil, Andrew from 07 March 2024 to 07 September 2024 - The timeframe for receiving Gateway Determination, undertaking Public Hearings and reporting back to Council will be a minimum of six months from the resolution of Council.</p> <p><b>19 Mar 2024 9:54am Neil, Andrew</b></p> <p>Request for amended maps to align with Department template received from Department of Planning 12/3/24. Currently amending maps for resubmission by 22/3/24</p> <p><b>17 Apr 2024 12:03pm Neil, Andrew</b></p> <p>Revised PP sent to Department of Planning</p> <p><b>18 Jul 2024 12:11pm Neil, Andrew</b></p> <p>Gateway Determination anticipated week ending 23/08/2024</p> <p><b>06 Aug 2024 11:16am Neil, Andrew</b></p> <p>Request for additional information from Department received. 9/8/24 target for sending back.</p> <p><b>15 Oct 2024 4:12pm Neil, Andrew - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Neil, Andrew from 07 September 2024 to 20 December 2024 - Awaiting finalisation.</p>

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						<b>11 Dec 2024 10:31am Neil, Andrew - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Neil, Andrew from 20 December 2024 to 31 January 2025 - Allow for DPE to complete taking into account Christmas shutdown
						<b>12 Feb 2025 11:33am Neil, Andrew - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Neil, Andrew from 31 January 2025 to 28 February 2025 - Comments from DOP currently being made to finalise
						<b>14 Mar 2025 12:51pm Ford, Gregory - Reallocation</b> Action reassigned to Sheridan, Riarna by Ford, Gregory - Andrew Neil has Left Council
						<b>02 Apr 2025 4:26pm Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 30 April 2025 to 30 May 2025 - Gateway Determination received from Department 28/03/25. Strategic Planning Consultant engaged to complete remainder of process including conducting public hearings. Process anticipated to be completed by 30 May 2025.
						<b>08 May 2025 11:38am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 30 May 2025 to 30 June 2025 - The revised date reflects the expected timeframe for completion by the Strategic Planning Consultant, taking into account scheduling impacts during April, including multiple public holidays.
						<b>06 Jun 2025 8:15am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 30 June 2025 to 30 August 2025 - Works are progressing well. The Planning Proposal has been updated in accordance with the Gateway Determination conditions and uploaded to the NSW Planning Portal. Public exhibition is scheduled to occur throughout June and July, followed by a public hearing scheduled to occur in early August, in accordance with legislative requirements. Following the exhibition and hearing, a report will be presented to Council's August Ordinary Meeting.
						<b>10 Jul 2025 8:11pm Sheridan, Riarna</b> Reclassification of land Planning Proposal remains on public exhibition until 18 July 2025, which will be followed by a public hearing scheduled to

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						occur in early August. Following the exhibition and hearing, a report will be presented to Council's August Ordinary Meeting.  <b>10 Aug 2025 5:01pm Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 30 August 2025 to 30 September 2025 - Public exhibition of the Reclassification of land Planning Proposal closed 18 July. Due to the public hearing being scheduled later than anticipated, a report will be presented to either Council's September or October Ordinary Meeting to finalise the process.
27/06/2024	7.14	Derry Place Road Closure	<b>15.06/24 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Proceeds to close the road corridor that holds Derry Place.  2. Determines the area of land needed within Lot 7 Deposited Plan 1008237 to enable a cul-de-sac head in Penzance Street.  3. Confirms its intention to exchange land from the closed Derry Place for a partial widening of Penzance Street, subject to a further report that sets appropriate compensation, having regard to valuation of both parcels by an independent registered property valuer.  <b>CARRIED</b>	31/12/2025	Hunt, David	<b>16 Jul 2024 2:16pm Reid, Adam</b>  Due to illness of Property Officer, this has not progressed. Notification to service providers to be issued  <b>16 Jul 2024 2:18pm Reid, Adam - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Reid, Adam from 11 July 2024 to 31 January 2025 - Time required for process of road closure  <b>07 Aug 2024 11:24am Reid, Adam</b>  Notification period set for 15 August 2024 to 12 September 2024  <b>15 Aug 2024 2:54pm Reid, Adam</b>  Notification sent to all notifiable authorities, adjoining land holders, local newspapers, and Council website on 15 August 2024 for a period of 28 days  <b>18 Oct 2024 1:52pm Reid, Adam</b>  New England Surveying and Engineering have been engaged to complete the road closure on behalf of Council in tandem with the land owners subdivision plans. Negotiations surrounding the payment to Council for the land to be acquired and exchanged will be held at the time of subdivision  <b>04 Nov 2024 3:02pm Reid, Adam</b>  Property Officer awaiting quote for closure of road corridor to on bill to Land owners  <b>03 Jan 2025 1:53pm Reid, Adam</b>  Property Officer waiting on confirmation of payment for the oncost for survey works

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						<p><b>21 Jan 2025 3:33pm Reid, Adam</b></p> <p>Received payment from Allcrete on 20/01/2025. Notification sent to New England Surveying and Engineering to begin process.</p> <p><b>21 Jan 2025 4:03pm Reid, Adam - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Reid, Adam from 31 January 2025 to 30 June 2025 - Payment received to start survey work received 20/01/2025</p> <p><b>10 Feb 2025 8:36am Duffell, Debbie - Reallocation</b></p> <p>Action reassigned to Hunt, David by Duffell, Debbie - Resignation of Officer.</p> <p><b>07 Apr 2025 9:12am Hunt, David</b></p> <p>New England Surveying and Engineering engaged to prepare Compiled Plan, Liaise with Crown Lands Office, Lodge plan with Glen Innes Severn Council and lodge documentation with NSW Land Registry Service.</p> <p><b>07 May 2025 9:28am Hunt, David</b></p> <p>New England Surveying and Engineering are still progressing through the requirements required to close the road corridor that holds Derry Place. This will involve liaising with Crown Lands, Glen Innes Severn Council and the NSW Land Registry Service. It is anticipated that the work required by New England Surveying and Engineering will be completed by the end of August 2025.</p> <p><b>02 Jun 2025 9:50am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Hunt, David from 30 June 2025 to 31 December 2025 - Date revised to allow for surveying and land valuations to occur.</p> <p><b>04 Jul 2025 11:15am Hunt, David</b></p> <p>New England Surveying &amp; Engineering have confirmed that a title has now been created for the land, known as Derry Place, which confirms the road has been closed. Next steps are to work through selling / transferring the land to Allcrete. Due to vacant Property Officer position not being filled, this will take longer than originally expected.</p>

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						<b>20 Aug 2025 9:36am Hunt, David</b> Manager of Infrastructure Delivery has been tasked with determining the amount of land required for the cul-de-sac head. Once determined, an independent valuation will be procured to determine monetary amounts required for the transfer of land.
27/06/2024	12.4	Sale of 23 Bourke Street, Deepwater	<b>24.06/24 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Rescinds Council Resolution 19.12/23, noting the withdrawal of the associated offer.  2. Accepts the alternate offer as received for the sale of land at 23 Bourke Street, Deepwater in the amount of \$90,000.  3. Authorises for the Common Seal of Glen Innes Severn Council to be affixed to the Contract for the Sale of Land between the Glen Innes Severn Council and Zanemax Pty Ltd as Trustee for Bradrach Super, at a sale price of \$90,000.  4. Adds the proceeds of sale to the internal reserve for co-location of Council offices.  <b>CARRIED</b>	31/12/2025	Hunt, David	<b>18 Jul 2024 2:40pm Duffell, Debbie - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Duffell, Debbie from 11 July 2024 to 26 July 2024  <b>08 Aug 2024 8:56am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Hunt, David from 26 July 2024 to 31 December 2024 - Date changed to allow for negotiation and exchange of contracts with new Purchaser. Council proceeding to engage a Surveyor to ensure block of land for sale does not encroach on existing SES shed on adjacent block of land.  <b>17 Oct 2024 8:41am Hunt, David</b> Contract negotiation still underway with interested party.  <b>05 Nov 2024 3:54pm Hunt, David</b> Contract negotiation still underway with interested party.  <b>04 Feb 2025 12:35pm Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Hunt, David from 31 December 2024 to 30 June 2025 - Initial real estate agent provided with notice to terminate agreement due to sale not occurring. Date changed to allow for engagement of new agent.  <b>04 Feb 2025 12:35pm Hunt, David</b> Real Estate Agent provided with notice of termination of contract. New agent to be engaged. Expected engagement in March 2025.  <b>21 Mar 2025 12:18pm Hunt, David</b> Expression of Interests released to 4 x real estate agents for analysis and selection to list block of land for sale.  <b>07 Apr 2025 9:13am Hunt, David</b> Expressions of Interest received from 3 x Real Estate Agents. Real Estate

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						Agent to be selected and proceed to sell vacant land. <b>07 May 2025 9:29am Hunt, David</b> Real Estate Agent selected to seek expressions of interest for the land. Advertising currently underway seeking expressions of interest. <b>12 May 2025 11:48am Hunt, David</b> Country Wide Property engaged to list the lots for sale via Expressions of Interest. <b>02 Jun 2025 9:52am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Hunt, David from 30 June 2025 to 31 December 2025 - Target date changed by Hunt, David from 30 June 2025 to 31 December 2025 - Date revised to allow for expressions of interest to be received by Country Wide Property and the subsequent timings of Council meeting to accept of decline and contract of sale to be settled. <b>04 Jul 2025 11:20am Hunt, David</b> Vacant land is currently listed with Country Wide Property. Once the Expression of Interest process concludes, and if any interest, a report will be presented to Council. <b>20 Aug 2025 9:35am Hunt, David</b> Expression of Interest process has concluded. Report prepared for August Council meeting presenting options.
15/08/2024	L.1	Expressions of Interest - Council Depot Cool Rooms	<b>13.08/24 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council authorises the General Manager to enter into an agreement for the use of the Council Depot cool room area with the original interested party in the event that the Expression of Interest process reveals no other interest, noting any agreement is subject to the expected reclassification of the land as Operational land.  <b>CARRIED</b>	31/12/2025	Hunt, David	<b>30 Aug 2024 10:00am Appleby, Keith - Reallocation</b> Action reassigned to Hunt, David by Appleby, Keith - . <b>17 Oct 2024 8:42am Hunt, David</b> Expression of Interest for the lease / use of the Cool rooms was completed. One EOI was received. Negotiations underway with the interested party. For the lease to proceed, physical works including electrical will need to be completed. These are currently being investigated. <b>17 Oct 2024 9:22am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b> Target date changed by Hunt, David from 29 August 2024 to 31 January 2025 - Target date changed to allow negotiations to occur and physical works required to be determined.

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						<b>05 Nov 2024 3:54pm Hunt, David</b>  Expression of Interest for the lease / use of the Cool rooms was completed. One EOI was received. Negotiations underway with the interested party. For the lease to proceed, physical works including electrical will need to be completed. These are currently being investigated.  <b>04 Feb 2025 12:38pm Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Hunt, David from 31 January 2025 to 30 June 2025 - To allow for land to be reclassified from Community to Operational.  <b>04 Feb 2025 12:38pm Hunt, David</b>  Land must be reclassified from Community to Operational before lease can be negotiated. Estimated value of works required by Council to be completed before lease can be taken up is \$150,000. A budget must be created for this.  <b>07 Apr 2025 9:14am Hunt, David</b>  Discussions still ongoing with interested party regarding space necessary and traffic movements. Expected to take occupation in late June, pending delivery of equipment. Lease details to be finalised.  <b>07 May 2025 9:32am Hunt, David</b>  A draft license has been provided to River Gum Eggs, the successful interested party, for the use of the Council Depot cool rooms. The license is for one year as a lease cannot be facilitated until the land is reclassified from community land to operational land. This process will take approximately 6 months. To facilitate River Gum Eggs occupying the space, an Electrician has been engaged to complete necessary electrical works and Council's Infrastructure Delivery teams have commenced works on Lang Street, to facilitate truck movements by River Gum eggs and eliminate unnecessary interference to Council crews. River Gum eggs is expected to take occupation in late June however this is pending any planning conditions placed on River Gum eggs from Council.  <b>02 Jun 2025 9:56am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Hunt, David from 31 December 2025 to 31 December 2025 - To allow for finalisation of lease.



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						<b>02 Jun 2025 9:56am Hunt, David</b> No further details can be provided since the last action update. Item still progressing. <b>04 Jul 2025 11:22am Hunt, David</b> Lease is still to be finalised with River Gum eggs. Council has completed works outside of the cool rooms to facilitate truck access. Council crews have also completed an internal clean-up of the cool rooms. <b>20 Aug 2025 9:32am Hunt, David</b> Negotiations finalised with licence / lease being prepared. Licence / lease expected to be finalised by the end of August. Additional administrative work to occur around traffic management processes within the Council Depot in lieu of this agreement.
28/11/2024	9.5	Petition for Street Surveillance in the Central Business District	<b>21.11/24 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Receives and notes the petition.  2. Notes the allocation in the current budget for CCTV for Council assets.  3. Continues to apply for external funding.  4. Works with the community to encourage property owners to install CCTV on their own premises.  5. Develops a Public Safety and Asset Protection CCTV Strategy incorporating Council installed cameras, mobile cameras, lighting, and property owner installed cameras.  6. Expresses its extreme concern regarding the impact on the community of crime particularly in public areas and makes a commitment to address the issue as much as possible, and that the General Manager be requested to bring back a comprehensive report to Council regarding the matter.	30/10/2025	Sheridan, Riarna	<b>02 Dec 2024 3:52pm Smith, Bernard - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Burley, Gayleen by Smith, Bernard - Leave it to you Gayleen to refer. Suggest a staged approach with a report to the February Workshop <b>10 Dec 2024 4:34pm Burley, Gayleen - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Lawes, Tess by Burley, Gayleen - Manager responsible for CCTV <b>12 Dec 2024 2:17pm Burley, Gayleen - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Burley, Gayleen from 12 December 2024 to 27 June 2025 - Development of strategy will require specifications, budget and expertise. <b>15 May 2025 8:52am Duffell, Debbie - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Sheridan, Riarna by Duffell, Debbie <b>16 May 2025 11:23am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 27 June 2025 to 29 August 2025 - Progress is continuing in line with the resolution, with significant upgrades to Council's CCTV network scheduled to commence between late May and early June 2025. These works are being delivered within the allocated \$50,000 budget for the current financial year and include the installation of 16 new cameras in the CBD between Bourke and Meade

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			<div>7. Notes the information presented to the meeting by Cr D Scott.</div> <div>CARRIED</div>			<div>Streets, 13 new cameras and system upgrades at the Town Hall, and the first-ever installation of CCTV at ANZAC Park.</div> <div>Development of the Public Safety and Asset Protection Strategy is also progressing internally, with initial scoping underway. A draft strategy is expected to be prepared for review by 29 August 2025.</div> <div>06 Jun 2025 8:35am Sheridan, Riarna</div> <div>Progress continues in accordance with the Council resolution. Four cameras have now been installed in Anzac Park and the contractor is currently upgrading the system. The installation of a further 16 cameras in the CBD (between Bourke and Meade Streets), and 13 new cameras along with system upgrades at the Town Hall are on track to be installed by 30 June 2025. The Public Safety and Asset Protection Strategy also remains on track for preparation and review by 29 August 2025.</div> <div>10 Jul 2025 8:17pm Sheridan, Riarna</div> <div>Progress continues in accordance with the Council resolution. Four cameras have now been installed in Anzac Park and the contractor is currently upgrading the system. The installation of a further 16 cameras in the CBD (between Bourke and Meade Streets) and 13 new cameras along with system upgrades at the Town Hall are expected to be completed by 30 July. The Public Safety and Asset Protection Strategy remains on track for preparation and review by 29 August 2025.</div> <div>10 Aug 2025 6:54pm Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</div> <div>Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 29 August 2025 to 30 October 2025 - Progress continues in accordance with the Council resolution. Installation of the 16 cameras in the CBD (between Bourke and Meade Streets) and 13 new cameras with system upgrades at the Town Hall was delayed due to contractor illness and then weather, but is now continuing. The contractor has confirmed all works will be completed by the end of August at the latest.</div> <div>The Public Safety and Asset Protection (CCTV) Strategy has been paused to ensure it fully incorporates the upgraded infrastructure, aligns with community safety priorities and reflects best practice.</div>

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28/11/2024	12.1	Purchase of Property	<b>24.11/24 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Authorises for the Common Seal of the Glen Innes Severn Council to be affixed to the Contract for the sale and purchase of the building and land as indicated on Plans A and B between the Glen Innes Severn Council and the Glen Innes Mackenzie Mall Pty Ltd ATF Glen Innes Mackenzie Mall Unit Trust and in accordance with the terms outlined in the report.  2. Authorises for the Mayor and the General Manager to execute all documents relating to the purchase of the building and land.  3. Authorises the expenditure plus GST if applicable, as outlined in the report for the purchase of the building and land plus all associated and necessary disbursements, fees and duties.  4. Raises the total loan borrowings of \$6,000,000 staged as required over a 2-year period commencing in the current financial year to fund the purchase and the necessary works to complete the project.  5. Gives public notice of its intentions to classify the land as Operational Land in accordance with the provisions of Section 34 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> and that submissions be received for a minimum period of 28 days closing at 4:00pm on 24 January 2025.  6. That, if no objecting submissions are received, Council classifies the property being land owned by the Council that is shown as Lot 1 on Plan B as Operational Land in accordance with Section 31 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> .	31/12/2026	Smith, Bernard	<b>11 Dec 2024 1:09pm Smith, Bernard - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Smith, Bernard from 12 December 2024 to 01 June 2025 - Matter will take time to resolve.  <b>15 May 2025 2:35pm Smith, Bernard - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Smith, Bernard from 01 June 2025 to 31 December 2026 - Resolution includes raising the borrowings for the total project, this will occur in 2 loans and the second will not be raised until mid 2026.  <b>15 May 2025 2:40pm Smith, Bernard</b>  Sale contract finalised within 4 weeks, includes provisions relating to carpark design, works funded by vendor, other works to be undertaken by vendor., Brief for internal fitout design to be issued with 4 week., Draft plan of subdivision being prepared.  <b>10 Jun 2025 3:40pm Smith, Bernard</b>  Negotiations complete regarding apportionment of civil works costs, terms sheet for contract finalised.  <b>21 Aug 2025 12:25pm Smith, Bernard</b>  Negotiations have been protracted however contract should be signed by the end of August.

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			7. Notes that the land currently used for carparking is to continue in that form.			
			<b>CARRIED</b>			
07/03/2025	4.1	Expression of Interest - Sale of 146 and 148 Church Street	<b>2.03/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Accepts the offer of \$250,000 from New England CT Pty Ltd and proceeds with the sale of 146 and 148 Church Street, incorporating the below items into the contract as applicable, and  2. Creates a budget of \$10,000 to complete a subdivision of the rear area of 148 Church Street, allowing the front office area to be sold while retaining the historical elements of the building, and  3. Includes as part of the subdivision, a realignment of the rear boundary of 146 Church Street (the dwelling site) to ensure adequate separation between the dwelling and retained rear section of 148 Church Street is provided, and  4. Authorises the General Manager (or delegate) to negotiate lease terms with New England CT Pty Ltd for both properties for an 18-month period while the subdivision process is completed, ensuring the inclusion of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A clause requiring the Lessee to secure all the necessary approvals and licenses for the permitted use within three months of signing the lease,</li></ul>	31/10/2025	Sheridan, Riarna	<b>07 Apr 2025 9:21am Hunt, David</b>  Tenterfield Surveying engaged to prepare subdivision documents. APJ Law engaged to draft lease conditions and contract of sale.  <b>07 Apr 2025 9:22am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Hunt, David from 21 March 2025 to 06 April 2025 - To allow further time to complete actions.  <b>08 Apr 2025 1:55pm Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Hunt, David from 06 April 2025 to 30 June 2025 - Date revised to allow for subdivision to be prepared and lodged.  <b>07 May 2025 9:33am Hunt, David</b>  Tenterfield Surveying engaged to proceed with subdivision requirements. Lease documents created and provided to lessee.  <b>02 Jun 2025 9:59am Hunt, David</b>  Tenterfield Surveying continuing with requirements for subdivision. Lease has been executed with New England CT.  <b>02 Jun 2025 10:22am Hunt, David - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Sheridan, Riarna by Hunt, David - As requested by Director Sheridan. Actions assigned to MAS have been completed at stage.  <b>06 Jun 2025 8:54am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 30 June 2025 to 31 July 2025 - Progress to date includes finalisation and execution of the lease and lodgement of Development Applications for both subdivision and change of use to a Medical Centre (including associated alterations and additions). These applications are currently under assessment in accordance with Council's Conflict of Interest Policy (Dealing with Council-Related Development). The sale contract will be prepared closer to the date of sale, being 12 months post-subdivision in line with the resolution.

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A clause requiring the Lessee commence operation of the CT business within six months of obtaining the required approvals,</li><li>An option for the Lessee to purchase the properties 12 months after the subdivision is completed.</li></ul>			<p>A report is on track to be presented to the July 2025 Council Meeting, outlining potential future uses for the rear portion of 148 Church Street, which is to be retained by Council.</p> <p><b>10 Jul 2025 8:27pm Sheridan, Riarna</b></p> <p>Further progress made in line with the resolution includes, a report for the Development Application for the change of use to a medical centre, including associated alterations and additions has been prepared for Council's consideration at the July 2025 Ordinary Meeting in accordance with Council's Conflict of Interest Policy – Dealing with Council-Related Development.</p> <p>The Development Application for subdivision is expected to be considered at the September 2025 Council Meeting. This was delayed to allow for a reconfiguration of the proposed lots, which now includes the existing dwelling site (146 Church Street) forming part of the front portion of the land to be subdivided at 148 Church Street.</p> <p>To meet item 6 of the resolution, a separate report has been prepared for the July 2025 Meeting, outlining potential future uses for the rear portion of 148 Church Street, which is to be retained by Council.</p> <p><b>15 Aug 2025 8:11am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 31 July 2025 to 31 October 2025 - Further progress in line with the resolution includes: the Construction Certificate for the CT Scanning facility has been lodged and is under assessment; the Development Application for the subdivision is on track for consideration at the September 2025 Council Meeting; and, following Council's July 2025 resolution, community consultation has commenced inviting submissions on potential future use options for the rear portion of the site / heritage building to be retained by Council. An Open Day is also planned for September (date to be confirmed) to allow the public to visit the site and view the area firsthand to further inform submissions.</p>
			5. Authorises the General Manager to execute all necessary documentation to effect the lease and the Contract for the Sale of Land, and			
			6. Requests that a report be brought back to the July 2025 Council Meeting outlining potential future uses for the rear section of 148 Church Street, which will be retained by Council.			
			CARRIED			

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19/03/2025	7.2	Operational Management and Improvement of the Glen Innes Highlands Hub	<p><b>8.03/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>THAT Council:</p> <p>1. Notes the contents of this report on the operational management and performance of the Highlands Hub.</p> <p>2. Endorses the implementation of immediate short-term improvements, including:</p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(a) A temporary marketing and engagement plan to increase awareness and facility usage.</p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(b) Engagement with key stakeholders, including local businesses, universities, community organisations and funding bodies to explore additional revenue opportunities and partnerships to enhance the Hub's financial sustainability.</p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(c) A review of staffing and resource allocation to assess the need for dedicated on-site support.</p> <p class="margin-left: 40px;">(d) A financial and facility maintenance review to identify cost-saving measures and address ongoing operational inefficiencies.</p> <p>3. Requests a report on the progress of short-term improvements and strategic planning efforts for Council's consideration at its September 2025 Ordinary Meeting (six months from the date of this resolution).</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>	30/09/2025	Sheridan, Riarna	<p><b>25 Mar 2025 11:48am Smith, Bernard - Reallocation</b></p> <p>Action reassigned to Sheridan, Riarna by Smith, Bernard</p> <p><b>02 Apr 2025 5:17pm Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 02 April 2025 to 30 September 2025 - Works are now underway in line with the short-term improvements outlined in the resolution. The completion date has been extended to the end of September in accordance with point 3 of the resolution, which requires a report to be presented to Council's Ordinary Meeting in September 2025 on the progress of short-term improvements and strategic planning efforts.</p> <p><b>08 May 2025 11:50am Sheridan, Riarna</b></p> <p>Works are progressing in line with the short-term improvements identified in the resolution, with a dedicated staff member now allocated two days per week to support their delivery.</p> <p><b>12 Jun 2025 6:36am Sheridan, Riarna</b></p> <p>Given the dedication of a staff member 2 days per week, works are progressing swiftly in line with the short-term improvements identified in the resolution. This includes, a temporary marketing and engagement plan on track to be completed and implemented by 30 June. Proactive engagement with key stakeholders has commenced including UNE, Regional Business NSW, TAFE NSW, Business NSW, Glen Innes Health Hub, Regional Development Australia Northern Inland, and Destination NSW. A staffing, financial and facility maintenance review to identify cost-saving measures and address ongoing operational inefficiencies is on track for completion by 30 July.</p> <p><b>10 Jul 2025 8:36pm Sheridan, Riarna</b></p> <p>Works continue to progress in line with the resolution. The temporary marketing and engagement plan is now being implemented and results will be provided to Council's September 2025 Ordinary Meeting. The staffing, financial and facility maintenance review to identify cost-saving measures and address ongoing operational inefficiencies is still on track for completion by 30 July.</p>

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						<b>15 Aug 2025 8:21am Sheridan, Riarna</b>  Works continue to progress in line with the resolution. The temporary marketing and engagement plan is now being implemented and results will be provided to Council's September 2025 Ordinary Meeting. The results of the staffing, financial and facility maintenance review to identify cost-saving measures and address ongoing operational inefficiencies will also form part of the report.
24/04/2025	7.13	Waste-to-Energy Technology - Costs, Benefits and Risks	<b>14.04/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council:  1. Notes the contents of this report.  2. Creates a sub-committee of Council comprised of Councillors Davis, Scott, Arandale and Parsons, the General Manager, the Director of Place and Growth, John Winter and 3 SEATA directors to undertake further investigations and discussions regarding a potential Public Private Partnership (PPP), and to obtain legal advice to inform this process.  3. Endorses a \$75,000 budget allocation from the Sewer and Waste Funds Reserve to support a local feedstock trial with SEATA.  4. Receives a further report detailing the outcomes of the feedstock trial once complete and PPP investigations, including legal considerations, and estimated costs and returns to potentially progress the proposed agreement towards the ownership and means of operation of a SEATA plant by GISC, to also enable GISC to become a power producer and retailer.  5. Makes recommendation for the amendment of the Draft Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and the Operational Plan to ensure there are no potential impediments for submissions to OLG.	30/09/2025	Sheridan, Riarna	<b>08 May 2025 12:07pm Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 08 May 2025 to 30 September 2025 - Works are progressing in accordance with item 1 of the resolution. Draft Terms of Reference for the sub-committee are currently being developed, with the first meeting scheduled to be held prior to 30 June 2025.  The \$75,000 allocation endorsed under item 3 will not be released until necessary information is received regarding the trial.  Further updates will be provided as the sub-committee progresses its work.  <b>06 Jun 2025 9:29am Sheridan, Riarna</b>  Works continue to progress in accordance with item 1 of the resolution. Draft Terms of Reference for the sub-committee have been developed and are being reviewed, with the first meeting still scheduled to be held prior to 30 June 2025, with invites to be sent out within the coming week.  The \$75,000 allocation endorsed under item 3 will not be released until necessary information is received regarding the trial.  Further updates will be provided as the sub-committee progresses its work.  <b>10 Jul 2025 8:42pm Sheridan, Riarna</b>  Works continue to progress in accordance with item 1 of the resolution. A sub-committee meeting has been scheduled for 4 August 2025 and will inform future progression of the project and allocation of \$75k for feedstock trial.

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			6. Identifies a potential site bearing in mind geography, geology, transport corridors and road and site works.  <b>CARRIED</b>			<b>15 Aug 2025 8:22am Sheridan, Riarna</b>  Works are progressing in line with the resolution, with a comprehensive report presented to Council's August meeting detailing progress to date, outcomes of the Sub-Committee meeting, the scheduled date for the independent feedstock trial, and the next steps to progress to a potential PPP.
24/04/2025	11.1	Illegal Trade of Tobacco in Glen Innes	<b>25.04/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That That this council must act to hinder if not close the illegal trade of tobacco in Glen Innes. By,  1. Enforcing no smoking rules within our Main Street.  2. Ensuring the tobacco shops in Glen Innes Strictly adhere to our councils Development. Control Plan and remove the shop window facade blocking visibility into shopfronts.  3. Reporting the presence and effects of these shops and products to NSW Health and demand action.  4. Work with local police to eliminate the sale of illegal tobacco products in our town. And,  5. Demand action by state and federal governments to stop these products ending up in the hands of our children.  <b>CARRIED</b>	30/08/2025	Sheridan, Riarna	<b>08 May 2025 12:13pm Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 08 May 2025 to 30 June 2025 - Council officers have completed initial investigations. Updated 'No Smoking' signage is being ordered and installed in the CBD to support enforcement under Council's Smoke Free Outdoor Environment Policy. Compliance action has commenced with tobacco retailers, and concerns have been referred to NSW Health. Council is also working with Police on illegal tobacco sales and advocating to other levels of government.  <b>06 Jun 2025 9:34am Sheridan, Riarna</b>  Progress continues to be made. Updated 'No Smoking' signage is on track for installation in the CBD by 30 June, supporting enforcement under Council's Smoke Free Outdoor Environment Policy. Compliance action with local tobacco retailers is ongoing. As of the date of this update, the NSW Public Health Inspector has not yet attended Glen Innes, although, as previously reported, the town remains on their inspection schedule.  <b>10 Jul 2025 8:46pm Sheridan, Riarna</b>  Progress continues to be made. Updated 'No Smoking' signage has been ordered and is still awaiting production. Date of installation extended to 30 August to allow for production and delivery to Council. Compliance action with local tobacco retailers is ongoing. As of the date of this update, the NSW Public Health Inspector has not yet attended Glen Innes, although, as previously reported, the town remains on their inspection schedule.  <b>10 Jul 2025 8:49pm Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 30 June 2025 to 30 August 2025 - To allow for signage to be produced and installed and compliance action with tobacco retailers to be finalised.



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						15 Aug 2025 8:25am Sheridan, Riarna Further progress has been made in line with the resolution, with updated no-smoking signage for the CBD now delivered and scheduled for installation before 30 August 2025. The new signage will enable Council to issue penalty infringement notices for non-compliance.
22/05/2025	6.1	Managing Psychosocial Safety Risks for Councillors and Upholding Respectful Conduct in Council	<p><b>2.05/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>That Council:</p> <p>1. Endorses the development of a “Councillor Psychosocial Safety and Wellbeing Framework” to guide how Council identifies, manages and mitigates psychosocial hazards affecting elected members.</p> <p>2. Requests the General Manager to prepare a draft Framework and present it to Council for endorsement by August 2025 with consideration given to:</p> <p>a. Access to Employee Assistance Program (EAP) or equivalent mental health support for councillors</p> <p>b. Induction and ongoing training on managing conflict, abuse, and difficult community interactions</p> <p>c. Clear procedures for incident reporting, debriefing, and referral after public meetings or distressing events</p> <p>d. Communication protocols and standards to minimise hostility, bullying, and misinformation in Council forums and community platforms</p> <p>e. Guidance for risk assessments related to public meetings, online interactions, or site visits involving elected officials</p>	29/08/2025	Smith, Bernard	<p>10 Jun 2025 3:43pm Smith, Bernard</p> <p>A number of stakeholders have been contacted including LGNSW, LGPro, other Councils.</p> <p>13 Jun 2025 7:47am Smith, Bernard - Target Date Revision</p> <p>Target date changed by Smith, Bernard from 05 June 2025 to 29 August 2025 - Aligns with resolution</p> <p>21 Aug 2025 12:24pm Smith, Bernard - Target Date Revision</p> <p>Target date changed by Smith, Bernard from 29 August 2025 to 29 August 2025</p> <p>21 Aug 2025 12:25pm Smith, Bernard</p> <p>Report going to August meeting</p>

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			<div>3. Includes psychosocial safety as a standing consideration in Council’s quarterly WHS reporting and Risk Register reviews, including any identified councillor-specific incidents or risks.</div> <div>4. Advocates through LGNSW and regional groupings for the development of state-wide resources and shared frameworks to support the mental health and psychosocial safety of elected representatives.</div> <div>CARRIED</div>			
19/06/2025	7.14	Aged and Disability Inclusion Strategy 2025-2035	<div><b>17.06/25 RESOLUTION</b></div> <div>THAT Council:</div> <div>1. Endorses the draft Aged and Disability Strategy 2025-2035 for public exhibition for a period of 28 days, and</div> <div>2. Subject to no significant adverse submissions being received during the exhibition period, adopts the Aged and Disability Strategy 2025-2035 at the conclusion of the exhibition period.</div> <div>CARRIED</div>	30/09/2025	Brackenborough, Ellie	<div><b>18 Jul 2025 4:25pm Ford, Gregory - Target Date Revision</b></div> <div>Target date changed by Ford, Gregory from 03 July 2025 to 31 July 2025 - 2 submissions received to be reviewed and considered.</div> <div><b>21 Aug 2025 12:57pm Duffell, Debbie - Target Date Revision</b></div> <div>Target date changed by Duffell, Debbie from 31 July 2025 to 30 September 2025 - Final internal review being undertaken prior to publication.</div>
24/07/2025	6.1	Cost Shifting onto Local Government	<div><b>4.07/25 RESOLUTION</b></div> <div>THAT Council:</div> <div>1. Note the findings of the LGNSW Cost Shifting report for the 2023/2024 financial year; and</div> <div>2. Provides a copy of the cost shifting report on Council’s website so that our communities can access it; and</div> <div>3. Writes to the Premier, the NSW Treasurer and the NSW Minister for Local Government seeking that they urgently address these costs through a combination of regulatory reform and appropriate funding.</div>	31/10/2025	Smith, Bernard	<div><b>19 Aug 2025 3:51pm Smith, Bernard - Completion</b></div> <div>Completed by Smith, Bernard (action officer) on 19 August 2025 at 3:51:39 PM - .</div> <div><b>19 Aug 2025 3:58pm Duffell, Debbie - Completion</b></div> <div>Uncompleted by Duffell, Debbie</div> <div><b>21 Aug 2025 1:01pm Duffell, Debbie - Target Date Revision</b></div> <div>Target date changed by Duffell, Debbie from 07 August 2025 to 31 October 2025 - Awaiting suitable Workshop date.</div>

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24/07/2025	7.14	Updated Code of Meeting Practice policy, for public exhibition	<b>18.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Approves for the revised Code of Meeting Practice Policy to be placed on public exhibition for 28 days from Thursday 24 July 2025 until Wednesday 20 August 2025.  2. Displays the revised Code of Meeting Practice Policy on Council's website, and that it be made available for viewing at the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Council's Town Hall Office, and</li><li>The Village Post Offices at Deepwater and Emmaville.</li></ul> 3. Requests the Manager Governance to prepare a further report to Council after the exhibition period in the event of Council receiving any substantial submissions regarding the Code of Meeting Practice Policy; otherwise, that the Code of Meeting Practice Policy be adopted by Council.	30/09/2025	Woodland, Lindsay	<b>15 Aug 2025 2:21pm Ford, Gregory - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Woodland, Lindsay by Ford, Gregory  <b>15 Aug 2025 4:33pm Woodland, Lindsay - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Woodland, Lindsay from 07 August 2025 to 30 September 2025 - Council needs to allow for adequate time for the public exhibition period to run and for any submissions to be fully considered.
CARRIED						
24/07/2025	7.15	NSW Benefit-Sharing Guideline for Large-Scale Renewable Energy Projects	<b>19.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Notes and endorses the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure's Benefit-Sharing Guideline (November 2024) for large-scale renewable energy projects and acknowledges it as the guiding document for future community benefit negotiations.	31/10/2025	Sheridan, Riarna	<b>15 Aug 2025 8:30am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 07 August 2025 to 31 October 2025 - Works are progressing on the resolution to prepare a report outlining recommended governance, structure, and administration options for a local community benefit fund to receive and manage contributions from large-scale renewable energy proponents. The report will also consider options for Council to advocate for an energy rebate and/or voucher system for LGA residents to provide financial energy relief over the life of any REZ project. This report is expected to be presented to Council at its October meeting.

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			<p>2. Requests a further report be presented to Council outlining recommended governance, structure and administration options for a local community benefit fund to receive and manage contributions from large-scale renewable energy proponents.</p> <p>3. That the report also considers Council advocating for an energy rebate and or voucher system for LGA residents to benefit from REZ projects to provide financial energy relief over the life of any REZ project.</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>			
24/07/2025	7.16	Future Use Options - Rear of 148 Church Street, Glen Innes	<p><b>20.07/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>THAT Council:</p> <p>1. Notes the contents of this report outlining potential future use themes for the retained rear portion of 148 Church Street, in response to Resolution 2.03/25.</p> <p>2. Endorses the proposed community engagement process to be conducted throughout August and September 2025 to gather public feedback and ideas on future uses for the site, based on the key themes outlined in this report.</p> <p>3. Receives a further report in October 2025 summarising community feedback and outlining recommended next steps for the site's future use.</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>	31/10/2025	Sheridan, Riarna	<p><b>15 Aug 2025 8:32am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 07 August 2025 to 31 October 2025 - Community consultation has commenced in line with the resolution inviting submissions on potential future use options for the rear portion of the site / heritage building to be retained by Council. An Open Day is also planned for September (date to be confirmed) to allow the public to visit the site and view the area firsthand to further inform submissions. A report is intended to be prepared and presented to the October Ordinary Meeting outlining submissions received and next steps.</p>

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24/07/2025	7.20	Review of Council Policy and Procedures – Vehicle Crossings and Nature Strip Policy, and Urban and Rural Vehicle Crossings Design & Construction Standards	<p><b>24.07/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>THAT Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Places on exhibition the draft Vehicle Crossings and Nature Strip Policy, as outlined in the report, from, 26 July 2025 to 21 August 2025.</li><li>Displays the draft Vehicle Crossings and Nature Strip Policy on Council’s website, and makes it available for viewing at the following locations:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Council’s Town Hall Office,</li><li>Council’s Church Street Office, and</li><li>The Village Post Offices at Deepwater, Emmaville and Glencoe.</li></ul></li><li>A further report to Council be prepared after the exhibition period in the event of Council receiving any substantial submissions; otherwise, that the draft Vehicle Crossings and Nature Strip Policy be adopted by Council.</li></ol> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>	16/09/2025	Stone, Michael	<p><b>08 Aug 2025 12:28pm Stone, Michael - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Stone, Michael from 07 August 2025 to 23 August 2025 - Policy and Standard/Guidelines placed on exhibition as per Council Resolution. If no substantial submissions received objecting to documents, Policy is approved and will be updated in policy register</p> <p><b>20 Aug 2025 9:05am Stone, Michael</b></p> <p>Policy and Standard documents exhibition period ends 21/08/2025, as per resolution 24.07/25. If no substantial objections received the policy will be considered adopted and policy will be added to the policy register and both the policy and standards will be made available on Council’s intranet and website.</p> <p><b>20 Aug 2025 9:13am Stone, Michael - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Stone, Michael from 23 August 2025 to 15 September 2025 - Policy and Standard documents exhibition period ends 21/08/2025, as per resolution 24.07/25. If no substantial objections received the policy will be considered adopted and policy will be added to the policy register and both the policy and standards will be made available on Council’s intranet and website.</p> <p><b>21 Aug 2025 10:51am Stone, Michael - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Stone, Michael from 15 September 2025 to 16 September 2025 - Policy and Standard documents exhibition period ended 21/08/2025, as per resolution 24.07/25. No objections or comments were received, therefore as per the resolution the policy is adopted. The policy will be added to the policy register and both the policy and standards will be made available on Council’s intranet and website.</p>
24/07/2025	7.22	Council Managed Crown Land - Plan of Management	<p><b>26.07/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>THAT Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Approves for the Council Managed Crown Land – Plan of Management to be placed on public exhibition for 42 days from Thursday 24 July 2025.</li></ol>	31/10/2025	Hunt, David	<p><b>20 Aug 2025 9:46am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Hunt, David from 07 August 2025 to 31 October 2025 - Draft Council Managed Crown Land Plan of Management is currently on public exhibition. Once the exhibition processes closes, if any substantial feedback is received, a report will be prepared to the October Council meeting.</p>

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			<p>2. Displays the revised Council Managed Crown Land – Plan of Management on Council's website, and that it be made available for viewing at the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council's Town Hall Office, and</li> <li>The Village Post Offices at Deepwater and Emmaville.</li> </ul> <p>3. Requests the Manager of Asset Services to prepare a further report to Council after the exhibition period in the event of Council receiving any substantial submissions regarding the Council Managed Crown Land – Plan of Management; otherwise, that the Council Managed Crown Land – Plan of Management be adopted by Council.</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>			
24/07/2025	8.1	Notice of Motion - Glen Innes Severn Council Philanthropic Trust	<p><b>27.07/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>That Council requests the general manager to host a Councillor Workshop to further discuss a Glen Innes Severn Council Philanthropic Trust.</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>	31/10/2025	Smith, Bernard	<p><b>21 Aug 2025 12:29pm Smith, Bernard</b></p> <p>Will be placed on September workshop agenda</p> <p><b>21 Aug 2025 1:01pm Duffell, Debbie - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Duffell, Debbie from 07 August 2025 to 31 October 2025 - Awaiting suitable Workshop date.</p>
24/07/2025	8.4	Notice of Motion - Use of Recordings for Transcription and Supporting Notes to Council Minutes	<p><b>28.07/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>That the matter of transcription of Council Meeting's be revisited when the new code of meeting practice is released by the state government.</p> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>	01/11/2025	Smith, Bernard	<p><b>19 Aug 2025 3:50pm Smith, Bernard - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Smith, Bernard from 07 August 2025 to 01 November 2025 - Date unknown</p> <p><b>21 Aug 2025 12:29pm Smith, Bernard</b></p> <p>Awaiting release of new code.</p>
24/07/2025	8.5	Notice of Motion - Addressing Hygiene Insecurity: Equitable Access to Showers and Toilets for Vulnerable Residents in the Glen Innes Severn Local	<p><b>29.07/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>That Council re-visit the matter of hygiene Insecurity at a future Councillor Workshop.</p>	31/10/2025	Woodland, Lindsay	<p><b>21 Aug 2025 12:31pm Smith, Bernard - Reallocation</b></p> <p>Action reassigned to Woodland, Lindsay by Smith, Bernard - More appropriate for you Lindsay.</p>

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		Government Area	CARRIED			22 Aug 2025 9:47am Duffell, Debbie - Target Date Revision Target date changed by Duffell, Debbie from 07 August 2025 to 31 October 2025 - Awaiting Councillor Workshop.
24/07/2025	12.2	Taronga Mines - Mine Camp at Glen Innes Airport - Final Terms to form Binding Heads of Agreement	<b>38.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Endorses the final terms as contained in Annexure 1 of this report to form the Binding Heads of Agreement with Taronga Mines Pty Ltd for the lease of part of the Glen Innes Airport site to establish a mine camp supporting the Taronga tin mine at Emmaville;  2. Notes that Taronga will be responsible for preparing the Heads of Agreement and lease documentation;  3. Approves the execution of the Heads of Agreement, subject to all relevant terms and conditions being met;  4. Approves the execution of the lease, as prepared in accordance with the terms of the executed Heads of Agreement.  CARRIED	30/11/2025	Sheridan, Riarna	15 Aug 2025 8:37am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 07 August 2025 to 30 November 2025 - The final Heads of Agreement has been received by Taronga for execution by the General Manager in line with the resolution. Taronga has confirmed that the lease agreement will be prepared once the Heads of Agreement has been executed.
24/07/2025	12.3	Authorisation to Seek Ministerial Approval for an Internal Loan Against the Water and Sewer Fund	<b>39.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council seeks Ministerial Approval for an internal loan from the Water and Sewer reserves to the General Fund of up to \$5M to be repaid within two (2) years.  CARRIED	30/09/2025	Woodland, Lindsay	15 Aug 2025 4:36pm Woodland, Lindsay - Target Date Revision  Target date changed by Woodland, Lindsay from 07 August 2025 to 30 September 2025 - The letter requesting Ministerial approval for an internal loan of \$5M has been prepared and sent on 15 Aug 2025. We await the Minister's response.

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MEETING DATE	ITEM NUMBER	SUBJECT	MOTION	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	COMMENTS	DATE COMPLETED
27/06/2024	7.13	Dwelling Opportunities Map Review	<b>14.06/24 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Permits landowners to make a submission to Council for potential inclusion of properties to the Dwelling Opportunity Map.  2. Notes that the properties submitted, as well as a recommendation for inclusion or exclusion, will be reported back to a future meeting of Council to enable a planning proposal to be submitted to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Sheridan, Riarna	<b>18 Jul 2024 12:11pm Neil, Andrew</b>  Advertising material currently being finalised for publication. Target 9/8/24  <b>18 Jul 2024 2:42pm Duffell, Debbie - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Duffell, Debbie from 11 July 2024 to 02 August 2024  <b>06 Aug 2024 12:04pm Neil, Andrew</b>  Advertising material currently being finalised for publication. Target 9/8/24  <b>06 Aug 2024 12:06pm Neil, Andrew - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Neil, Andrew from 02 August 2024 to 09 August 2024  <b>06 Aug 2024 1:08pm Neil, Andrew - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Neil, Andrew from 09 August 2024 to 29 November 2024 - Allow for report back to Council  <b>11 Dec 2024 10:32am Neil, Andrew - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Neil, Andrew from 29 November 2024 to 21 March 2025 - EOI process completed. Reviewing and preparing Council report.  <b>21 Mar 2025 9:14am Duffell, Debbie - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Sheridan, Riarna by Duffell, Debbie - Ceased employment with Council.  <b>29 Mar 2025 9:01am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 21 March 2025 to 30 May 2025 - RFQ process completed and the services of a contract Strategic Planner secured to finalise the dwelling opportunities map review. Consultant will prepare the report confirming number of Dwelling Opportunity map submissions received and next steps to the Ordinary Meeting of Council scheduled for May 2025.	10/08/2025



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					<b>08 May 2025 11:41am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 30 May 2025 to 30 June 2025 - The revised date reflects the expected timeframe for completion by the Strategic Planning Consultant, taking into account scheduling impacts during April, including multiple public holidays.  <b>16 May 2025 2:03pm Duffell, Debbie - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Duffell, Debbie from 30 May 2025 to 30 June 2025  <b>06 Jun 2025 8:21am Sheridan, Riarna - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Sheridan, Riarna from 30 June 2025 to 30 July 2025 - Works are progressing well. A report is expected to be presented to Council's July Ordinary Meeting, detailing the outcome of the public exhibition, assessment of submissions and recommendations regarding properties to be added to the Dwelling Opportunity Map. To accommodate this, the completion date has been extended to the end of July to align with the scheduled reporting timeframe.  <b>10 Jul 2025 8:14pm Sheridan, Riarna</b>  A report outlining the results of the Dwelling Opportunity Map submissions received as a result of the public exhibition, assessment of submissions and recommendations regarding properties to be added to the Dwelling Opportunity Map via a Planning Proposal and next steps has been prepared for Council's consideration at the July 2025 Ordinary Meeting.  <b>10 Aug 2025 6:48pm Sheridan, Riarna - Completion</b>  Completed by Sheridan, Riarna (action officer) on 10 August 2025 at 6:48:58 PM - Resolution complete. Community submissions seeking dwelling entitlements were received and assessed and a report with recommended parcels was presented to the July 2025 Council meeting. Council resolved to proceed with a Planning Proposal, which is now in early stages of development.	

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22/05/2025	6.2	Reporting of Councillor Attendance in Annual Report and Update on Attendance Since October 2024	<b>3.05/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Includes in the 2024–2025 Annual Report a record of individual councillor attendance at:  a. Ordinary and Extraordinary Meetings  b. Councillor Workshops and Briefings  c. Induction and Professional Development Training  d. Code of Conduct and WHS-related training  e. Any other structured sessions endorsed or required by Council  2. Requests a report to Council at the June 2025 Ordinary Meeting detailing councillor attendance at the above sessions since the commencement of the new Council term in October 2024.  3. Ensures that future attendance records are compiled and reported on a quarterly basis to support internal governance and public reporting.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Duffell, Debbie	<b>04 Jun 2025 11:02am Duffell, Debbie - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Duffell, Debbie from 05 June 2025 to 22 August 2025 - Preparation of the Annual Report should commence during August.  <b>20 Aug 2025 1:57pm Duffell, Debbie - Completion</b>  Completed by Duffell, Debbie (action officer) on 20 August 2025 at 1:57:43 PM - Reminders set up for ongoing reporting and email sent to Manager of Governance advising that this information is to be included in the 2024/2025 Annual Report.	20/08/2025
22/05/2025	7.16	Glen Innes Severn Learning Centre - Plan of Management	<b>19.05/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Approves for the Glen Innes Severn Learning Centre – Plan of Management to be placed on public exhibition for 28 days from Thursday, 29 May 2025.	Hunt, David	<b>02 Jun 2025 10:04am Hunt, David - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Hunt, David from 05 June 2025 to 31 August 2025 - Date revised to allow for Public Exhibition process to be completed.  <b>02 Jun 2025 10:04am Hunt, David</b>  Plan of Management is currently on public exhibition.	23/07/2025

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			2. Displays the Glen Innes Severn Learning Centre – Plan of Management on Council’s website, and that it be made available for viewing at the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Council’s Town Hall Office, and</li><li>The Village Post Offices at Deepwater and Emmaville.</li></ul>		<b>04 Jul 2025 10:33am Hunt, David</b>  Plan of Management is currently on public exhibition. Plan of Management will also be required to go to Public Hearing. This will delay formal adoption by Council. Public Hearing details still to be finalised	
			3. Requests the Manager of Asset Services to prepare a further report to Council after the exhibition period in the event of Council receiving any substantial submissions regarding the Glen Innes Severn Learning Centre – Plan of Management; otherwise, that the Glen Innes Severn Learning Centre - Plan of Management be adopted by Council.		<b>23 Jul 2025 12:46pm Hunt, David - Completion</b>  Completed by Hunt, David (action officer) on 23 July 2025 at 12:46:52 PM - No feedback was received during the consultation process. Plan of Management has been adopted by Council.	
			CARRIED			
22/05/2025	7.17	Headworks Charges Discount for Not-for-Profit Organisations	<b>20.05/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Approves the inclusion of a 50% discount on headworks charges for eligible not-for-profit organisations, as defined in this report including the Administrative Procedures, Application Form and the Checklist, within the Glen Innes Severn Council's Development Services Plan.  2. Undertakes a review of the financial impact of the discount after 12 months of implementation and reports back to Council with findings and recommendations.  CARRIED	Price, Sam	<b>10 Jun 2025 2:42pm Price, Sam - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Price, Sam from 05 June 2025 to 30 June 2025 - Work has begun to get the process up and running successfully  <b>01 Jul 2025 2:43pm Price, Sam - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Price, Sam from 30 June 2025 to 30 July 2025 - Procedure and Policy adopted. Information being sort to assess Karinya against new procedure  <b>19 Aug 2025 3:11pm Price, Sam - Completion</b>  Completed by Price, Sam (action officer) on 19 August 2025 at 3:11:19 PM - Policy and Procedure has been formally adopted	19/08/2025

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22/05/2025	7.2	Resolution Tracking Report	<b>5.05/25 RESOLUTION</b>  <b>THAT Council:</b>  1. Notes the information in the report.  2. A monthly update of all current grant applications, including whether a co-contribution is required, the payment schedule (whether funds are received before project commencement or after completion), and any associated implications for asset depreciation.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Woodland, Lindsay	<b>10 Jun 2025 12:43pm Woodland, Lindsay - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Woodland, Lindsay from 05 June 2025 to 25 July 2025 - The monthly updates to Council of all current grant applications, including whether a co-contribution is required, the payment schedule (whether funds are received before project commencement or after completion), and any associated implications for asset depreciation will be available from the new financial year and tabled at the July Ordinary Council Meeting..  <b>15 Aug 2025 4:51pm Woodland, Lindsay - Completion</b>  Completed by Woodland, Lindsay (action officer) on 15 August 2025 at 4:51:01 PM - Resolution actioned. Grants applications have been incorporated in the monthly Capital Works Report.	15/08/2025
19/06/2025	7.11	Working Capital Borrowings to be Drawn Down 30 June 2025	<b>13.06/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council authorises the General Manager to negotiate and execute a fixed interest loan agreement on behalf of Glen Innes Severn Council for \$5 million with drawdown scheduled for 30 June 2025.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Woodland, Lindsay	<b>18 Jul 2025 2:42pm Ford, Gregory - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Woodland, Lindsay by Ford, Gregory  <b>18 Jul 2025 4:24pm Woodland, Lindsay - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Woodland, Lindsay from 03 July 2025 to 25 July 2025 - An updated Council report is to be tabled at July OCM.  <b>15 Aug 2025 4:42pm Woodland, Lindsay - Completion</b>  Completed by Woodland, Lindsay (action officer) on 15 August 2025 at 4:42:19 PM - Council has executed the loan on 25th July 2025 and funds of \$5M was received on 29th July 2025. Action closed.	15/08/2025
19/06/2025	7.15	Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee - Performance Assessment and Reappointment of Independent Member	<b>18.06/25 RESOLUTION</b>  <b>THAT Council:</b>  1. Considers the assessment of William Middleton's performance as independent member of the Glen Innes Severn Council Audit Risk and Improvement Committee, and	Ford, Gregory	<b>18 Jul 2025 2:44pm Ford, Gregory - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Ford, Gregory from 03 July 2025 to 31 July 2025 - Letters to be sent to Appointed ARIC member and ARIC to be notified,  <b>21 Aug 2025 12:51pm Ford, Gregory - Completion</b>  Completed by Ford, Gregory (action officer) on 21 August 2025 at 12:51:28 PM - Bill has been advised with letter sent	21/08/2025

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			2. Extends William Middleton's appointment as Independent Member of the Glen Innes Severn Council Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee from 30 June 2025 to 30 June 2028 (3 Year Term).			
			CARRIED			
19/06/2025	7.16	Glen Innes Aboriginal Consultative Committee - Election of Committee	<b>19.06/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Endorses the following six community representatives as the elected Glen Innes Aboriginal Consultative Committee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Katie Spry</li><li>• Elena Weatherall</li><li>• Richard Fields</li><li>• Jacqueline Byrne</li><li>• Waabii Adele Chapman-Burgess</li><li>• Belinda Tully (Alternate Debbie McCowen)</li></ul> 2. Endorses the Mayor (Councillor Margot Davis) as the Committee Chairperson of the newly elected Glen Innes Aboriginal Consultative Committee.  CARRIED	Ford, Gregory	<b>18 Jul 2025 2:44pm Ford, Gregory - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Ford, Gregory from 03 July 2025 to 31 July 2025 - Letters to be sent to newly endorsed committee members  <b>21 Aug 2025 12:52pm Ford, Gregory - Completion</b>  Completed by Ford, Gregory (action officer) on 21 August 2025 at 12:52:10 PM - Committee has been advised of endorsed members.	21/08/2025
19/06/2025	7.7	Adoption of the 2025-2026 Operational Plan and Budget	<b>8.06/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT:  1. Council adopts the Operational Plan and Revised Budget for the 2025/2026 Financial Year.	Woodland, Lindsay	<b>30 Jun 2025 2:52pm Woodland, Lindsay - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Woodland, Lindsay from 03 July 2025 to 25 July 2025 - Council Officers to bring back to Council a report to Council at its July OCM.  <b>10 Jul 2025 11:53am Woodland, Lindsay - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Woodland, Lindsay from 25 July 2025 to 29 August 2025 - Council officers require additional time to prepare the report to bring back to Council (due to other priorities including Interim	15/08/2025

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			2. Council adopts the Rating and Revenue Policy Statement 2025/2026 Financial Year as part of Council's Operational Plan and Budget. The "Estimated Rate Differential and Income" for 2025/26 has been updated to reflect land valuation changes as per the NSW Valuer General. All rating categories Ad Valorem has been adjusted to ensure the increase in rates only reflects the rate peg of 4.4%.		Audit)  <b>15 Aug 2025 4:44pm Woodland, Lindsay - Completion</b>  Completed by Woodland, Lindsay (action officer) on 15 August 2025 at 4:44:22 PM - The resolutions have been actioned.	
			3. Council adopts the Schedule of Fees and Charges for the 2025/2026 Financial Year as part of Council's Operational Plan and Budget.			
			4. Council adopts the Water Supply Charge Schedule for the 2025/2026 Financial Year as part of the Council's Operational Plan and Budget. The following charges are proposed to be levied in accordance with the provisions of Section 552 and Section 501(1) of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> on all land rateable to the Water Supply Charge for the year ending June 2026.			
			5. Council adopts the new Waste Pricing Strategy.			
			6. The Waste Management Facility Charge of \$168 levied under the provisions of Section 501 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> for the 2025/2026 Financial Year be adopted by Council as part of the Council's Operational Plan and Budget in accordance with the provisions of Section 405 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> .			
			7. The Waste Collection Service Schedule for the 2025/2026 Financial Year be adopted by Council. The following charges are proposed to be levied in accordance with the provisions of Sections 496 and 502 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> for the Waste Collection Services (with the understanding that one Waste Collection			

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			<p>Service entitles a property owner to a 240 litre fortnightly recycling service and a 140 litre weekly garbage service per assessment – unless otherwise indicated):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Standard – one 140 litre waste and one 240 litre recycling bin per assessment - \$473</li><li>• Additional standard waste service per assessment - \$240</li><li>• Large – one 240 litre waste and one 240 litre recycling bin per assessment - \$647</li><li>• Additional Large Service per Assessment - \$349</li></ul>			
			<p>8. Council adopts the following fees for fire safety compliance that have been added to the Fees and Charges schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Administration Processing Fee – Annual Fire Safety Statement - \$100</li><li>• Audit Inspection of Fire Safety Measures in Building – By Quotation</li><li>• Issue a new/replacement Fire Safety Schedule - \$150</li></ul>			
			<p>9. A report be brought back to Council on how we can provide Council with a clearer line of sight between operational plan items, their associated budget allocations, proportional allocation against strategic goals, and the corresponding sources of revenue.</p>			
			<p>10. Following the above, Council continue to prioritise the optimisation of operating and capital expenditure to support ongoing improvement in the Operating Performance Ratio, Own Source Revenue Ratio, and Asset Maintenance Ratio, with progress reported through the Quarterly Budget Reviews (QBRs).</p>			
			CARRIED			

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MEETING DATE	ITEM NUMBER	SUBJECT	MOTION	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	COMMENTS	DATE COMPLETED
19/06/2025	7.8	Endorsement of the Draft Workforce Management Strategy 2025-2029	<p><b>10.06/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Endorses the revised Workforce Management Strategy 2025-2029.</li> <li>Receives an annual workshop briefing on the implementation of the 2025–2029 Workforce Management Strategy, including progress against strategic workforce planning outcomes, and a summary of achievements relating to the Strategy's goals, actions, and performance measures.</li> </ol> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>	Sayers, Peter	<p><b>18 Jul 2025 12:03pm Sayers, Peter - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Sayers, Peter from 03 July 2025 to 31 July 2025 - The timeline has been extended to allow the document to be finalised and filed / uploaded to the Intranet / Internet and other locations.</p> <p><b>21 Aug 2025 2:21pm Sayers, Peter - Completion</b></p> <p>Completed by Sayers, Peter (action officer) on 21 August 2025 at 2:21:57 PM - Plan finalised and reminder set for a progress review at year's end.</p>	21/08/2025
19/06/2025	8.1	Notice of Motion - Unlawful Sale of Tobacco from Tobacco Shops within the Glen Innes Severn Local Government Area and Greater Northern Tablelands	<p><b>21.06/25 RESOLUTION</b></p> <p>THAT Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a submission to the NSW Legislative Council's Portfolio Committee No. 5 – Justice and Communities inquiry into the illegal tobacco trade by August 1 2025, and that the submission is aligned with the inquiry terms of reference with supporting evidence from local impacted businesses.</li> <li>Advocates to Northern Tablelands and New England councils to either provide their own submission to the inquiry referenced in point 1 or support the Glen Innes Severn Council submission.</li> </ol> <p><b>CARRIED</b></p>	Smith, Bernard	<p><b>01 Jul 2025 3:21pm Smith, Bernard - Target Date Revision</b></p> <p>Target date changed by Smith, Bernard from 03 July 2025 to 01 August 2025</p> <p><b>19 Aug 2025 3:48pm Smith, Bernard - Completion</b></p> <p>Completed by Smith, Bernard (action officer) on 19 August 2025 at 3:48:58 PM - Completed</p>	19/08/2025



<b>Division:</b>		<b>Date From:</b>	19.7.25
<b>Committee:</b>	Council - COMPLETED	<b>Date To:</b>	22.8.25
<b>Officer:</b>			
<b>Action Sheets Report</b>		<b>Printed: Friday, 22 August 2025 11:02:00 AM</b>	

MEETING DATE	ITEM NUMBER	SUBJECT	MOTION	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	COMMENTS	DATE COMPLETED
24/07/2025	7.12	Draft Common Seal Policy	<b>16.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council adopts the Common Seal Policy.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Woodland, Lindsay	<b>15 Aug 2025 2:21pm Ford, Gregory - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Woodland, Lindsay by Ford, Gregory  <b>15 Aug 2025 4:34pm Woodland, Lindsay - Completion</b>  Completed by Woodland, Lindsay (action officer) on 15 August 2025 at 4:34:34 PM - Resolution has been actioned	15/08/2025
24/07/2025	7.13	Draft Investment Policy	<b>17.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council adopts the revised Investment Policy.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Mohammed, Shageer	<b>21 Aug 2025 12:09pm Mohammed, Shageer - Completion</b>  Completed by Mohammed, Shageer (action officer) on 21 August 2025 at 12:09:36 PM - Policy updates applied	21/08/2025
24/07/2025	7.18	Development Assessment Report - DA 68/24-25 - 148 Church Street, Glen Innes	<b>22.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council approves Development Application 68/24-25 for the Change of Use to Medical Centre and associated alterations, signage and external works at 148 Church Street, Glen Innes, in accordance with the conditions of consent and attached report prepared by Council's Consulting Town Planner.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Vivers, Simon	<b>22 Aug 2025 9:48am Vivers, Simon - Completion</b>  Completed by Vivers, Simon (action officer) on 22 August 2025 at 9:48:02 AM - Completed, consent has been issued.	22/08/2025
24/07/2025	7.19	Dwelling Entitlements on Rural Land	<b>23.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Resolves to prepare a Planning Proposal to amend the Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental Plan 2012, recommending that dwelling opportunities be enabled on the RU1 Primary Production lots identified in Table 1 of this report and submit it to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure for Gateway Determination and subsequent public exhibition in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.	Sheridan, Riarna	<b>15 Aug 2025 8:33am Sheridan, Riarna - Completion</b>  Completed by Sheridan, Riarna (action officer) on 15 August 2025 at 8:33:42 AM - All items of the resolution completed. The matter has been resolved to progress to a Planning Proposal, which is now in the process of being prepared.	15/08/2025

<b>Division:</b>		<b>Date From:</b>	19.7.25
<b>Committee:</b>	Council - COMPLETED	<b>Date To:</b>	22.8.25
<b>Officer:</b>			
<b>Action Sheets Report</b>		<b>Printed: Friday, 22 August 2025 11:02:00 AM</b>	

MEETING DATE	ITEM NUMBER	SUBJECT	MOTION	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	COMMENTS	DATE COMPLETED
			2. Requests a further report be presented to Council following completion of the public exhibition period, outlining the outcomes of community consultation and recommended next steps.			
			CARRIED			
24/07/2025	7.2	Adoption of draft Terms of Reference for the Saleyards Advisory Committee	<b>6.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Reviews the attached draft Terms of Reference for the Saleyards Advisory Committee  2. Approves and adopts these terms of reference, repealing the current Constitution of the Saleyards Advisory Committee  CARRIED	Woodland, Lindsay	<b>15 Aug 2025 2:21pm Ford, Gregory - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Woodland, Lindsay by Ford, Gregory  <b>15 Aug 2025 4:49pm Woodland, Lindsay - Completion</b>  Completed by Woodland, Lindsay (action officer) on 15 August 2025 at 4:49:46 PM - Resolution actioned	15/08/2025
24/07/2025	7.21	T25-03 Schedule of Rates (Plant Hire) Tender Recommendation Report	<b>25.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council adopts all complying tenders from Tender T25-03 (Engagement of a Panel of Contractors for Wet Hire of Plant) onto an approved Panel of Contractors for a two-year term with priority order as per the evaluation report.  CARRIED	Kamphorst, Anthony	<b>22 Aug 2025 9:42am Duffell, Debbie - Completion</b>  Completed by Duffell, Debbie on behalf of Kamphorst, Anthony (action officer) on 22 August 2025 at 9:42:32 AM - All plant purchasers have been notified that this tender has been adopted and are referencing T25-03 in their plant hire purchase orders.	22/08/2025
24/07/2025	7.4	Draft Related Parties Disclosure Policy	<b>8.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council adopts the revised Related Parties Disclosure Policy.  CARRIED	Woodland, Lindsay	<b>15 Aug 2025 2:21pm Ford, Gregory - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Woodland, Lindsay by Ford, Gregory  <b>15 Aug 2025 4:43pm Woodland, Lindsay - Completion</b>  Completed by Woodland, Lindsay (action officer) on 15 August 2025 at 4:43:15 PM - Resolution has been actioned.	15/08/2025

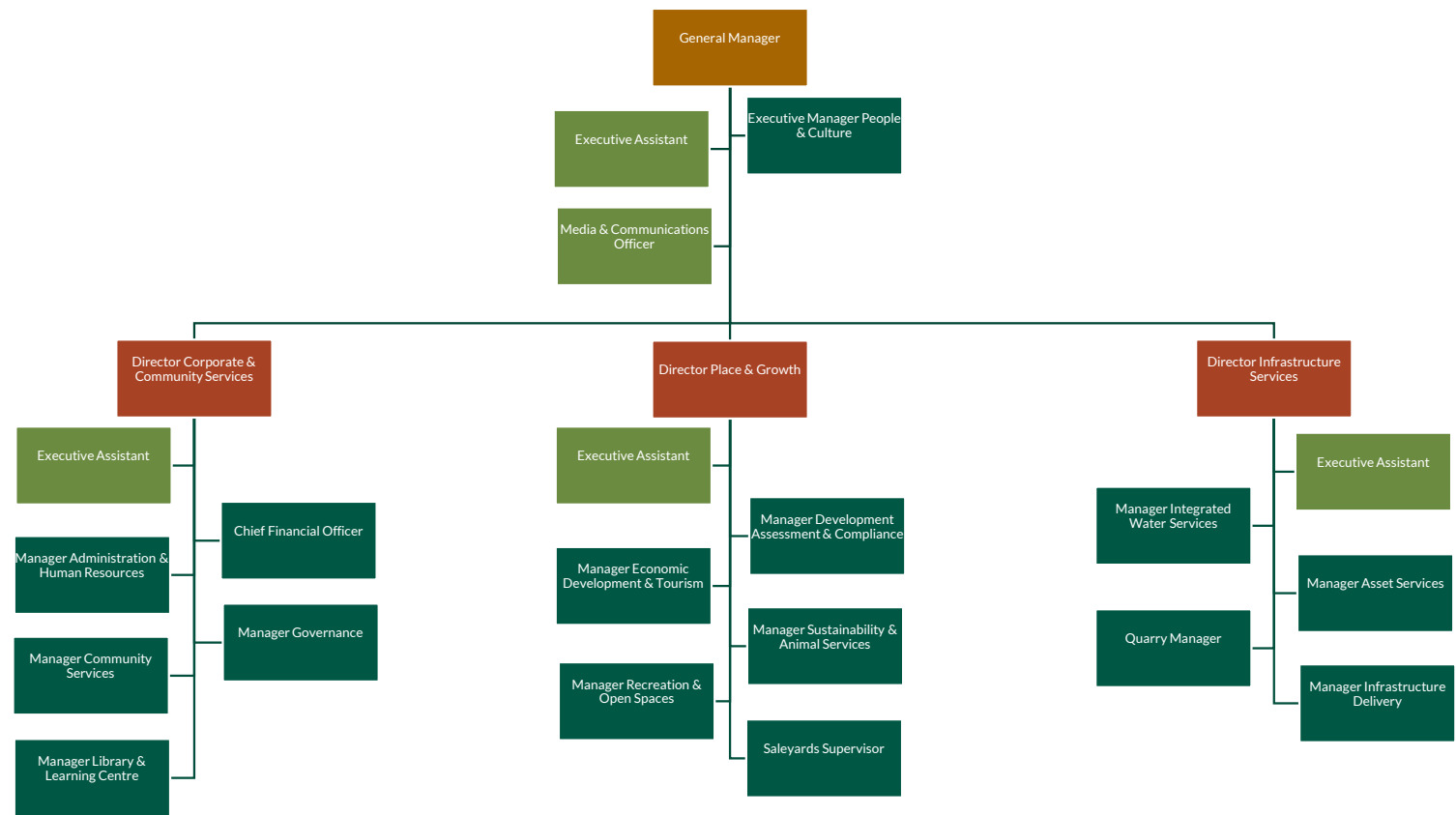
<b>Division:</b>		<b>Date From:</b>	19.7.25
<b>Committee:</b>	Council - COMPLETED	<b>Date To:</b>	22.8.25
<b>Officer:</b>			
<b>Action Sheets Report</b>		<b>Printed: Friday, 22 August 2025 11:02:00 AM</b>	

MEETING DATE	ITEM NUMBER	SUBJECT	MOTION	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	COMMENTS	DATE COMPLETED	
24/07/2025	7.5	Draft Updated Governance Framework	<b>9.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council approves and adopts the revised Governance Framework Policy.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Woodland, Lindsay	<b>15 Aug 2025 2:23pm Ford, Gregory - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Woodland, Lindsay by Ford, Gregory  <b>15 Aug 2025 4:31pm Woodland, Lindsay - Completion</b>  Completed by Woodland, Lindsay (action officer) on 15 August 2025 at 4:31:20 PM - Resolution has been actioned.	15/08/2025	
24/07/2025	7.8	Updated Agency Information Guide	<b>12.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council adopts the revised Agency Information Guide.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Woodland, Lindsay	<b>15 Aug 2025 2:21pm Ford, Gregory - Reallocation</b>  Action reassigned to Woodland, Lindsay by Ford, Gregory  <b>15 Aug 2025 4:29pm Woodland, Lindsay - Completion</b>  Completed by Woodland, Lindsay (action officer) on 15 August 2025 at 4:29:03 PM - Resolution has been actioned	15/08/2025	
24/07/2025	7.9	Capital Project Revotes as at 30 June 2025	<b>13.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  That Council endorses the following Capital projects to be revoted from the 2024/2025 Financial Year into the 2025/2026 Financial Year:	Mohammed, Shageer	<b>21 Aug 2025 12:09pm Mohammed, Shageer - Completion</b>  Completed by Mohammed, Shageer (action officer) on 21 August 2025 at 12:09:11 PM - completed	21/08/2025	
			No.	Project No.	Project Name	Budget	
			1	7237C24	Transfer pump trailer – Water Services	\$30,000	
			2	7310C25	Off Leash Dog Park Area	\$37,686	
			3	7311C25	LED Sign at the Visitor Information Centre	\$20,000	
			4	7346C25	Quarry pit water pump	\$55,000	
			5	7351C25	Fencing and CCTV at all 4 landfills	\$100,000	
			6	7367C25	ANZAC Park Stage 2 (grant Funded)	\$600,000	
			TOTAL REVOTES 2024-25			\$842,686	
24/07/2025	12.1	NIRW TENDER P00824 - Scrap Metal and Optional Recyclable Materials	<b>37.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  THAT Council:  1. Appoints Sims Group Australia Holdings as a single source tender for the	Carter, Zachary	<b>08 Aug 2025 10:13am Carter, Zachary - Target Date Revision</b>  Target date changed by Carter, Zachary from 07 August 2025 to 08 August 2025 - Unplanned absence	22/08/2025	

<b>Division:</b>		<b>Date From:</b>	19.7.25
<b>Committee:</b>	Council - COMPLETED	<b>Date To:</b>	22.8.25
<b>Officer:</b>			
<b>Action Sheets Report</b>		<b>Printed: Friday, 22 August 2025 11:02:00 AM</b>	

^MEETING DATE	ITEM NUMBER	SUBJECT	MOTION	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	COMMENTS	DATE COMPLETED
			period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2027 for the collection and processing of scrap ferrous metal, scrap non-ferrous metal, used lead acid batteries (ULABs), e-waste, car bodies and refrigerant de-gassing.  2. That a provision be allowed for a 12-month extension based on satisfactory supplier performance which can occur on two (2) successive occasions, which may take this contract through to 30 June 2029.  3. That the General Manager be authorised to execute the contract documentation on behalf of Council.  <b>CARRIED</b>		<b>08 Aug 2025 10:59am Carter, Zachary</b>  Letter of Acceptance sent to Sims  <b>22 Aug 2025 8:39am Carter, Zachary - Completion</b>  Completed by Carter, Zachary (action officer) on 22 August 2025 at 8:39:14 AM - The contract has been signed by GISC General Manager and is now with the service provider Sims Metal for execution.	
24/07/2025	12.4	Approval to Affix the Council Seal on Loan Documents	<b>40.07/25 RESOLUTION</b>  Pursuant to Council Resolution 13.06/25:  That Council authorises the General Manager to negotiate and execute a fixed interest loan agreement on behalf of Glen Innes Severn Council for \$5 million with drawdown scheduled for 30 June 2025.  That Council authorises to affix the Common Seal of the Glen Innes Severn Council to execute the National Australia Bank (NAB) Corporate Market Loan - a fixed interest loan agreement for \$5 million over a term of two (2) years, with drawdown scheduled as soon as possible.  <b>CARRIED</b>	Mohammed, Shageer	<b>21 Aug 2025 12:10pm Mohammed, Shageer - Completion</b>  Completed by Mohammed, Shageer (action officer) on 21 August 2025 at 12:10:00 PM - Completed	21/08/2025

ORGANISATION STRUCTURE





# **Draft – Councillor Induction and Professional Development Policy**



## COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

### Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to:

- demonstrate Glen Innes Severn Council's commitment to ensuring that the Mayor and Councillors have access to an induction and ongoing professional development **regime and program**.

### Applicability

This policy applies to:

- All Councillors of Glen Innes Severn Council, including the Mayor.

### Outcomes

This policy ensures the Mayor and Councillors have access to an induction and ongoing professional development which will assist them to develop and maintain the skills and knowledge required to effectively perform their civic role and responsibilities under the *Local Government Act 1993* ('the Act') and the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2021*.

### Roles and Responsibilities

The Mayor and each Councillor are responsible for making themselves available to attend any development activities identified in the professional development plan. The Mayor and all Councillors must make all reasonable endeavours to attend and participate in the induction sessions and professional development activities arranged for them during the term of the Council.

The Manager Governance (MG) is responsible for planning, scheduling and facilitating induction and professional development activities for the Mayor and Councillors in consultation with the General Manager.

The General Manager has overall responsibility for Glen Innes Severn Council's induction and professional development program. This Policy will be communicated to all new Councillors as part of their induction. Revised versions of the Policy will be communicated to all Councillors by the General Manager. The General Manager will monitor overall compliance to ensure the Policy's correct implementation.

## COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

## Policy Statement

### STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

Glen Innes Severn Council is committed to developing an induction and ongoing professional development program for the Mayor and Councillors to ensure they can fulfil their statutory roles and responsibilities. As part of this program, the Mayor and each Councillor will have a professional development plan that identifies specific gaps in their capabilities (i.e., their knowledge, skills and attributes) and identifies professional development activities to build these capabilities.

### INDUCTION PROGRAM

Glen Innes Severn Council will develop an induction program for new and returning Councillors as well as a supplementary program for the Mayor to ensure they are provided all the information they need to effectively fulfil their roles in the first few months of Council's term and feel confident in their ability to do so. As a minimum, the induction program will cover:

- an orientation to Council facilities and the local government area, **including an introduction to senior staff**;
- an overview of the key issues and tasks for the new Council including Council's community strategic plan, delivery program, operational plan, resourcing strategy and community engagement plan;
- the legislation, rules, principles and political context under which councils operate;
- the roles and responsibilities of Councillors and the Mayor;
- Council's organisational structure, workforce management strategy and the roles and responsibilities of the General Manager and Council staff;
- what Council does and how it operates, including an overview of integrated planning and reporting, land-use planning, natural resource management, financial management and asset management by Council;
- key Council policies and procedures that Councillors must comply with including the Code of Conduct for Councillors;
- the role of Council meetings and how to participate effectively in them;
- the support available to the Mayor and Councillors and where they can go to get more information or assistance; and
- information on the process for taking the oath of office and electing the Mayor at the first Council meeting (where applicable).



## COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

## Item 7.3

## Annexure A

In the case of the Mayor, the program will also cover:

- how to be an effective leader of the governing body and the Council;
- the role of the Chair and how to chair Council meetings;
- the Mayor's role in integrated planning and reporting;
- the Mayor's role and responsibilities under the Code of Conduct for Councillors;
- the Mayor's role and responsibilities in relation to the General Manager's employment;
- the Mayor's role at regional and other representative bodies; and
- the Mayor's civic and ceremonial role.

The Mayor and Councillors must have a working knowledge and understanding of these areas by the end of the induction program.

The induction program will also include team building activities to help the governing body establish itself as a cohesive and collaborative team focused on a common purpose with shared values and goals. Activities will aim to ensure Mayors and Councillors:

- identify how they would like to work together as a team and identify a common vision for the governing body;
- build relationships with each other based on trust and mutual respect that facilitate collaboration;
- contribute to a positive and ethical culture within the governing body;
- work towards consensus as members of the governing body for the benefit of the community;
- develop respectful negotiation skills and manage alternative views within the governing body without damaging relationships;
- understand what supports or undermines the effective functioning of the governing body;
- respect the diversity of skills and experiences on the governing body; and
- communicate and uphold the decisions of Council in a respectful way, even if their own position was not adopted.

Activities should also help the Mayor, as the leader of the governing body, to:

- act as a stabilising influence and show leadership; and
- promote a culture of integrity and accountability within Council and when representing Council in the community and elsewhere.

**COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

The Mayor and Councillors, including those re-elected to office, must attend all induction sessions.

Glen Innes Severn Council will evaluate the induction program at the end of each Council term to determine whether it has achieved these outcomes, and to identify and address areas for improvement.

**ONGOING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

An individual ongoing professional development plan will be developed for the Mayor and each Councillor to address any gaps in the capabilities (i.e. the knowledge, skills and attributes) needed to effectively fulfil their role. Council will utilise Local Government NSW's Local Government Capability Framework for the development and implementation of ongoing professional development plan(s) for the Mayor and Councillors.

Each professional development plan will span the Council's term, and identify professional development activities that the Mayor or Councillor will participate in. Professional development activities will be prioritised according to need and approved by the General Manager where Council funds are required in accordance with Council's Payment of Expenses and Provision of Facilities to the Mayor and Councillors Policy. The Mayor and Councillors are expected to complete all the activities included in their professional development plan.

Professional development activities will, wherever possible, follow the 70/20/10 principle.

The 70/20/10 principle requires that:

- 70% of learning activities are provided via learning and developing from experience - for example, on-the-job training, self-directed learning, developmental roles, problem solving, exposure and practice;
- 20% of learning activities are provided via learning and training through others - for example, personal or professional networks, coaching, mentoring, feedback, memberships and professional associations, and
- 10% of learning activities are provided via learning and developing through structured programs - for example, training courses, external or in-house workshops, seminars, webinars and other e-learning and briefing sessions conducted by the Council, external training providers or industry bodies.

The timing of professional development activities for the Mayor and Councillors will be designed in such a way so as to not overload Councillors

## COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

with learning activities in the early part of Council's term. The timing will reflect what knowledge and skills Councillors and the Mayor need at various points in Council's term to undertake their roles.

The Mayor and Councillors will be provided with as much notice as possible for upcoming induction and professional development activities.

### BUDGET

An annual budget allocation will be provided to support the induction and professional development activities undertaken by the Mayor and Councillors. Expenditure will be monitored and reported quarterly.

### APPROVAL OF TRAINING AND / OR EXPENSES

Professional development activities that require Council funds are to be approved by the General Manager in accordance with Glen Innes Severn Council's Councillor Payment of Expenses and Provision of Facilities to the Mayor and Councillors Policy.

### EVALUATION

Council will evaluate the professional development program at the end of each Council term to assess whether it was effective in assisting the Mayor and Councillors to develop the capabilities required to fulfil their civic roles.

### REPORTING

The General Manager will publicly report each year in Council's Annual Report:

- the name of the Mayor and each individual Councillor who completed Council's induction program (where an induction program has been delivered during the relevant year);
- the name of the Mayor and each Councillor who participated in any ongoing professional development program during the year;
- the number of training and other activities provided to the Mayor and Councillors during the year as part of a professional development program; and
- the total cost of induction and professional development activities and any other training provided to the mayor and councillors during the relevant year.

## Legislation And Supporting Documents

### Relevant Legislation, Regulations and Industry Standards include:

- *Local Government Act 1993 (the Act)*

## COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

### 23A Departmental Chief Executive's guidelines

(i) For the purposes of this Act, the Departmental Chief Executive may from time to time prepare, adopt or vary guidelines relating to the exercise by a council of any of its functions.

(ii) The Departmental Chief Executive may only prepare, adopt or vary guidelines relating to the exercise by a council of functions conferred or imposed on the council by or under any Act or law that is not administered by or the responsibility of the Department of Local Government if the Departmental Chief Executive has first obtained the concurrence of the Minister administering or responsible for the administration of the other Act or law.

(iii) A council must take any relevant guidelines issued under this section into consideration before exercising any of its functions.

(iv) The guidelines for the time being in force are to be made available to councils on request and, on payment of such fee (if any) as the Departmental Chief Executive may determine, to any interested person.

#### - 232 The role of a councillor

(i) The role of a councillor is as follows-

(g) to make all reasonable efforts to acquire and maintain the skills necessary to perform the role of a councillor.

- The Office of Local Government (OLG) Councillor Induction and Professional Development Guidelines.

- Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation)

- Part BA Induction training and professional development for councillors

### 183 Induction training courses for councillors

(1) The general manager must ensure that an induction training course is delivered to each councillor who has been elected to the council for the first time, within 6 months of the councillor's election.

(2) The induction training course required by subclause (1) must provide councillors with information about the functions and obligations of councils and councillors and the administrative procedures and operations of the council.

(3) The general manager must ensure that an induction refresher course is delivered to each councillor who is re-elected to the council, within 6 months of the councillor's

## COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

re-election.

(4) The induction refresher course required by subclause (3) must provide councillors with updated information about the functions and obligations of councils and councillors and the administrative procedures and operations of the council.

(5) A councillor must make all reasonable efforts to participate in any induction training course or induction refresher course delivered to the councillor in accordance with a requirement under this clause.

### **184 Supplementary induction training courses for mayors**

(1) The general manager must ensure that a supplementary induction training course is delivered to a person elected as mayor of the council, within ~~six~~ (6) months of the person's election.

(2) The supplementary induction training course required by subclause (1) must provide the mayor with information about the functions and obligations of councils and mayors and train the mayor in the skills necessary to perform the role of mayor.

(3) A mayor must make all reasonable efforts to participate in any supplementary induction training course delivered to the mayor in accordance with a requirement under this clause.

(4) The requirements under this clause in relation to a person elected as mayor are in addition to the requirements under clause 183 to ensure the delivery of the induction training for councillors to that person.

### **185 Ongoing professional development program for councillors and mayors**

(1) The general manager must ensure that an ongoing professional development program is delivered to the mayor and to each other councillor elected to the council, during the course of the term of office of the mayor or councillor concerned.

(2) The ongoing professional development program required by this clause-

(a) must provide support and assistance to mayors and other councillors in the development of the skills necessary to perform the role of mayor or councillor (as the case may be), and

(b) must ensure that those skills are maintained over the term of office of the mayor and of each councillor.

## COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

- (3) The content of the ongoing professional development program required by this clause is to be developed-
- (a) in consultation with the mayor and each councillor, and
  - (b) having regard to the specific skills required by the mayor, each individual councillor and the governing body of the council as a whole to perform the role of mayor, councillor or the governing body (as the case may be).
- (4) A mayor or other councillor must make all reasonable efforts to participate in any ongoing professional development program delivered to the mayor or councillor in accordance with a requirement under this clause.

### **186 Information about induction training and ongoing professional development to be included in annual report**

For the purposes of section 428(4)(b) of the Act, an annual report of a council must include the following information-

- a. the names of any mayors or councillors who completed any induction training course, induction refresher course or supplementary induction course under this Part during the year,
- b. the names of any mayors or councillors who participated in any ongoing professional development program under this Part during the year,
- c. the number of seminars, circulars and other activities delivered as part of the ongoing professional development program in accordance with this Part during the year.

#### **Note-**

Clause 217(1)(a1)(iiia) and (iv) require details of the total costs of all training and professional development programs for councillors to be included in an annual report.

### **Relevant Council Policies and Procedures include:**

- Code of Conduct for Councillors; and
- Councillor Payment of Expenses and Provision of Facilities to the Mayor and Councillors Policy

## COUNCILLOR INDUCTION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

## Variation And Review

The Councillor Induction and Professional Development Policy will be reviewed every three (3) years, or earlier if deemed necessary, to ensure that it meets the requirements of legislation and the needs of Council. The term of the Policy does not expire on the review date, but will continue in force until superseded, rescinded or varied either by legislation or a new resolution of Council.

## Appendix A

### Document Control/Authorisation

<b>Responsible Officer</b>		Manager Governance			
<b>Reviewed By</b>		MANEX 10/6/2025			
<b>Review Due Date</b>		April 2028			
<b>Version Number</b>		3.0			
<b>Document Number</b>					
Versions	Date	Resolution Number	Description of Amendments	Author / Editor	Approved / Adopted By
3	10/6/2025		This Policy has been adapted to fit the new Policy Template. Nil other changes; OLG guidelines still current	MG	MANEX
2	23/09/2021	MANEX	This Policy has been adapted to fit the new Policy Template. The addition of specific legislation and legislated Guidelines has been added.	MGRCP	Council
1	28/02/2019	10.02/19	Original document	GM	Council



# Draft – Payment of Expenses and Provision of Facilities to the Mayor and Councillors Policy

DRAFT





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## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

### Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to:

determine and set the level of the payment of expenses and provision of facilities to the Mayor and Councillors viz.:

1. The provision of expenses and facilities enables Councillors to fulfil their civic duties as the elected representatives of Glen Innes Severn Council.
2. The community is entitled to know the extent of expenses paid to Councillors, as well as the facilities provided.
3. The purpose of this policy is to clearly state the facilities and support that are available to Councillors to assist them in fulfilling their civic duties.
4. Council staff are empowered to question or refuse a request for payment from a Councillor when it does not accord with this policy.
5. Expenses and facilities provided by this policy are in addition to fees paid to Councillors.
6. The minimum and maximum fees a Council may pay each Councillor are set by the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal as per Section 241 of the Act and reviewed annually.
7. Council adopts its annual fees within this set range.

### Applicability

This policy applies to:

- All Councillors of Glen Innes Severn Council, including the Mayor.

### Outcomes

This policy enables the reasonable and appropriate reimbursement of expenses and provision of facilities to Councillors to help them undertake their civic duties.

It ensures accountability and transparency and seeks to align Councillor expenses and facilities with community expectations. Councillors must not obtain private or political benefit from any expense or facility provided under this policy.

The policy has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 (the Act) and Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation) and complies with the Office of Local Government's Guidelines for the payment of expenses and provision of facilities to Mayors and Councillors in NSW.

The policy sets out the maximum amounts Council will pay for specific expenses and facilities. Expenses not explicitly addressed in this policy will not be paid or reimbursed. The main expenses and facilities are summarised in Table 1.

All monetary amounts are exclusive of GST.

## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

Additional costs incurred by a Councillor, more than these limits are considered a personal expense that is the responsibility of the Councillor.

Councillors must provide claims for reimbursement within three (3) months of an expense being incurred. Claims made after this time cannot be approved.

Detailed reports on the provision of expenses and facilities to Councillors will be published in full in Council's Annual Report, which is placed on Council's website. This report will include expenditure summarised by individual Councillor and as a total for all Councillors.

### Roles and Responsibilities

The General Manager administer this policy, or as delegated. The Mayor and Councillors are responsible for familiarising themselves with the terms and conditions of this policy and to adhere to the processes and requisites of the policy as applicable to provision of benefits and reimbursement of expenses related to the performance of Council related duties.

### Policy Statement

#### Policy Objectives

The objectives of this policy are to:

- enable the reasonable and appropriate reimbursement of expenses incurred by Councillors while undertaking their civic duties;
- enable facilities of a reasonable and appropriate standard to be provided to Councillors to support them in undertaking their civic duties;
- ensure accountability and transparency in reimbursement of expenses and provision of facilities to Councillors;
- ensure facilities and expenses provided to Councillors meet community expectations;
- support a diversity of representation; and
- fulfil the Council's statutory responsibilities.

#### Principles

Council commits to the following principles:

- **Proper conduct:** Councillors and staff acting lawfully and honestly, exercising care and diligence in carrying out their functions;
- **Reasonable expenses:** providing for Councillors to be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred as part of their role as Councillor;
- **Participation and access:** enabling people from diverse backgrounds, underrepresented groups, those in carer roles and those with special needs to serve as a Councillor;
- **Equity:** there must be equitable access to expenses and facilities for all Councillors;
- **Appropriate use of resources:** providing clear direction on the appropriate use of Council resources in accordance with legal requirements and community expectations; and

## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

- **Accountability and transparency:** clearly stating and reporting on the expenses and facilities provided to Councillors.

### Private or Political Benefit

Councillors must not obtain private or political benefit from any expense or facility provided under this policy.

Private use of Council equipment and facilities by Councillors may occur from time to time. For example, telephoning home to advise that a Council meeting will run later than expected.

Such incidental private use does not require a compensatory payment back to Council.

Councillors should avoid obtaining any greater private benefit from Council than an incidental benefit. Where there are unavoidable circumstances and more substantial private use of Council facilities does occur, Councillors must reimburse Council.

Campaigns for re-election are a political benefit. The following are examples of what is a political interest during a re-election campaign:

- production of election material;
- use of Council resources and equipment for campaigning;
- use of official Council letterhead, publications, websites or services for
- political benefit; and
- fundraising activities of political parties or individuals, including political
- fundraising events.

## EXPENSES

### General Expenses

All expenses provided under this policy will be for a purpose specific to the functions of holding civic office. Allowances for general expenses are not permitted under this policy. Expenses not explicitly addressed in this policy will not be paid or reimbursed.

### Specific Expenses

#### General travel arrangements and expenses

All travel by Councillors should be undertaken using the most direct route and the most practicable and economical mode of transport.

A collective budget for all Councillors (excluding the Mayor) may be reimbursed up to a total of \$16,000 per year and the Mayor may be reimbursed up to a total of \$8,000 per year, for travel expenses incurred while undertaking official business or professional development or attending approved conferences and seminars within NSW. This includes reimbursement:

## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

- for public transport fares;
- for the use of a private vehicle or hire car;
- for parking costs for Council and other meetings;
- for tolls;
- for meals and accommodation;
- by Cab charge card or equivalent; and
- for documented ride-share programs, such as Uber, where tax invoices can be issued.

Allowances for the use of a private vehicle will be reimbursed by kilometre at the rate contained in the Local Government (State) Award.

Councillors seeking to be reimbursed for use of a private vehicle must keep a logbook recording the date, distance and purpose of travel being claimed. Copies of the relevant logbook contents must be provided with the claim.

### Interstate, overseas and long-distance intrastate travel expenses

Given Council's location near an interstate border, travel to southern Queensland will be considered as general travel. Arrangements and expenses for this travel will be governed by the general travel clauses (previous section).

In accordance with Section 4, Council will scrutinise the value and need for Councillors to undertake overseas travel. Council should avoid interstate (noting 6.5 as an exception), and overseas trips unless direct and tangible benefits can be established for the Council and the local community. This includes travel to sister and friendship cities.

Total interstate (with the exception of travel to southern Queensland) and overseas travel expenses for all Councillors have not been allocated in the budget specifically and there is only a general travel expense.

Councillors seeking approval for any interstate travel (noting the above exception) must submit a case to, and obtain the approval of, the General Manager prior to travel.

Councillors seeking approval for any overseas travel must submit a case to and obtain the approval of a full Council meeting prior to travel.

The case should include:

- objectives to be achieved in travel, including an explanation of how the travel aligns with current Council priorities and business, the community benefits which will accrue as a result, and its relevance to the exercise of the Councillor's civic duties;
- who is to take part in the travel;
- duration and itinerary of travel; and
- a detailed budget including a statement of any amounts expected to be reimbursed by the participant/s.

For all journeys by air the class of air travel is to be economy class. Bookings for approved air travel are to be made through the General Manager's office.

**PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS**

For air travel that is reimbursed as Council business, Councillors will not accrue points from the airline's frequent flyer program. This is considered a private benefit.

**Travel expenses not paid by Council**

Council will not pay any traffic or parking fines or administrative charges for road toll accounts.

**Accommodation and meals**

In circumstances where it would introduce undue risk for a Councillor to travel to or from official business in the late evening or early morning, reimbursement of costs for accommodation and meals on the night before or after the meeting may be approved by the General Manager. This includes where a meeting finishes later than 9.00pm or starts earlier than 7.00am and the Councillor lives more than 100 kilometres from the meeting location.

Council will reimburse costs for accommodation and meals while Councillors are undertaking prior approved travel or professional development outside the local government area.

Council will reimburse employees' accommodation, meals and drinks to the maximum as stipulated in **Table 1: Summary of Expenses and Facilities**.

The daily limits for accommodation and meal expenses outside Australia are to be determined in advance by the General Manager, ~~being mindful of Clause 6.19.~~ Councillors will not be reimbursed for alcoholic beverages.

**Refreshments for Council related meetings**

Appropriate refreshments will be available for Council meetings, Council committee meetings, Councillor briefings, approved meetings and engagements, and official Council functions as approved by the General Manager.

As an indicative guide for the standard of refreshments to be provided at Council related meetings, the General Manager must be mindful of **the updated and current schedule to Part B Monetary Rates of the NSW Crown Employees (Public Service Conditions of Employment) Reviewed Award 2009, as adjusted annually (current schedule attached as appendix B).**

**Professional development**

Council will decide annually and set aside an amount not greater than \$20,000 for all Councillor's in its budget to facilitate professional development of Councillors through programs, training, education courses and membership of professional bodies.

In the first year of a new council term, Council will provide a comprehensive induction program for all Councillors which considers any guidelines issued by the Office of Local Government (OLG). The cost of the induction program will be in addition to the ongoing professional development funding and the combined cost of Councillor Inductions and

**PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS**

the facilitation of Professional Development for Councillors will not exceed \$30,000 in the year of a general election.

Annual membership of professional bodies will only be covered where the membership is relevant to the exercise of the Councillor's civic duties, the Councillor actively participates in the body and the cost of membership is likely to be fully offset by savings from attending events as a member.

Approval for professional development activities is subject to a prior written request to the General Manager outlining the:

- details of the proposed professional development;
- relevance to Council priorities and business; and
- relevance to the exercise of the Councillor's civic duties.

In assessing a Councillor request for a professional development activity, the General Manager must consider the factors set out in Clause 6.27, as well as the cost of the professional development in relation to the Councillor's remaining budget.

**Conferences and seminars**

Council is committed to ensuring its Councillors are up to date with contemporary issues facing Council and the community, and local government in NSW.

Council will set aside a total amount of \$8,000 annually in its budget for registration costs to facilitate Councillor attendance at conferences and seminars. This allocation is for all Councillors except the Mayor who will receive a total amount of \$5,500 annually. The General Manager will ensure that access to expenses relating to conferences and seminars is distributed equitably between the Councillors, other than the Mayor.

Approval to attend a conference or seminar is subject to a written request to the General Manager. In assessing a Councillor request, the General Manager must consider factors including the:

- relevance of the topics and presenters to current Council priorities and business and the exercise of the Councillor's civic duties; and
- cost of the conference or seminar in relation to the total remaining budget.

Council will meet the reasonable cost of registration fees, transportation and accommodation associated with attendance at conferences approved by the General Manager. Council will also meet the reasonable cost of meals when they are not included in the conference fees. Reimbursement for accommodation and meals not included in the conference fees will be subject to ~~Clauses 6.18-6.21~~ determination by the General Manager considering the monetary rates stipulated by the Australian Taxation Office from time to time.

**Information and communications technology (ICT) expenses**

Council will provide or reimburse Councillors for expenses associated with appropriate Internet and Telephone services up to a limit of \$2,500 per annum collectively for all Councillors. Further Council will provide a digital device, such as an iPad for each Councillor so that all meeting documents may be viewed electronically.

**PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS**

Reimbursements will be made only for communications devices and services used for Councillors to undertake their civic duties, such as:

- receiving and reading Council business papers;
- relevant phone calls and correspondence; and
- diary and appointment management.

Councillors may seek reimbursement for applications on their mobile electronic communication device that are directly related to their duties as a Councillor, within the maximum limit.

**Special requirement and carer expenses**

Council encourages wide participation and interest in civic office. It will seek to ensure Council premises and associated facilities are accessible, including provision for sight or hearing-impaired Councillors and those with other disabilities.

Transportation provisions outlined in this policy will also assist Councillors who may be unable to drive a vehicle.

In addition to the provisions above, the General Manager may authorise the provision of reasonable additional facilities and expenses to allow a Councillor with a disability to perform their civic duties.

Councillors who are the principal carer of a child or other elderly, disabled and/or sick immediate family member will be entitled to reimbursement of carer's expenses up to a maximum amount per annum and included in this policy if the need arises within 12 months after the next local election, for attendance at official business, plus reasonable travel from the principal place of residence.

Childcare expenses may be claimed for children up to and including the age of 16 years where the carer is not a relative.

In the event of caring for an adult person, Councillors will need to provide suitable evidence to the General Manager that reimbursement is applicable. This may take the form of advice from a medical practitioner.

**Insurances**

In accordance with Section 382 of the *Local Government Act*, Council is insured against public liability and professional indemnity claims.

Council takes out Councillors and Officers Liability insurance.

Council takes out Personal Accident Insurance and the Mayor and Councillors are listed in the covered persons category. This policy, among other things, covers Councillors travelling on approved travel and any interstate and overseas travel on Council business.

Insurance protection is only provided if a claim arises out of or in connection with the Councillor's performance of his or her civic duties, or exercise of his or her functions as



## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

a Councillor. All insurances are subject to any limitations or conditions set out in the policies of insurance.

Council shall pay the insurance policy excess in respect of any claim accepted by Council's insurers, whether defended or not.

### Legal Assistance

Council may, if requested, indemnify or reimburse the reasonable legal expenses of:

- a Councillor defending an action arising from the performance in good faith of a function under the Act provided that the outcome of the legal proceedings is favourable to the Councillor;
- A Councillor defending an action in defamation, provided the statements complained of were made in good faith while exercising a function under the Act and the outcome of the legal proceedings is favourable to the Councillor; and
- a Councillor for proceedings before an appropriate investigative or review body, provided the subject of the proceedings arises from the performance in good faith of a function under the Act and the matter has proceeded past any initial assessment phase to a formal investigation or review and the investigative or review body makes a finding substantially favourable to the Councillor.

In the case of a code of conduct complaint made against a Councillor, legal costs will only be made available where the matter has been referred by the General Manager to a conduct reviewer and the conduct reviewer has commenced a formal investigation of the matter and makes a finding substantially favourable to the Councillor.

Legal expenses incurred in relation to proceedings arising out of the performance by a Councillor of his or her functions under the Act are distinguished from expenses incurred in relation to proceedings arising merely from something that a Councillor has done during his or her term in office. For example, expenses arising from an investigation as to whether a Councillor acted corruptly would not be covered by this section.

Council will not meet the legal costs:

- of legal proceedings initiated by a Councillor under any circumstances;
- of a Councillor seeking advice in respect of possible defamation, or in seeking a non-litigious remedy for possible defamation; and
- for legal proceedings that do not involve a Councillor performing their role as a Councillor.

Reimbursement of expenses for reasonable legal expenses must have Council approval by way of a resolution at a Council meeting prior to costs being incurred.

## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

### FACILITIES

#### General Facilities for all Councillors

Council will provide the following facilities to Councillors to assist them to effectively discharge their civic duties:

- laptop or equivalent and an email address;
- pigeonholes;
- access to shared car parking spaces while attending Council offices on official business;
- personal protective equipment for use during site visits; and
- a name badge which may be worn at official functions, indicating that the wearer holds the office of a Councillor and/or Mayor or Deputy Mayor.

Councillors may book meeting rooms for official business in a specified Council building at no cost, such as the Committee Room at Town Hall or the William Gardner Room at the Library and Learning Centre. Rooms may be booked through the Executive Assistant (Mayor and General Manager).

Councillors will be provided use of the Highlands Hub for official business only, through normal booking procedures, to a maximum value of \$5,000 per annum, collectively. The provision of this facility will be reviewed annually, ~~but usage will be monitored for the first six months after adoption of this Policy, version 15.~~

The provision of facilities will be of a standard deemed by the General Manager as appropriate for the purpose.

#### Administrative support

Administrative support may be provided by the Executive Assistant (Mayor and General Manager) or by a member of Council's administrative staff as arranged by the General Manager or their delegate.

As per Section 4, Council staff are expected to assist Councillors with civic duties only, and not assist with matters of personal or political interest, including campaigning.

#### Additional Facilities for the Mayor including a Mayoral vehicle

Council will provide the Mayor with a furnished office incorporating a computer configured to Council's standard operating environment, telephone and meeting space.

In performing his or her civic duties, the Mayor will be assisted by a small number of Council staff providing administrative and secretarial support, as determined by the General Manager.

The number of exclusive staff provided to support the Mayor and Councillors will not exceed 0.5 full time equivalents.

**PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS**

As per Section 4, any staff assisting in the Mayor's office are expected to work on official business only, and not for matters of personal or political interest, including campaigning.

Council will provide to the Mayor a maintained motor vehicle, to a maximum value of \$75,000 [excluding GST] adjusted annually to CPI increases, with a fuel card. The vehicle will be supplied for use in attending official business including professional development, attendance at the Mayor's office and for limited private use.

The Mayor must keep a logbook setting out the date, distance and purpose of all travel. This must include any travel for private benefit. The logbook must be submitted to Council monthly.

The Mayoral Allowance will be reduced to cover the cost of any private use recorded in the logbook that is not within the defined 'limited private use' category, calculated on a per kilometre basis by the rate set by the Local Government (State) Award.

**PROCESSES****Approval, Payment and Reimbursement Arrangements**

Expenses should only be incurred by Councillors in accordance with the provisions of this policy.

Approval for incurring expenses, or for the reimbursement of such expenses, should be obtained before the expense is incurred.

Up to the maximum limits specified in this policy, approval for the following may be sought after the expense is incurred:

- local travel relating to the conduct of official business;
- carer costs; and
- ICT expenditure.

Final approval for payments made under this policy will be granted by the General Manager or their delegate.

**Reimbursement**

All claims for reimbursement of expenses incurred must be made on the prescribed Combined Funds Voucher form, supported by appropriate receipts and/or tax invoices and be submitted to the General Manager for approval.

**Notification**

If a claim is approved, Council will reimburse the Councillor through accounts payable.

If a claim is refused, Council will inform the Councillor in writing that the claim has been refused and the reason for the refusal.

**PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS****Reimbursement to Council**

If Council has incurred an expense on behalf of a Councillor that exceeds a maximum limit, exceeds reasonable incidental private use or is not provided for in this policy:

- Council will invoice the Councillor for the expense; and
- the Councillor will reimburse Council for that expense within 14 days of the invoice date.

If the Councillor cannot reimburse Council within 14 days of the invoice date, they are to submit a written explanation to the General Manager. The General Manager may elect to deduct the amount from the Councillor's allowance.

**Timeframe for reimbursement**

Unless otherwise specified in this policy, Councillors must provide all claims for reimbursement within three (3) months of an expense being incurred. Claims made after this time cannot be approved.

**Disputes**

If a Councillor disputes a determination under this policy, the Councillor should discuss the matter with the General Manager.

If the Councillor and the General Manager cannot resolve the dispute, the Councillor may submit a notice of motion to a Council meeting seeking to have the dispute resolved.

**Return or Retention of Facilities**

All unexpended facilities or equipment supplied under this policy are to be relinquished immediately upon a Councillor or Mayor ceasing to hold office or at the cessation of their civic duties.

Should a Councillor desire to keep any equipment allocated by Council, then this policy enables the Councillor to make application to the General Manager to purchase any such equipment. The General Manager will determine an agreed fair market price or written down value for the item of equipment. The prices for all equipment purchased by Councillors under Clause 13.2 will be recorded in Council's annual report.

**Publication**

This policy will be published on Council's website.

**Reporting**

Council will report on the provision of expenses and facilities to Councillors as required in the Act and Regulations.

**Auditing**

The operation of this policy, including claims made under the policy, will be included in Council's audit program and an audit undertaken at least once every term of Council.

## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

### Breaches

Suspected breaches of this policy are to be reported to the General Manager.

Alleged breaches of this policy shall be dealt with by following the processes outlined for breaches of the Code of Conduct for Councillors, as detailed in the Code and in the Procedures for the Administration of the Code.

### Legislation And Supporting Documents

#### Relevant Legislation, Regulations and Industry Standards include:

- *Local Government Act 1993*, Sections 252 and 253;
- *Local Government (General) Regulation 2021*, sections 217 and 403;
- Guidelines for the payment of expenses and the provision of facilities for Mayors and Councillors in NSW, 2009;
- Local Government Circular 09-36 Guidelines for Payment of Expenses and Facilities; and
- Local Government Circular 05-08 legal assistance for Councillors and Council Employees.
- NSW Government employees rates and allowances schedule

#### Relevant Council Policies and Procedures include:

- Code of Conduct for Councillors;
- Code of Meeting Practice;
- Councillor Induction and Professional Development Policy; and
- Councillor Access to Council Staff, Information and Premises Policy.

### Variation And Review

The Councillor Induction and Professional Development Policy will be reviewed every three (3) years, or earlier if deemed necessary, to ensure that it meets the requirements of legislation and the needs of Council. The term of the Policy does not expire on the review date, but will continue in force until superseded, rescinded or varied either by legislation or a new resolution of Council.

## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

## Appendix A

## Summary of Expenses and Facilities

Expense or facility	Maximum amount	Frequency
1. General travel expenses for attending Conferences, Meetings and Training (includes accommodation and meals)	\$16,000 for all Councillors collectively. \$8,000 for the Mayor	Per year
(a) Meals and refreshments	As per the Australian Taxation Office limits for public servants	Per meal
(b) Accommodation (Capital Cities)	<del>\$350</del> \$400 (or a standard room at the same venue as the conference being attended)	Per night
(c) Accommodation (other than Capital Cities)	\$250 (or a standard room at the same venue as the conference being attended)	Per night
Professional development (Including Councillor Inductions)	\$10,000 for all Councillors	This is decided upon and set annually in the Operational Plan and Budget
Conferences and seminars (Registration costs)	\$8,000 total for all Councillors \$5,500 for the Mayor	Per year
ICT expenses (Telephone and Internet)	\$2,500 collectively for all Councillors	Per year
Council vehicle and fuel card	Provided to the Mayor with conditional use	As Required
Furnished office	Provided to the Mayor	As Required
Number of exclusive staff supporting Mayor	One (1) staff member shared between the Mayor and the General Manager	As Required
Meeting Room/Office Space	Highlands Hub – use of the Hub under normal booking procedures to a maximum	Reviewed annually, <del>but usage to be monitored for the</del>

**PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS**

	value of \$5,000 per annum, collectively.	<del>first six months after adoption of this Policy, version 15.</del>
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**Appendix B****DEFINITIONS**

The following definitions apply throughout this policy.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
accompanying person	Means a spouse, partner or de facto or other person who has a close personal relationship with or provides carer support to a Councillor
appropriate refreshments	Means food and beverages, excluding alcohol, provided by Council to support Councillors undertaking official business
Act	Means the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (NSW)
clause	Unless stated otherwise, a reference to a clause is a reference to a clause of this policy
Code of Conduct	Means the Code of Conduct for Councillors adopted by Council.
Councillor	Means a person elected or appointed to civic office as a member of the governing body of Council who is not suspended, including the Mayor
General Manager	Means the General Manager of Council and includes their delegate or authorised representative
incidental personal use	Means use that is infrequent and brief and use that does not breach this policy or the Code of Conduct
limited private use	Means private use that is ancillary to official business. I.e., the Mayor, in attending his/her office at Town Hall, may also utilise the vehicle to run errands etc. prior to returning home.  A trip from the Mayor's residence that does not involve any Council business and is wholly for private use is considered 'private use' whether within or outside the LGA.
long distance intrastate travel	Means travel to other parts of NSW of more than three (3) hours duration by private vehicle
maximum limit	Means the maximum limit for an expense or facility provided in the text and summarised in Appendix A

## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

NSW	New South Wales
official business	Means functions that the Mayor or Councillors are required or invited to attend to fulfil their legislated role and responsibilities for Council or result in a direct benefit for Council and/or for the local government area, and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meetings of Council and committees of the whole;</li> <li>• meetings of committees facilitated by Council;</li> <li>• civic receptions hosted or sponsored by Council; and</li> <li>• meetings, functions, workshops and other events to which attendance by a Councillor has been requested or approved by Council.</li> </ul>
professional development	Means a seminar, conference, training course or other development opportunity relevant to the role of a Councillor or the Mayor
Regulation	Means the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (NSW)</i>
year	Means the financial year, that is the 12-month period commencing on 1 July each year

## Appendix C

<https://www.ato.gov.au/search-results?q=reasonable%20travel%20and%20overtime%20meal%20allowance&enableQuerySyntax=true>

<https://arp.nsw.gov.au/assets/ars/attachments/Rates-and-Allowances-Table-Meal-Travelling-and-other-Allowances-2024-25.pdf>



## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

## Appendix D

## Document Control/Authorisation

<b>Responsible Officer</b>		Manager Governance			
<b>Reviewed By</b>		Council			
<b>Review Due Date</b>		April 2028			
<b>Version Number</b>		2.0			
<b>Document Number</b>					
<b>Versions</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Resolution Number</b>	<b>Description of Amendments</b>	<b>Author / Editor</b>	<b>Approved / Adopted By</b>
13	/7/2025		Minor amendments and reformatting; transferred to current template	MG	Council
12	26/08/2021	5.08/21	A new model template from the Office of Local Government has been used for this version.	MGRC P	Council
11	22/09/2016	10.09/16	Section 1:8 – denotes a change to the review date in line with meeting new requirements under Sections 252 and 253 of the Local Government Act 1993	DCCS	Council
10	24/09/2015	8.09/15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Section 2:1 - Removal of the reference that all claims must be provided within two (2) months of receipt;</li> <li>-Section 2:7 - Clarification that confirming documents must be attached to claims;</li> <li>- Section 2:8 - Removal of the sentence stating that reimbursement for care arrangements will be at the current market rate;</li> <li>- Section 3:1 - Removal of the reference of provision of a leather briefcase;</li> </ul>	DCCS	Council

# Annexure A

## Item 7.4

### PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Section 3:2 – Removal of reference that a mobile phone may be provided;</li> <li>- Section 3:3 – Change of wording from 'is provided with' to 'has access to'.</li> </ul>		
09	25/09/2014	10.09/14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflecting the name change of the 'Division of Local Government' to 'Office of Local Government';</li> <li>- Added clause 1:10 Implementation/Communication, paragraph inserted;</li> <li>- Australian Taxation Office (ATO) private vehicle reimbursement rates have been updated;</li> <li>- Clause 3.1 (c) has been removed 'Councillors will be provided with a necktie or scarf';</li> <li>- Clause 3.3 (e) has been removed 'Dedicated parking'.</li> </ul>	DCCS	Council
08	26/09/2013	14.09/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reflecting the name change of the 'Local Government and Shires Association' to 'Local Government New South Wales';</li> <li>- Position title change from the 'General Manager's Personal Assistant', to the 'Executive Assistant';</li> <li>- Accommodation in capital cities has been amended to include the cost of a standard room at the same venue as the conference being attended;</li> <li>- The following clause has been removed "Council will reimburse</li> </ul>	DCCS	Council

4018-1-1

## PAYMENT OF EXPENSES AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS

			all Councillors up to \$30.00 per month for the use of home phone expenses upon the provision of details of usage on the specified form for reimbursement of expenses”; - The clause regarding reimbursement of mobile phones has been amended.		
07	20/12/2012	6.12/12		DCCS	Council
06	24/11/2011	5.11/11		DCCS	Council
05	25/11/2010	6.11/10		DCCS	Council
04	26/11/2009	5.11/09		DCCS	Council
03	25/09/2008	3.09/08		DCCS	Council
02	27/09/2007	9.09/07		DCCS	Council
01	26/04/2007	0.04.07		DCCS	Council

## Local Government Grants Commission



Reference: A971400

Clr Margot Davis  
Mayor  
Glen Innes Severn Council

By email: [mdavis@gisc.nsw.gov.au](mailto:mdavis@gisc.nsw.gov.au)  
cc: [bsmith@gisc.nsw.gov.au](mailto:bsmith@gisc.nsw.gov.au)  
[council@gisc.nsw.gov.au](mailto:council@gisc.nsw.gov.au)

20 August 2025

Dear Clr Davis,

With apologies, please accept this amended notification letter replacing the version sent on 18 August 2025, with my apologies for any inconvenience and confusion this may have caused. The amount reported for the 2024-25 general purpose component in the table below was incorrect. However, all other details were accurate, and the error does not affect the payment of any funds to Council.

Thank you for your Council's engagement with the NSW Grants Commission in order to support the allocation of the Commonwealth Government's Federal Assistance Grants. As your new Chair of the NSW Local Government Grants Commission's (Commission), alongside the Deputy Chair and Commissioners, we appreciate the local government sector's commitment to preserving the integrity of this important grant allocation process.

In accordance with our policy of providing information to councils about the way the Commission calculates financial assistance grants (FA Grants), please find attached a summary of Council's 2025-26 estimated FA Grants entitlement (**Appendix A**).

### 2025-26 Estimated entitlements

The Federal Government's FA Grants total estimated entitlement for 2025-26 is \$3.45 billion and is made up of \$2.39 billion for the general purpose component (GPC) and \$1.06 billion for the local roads component (LRC). The national estimated entitlement for 2025-26 increased by \$170 million to account for final adjustments to the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and population shares for the year.

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T 02 4428 4100 TTY 02 4428 4209 E [grantscommission@olg.nsw.gov.au](mailto:grantscommission@olg.nsw.gov.au)  
Locked Bag 3015 NOWRA NSW 2541  
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## Local Government Grants Commission



The national GPC is distributed across the states and territories on a population basis. Therefore, NSW received 31.52% or \$744 million in the GPC, which represents a 4.65% increase on last year's final figure. The LRC is based on a historical formula. NSW's share of the total national road funding is a fixed 29% share, or \$307 million, which represents a 5.2% increase. The total 2025-26 FA Grants estimated entitlement for NSW is \$1.052 million.

### External factors impacting the GPC pool of funds in NSW

During recent years, NSW communities and councils have been faced with a number of challenges including devastating climate disasters and a substantially reduced CPI. In 2021, the CPI has continued to trend towards previously average levels of about 3.5% to 4% over the past two years. But further fluctuations cannot be ruled out.

Council's 2025-26 FA Grants estimated entitlement, compared to the 2024-25 final entitlement is as follows:

Glen Innes Severn Council				
Year	General Purpose	Local Roads	Total	
2024-25 final	\$3,990,624	\$1,806,473	\$5,797,097	Change
2025-26 est	\$4,111,632	\$1,846,310	\$5,957,942	2.8%

The NSW Schedule of Payments (**Appendix B**) and the 2025-26 Fact Sheet (**Appendix C**) is also enclosed for Council's information.

### Impact of advanced payments

The Commonwealth Government made an early payment of the 2025-26 estimated FA Grant entitlement. In June 2025, all councils were paid 50% of the estimated entitlement for 2025-26 in advance, as calculated at that point in time. This has resulted in the quarterly instalments for 2025-26 being reduced and will be paid in quarterly instalments in August 2025, November 2025, February 2026 and May 2026.

The Commission continues to be concerned about the unpredictability that the practice of advance payments creates. Long-term and annual budgeting forecasts are subject to changes, and annual financial reporting can often be skewed. Councils are advised not to rely on either the availability of future advance payments or the value of those advances if received.

### Challenges in fairly distributing the GPC funds

As councils will be aware, the Commission is required to adhere to the National Principles which mandate a per capita payment based on population growth/decline. This inhibits the full application of the Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation (HFE) Principle to distribute the grants based on greatest relative need.

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## Local Government Grants Commission



It is also the policy of the NSW Government to explore opportunities to direct grants to communities with the greatest relative need. The Commission has had regard to these policies in allocating the grants.

### Resuming the annual negative floor on the GPC

The Commission has been investigating ways to direct funds to councils with greatest relative need. Information about the methodology review and subsequent transition has been provided to councils, including about the recommendations for model refinements. The Commission commenced the pathway out of transition, resuming the negative floor in 2025-26 as previously advised to councils. It is no longer sustainable to protect those councils with greatest relative advantage. The pathway out of transition is essential to distribute the GPC more fairly, allowing greater application of the HFE, consistent with the National Principles and NSW policy.

There is no guarantee that a council will receive an increased FA Grant each year. There are a number of changing variables, including a council's changing measure of relative disadvantage compared to the state average measure and the size of the total FA Grant pool.

The Commission is proposing to review the methodology for 2026-27. This will include consultation with the sector and key stakeholders, and the Commission encourages Council's input during this process.

I would ask that this letter please be tabled at the next Council meeting.

If you have any questions concerning these matters, please contact the Commissions Secretariat on (02) 4428 4142 or [grantscommission@olg.nsw.gov.au](mailto:grantscommission@olg.nsw.gov.au).

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Scott".

Linda Scott  
Chair  
Local Government Grants Commission

### Enc:

- Council Entitlement
- 2025-26 Fact Sheet
- NSW Schedule of Payments

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Ku-ring-gai	128,362	420,511.00	192,155.00	612,666.00	420,511.00	192,155.00	612,666.00	420,511.00	192,155.00	612,666.00	420,511.00	192,155.00	612,666.00	1,682,044	768,620	2,450,664
Kyogle	9,582	560,805.00	507,895.00	1,068,700.00	560,805.00	507,895.00	1,068,700.00	560,805.00	507,895.00	1,068,700.00	560,805.00	507,895.00	1,068,700.00	2,243,220	2,031,580	4,274,800
Lachlan (S)	6,113	1,053,248.00	580,514.00	1,633,762.00	1,053,248.00	580,514.00	1,633,762.00	1,053,248.00	580,514.00	1,633,762.00	1,053,248.00	580,514.00	1,633,762.00	4,212,992	2,322,056	6,535,048
Lake Macquarie (C)	221,859	2,195,150.00	475,108.00	2,670,258.00	2,195,150.00	475,108.00	2,670,258.00	2,195,150.00	475,108.00	2,670,258.00	2,195,150.00	475,108.00	2,670,258.00	8,780,600	1,900,432	10,681,032
Lane Cove (M)	42,566	150,656.00	48,686.00	199,342.00	150,656.00	48,686.00	199,342.00	150,656.00	48,686.00	199,342.00	150,656.00	48,686.00	199,342.00	602,624	194,744	797,368
Leeton (S)	11,438	624,051.00	178,102.00	802,153.00	624,051.00	178,102.00	802,153.00	624,051.00	178,102.00	802,153.00	624,051.00	178,102.00	802,153.00	2,496,204	712,408	3,208,612
Lismore (C)	43,738	743,477.00	329,495.00	1,072,972.00	743,477.00	329,495.00	1,072,972.00	743,477.00	329,495.00	1,072,972.00	743,477.00	329,495.00	1,072,972.00	2,973,908	1,317,980	4,291,888
Lithgow (C)	20,740	642,491.00	213,981.00	856,472.00	642,491.00	213,981.00	856,472.00	642,491.00	213,981.00	856,472.00	642,491.00	213,981.00	856,472.00	2,569,964	855,924	3,425,888
Liverpool (C)	254,905	959,599.00	410,170.00	1,369,769.00	959,599.00	410,170.00	1,369,769.00	959,599.00	410,170.00	1,369,769.00	959,599.00	410,170.00	1,369,769.00	3,838,396	1,640,680	5,479,076
Liverpool Plains (S)	7,670	438,888.00	232,895.00	671,783.00	438,888.00	232,895.00	671,783.00	438,888.00	232,895.00	671,783.00	438,888.00	232,895.00	671,783.00	1,755,552	931,580	2,687,132
Lockhart (S)	3,474	411,104.00	229,319.00	640,423.00	411,104.00	229,319.00	640,423.00	411,104.00	229,319.00	640,423.00	411,104.00	229,319.00	640,423.00	1,644,416	917,276	2,561,692
Lord Howe Island (Bd)	445	45,313.00	-	45,313.00	45,313.00	-	45,313.00	45,313.00	-	45,313.00	45,313.00	-	45,313.00	181,252	-	181,252
Maitland (C)	98,163	917,310.00	259,586.00	1,176,896.00	917,310.00	259,586.00	1,176,896.00	917,310.00	259,586.00	1,176,896.00	917,310.00	259,586.00	1,176,896.00	3,669,240	1,038,344	4,707,584
Mid-Coast	98,582	2,105,823.00	915,904.00	3,021,727.00	2,105,823.00	915,904.00	3,021,727.00	2,105,823.00	915,904.00	3,021,727.00	2,105,823.00	915,904.00	3,021,727.00	8,423,292	3,663,616	12,086,908
Mid-Western Regional	26,214	748,090.00	421,310.00	1,169,400.00	748,090.00	421,310.00	1,169,400.00	748,090.00	421,310.00	1,169,400.00	748,090.00	421,310.00	1,169,400.00	2,992,360	1,685,240	4,677,600
Moree Plains (S)	12,816	873,530.00	490,493.00	1,364,023.00	873,530.00	490,493.00	1,364,023.00	873,530.00	490,493.00	1,364,023.00	873,530.00	490,493.00	1,364,023.00	3,494,120	1,961,972	5,456,092
Mosman (M)	29,253	99,472.00	37,792.00	137,264.00	99,472.00	37,792.00	137,264.00	99,472.00	37,792.00	137,264.00	99,472.00	37,792.00	137,264.00	397,888	151,168	549,056
Murray River	13,562	922,679.00	500,039.00	1,422,718.00	922,679.00	500,039.00	1,422,718.00	922,679.00	500,039.00	1,422,718.00	922,679.00	500,039.00	1,422,718.00	3,690,716	2,000,156	5,690,872
Murrumbidgee	3,658	546,391.00	279,180.00	825,571.00	546,391.00	279,180.00	825,571.00	546,391.00	279,180.00	825,571.00	546,391.00	279,180.00	825,571.00	2,185,564	1,116,720	3,302,284
Muswellbrook (S)	16,817	486,594.00	152,920.00	639,514.00	486,594.00	152,920.00	639,514.00	486,594.00	152,920.00	639,514.00	486,594.00	152,920.00	639,514.00	1,946,376	611,680	2,558,056
Nambucca Valley	20,986	522,373.00	208,213.00	730,586.00	522,373.00	208,213.00	730,586.00	522,373.00	208,213.00	730,586.00	522,373.00	208,213.00	730,586.00	2,089,492	832,852	2,922,344
Narrabri (S)	12,796	837,969.00	409,294.00	1,247,263.00	837,969.00	409,294.00	1,247,263.00	837,969.00	409,294.00	1,247,263.00	837,969.00	409,294.00	1,247,263.00	3,351,876	1,637,176	4,989,052
Narrandera (S)	5,687	574,770.00	267,149.00	841,919.00	574,770.00	267,149.00	841,919.00	574,770.00	267,149.00	841,919.00	574,770.00	267,149.00	841,919.00	2,299,080	1,068,596	3,367,676
Narromine (S)	6,432	521,737.00	247,874.00	769,611.00	521,737.00	247,874.00	769,611.00	521,737.00	247,874.00	769,611.00	521,737.00	247,874.00	769,611.00	2,086,948	991,496	3,078,444
Newcastle (C)	176,860	1,670,896.00	299,556.00	1,970,452.00	1,670,896.00	299,556.00	1,970,452.00	1,670,896.00	299,556.00	1,970,452.00	1,670,896.00	299,556.00	1,970,452.00	6,683,584	1,198,224	7,881,808
North Sydney	72,909	239,114.00	77,569.00	316,683.00	239,114.00	77,569.00	316,683.00	239,114.00	77,569.00	316,683.00	239,114.00	77,569.00	316,683.00	956,456	310,276	1,266,732
Northern Beaches	270,772	887,128.00	367,360.00	1,254,488.00	887,128.00	367,360.00	1,254,488.00	887,128.00	367,360.00	1,254,488.00	887,128.00	367,360.00	1,254,488.00	3,548,512	1,469,440	5,017,952
Oberon	5,604	348,735.00	164,607.00	513,342.00	348,735.00	164,607.00	513,342.00	348,735.00	164,607.00	513,342.00	348,735.00	164,607.00	513,342.00	1,394,940	658,428	2,053,368
Orange (C)	44,610	615,391.00	203,756.00	819,147.00	615,391.00	203,756.00	819,147.00	615,391.00	203,756.00	819,147.00	615,391.00	203,756.00	819,147.00	2,461,564	815,024	3,276,588
Parkes (S)	14,236	740,367.00	362,770.00	1,103,137.00	740,367.00	362,770.00	1,103,137.00	740,367.00	362,770.00	1,103,137.00	740,367.00	362,770.00	1,103,137.00	2,961,468	1,451,080	4,412,548
Parramatta (C)	274,956	1,058,719.00	341,030.00	1,399,749.00	1,058,719.00	341,030.00	1,399,749.00	1,058,719.00	341,030.00	1,399,749.00	1,058,719.00	341,030.00	1,399,749.00	4,234,876	1,364,120	5,598,996
Penrith (C)	228,661	1,253,348.00	445,550.00	1,698,898.00	1,253,348.00	445,550.00	1,698,898.00	1,253,348.00	445,550.00	1,698,898.00	1,253,348.00	445,550.00	1,698,898.00	5,013,392	1,782,200	6,795,592
Port Macquarie-Hastings	90,835	1,036,694.00	480,397.00	1,517,091.00	1,036,694.00	480,397.00	1,517,091.00	1,036,694.00	480,397.00	1,517,091.00	1,036,694.00	480,397.00	1,517,091.00	4,146,776	1,921,588	6,068,364
Port Stephens	78,906	887,442.00	217,324.00	1,104,766.00	887,442.00	217,324.00	1,104,766.00	887,442.00	217,324.00	1,104,766.00	887,442.00	217,324.00	1,104,766.00	3,549,768	869,296	4,419,064
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regi	66,855	602,643.00	456,148.00	1,058,791.00	602,643.00	456,148.00	1,058,791.00	602,643.00	456,148.00	1,058,791.00	602,643.00	456,148.00	1,058,791.00	2,410,572	1,824,592	4,235,164
Randwick (C)	144,598	471,470.00	169,993.00	641,463.00	471,470.00	169,993.00	641,463.00	471,470.00	169,993.00	641,463.00	471,470.00	169,993.00	641,463.00	1,885,880	679,972	2,565,852
Richmond Valley	23,892	642,413.00	267,480.00	909,893.00	642,413.00	267,480.00	909,893.00	642,413.00	267,480.00	909,893.00	642,413.00	267,480.00	909,893.00	2,569,652	1,069,920	3,639,572
Ryde (C)	139,047	461,676.00	161,459.00	623,135.00	461,676.00	161,459.00	623,135.00	461,676.00	161,459.00	623,135.00	461,676.00	161,459.00	623,135.00	1,846,704	645,836	2,492,540
Shellharbour (C)	81,566	698,578.00	182,176.00	880,754.00	698,578.00	182,176.00	880,754.00	698,578.00	182,176.00	880,754.00	698,578.00	182,176.00	880,754.00	2,794,312	728,704	3,523,016
Shoalhaven (C)	110,803	1,347,605.00	608,286.00	1,955,891.00	1,347,605.00	608,286.00	1,955,891.00	1,347,605.00	608,286.00	1,955,891.00	1,347,605.00	608,286.00	1,955,891.00	5,390,420	2,433,144	7,823,564
Silverton (VC)	35	5,713.00	-	5,713.00	5,713.00	-	5,713.00	5,713.00	-	5,713.00	5,713.00	-	5,713.00	22,852	-	22,852
Singleton	25,639	371,237.00	231,019.00	602,256.00	371,237.00	231,019.00	602,256.00	371,237.00	231,019.00	602,256.00	371,237.00	231,019.00	602,256.00	1,484,948	924,076	2,409,024
Snowy Monaro Regional	22,292	1,111,786.00	466,916.00	1,578,702.00	1,111,786.00	466,916.00	1,578,702.00	1,111,786.00	466,916.00	1,578,702.00	1,111,786.00	466,916.00	1,578,702.00	4,447,144	1,867,664	6,314,808
Snowy Valleys	14,955	756,621.00	235,370.00	991,991.00	756,621.00	235,370.00	991,991.00	756,621.00	235,370.00	991,991.00	756,621.00	235,370.00	991,991.00	3,026,484	941,480	3,967,964
Strathfield (M)	48,495	148,142.00	50,313.00	198,455.00	148,142.00	50,313.00	198,455.00	148,142.00	50,313.00	198,455.00	148,142.00	50,313.00	198,455.00	592,568	201,252	793,820
Sutherland (S)	238,614	807,213.00	345,651.00	1,152,864.00	807,213.00	345,651.00	1,152,864.00	807,213.00	345,651.00	1,152,864.00	807,213.00	345,651.00	1,152,864.00	3,228,852	1,382,604	4,611,456
Sydney (C)	237,278	793,657.00	241,028.00	1,034,685.00	793,657.00	241,028.00	1,034,685.00	793,657.00	241,028.00	1,034,685.00	793,656.00	241,029.00	1,034,685.00	3,174,627	964,113	4,138,740
Tamworth Regional	65,908	1,057,941.00	728,660.00	1,786,601.00	1,057,941.00	728,660.00	1,786,601.00	1,057,941.00	728,660.00	1,786,601.00	1,057,941.00	728,658.00	1,786,599.00	4,231,764	2,914,638	7,146,402
Temora (S)	6,023	426,189.00	223,857.00	650,046.00	426,189.00	223,857.00	650,046.00	426,189.00	223,857.00	650,046.00	426,189.00	223,857.00	650,046.00	1,704,756	895,428	2,600,184
Tenterfield (S)	7,081	602,522.00	269,581.00	872,103.00	602,522.00	269,581.00	872,103.00</									

## Local Government Grants Commission 2025-26 Financial Assistance Grants

## Glen Innes Severn Council

### Appendix A

## General Purpose Component

## Expenditure Allowance

Expenditure Functions	State ave cost per capita
Recreation and cultural	\$261.67
Admin and governance	\$300.86
Education and community	\$70.33
Roads, bridges, footpaths and aerodromes	\$260.06
Public order, safety, health and other	\$226.98
Housing amenity	\$80.97

Recreation and cultural			Pop <SS = relative disadvantage Pop >SS = 0 ATSI <SS = 0 ATSI >SS = relative disadvantage
Disadvantage Measure	LGA measure	State Std (SS)	Weighted DF%
Population	8,978	66,237	27.4%
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander %	9.7	3.4%	96.9%

Admin and governance			
Disadvantage Measure	LGA measure	State Std	Weighted DF%
Population	8,978	66,237	86.2%

Education and community			
Disadvantage Measure	LGA measure	State Std	Weighted DF%
Population	8,978	66,237	81.7%

Roads, bridges, footpaths and aerodromes			
Disadvantage Measure	LGA measure	State Std	Weighted DF%
Population	8,978	66,237	159.2%
Road Length	1,076	1,184	0.0%

Public order, safety, health and other			RTD <SS = 0 RTD >SS = relative disadvantage Env <SS = 0 Env >SS = relative disadvantage
Disadvantage Measure	LGA measure	State Std	Weighted DF%
Population	8,978	66,237	61.0%
Rainfall, topography and drainage index	182%	161%	7.8%
Environment (Ha of environmental lands)	122,779	57,330	2.9%

Housing amenity			
Disadvantage Measure	LGA Std	State Std	Weighted DF%
Population	8,978	66,237	15.4%

## Isolation Allowance

Outside the Greater Statistical Area	Yes
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## Local Government Grants Commission 2025-26 Financial Assistance Grants

## Pensioner Rebate Allowance

PR <SS = relative disadvantage (+ allowance)	
PR >SS = relative advantage (- allowance)	
LGA % Pensioner Rebates (PR) Res Props:	29.9%
State Standard (SS) % PR	13.7%

## Revenue Allowance

Revenue Allowance	
CV <SS = relative disadvantage (+ allowance)	
CV >SS = relative advantage (- allowance)	
No. of Urban Properties:	4,232
Standard Value Per Property:	\$764,243
Council Value (CV):	\$102,850

No. of Non-urban Properties:	1,033
Standard Value Per Property:	\$1,637,417
Council Value (CV):	\$1,655,397

## Relative Disadvantage Allowance

Unsealed roads; Isolation; Population Decline	\$37,853
Special Submission/other adjustments	\$0

Total General Purpose Grant	\$4,111,632
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## Local Roads Component

Population:	8,978
Local Road Length (km):	1,074
Length of Bridges on Local Roads (m):	2,135

Road/Population Allowance:	\$1,623,338
Bridge Length Allowance:	\$222,972
Local Roads Total:	\$1,846,310

Total Grant	\$5,957,942
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## Quarterly Instalments Payable in 2025-26

	August 2025	
GPC	\$506,502.00	
LRC	\$225,158.00	\$731,660.00
	November 2025	
GPC	\$506,502.00	
LRC	\$225,158.00	\$731,660.00
	February 2026	
GPC	\$506,502.00	
LRC	\$225,158.00	\$731,660.00
	May 2026	
GPC	\$506,502.00	
LRC	\$225,158.00	\$731,660.00
	TOTAL	
GPC	\$2,026,008.00	
LRC	\$900,632.00	\$2,926,640.00

# Financial assistance grants 2025-26



Local Government Financial Assistance Grants (FA Grants) help local councils deliver services to their communities. The Australian Government determines the pool of FA Grants available, and this is paid annually to councils by the NSW Government based on recommendations from the Local Government Grants Commission.

The Commission uses a refined model to direct funding to councils with the greatest relative disadvantage. This is typically rural and remote councils with limited revenue capacity.

This funding is untied and paid to NSW's 128 councils, as well as the Lord Howe Island Board, and the Village Committees of Silverton and Tibbooburra.

The NSW Local Grants Commission consists of four members appointed for maximum terms of five years.

The current membership of the Commission is:

**Linda Scott** – Chair

**Brett Whitworth** – Deputy Chair

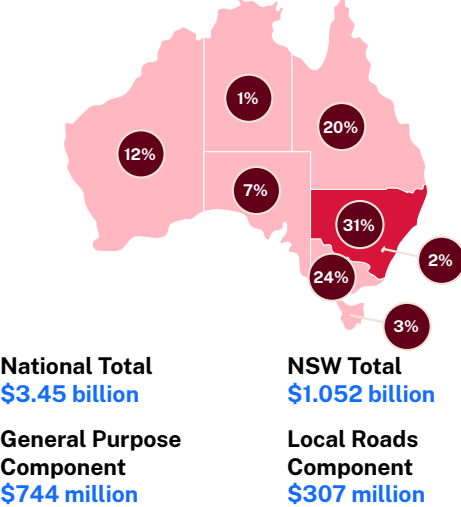
**Leanne Barnes PSM OAM** – Commissioner

**Jason Hamling** – Commissioner

The Commission has started the process of reviewing the formula for the allocation of FA Grants. This will open for consultation later in the 2025-26 financial year.

In June 2025, the Australian Government paid approximately 50% of the 2025-26 grants in advance. The remainder of the grant allocation will be paid in quarterly instalments.

## Financial Assistance Grant Distribution for 2025-26



Funds allocated to NSW are based on the National Principles as part of Federal legislation, being the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995.

## Total Grant Calculation

The FA Grant comprises two components: the General Purpose Component (GPC) and the Local Roads Component (LRC). Grant distribution is based on operational expenditure, not capital works. While 65% of the state's population lives in metropolitan councils, they receive only 25% of the grant funding. The remaining funds are distributed to regional, rural, and remote councils.

## General Purpose Component (GPC)

The GPC allocation is based on council expenditure and is also subject to a minimum grant per capita. In 2025-26, that amount is \$26.34.

Compared to 2024-25, in 2025-26 the range to which an individual council's annual GPC can vary will be a maximum increase of 6% or a maximum decrease of 4%.

Range of general purpose grants	\$468,454 - \$27,412,231
Population of NSW (as of 30 June 2024)	8,478,330
Average per capita general purpose grant	\$429.64
Highest per capita general purpose grant	\$3,804.04
Minimum per capita general purpose grant	\$26.34



## Local Roads Component (LRC)

The LRC is allocated so that local government entities can preserve their road assets. As much as possible, allocations are based on the relative needs of each local government entity's expenditure on roads.

Local road length in NSW	149,463 km
Bridge length (>6m) in NSW	176,834 M
Average local roads grant/km	\$2,400,403
Highest local roads grant/km	\$7,417,072
Lowest local roads grant/km	\$163,870





## Capital Projects-July 2025

Project Type	Job No	Job Description	Comments	Proposed Completion Date	Budget	Total Spent (Incl. Open P.O)
Aerodome	7127C23	Airport runway renewal - AGRN 1012	Council has completed the approved airport scope. Council is exploring options to expand the scope for the unspent funds with the grant body	30/06/2025	\$1,000,000.00	\$ 721,378.94
	7248C24	Runway rehabilitation - Betterment Program	Project complete		\$1,322,332.00	\$ 1,294,790.07
	7249C24	Runway rehabilitation - Regional Airports Program	The airport runway lighting upgrade is at 95% completion, with electrical commissioning and flight checking completed on the 7th of April. Some minor changes to the apron lighting and cubicle are required.	31/10/2025	\$1,101,059.00	\$ 678,310.04
Aerodome Total					\$3,423,391.00	\$ 2,694,479.05
Bridge	7008C22	Bridge 5220 Mt Mitchell Road, Yarrow Creek	This project is complete and has been capitalised. Please lock job card and remove.	20/12/2023	\$0.00	\$ 4,366.13
	7009C22	5215 Mt Mitchell Road, Mann River	The project has been successfully completed, and the final milestone for the grant payment has been submitted along with the completion report. A minor overspend will be funded through a budget transfer.	28/03/2025	\$1,557,540.23	\$ 1,557,540.23
	7108C23	Bridge 5340 Wentworth St over Rocky Ponds Creek	Project complete and final grant payment has been recieved.	01/11/2024	\$1,068,000.00	\$ 966,189.32
	7109C23	Bridge 5170 Furracabad Rd over Furracabad Creek	This project is complete and open to traffic. The final milestone claim has been submitted to the grant funding body.	31/03/2025	\$1,000,000.00	\$ 990,296.33
	7209C24	Fixing Country Bridges Round 2B-Sunset Rd	This project is complete and the final grant payment made. The project was completed under budget with a \$15k underspend.	24/01/2025	\$108,000.00	\$ 92,853.39
	7210C24	Fixing Country Bridges Round 2B-Cox's Rd	The old bridge has been removed and a side track installed. Council has completed the installation of rock anchors, foundations and installled the precast abutments and planks.	28/08/2025	\$912,000.00	\$ 504,277.82
Bridge Total					\$4,645,540.23	\$ 4,115,523.22
Building	7312C25	Depot Improvements	Project underway. Depot Amenities block plans completed RFT being released in July 2025.	31/12/2025	\$150,000.00	\$ 96,150.07
	7358C25	Crofters Cottage Roof	All works now complete.		\$30,000.00	\$ 30,596.91
	7897C24	Sale of 23 Bourke Street Deepwater	Sale underway. Expected settlement has been postponed until early 2025. Income will be \$90,000. \$5,000 buffer provided for conveyencing fees etc.		-\$85,000.00	\$ 357.67
Building Total					\$95,000.00	\$ 127,104.65
Community Halls	7132C23	Emmaville War Memorial Hall Upgrades	Project completed as previously reported. Project acquittal also complete.	31/03/2025	\$131,651.00	\$ 114,978.29
Community Halls Total					\$131,651.00	\$ 114,978.29
Drainage	7301C25	Capital Renewal - Urban Stormwater	The Church Street upgrade has been delayed due to staffing commitments. The project is now set to begin in late April.	30/06/2025	\$150,000.00	\$ 22,019.70
Drainage Total					\$150,000.00	\$ 22,019.70

Capital Projects-July 2025

Project Type	Job No	Job Description	Comments	Proposed Completion Date	Budget	Total Spent (Incl. Open P.O)
Ecnomic Development	7030C22	Upgrade Dumaresq Street Industrial Estate	Electrical design submitted to Essential Energy for approval. All development conditions have been complied with to enable an application for subdivision certificate to be lodged.		\$283,446.00	\$ 259,902.35
	7117C23	Signage Upgrades	As per December 2024 report to Council - project combined with 7029C22		\$80,000.00	\$ 3,307.00
	7118C23	Public Art Projects	<p>The Public Art Advisory Committee held its inaugural meeting on 5 June 2025. The committee discussed its role and responsibilities, as well as the need to develop a strategic plan to guide future initiatives.</p> <p>At the meeting, the committee endorsed Council officers to investigate pricing for outdoor lighting infrastructure at key landmarks such as the Standing Stones, Water Tower, and Town Hall.</p> <p>The group also supported the proposed donation of 'Roobot'—a striking public artwork offered by Taronga Mines—for installation in a public park in Emmaville. Community feedback for the proposed donation and installation via Council's Have Your Say website closed on Friday 4 July and submissions are in the process of being reviewed and responded to.</p> <p>All public art budget is anticipated to roll over into next year, along with the additional \$50k allocation.</p>		\$100,000.00	\$ 107.62
	7300C24	Sheep & Goat Electronic Identification System	Project completed. Sheep and Goat EID system fully installed and operational.	31/03/2025	\$225,000.00	\$ 187,903.11
	7311C25	LED Sign at the VIC	Team continuing to review quotes received.	30/06/2025	\$20,000.00	\$ -
	7314C25	TCP Signage upgrade for ACF	Project complete - TCP signage received and used at ACF 2025.	31/03/2025	\$15,000.00	\$ 10,102.91
	7357C25	New England Rail Trail	(blank)		\$170,000.00	\$ 28,965.47
	Ecnomic Development Total				\$893,446.00	\$ 490,288.46
Flood Recovery & Natural Disasters	7128C23A	Old Grafton Road slips EPAR	The rectification works at the batter slip on Diehard Creek have been completed. Council is currently awaiting clarification regarding a scope change before proceeding with the remainder of the project.	19/12/2025	\$389,136.00	\$ 155,937.25
	7243C24	Pinkett RD. AGRN 1012 Natural Disaster Recovery (EPAR)	Project complete pending final invoicing. A 75% progress claim has been paid.	30/06/2025	\$1,036,089.00	\$ 949,891.36
Flood Recovery & Natural Disasters Total					\$1,425,225.00	\$ 1,105,828.61
IT	7361C24	Power App for Finance	(blank)		\$80,000.00	\$ 53,000.00
IT Total					\$80,000.00	\$ 53,000.00
Library	7253C24	Library - Air-condition refurbishment	(blank)		\$10,750.93	\$ 9,454.55
Library Total					\$10,750.93	\$ 9,454.55
	7033C22	Revote23 LCSS: Skillion Carport	Waiting asset disposal.		\$12,763.00	\$ 11,602.73
	7124C23	CAFS Sun Shade for playground equipment	RFQ completed. Funding variation particulars to be finalised prior to commencement of works.		\$50,000.00	\$ 28,760.00

Capital Projects-July 2025

Project Type	Job No	Job Description	Comments	Proposed Completion Date	Budget	Total Spent (Incl. Open P.O)
Life Choices	7181C23	Stronger Country Comm - OOSH Sund Shade	Waiting asset disposal.		\$50,000.00	\$ 18,670.00
	7182C23	Stronger Country Comm - Sensory Garden	Works commenced 12/02/2025		\$50,000.00	\$ 87,395.66
	7250C24	Life Choices - Retaining wall	Construction underway	08/09/2024	\$24,390.00	\$ 21,993.09
Life Choices Total					<b>\$187,153.00</b>	<b>\$ 168,421.48</b>
Open Office	7007C22	Finance: Project Jigsaw Open Office Implementation	Stage 1 80% completed as at December 24		\$785,825.00	\$ 51,890.91
Open Office Total					<b>\$785,825.00</b>	<b>\$ 51,890.91</b>
	7027C22	CBD Roundabout Landscaping	As per December 2024 update to Council - project is complete.	30/06/2024	\$83,672.71	\$ 12,092.00
	7119C23	Replacement of Emmaville Pool Covers	This project was completed in 2024.		\$0.00	\$ -
	7135C23	BSBR00382 Centennial Parklands - Amenities and Outdoor Area constructio	Works complete, with project remaning within the Defects Liability Period (DLP) until 30 July 2025. Council officers met with Project Manager (NSW Public Works) and contractor onsite to rectify faults rectification works to be completed.	15/08/2025	\$1,441,616.00	\$ 1,392,038.14
	7137C23	BSBR000316 Indoor Sports Stadium Stage Two	Project now complete and project completion / aquittal documentation prepared.		\$413,926.00	\$ 478,433.72
	7166C23	SCCF Rd 5 Stage 1 - Anzac Park	The designs have been placed on community consultation via Council's 'Have Your Say' website for 21 days. Comments close on 9th July. Following consultation and any amendments to design as a result of submissions received, physical works are expected to commence in September 2025.	10/02/2026	\$600,000.00	\$ 15,031.58
	7168C23	SCCF Rd 5 - Aquatic Centre	Successful Tenderer to prepare a report comparing upgrade options for heating the lap pool, learn-to-swim pool, and shower amenities. The report assesses installation, operational, and maintenance costs for each option. As part of their engagement, Successful Tenderer will also develop a scope of works to assist Council in procuring suppliers for the installation phase. Council is currently considering expanding the project scope to include heating for the toddler pool and replacement of the existing solar system.	30/06/2025	\$332,710.00	\$ 112,189.78
	7173C23	Shade and Landscaping ISC	The project has been rescheduled for completion next year to allow delivery by Council's Parks and Gardens team. This approach will ensure project funds are used as economically as possible while also providing the team with further valuable hands-on project experience, building on their recent work on the Main Street Beautification Project.	27/02/2026	\$50,000.00	\$ 10,772.54
	7252C24	Learning Centre - 2 x glass sliding doors mechanical motor	(blank)		\$20,000.00	\$ 7,524.77



## Capital Projects-July 2025

Project Type	Job No	Job Description	Comments	Proposed Completion Date	Budget	Total Spent (Incl. Open P.O)
Open Spaces & Recreational	7302C25	Acid Bulk Storage Tank for GI Aquatic Centre.	Project complete. Acid tank installed at the the Glen Innes Acquatic Centre in March 2025.	31/03/2025	\$5,800.00	\$ 4,750.00
	7303C25	Installation of two(2) Beams at GI Cemetery.	2 x beams were installed at Glen Innes Cemetery December 2024 Investigation by New Manager Recreation and Open Space as to the requirement for another Beam.	30/06/2025	\$25,000.00	\$ 15,185.46
	7304C25	Installation of new Cemetery Beam Emm. Cemetery	Beams installed at Emmaville Cemetary in December 2024. Further investigation to confirm if any further beams required at Emmaville Cemetery currently underway by new Manager of Recreation and Open Space.		\$15,000.00	\$ 4,058.18
	7305C25	Three (3) x Commercial Pool Cleaners	As per December 2024 update to Council, project complete.	19/12/2024	\$21,314.10	\$ 21,314.10
	7306C25	CCTV	The CCTV has been installed at ANZAC Park, and the system at Town Hall building is currently under going upgrades. The cameras to be installed along Grey St, between Bourke St and Meade St intersections, are anticipated to be completed by 30th July.	31/07/2025	\$50,000.00	\$ 48,599.98
	7307C25	Fencing Wilson Park	Successful contractor selected after RFQ process. Materials have been obtained and works to be scheduled for early 25/26.	25/07/2025	\$20,000.00	\$ 21,527.11
	7308C25	Dishwasher Town Hall Coffee Shop.	Works were completed in 23/24.	30/05/2025	\$0.00	\$ -
	7310C25	Off Leash Dog Park Area	Project expected to be completed early 25/26 subject to budget being carried over. Awaiting information from Water NSW then RFQ will be undertaken.	26/09/2025	\$37,685.90	\$ 2,615.00
	7313C25	Upgrade of electrical mains at Centennial Parklands	Works / project now complete.	31/03/2025	\$20,000.00	\$ 18,181.82
	7359C25	Equestrian Park Fence and Gate			\$25,000.00	\$ 19,500.00
	7360C25	Cricket Nets	The project was completed in May 2025, with the majority of funding sourced from unspent grant funds originally allocated to the Indoor Sports Stadium project. The Department approved the reallocation of this underspend to support the upgrade of the cricket nets.	31/03/2025	\$58,950.00	\$ 11,453.10
	7362C24	Indoor Stadium Dirt Removal	Options for reusing the substantial stockpile of dirt located across the road from the Glen Innes Indoor Sports Centre are currently under investigation. This approach aims to be more economical than the alternative of hauling and disposing of the material at the landfill. Works to remove / reuse the dirt are expected to extend into the 25/26 financial year.	30/06/2026	\$50,000.00	\$ 3,137.00

Capital Projects-July 2025

Project Type	Job No	Job Description	Comments	Proposed Completion Date	Budget	Total Spent (Incl. Open P.O)
	7367C25	ANZAC Park Stage 2	The designs have been placed on community consultation via Council's 'Have Your Say' website for 21 days. Comments close on 9th July. Following consultation and any amendments to design as a result of submissions received, physical works are expected to commence in September 2025.	18/12/2025	\$600,000.00	\$ -
	7369C25	B6864 - Indoor Sports Centre Stage 4	Project finalised.		\$0.00	\$ -
	7365C25	LSCA708 - Centennial Parklands Picnic Shelter	Tender closed on July 1st. Currently going through the evaluation process and expect to award by end of July 2025.	01/11/2025	\$0.00	-\$ 22,633.69
	Open Spaces & Recreational Total				\$3,870,674.71	\$ 2,175,770.59
Plant	7228C24	Leaseback Category 3 vehicle - Manager Regulatory and Planning	To be deferred to next FY.		\$0.00	\$ -
	7230C24	Leaseback Category 3 vehicle - Manager Asset Services	Project Completed		\$51,000.00	\$ 49,450.90
	7231C24	Coordinator Life Choices Operational Vehicle	Vehicle no longer required. Project can be closed.	30/06/2026	\$0.00	\$ -
	7237C24	Transfer pump trailer - IWS	Quotes received. Plant not ordered as yet.		\$30,000.00	\$ -
	7238C24	Line marker - Aerodrome	Equipment will not be ordered. Equipment to be shared amongst teams.	30/06/2025	\$0.00	\$ -
	7240C24	Water truck	Plant delivered. Project Completed.		\$305,265.86	\$ 291,201.85
	7263C24	New LCSS support Vehicle	Plant delivered. Project Completed.		\$30,809.09	\$ 31,404.09
	7324C25	Plant 1106 Hino Ranger 10 Tipper -IWS	To be deferred to next FY.	30/06/2026	\$0.00	\$ -
	7325C25	Plant 1315 Outfront mower - 1	Plant ordered.		\$130,000.00	\$ 141,436.58
	7326C25	Plant 1505 Maint. Coordinator Operational Vehicle	Plant delivered. Project Completed.		\$49,231.13	\$ 49,009.58
	7327C25	Plant 1540 LCSS Direct Support worker vehicle-1	Vehicle delivered. Project completed.	31/01/2025	\$31,404.09	\$ 31,404.09
	7328C25	Plant 1553 - LCSS Commuter Bus	Initial conversations with Life Choices has taken place. Awaiting feedback on configuration choices.		\$110,000.00	\$ -
	7329C25	Plant 1557 Dual cab, 4WD utility - Bridge crew	Plant delivered. Project Completed.		\$51,069.81	\$ 51,069.81
	7330C25	Plant 1568 LCSS Direct Support Worker vehicle-2	Vehicle delivered. Project completed.	29/11/2024	\$31,404.49	\$ 31,404.09
	7331C25	Plant 1569 LCSS Direct Support Worker vehicle-3		30/12/2024	\$31,404.09	\$ 31,404.09
	7332C25	Plant 2215 8 Tonne Excavator - Drainage	Plant ordered.		\$181,000.00	\$ 179,497.27
	7333C25	Plant 2315 Outfront mower - 2	Equipment delivered. Project completed.	02/05/2025	\$130,000.00	\$ 129,495.45
	7334C25	Plant 2502 Single cab, 2WD, cab chassis utility - Cleaners		27/11/2024	\$32,703.35	\$ 32,703.35
	7335C25	Plant 2507 Single cab, cab-chassis, 4WD utility - P & OS	Vehicle delivered. Project completed.	31/12/2024	\$47,382.02	\$ 47,382.02

## Capital Projects-July 2025

Project Type	Job No	Job Description	Comments	Proposed Completion Date	Budget	Total Spent (Incl. Open P.O)
Plant	7336C25	Plant 2511 4WD, cab-chassis utility - Airport		29/11/2024	\$44,004.43	\$ 44,004.43
	7337C25	Plant 2534 DIS Leaseback - Category 2	To be deferred to next FY.		\$0.00	\$ -
	7338C25	Plant 2543 LCSS - Direct Support Worker vehicle - 4	Vehicle ordered. Project Completed.		\$32,000.00	\$ 31,404.09
	7339C25	Plant 3505 Dual cab, 4WD utility - Construction	Vehicle delivered. Project completed.		\$51,069.81	\$ 51,069.81
	7340C25	Plant 9023 Workshop Pressure Cleaner	Equipment Ordered.		\$8,000.00	\$ 7,200.00
	7341C25	Flail Mower - Airport	Vehicle delivered. Project completed.	31/12/2024	\$11,183.64	\$ 11,183.64
	7342C25	Replacement of Crane on Sewer truck 2120	Equipment delivered. Project completed.		\$13,000.00	\$ 10,530.00
	7343C25	Leaseback Cat. 3 Vehicle - MED	Plant has been delivered. Project completed.		\$52,378.24	\$ 52,378.24
	7344C25	Leaseback Cat. 3 Vehicle - MComplianceSustainability	Plant no longer required. Budget deleted.		\$0.00	\$ -
	7363C24	Commercial Mower - Life Choices	Equipment delivered. Project Completed.	03/12/2024	\$12,953.68	\$ 12,953.68
	7366C25	TOPCON Surveyor Equipment	Equipment delivered. Project completed.	30/04/2025	\$44,198.00	\$ 44,198.00
	7368C25	Hail Damaged replacement Vehicle	Vehicle delivered. Budget created due to 4 x vehicles being hail affected and pay-outs being received. Total pay-outs recieved: \$41,471.08	17/04/2025	\$0.00	\$ 40,034.03
	<b>Plant Total</b>				<b>\$1,511,461.73</b>	<b>\$ 1,401,819.09</b>
Quarry	7054C22	Revote23 Wattle Vale Establishment	These funds will be used toward internal components of the Wattle Vale quarry project after the external intersection works are completed. Site office to be ordered		\$74,225.00	\$ 2,891.64
	7211C24	Quarry Development -Wattle Vale Establishment	Implement a two-coat seal over an area of approximately 200 meters by 5 meters, extending from the grid/gate into the TSR. This initiative aims to minimize truck tire damage, enhance safety, and mitigate contamination concerns.	30/06/2025	\$200,000.00	\$ 163,615.27
	7212C24	Front End Loader - GIA	Project Completed	31/12/2024	\$506,894.32	\$ -
	7345C25	Skid steer loader - Quarry	To be deferred to next FY.		\$0.00	\$ 346.26
	7346C25	Quarry pit water pump	The waterboard is currently conducting investigations into pump volumes to facilitate the shared use of this asset between the quarry and the waterboard.	31/03/2025	\$55,000.00	\$ -
	<b>Quarry Total</b>				<b>\$836,119.32</b>	<b>\$ 166,853.17</b>
Roads	7002C23	Roads of Strategic Importance - Bald Nob Upgrade	Works have reached completion and the final milestone claim is being drafted.	30/05/2025	\$5,600,000.00	\$ 5,576,676.75
	7004C22	Revote23 Illparran Road LRCI	This project has been completed.	01/11/2024	\$141,864.26	\$ 141,864.26
	7005C22	Revote23 Jenkins Road LRCI	The project has been successfully completed.		\$85,896.36	\$ 85,896.86
	7110C23	Heavy Patching Program	Council are focusing on expending grant funded heavy patching programs prior to this project.	30/01/2026	\$559,498.45	\$ 280,948.87
	7113C23	Kerb & Gutter Installation - Hunter Street	Project complete.		\$30,826.95	\$ 30,826.95
	7143C23	Unsealed Roads Resheeting - Bullock Mountain Road	Project complete	02/12/2024	\$437,360.00	\$ 431,689.35
	7144C23	Unsealed Rds Resheet - Haymarket Rd		01/10/2024	\$120,000.00	\$ 118,458.28
	7146C23	New Bitumen Seals - Blue Hills/Rodgers Road	Works are scheduled to commence in July 2025. An ecological assessment has been scheduled for the proposed tree clearing.	31/10/2025	\$300,000.00	\$ 9,770.94

Capital Projects-July 2025

Project Type	Job No	Job Description	Comments	Proposed Completion Date	Budget	Total Spent (Incl. Open P.O)	
Roads	7200C24	HAYMARKET ROAD RESHEET=USE 7144C23	Duplicate job card. Please delete. Costs to be journalled to 7258C24-RRTRP08		\$0.00	\$ 19,595.76	
	7202C24	LRCI Rnd 4 - Main Street Refurb/RAbout	Physical works were completed on 30th June. Project completion reporting and financial acquittal is expected to commence this month.	30/06/2025	\$872,429.00	\$ 899,669.43	
	7207C24	RRTRP Reg. Roads Betterment	Rehabilitation of Emmaville Road Segment 40-50 is complete and the Wellington Vale Road rehabilitation is underway.	30/06/2026	\$3,599,085.36	\$ 1,318,513.56	
	7244C24	RRTRP Local Roads - Pinkett Rd	Project to be reported under 7258C24 job card as per grant funding body requirements.		\$0.00	\$ 472.50	
	7245C24	RRTRP Local Roads - Strathbogie Rd	Please journal all costs to 7258C24-RRTRP04 and close this job card.		\$0.00	\$ 1,051.28	
	7254C24	Regional Emergency Road Repair Fund	Ongoing heavy patching activities are being conducted within the local road network. Contractors have started work on Mt Mitchell Road.	30/06/2027	\$2,941,848.00	\$ 1,500,842.29	
	7258C24	RRTRP - Local Roads Betterment	Projects have been successfully completed on Shannonvale Road, Pinkett Road, Haymarket Road, and Furracabad Road.	30/05/2026	\$9,957,773.10	\$ 3,380,074.82	
	7309C25	Urban street rehabilitation	Projects have been successfully completed on William Street and Glasson Street. The remaining budget will be used for the Bourke Street upgrade in FY25/26	30/04/2026	\$500,000.00	\$ 137,813.13	
	7315C25	R2R Urban Roads Heavy Patching and Reseals	The 2024/2025 reseal program has been successfully completed, the underspend will be utilised in the 25/26 reseal program.	26/06/2025	\$872,427.00	\$ 842,584.15	
	7319C25	RRTRP Regional Roads - Wellington Vale Road	Please journal all costs to 7207C24-RRTRP14 and close this job card. It is a redundant job card.		\$0.00	\$ 4,884.56	
	7322C25	Regional Roads Block Grant - Heavy Patch and Reseal	Heavy patching and resealing has been completed on Coronation Avenue, Emmaville Road Segment 30, Emmaville Road Segment 60 and Bald Nob Road Segment 20	26/06/2025	\$480,000.00	\$ 484,750.47	
	7323C25	Traffic Facilities 24/25	Linemarking on Emmaville Road has been successfully completed. A signage audit has been conducted, and advanced warning signage has been ordered for the newly sealed roads.	31/07/2025	\$76,000.00	\$ 73,443.02	
	7364C25	FLR4 - Red Range Road heavy patching	Please remove this job. The budget has been moved to Job No 7180C24.		\$0.00	\$ -	
Roads Total					\$26,575,008.48	\$ 15,339,827.23	
Sewer	7215C24	New Mains -Sewer Private Works DO NOT USE	(blank)		\$10,000.00	\$ -	
	7347C25	New Mains - Sewer Private Works	Work has been completed as required.	30/06/2025	\$10,000.00	\$ 6,780.39	
	7348C25	New Services - Sewer Private Works			\$15,000.00	\$ 6,735.72	
	7349C25	Capital Renewal - Sewer	The Request for Quotation (RFQ) is currently active for the relining program. Several manhole relines are scheduled for completion in June, while the remaining budget will be carried over as Work in Progress (WIP).		\$604,318.00	\$ 637,255.60	
	Sewer Total					\$639,318.00	\$ 650,771.71

Capital Projects-July 2025

Project Type	Job No	Job Description	Comments	Proposed Completion Date	Budget	Total Spent (Incl. Open P.O)
Waste	7098C21	LANDFILL: Future Landfill Development	Project completed 2022-23 budget cycle - compensation paid for land adjacent to White Pit Quarry/Glen Innes Landfill for future landfill development. Lot 721 DP7532802 (PO 001508)	31/05/2025	\$284,065.00	\$ 111,376.48
	7235C24	Landfill Compactor - Glen Innes Landfill (Funded from Waste Reserve)	Plant delivered. Project Completed.		\$940,000.00	\$ -
	7261C24	landfill Upgrade - multiyear project	Two of the four purchased landfill lids which will greatly enhance efficiency in daily covering of waste have been delivered and will be commissioned next week 7/7/25. Remaining two landfill lids eta for delivery is 20/7/2025.	31/07/2025	\$200,000.00	\$ 161,363.64
	7350C25	New Waste Transfer Station GI landfill	Survey and design for the new entry and site layout are underway. Preliminary site and access road designs are being developed in-house, with completion expected early in FY2025–26. Neighbour notifications will commence following completion of the designs / approval to proceed received. Construction scheduled later in the 25/26 financial year by Infrastructure Services.	30/11/2026	\$200,000.00	\$ 2,737.22
	7351C25	fencing and CCTV at all 4 landfills	All 4 site visits completed. Schedule of works for each being prepared for onsite meetings with potential contractors to quote on work in 25/26 financial year.	31/03/2026	\$100,000.00	\$ -
	7352C25	New Landfill weighbridge data	The project is complete and full payment has been made.	31/03/2025	\$27,636.50	\$ 57,097.61
	7356C25	GPS - New Landfill Compactor	To be deferred to next FY.		\$0.00	\$ -
Waste Total					\$1,751,701.50	\$ 332,574.95
Water	7105C22	Truck Wash Upgrade	A new pump has been acquired and is currently awaiting delivery. Upon its arrival, the project will be considered complete.	30/05/2025	\$142,000.00	\$ 152,406.23
	7217C24	Capital Renewal - Water	This is the SCADA project that will commence on the 1st of July	31/12/2025	\$649,889.67	\$ 390,493.30
	7218C24	New Mains - Water Private Works	No new mains have been necessary in this fiscal year to date.		\$10,000.00	\$ -
	7353C25	New Service- Water Private Works	Water meters have been installed in all garden beds for the CBD Upgrade	30/06/2025	\$45,000.00	\$ 64,019.50
	7354C25	New Mains - Water Private Works	Work has been completed as required.		\$10,000.00	\$ 30,386.58
	7355C25	Capital Renewal - Water	Work on the Bourke Street upgrade is scheduled for May and June.		\$573,052.00	\$ 323,369.58
Water Total					\$1,429,941.67	\$ 960,675.19
Grand Total					\$48,442,207.57	\$ 29,981,280.85



DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT REPORT

Application Details

DA 39/24-25	PAN- 495233	225/-/DP753323 136/-/DP753323 135/-/DP753303 236/-/DP753323 137/-/DP753323 134/-/DP753323 200/-/DP753323 1/-/DP612287 133/-/DP753323	Local Development
Address	166 Newsomes Road, Wellington Vale NSW 2371		
Description of Development	Intensive Livestock Agriculture (Cattle Feedlot – 999 head)		
Estimated Development Cost	\$653,042.50	Applicant	Bruce Roderick Newsome (application prepared by RDC Engineers)
Date Lodged	20/12/2024	Owner	
Report Date	14.08.2025	Assessing Officer	Stimson Advisory

Summary

Key Issues:

- Compliance with Clause 5.18 of Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental Plan 2012
- Environmental impacts and amelioration
- Compliance with relevant standards
- Matters raised in response to exhibition

Variations to LEP or DCP: Nil

Number of Submissions: 166

Recommendation: Approval, subject to recommended conditions.

Report By	Warwick Stimson Stimson Advisory	Reviewed By	Riarna Sheridan Director Place & Growth
Date	14.08.2025	Date	17.08.2025

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Relevant History

No planning history relevant to assessment of the application.

### 1.2. Site Characteristics

#### Wider Context:

The subject land comprises nine (9) lots (as identified on page 1) with a combined area of 510 hectares (approximately), which are part of 166 Newsomes Road, Wellington Vale (the land also mostly comprises the 'Westholme' property).

The land is zoned RU1 (Primary Production) and is bushfire affected, varying from Category 1 – 3 (typical of Rural land in the LGA and not material to the application).

The land is largely open and undulating, with scattered paddock trees together with some dense and remnant patches.

Access to the development site is from Newsomes Road via Wellington Vale Road. Newsomes Road is a local road which is predominately used only by the applicant together with owners of 1045 Wellington Vale Road (the main entrance to this property is around 650m from Wellington Vale Road).

The road terminates (as a formed road) at the development site.

In terms of surrounding development:

- The nearest residential receptor is located at 1045 Wellington Vale Road (3.27km from the proposal). The owners dwelling (an associated receptor) is roughly 800m west of this dwelling and located 3.5km from the proposed feedlot.
- "Rangers Valley" neighbours the land to the south with its feedlot infrastructure footprint around 2.8km south of the development site.

Rangers Valley feedlot is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest in Australia and has a capacity of 40,000 head (although licenced for 50k head).

#### Development Site (Infrastructure area)

The development site is located at the southern end of Newsomes Road, approximately 5.5km from Wellington Vale Road. Immediately south is an area with usage tantamount to a farm depot (including storage of manure/fertiliser, silage, yards and associated infrastructure). This use is consistent with the 'extensive agriculture' activities of the wider land aggregation/holding and proportionate to this scale. This logical co-location avoids duplication of supporting infrastructure.

Three (3) trees would require removal within the development site:

- Fuzzy Box (*Eucalyptus conica*) – 1200mm diameter at breast height (DBH), containing hollows 0-5cm in diameter
- New England Peppermint (*E. nova-anglica*) – 700mm DBH, no hollows
- Buloke (*Allocasuarina leuhmanii*) – 400mm DBH, no hollows

The site has a gentle slope to the north north-west.

The site is in vicinity to only to first order streams to the north of the land (unnamed and non-permanent features).

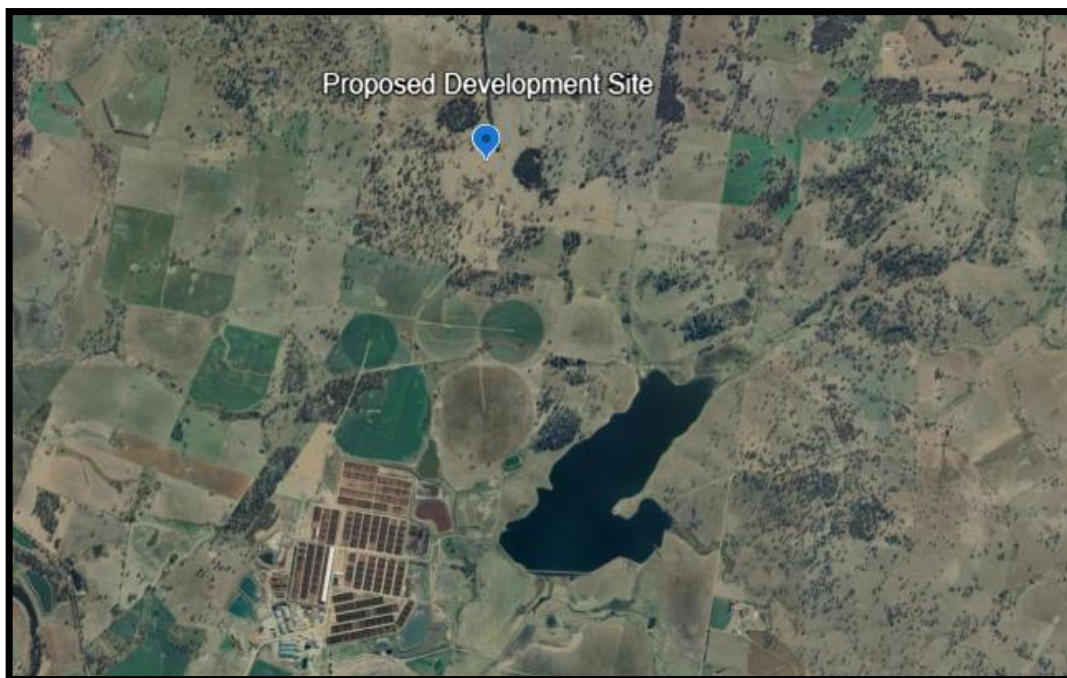


Figure 1 Image showing approximate development site in context with 'Rangers Valley' feedlot to the south (Google Earth)



Figure 2 Cadastre view of land part of the application (RDC Engineers)



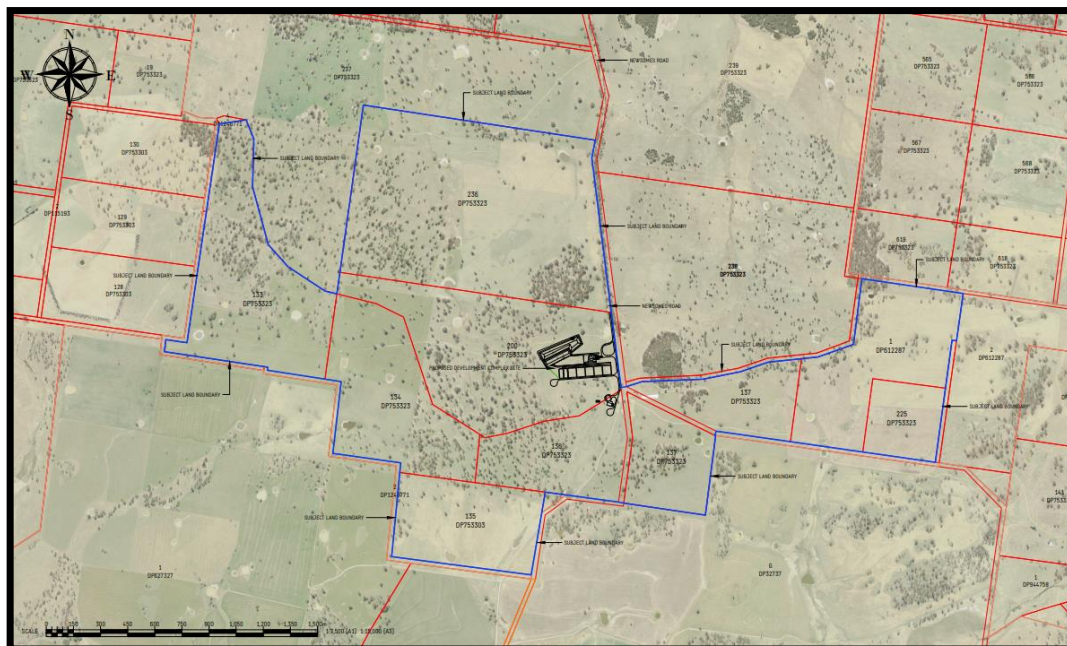


Figure 3 Aerial view of land part of the application together with pen, yards, effluent ponds etc footprint (RDC Engineers)

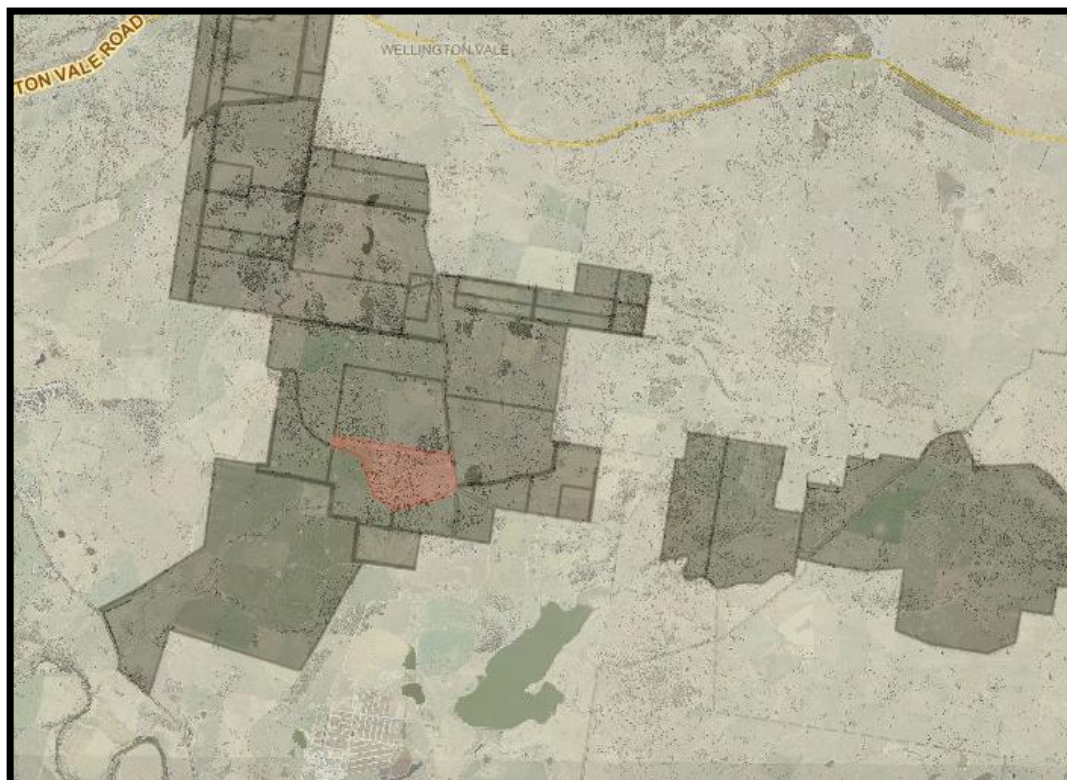


Figure 4 Applicant's holdings in proximity/context with Rangers Valley feedlot under same address (note: other land may be owned in connection with the owner, the above is indicative only. Red shows lot containing infrastructure)



*Figure 5 Image showing intersection of Wellington Vale and Newsomes Road – eastern view*



*Figure 6 Image showing intersection of Wellington Vale and Newsomes Road – southern view*





*Figure 7 North-eastern view over development site in relationship with access*



*Figure 8 North-western view over the development site*



*Figure 9 Southern view from development site*



*Figure 10 Eastern view from development site (note: land east of Newsomes Road is owned in connection with the applicant, despite not being identified / addressed as 166 Newsomes Road).*





*Figure 11 Image showing left-hand turn approximately 1.2m along Newsomes Road (applicant's holding in background)*



*Figure 12 Image showing typical standard of Newsomes Road*

### **1.3. Proposal**

#### **1.3.1. Summary:**

The application seeks approval for construction and operation of a 999 head Cattle Feedlot.

A 'feedlot' is a type of 'intensive livestock agriculture' and is permissible with consent in the zone. Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental Plan 2012(LEP) definitions are below:

<b>feedlot</b>	means a confined or restricted area that is operated on a commercial basis to rear and fatten cattle, sheep or other animals, but does not include a poultry farm, dairy or pig farm.
<b>intensive livestock agriculture</b>	means the keeping or breeding, for commercial purposes, of cattle, poultry, pigs, goats, horses, sheep or other livestock, and includes any of the following— (a) dairies (restricted), (b) feedlots, (c) pig farms, (d) poultry farms, but does not include extensive agriculture, aquaculture or the operation of facilities for drought or similar emergency relief.

There are two main components of the proposed development:

- infrastructure area; and
- waste utilisation area

***Infrastructure Area – Further Details***

The proposed development complex would occupy a footprint of approximately 3.6 ha and includes the following components:

- Water supply/storage and reticulation infrastructure – Water storage tanks and pipelines to supply clean water for livestock drinking water;
- Pens - Fenced areas for accommodating beef cattle (production pens);
- Commodity storage – Commodities such as hay and grain are stored onsite;
- Access and internal roads – All weather road access to the site is provided;
- Controlled drainage area – Rainfall runoff from areas such as production pens and livestock handling areas that has a high organic matter and therefore a high pollution potential is controlled within a system that collects and conveys this runoff to a sedimentation system and holding pond prior to environmentally sustainable utilisation;
- Drainage system - The controlled drainage area contains a system including, catch drains, sedimentation system and holding pond(s) for conveying stormwater, allow entrained sediment to 'settle out' and capture and storage of the stormwater from the controlled drainage areas until it can be sustainably utilised; and
- Solid waste and effluent management areas – Solids wastes such as manure and mortalities are temporarily stockpiled and processed within the solid waste stockpile and carcass composting area prior to removal off-site onto adjoining land for utilisation. Effluent is stored in a holding pond pending application to the effluent utilisation area

***Waste Utilisation Area – Further Details***

The proposed development also includes an associated 140 ha of cropping land for effluent and solid waste utilisation. The Statement of Environmental Effects (SoEE) delineates this area into land suitable for solid and effluent (irrigated) application.

Refer to images below (all obtained from SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers):

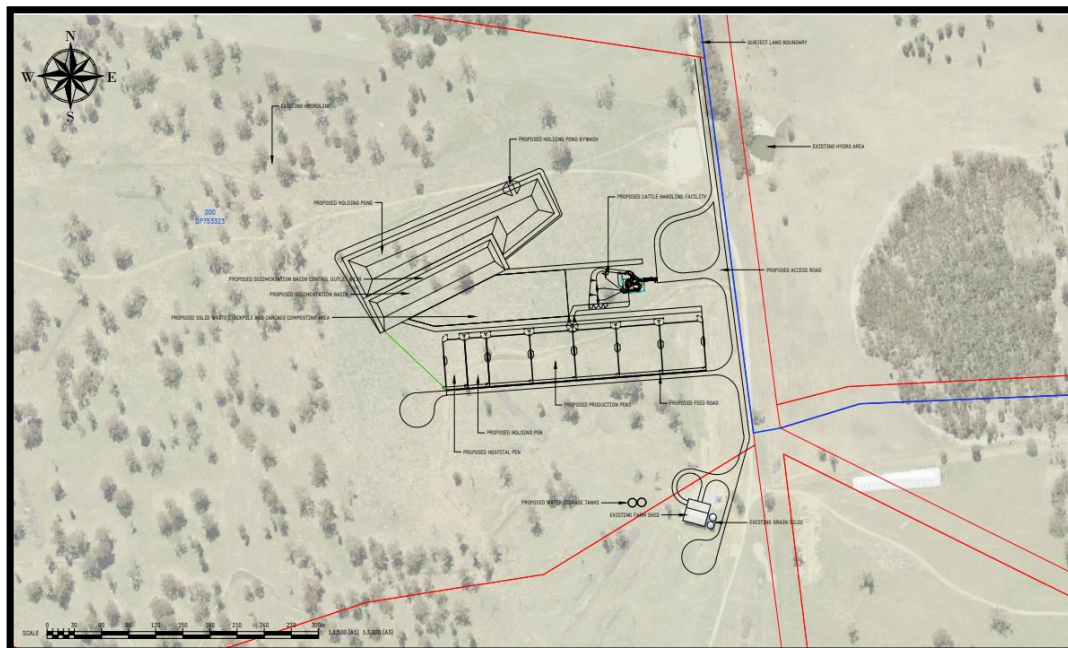


Figure 13: Extract of plan showing layout (aerial)

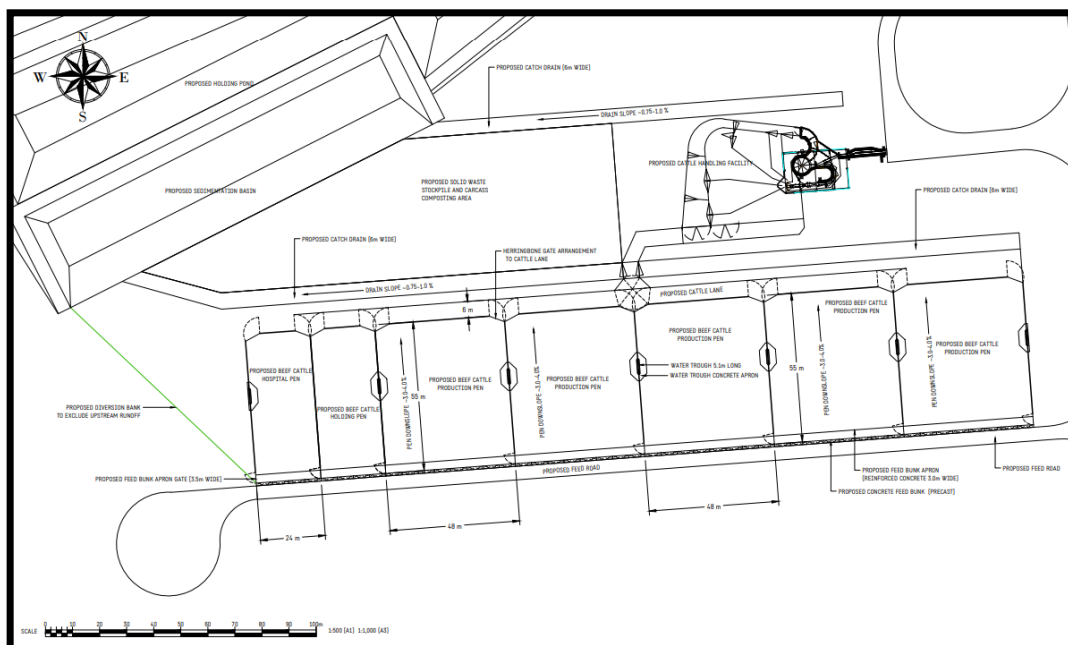


Figure 14 Extract of plan showing layout (plan)



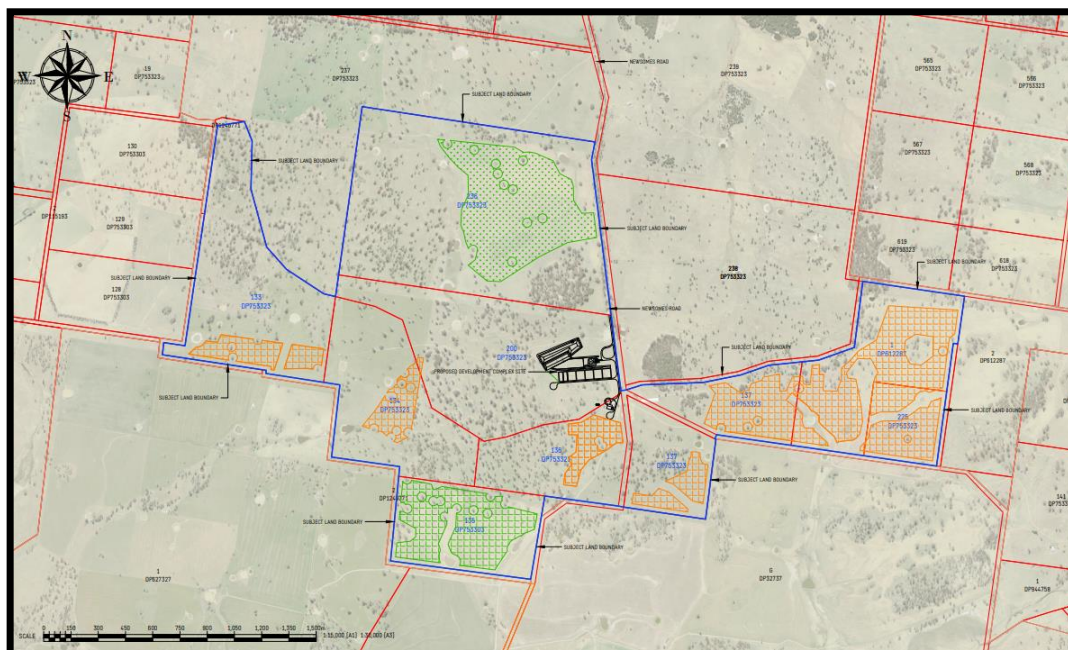


Figure 15 Extract of plan showing waste utilisation areas (green: irrigated, orange: solids)

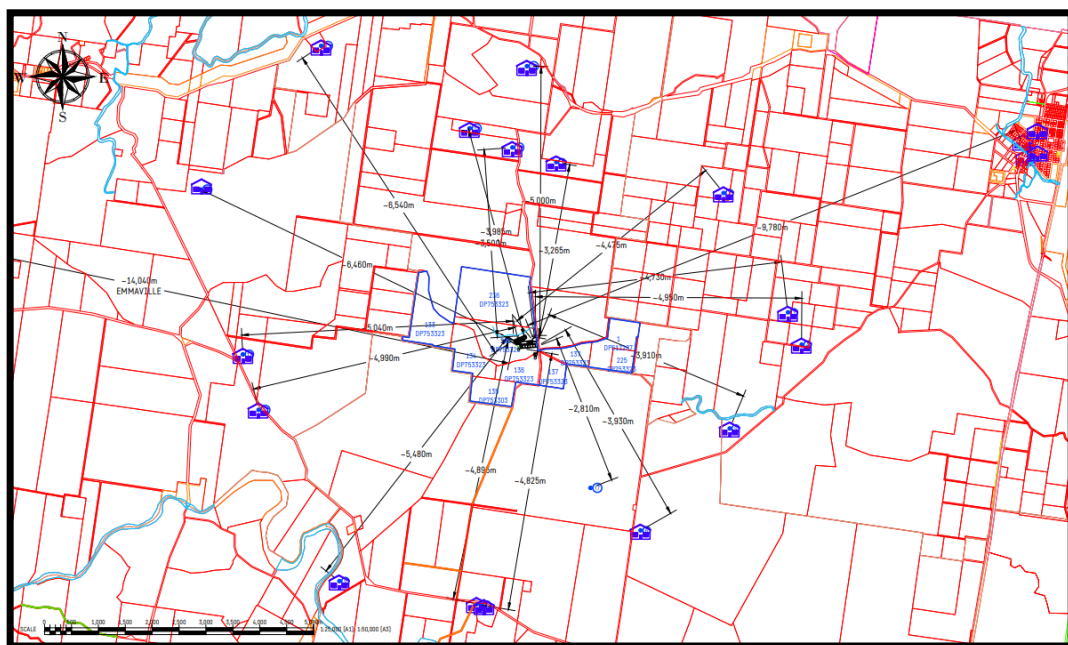


Figure 16 Extract of plan showing sensitive receptors



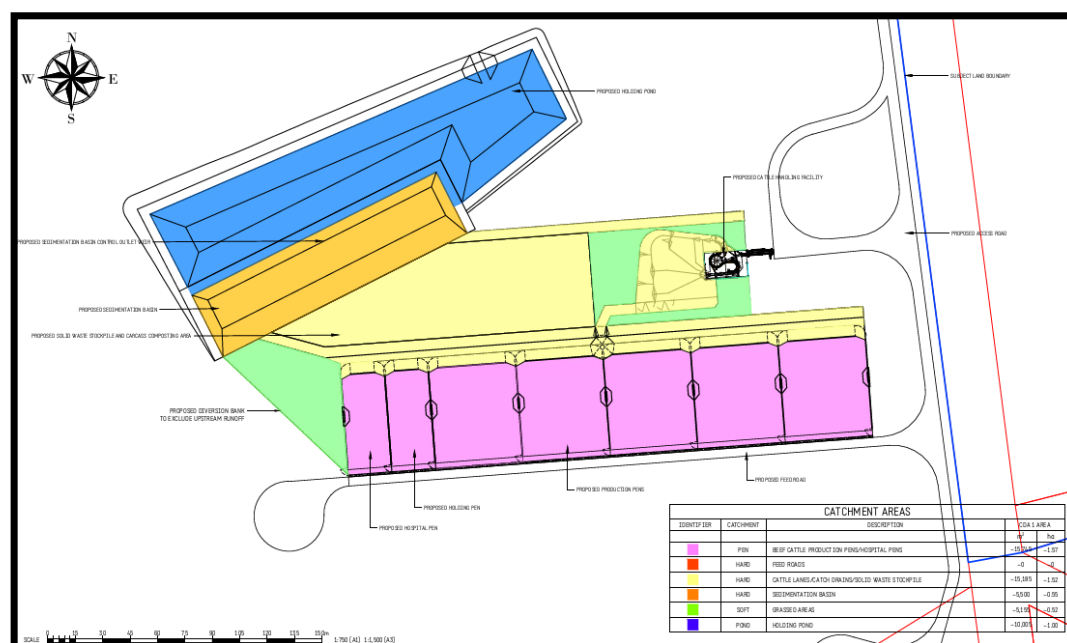


Figure 17 Extract from plan showing controlled drainage area

### Operational Summary

The proposed development has been designed to accommodate up to 999 head of beef cattle. Total beef cattle throughput would be approximately 1,726 head of cattle annually when fully developed based on an occupancy of 95% and a mortality rate of 0.25%.

When fully constructed, the proposal would have an average stocking density of about ~13.1 m<sup>2</sup>/head.

The proposed development shall feed beef cattle predominantly for the export market. All beef cattle fed are indicated to be owned by the applicant.

In terms of hours of operation, cattle shall typically be inducted between 7:00 am and 5:00 pm on weekdays and transported between 6.00am – 3.00pm Monday to Friday. Some periodic movements would occur outside of this time, such as during summer for animal welfare reasons. As far as practical, delivery of feed commodities occurs between 7:00 am and 5:00 pm on Monday to Friday.

### Water and Waste Summary

#### - Controlled Drainage Area

The proposal includes a Controlled Drainage Area (covering pens, laneways, yards, solid waste and mortality area etc), capturing runoff and draining to sedimentation and holding ponds.

The holding pond for Controlled Drainage Area shall have a minimum nominal working capacity of 8.0 ML and total capacity of 10.0 ML, which is deemed sufficient in accordance with both NSW Feedlot manual and National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia.

#### - Waste management

A dedicated area is required to temporarily store manure after it has been removed from the pens, sedimentation basin and sludge from the holding pond when agricultural land is not ready for the

application of manure (or when it may not be possible to directly remove it from the development site). The composting of mortalities shall also be undertaken within the solid waste stockpile and carcass composting area.

Solid waste (e.g. manure, carcass compost, holding pond sludge) will be applied to land where it can be utilised by crops or pasture. The application rates depend on factors such as the solid waste chemical characteristics, physical and chemical characteristics of the soils, type of crops grown and climate.

Utilisation of solid wastes will substitute a percentage of the synthetic fertilisers that would otherwise be trucked-in for use in the cropping program on the subject land. Various crops or pasture shall be grown on the solid waste utilisation area. Crops will be harvested for grain and straw to use as feed commodities in the proposed development.

Land has been identified for application of solid and liquid waste and with buffers to sensitive areas (e.g. vegetation, drainage lines and property boundaries):

- 75 ha of cropping land has been identified for solid waste utilisation
- 60 ha of cropping land has been identified for effluent
- *Water*

It is stated the average daily intake is 31.5L/head/day = 10.6 ML/year for drinking water.

The total annual water demand for the proposed development is estimated to be about 11 ML when at a full capacity of 999 head. The proposed development has 40 ML of harvestable rights from surface water. It is noted the applicant does not seek (or require) consent for any dam construction.

#### ***Traffic Generation***

It is stated the proposal would generate:

- 85 heavy vehicle movements per year or about 1 movement per week on average for movement of cattle
- 175 heavy vehicle movements per year or about 3.4 per week on average for commodity delivery (as all silage is grown on the subject land or adjoining land).
- 260 heavy vehicle movements per year or about 5 movements per week on average.

The above does not include movements which may currently occur irrespective of the proposal.

See table below:

**Table 25 – Proposed development – Traffic movements**

Stage		1		1	1	1
Development capacity		Head		999	999	999
Activity	Vehicle type	GVM t	Capacity	Movements per day	Movements per week	Movements per year
Incoming cattle	Semi-trailer 2 deck	42.5	62-67 head	0	0	0
Outgoing cattle	Semi-trailer 2 deck	42.5	29 – 44 head	0.23	1.64	85
Grain	Semi-trailer	42.5	23.4 t	0.36	2.50	130
Protein	Semi-trailer	42.5	23.4 t	0.08	0.57	30
Roughages*	Semi-trailer	42.5	23.4 t	0.00	0.00	0
Liquids (Oil, Molasses)	Semi-trailer	42.5	23.4 t	0.00	0.00	0
Supplements (dry)	Semi-trailer	42.5	23.4 t	0.04	0.28	15
Outgoing solid waste**	Semi-trailer	42.5	23.4 t	0.00	0.00	0
Employees#	Light vehicles	<4.5	-	4.13	29.00	1508
Support services	Light vehicles	<4.5	-	0.14	1.00	52
Total Heavy Vehicles				0.71	4.99	260
Total Light and Heavy Vehicles				4.99	35.0	1820

\* All roughages (silage) produced on subject land and does not use local road network.

\*\* On-farm trucks do not use local road network – internal roads on subject land only.

# Staff reside on adjoining land and predominantly use Newsomes Road from CH1.66 km to CH5.1 km.

Two haulage routes are proposed:

- Route A - from the east (New England Highway) to the proposed development via Wellington Vale Road and Newsomes Road. Route A is used by heavy vehicles transporting agricultural enterprise inputs (seed, fertiliser etc) onto the subject land and agricultural production outputs (cattle) off the subject land.
- Route B - from the west (Emmaville) to the proposed development via Wellington Vale Road and Newsomes Road. Route B is used by heavy vehicles transporting agricultural enterprise inputs (feed grain etc) onto the subject land. This route is frequently used by semi-trailer vehicles to transport feed grain to the subject land.

### Supporting Information

The application has been supported by the following key information:

Name	Prepared by
Statement of Environmental Effects (SoEE)	RDC Engineers, ref: G4-116 Version VI R2, dated 6.12.2025
Traffic Impact Assessment	
Site and Development Plans (22 Pages)	RDC Engineers, ref: G4-116, Rev B, dated 06.12.2025
Response to Referral Agency & Submissions document	RDC Engineers, ref: G4-116, VI R2, dated 08.06.2025

It is noted the submitted information is particularly comprehensive, and includes specific information including (but not limited to):

- Pen layout and configuration
- Water management
- Controlled drainage methods (including during storm events, holding pond details, drainage areas)

- Solid waste management (including solid wastes, manure, mortality protocol, waste utilisation and environmental buffers).
- Liquid waste management (including storage, utilisation and environmental buffers)
- Separation Distances
- Construction details
- Staging
- Stormwater management

In addition, the SoEE thoroughly addresses potential environmental impacts, including (but not limited to):

- Soils (land capability, acid sulphate soil factors, topography influences and
- Water (ground water and surface water, including harvestable rights impacts)
- Biodiversity (including koala habitat and considerations under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016)
- Aboriginal Heritage
- Amenity and air quality (including odour, dust)
- Visual impact
- Waste
- Biosecurity.

As detailed later in this report, the quality and depth of the SoEE is sufficient to negate the conditioning of certain follow-up operational reports before commencement of use (such as a Construction and Operational Environmental Management Plan and Effluent Management Plan).

#### **Policy Context**

Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 provides the legislative framework for assessment of the proposal. Clause 4.15 of the Act (evaluation) sets out the relevant matters for consideration.

The EP&A Act would provide the framework for the assessment and determination, however the use would also be required to operate in accordance with other acts/frameworks (such as *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, *Biosecurity Act 2015* and *Biosecurity National Livestock Identification System) Regulation 2017* and Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines (and Model Codes of Practice).

The application has been designed in accordance with:

- National Beef Cattle Feedlot Environmental Code of Practice
- NSW Feedlot Manual
- The National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia

The applicant intends to apply for accreditation under the Aus-meat National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS).

As also detailed further in this report, confinement feeding may also occur in times of drought without Development Consent.

#### **1.4. Internal Referrals**

Manager Infrastructure Delivery:

No objections, subject to recommended conditions, including:

- Limitations on heavy vehicle movement
- Further consent for restricted access vehicles
- Installation of advance warning signage
- Adoption of a Traffic Management plan and Driver Code of Conduct
- Construction of controlled drainage area (CDA) to prevent surface water ingress, up to a 1% AEP event
- Effluent storage and collection systems must contain all runoff from the CDA generated in a 1% AEP 24-hour rainfall event.
- Effluent may only be applied within a designated Effluent Utilisation Area (EUA) with min 50m setback from property boundaries.
- Effluent application must not result in surface runoff or spray drift beyond the premises boundary.
- The applicant must retain ownership or legal control over the designated EUA.
- The total quantity of effluent and solid waste applied must not exceed the soil's ability to absorb nutrient, salt, hydraulic load and organic material. For the purposes of this condition, 'effectively utilise' includes the use of the effluent/solids for pasture or crop production, as well as the ability of the soil to absorb the nutrient, salt, hydraulic load and organic material.
- In the event of an uncontrolled release of effluent or runoff, the applicant must notify Council immediately and take all reasonable steps to mitigate any environmental harm.

Discussions also occurred with regards to imposition of developer contributions for haulage, however in this instance such a condition is not reasonable. This approach is also consistent with adjoining councils, for a development of this scale and road impact.

No other internal referrals were required.

### **1.5. External Referrals**

#### Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (Advice)

The Department provided advice regarding:

- Heat Load and Shade Provision
- Water (including reliability)
- Power sourcing; and
- Biosecurity

The applicant's response (together with response to submissions) is forms an attachment to this report.

No other referrals were required.

### **1.6. Notification**

The application was exhibited in line with Council's CPP and DCP and notified to adjoining landholders. 166 submissions were received.

The submissions, and the applicant's response are attached to the Council report.

Submissions are discussed further within the report.

## 1.7. Revisions

No revisions or requests for information were made with respect to the application, however further information was received following relay of DPIRD advice.

## 2. Matters for Consideration

Section 4.15(1) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* sets out the following matters for a consent authority to consider during the assessment of a 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 Planning Secretary 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 7.4, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 7.4, and
  - (iv) the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph),
- (v) (Repealed)  
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 of this report consider each of the above matters for consideration. It is noted the assessment also follows Planning Guidelines Intensive Livestock Agriculture Development, prepared by Department of Planning and Environment (2019)

### 2.1. Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) – Environmental Planning Instruments

The following table details the applicability of current State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) to the development application. Detailed discussion of the applicable SEPPs follows.

State Environmental Planning Policy	Applicable? Y/N	Comments (if required)
(Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021	Y	See discussion below
(Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008	N	
(Housing) 2021	N	
(Industry and Employment) 2021	N	
(Planning Systems) 2021	N	Not regionally significant development
(Primary Production) 2021	Y	See discussion below
(Resilience and Hazards) 2021	Y	See discussion below

(Resources and Energy) 2021	N	
(Sustainable Buildings) 2022	N	
(Transport and Infrastructure) 2021	Y	Below any referral triggers to TfNSW or Essential Energy

### 2.1.1. State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

#### Chapter 3 Koala Habitat Protection 2020

The Glen Innes Severn LGA is listed in Schedule 2 of the SEPP. As the site is zoned RU1 and exceeds 1 hectare, Chapter 3 is applicable to this development. The applicant has submitted a comprehensive biodiversity assessment (within the SoEE) which under Part 5.6.6 summarises:

*“proposed development site has no likely koala habitat, no koala preferred trees and no koala sightings. Consequently, the direct impact to Koalas is considered to be low or absent as no native woody vegetation is not being impacted and no koala trees are proposed to be removed by the proposed development.”*

The above is supported by the Biodiversity Assessment prepared by Birdwing Ecological which determines the land is not potential or core koala habitat. The removal of three trees is therefore considered acceptable, bearing consideration to the objectives of the SEPP. It is also not considered the proposed waste utilisation methods would cause any material harm to tree canopy.

### 2.1.2. State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021

#### Chapter 4 Remediation of Land

Clause 4.6 of the SEPP requires that consent must not be granted to the carrying out of any development on land unless Council has considered whether land is contaminated or requires remediation for the proposed use.

The land is not mapped as contaminated and is not likely to have had a history of uses which may cause contamination.

Notwithstanding, the proposal is not for a use which is identified under Clause 4.6(4) (residential educational etc).

### 2.1.3. State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production) 2021

#### Chapter 2 Primary Production and Rural Development

This clause does not provide specific guidance to the proposal; however, it is noted that Chapter 2, Part 2.4, Section 2.16 (Certain development to temporarily contain livestock permissible without consent) would still apply to the land and would allow containment of livestock “during or immediately after a drought, flood, fire or other emergency” without development consent.

### 2.1.4. Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental Plan 2012

Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental Plan 2012 (GISLEP) applies to all land in Glen Innes Severn Shire. An assessment of the development against the relevant sections of GISLEP is provided below.

Clause	Applicable? Y/N	Comment
1.2 Aims of Plan	Y	The development is not inconsistent with the particular aims and objectives of GISLEP.


## Glen Innes Severn Council

## Development Assessment Report

		Namely, the applicant has submitted comprehensive and expert information, which demonstrates the proposal would not be contrary to the aim of “protecting, enhancing and conserving” land of significance to agricultural production, natural resources or areas of significance for nature conservation while promoting agricultural diversity.
2.2 Zoning of land to which Plan applies	Y	The land is zoned RU1 Primary Production
2.3 Zone objectives and Land Use Table	Y	<p>The objectives of the zone are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base.</li> <li>To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area.</li> <li>To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands.</li> <li>To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.</li> </ul> <p>The proposal is permitted with consent and is consistent with the objectives (expanded on further below this table and in report generally).</p>
2.8 Temporary use of land	N	The proposal does not seek a temporary use.
4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size	N	While not material to the proposal, the land is within a 300ha minimum lot size area.
4.2A Erection of dwelling houses and dual occupancies	N	While not material to the proposal, dwellings may be permissible on the land hosting the development, or nearby. This is further expanded on under Section 5.16.
4.2B Erection of rural workers’ dwellings		
4.2C Erection of dual occupancies (detached) in Zone RU1		
4.6 Exceptions to development standards	N	No exceptions to development standards are sought.
5.4 Development near zone boundaries	N	Development surrounds RU1 land only.
5.10 Heritage conservation	Y	The proposed development is not in proximity to any mapped heritage items, pursuant to Schedule 5 of the LEP.



		<p>Under Part 5.8.1 of the SoEE, the applicant has included details of the undertaking of Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents (2010 – DECCW)</li> <li>• Due Diligence Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW)</li> <li>• Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW (Office of Environment and Heritage, 2011)</li> <li>• Code of Practice for the Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales (DECCW)</li> <li>• Aboriginal Cultural Heritage: Standards and Guidelines Kit (NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1997)</li> </ul> <p>In summary, this included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of AHIMS search</li> <li>• Search of NSW Heritage Act database</li> <li>• Landscape Assessment</li> <li>• Site Walkover</li> </ul> <p>While it is considered there is no likelihood of artefacts in the development footprint, standard conditions are recommended to be applied to the consent with regards to finding of relics and associated reporting.</p>
5.16 Subdivision of, or dwellings on, land in certain zones	N	<p>This objective of this clause is to “minimise potential land use conflict between existing and proposed development on land in some zones (particularly between residential land uses and other rural land uses).”</p> <p>The clause is engaged only when erecting a dwelling or subdividing (in a manner which allows for a dwelling) on certain land (including RU1). The clause would effectively require that any future dwelling on or within proximity considers the impact of the feedlot etc (on the dwelling and vice versa) before consent could be given.</p> <p>Also refer to assessment in this report regarding odour et al under Clause 5.18.</p>
5.18 Intensive livestock agriculture	Y	Discussed at end of table.
5.21 Flood planning	Y	The land is not mapped as flood affected. This aside, the land is not in proximity to any significant waterways.

5.22 Special flood considerations	N	Not adopted.
7.2 Drinking water catchments	N	The land is not within a drinking water catchment.
7.3 Essential services	Y	The development would be acceptable in terms of essential services, in that the development is capable of being supplied with electricity and has suitable road access for the development.
7.7 Riparian land and watercourses	N	<p>The land (including EUA) is not within the mapped riparian land and watercourse areas of the LEP.</p> 

#### **Further Consideration - 5.18 Intensive livestock agriculture**

##### ***Clause Summary***

The clause has been included in the LEP since 2019, and was introduced together with Clause 5.16, discussed earlier. The objectives of the clause are:

- (a) to ensure appropriate environmental assessment of development for the purpose of intensive livestock agriculture that is permitted with consent under this Plan, and
- (b) to provide for certain capacity thresholds below which development consent is not required for that development subject to certain restrictions as to location.

Clause 5.18 (3) requires additional matters which the consent authority must consider before determining where or not to grant development consent. These are included below together with officers response:

- (a) the adequacy of the information provided in the statement of environmental effects or (if the development is designated development) the environmental impact statement accompanying the development application,
- (b) the potential for odours to adversely impact on the amenity of residences or other land uses within the vicinity of the site,
- (c) the potential for the pollution of surface water and ground water,

- (d) the potential for the degradation of soils,
- (e) the measures proposed to mitigate any potential adverse impacts,
- (f) the suitability of the site in the circumstances,
- (g) whether the applicant has indicated an intention to comply with relevant industry codes of practice for the health and welfare of animals,
- (h) the consistency of the proposal with, and any reasons for departing from, the environmental planning and assessment aspects of any guidelines for the establishment and operation of relevant types of intensive livestock agriculture published, and made available to the consent authority, by the Department of Primary Industries (within the Department of Industry) and approved by the Planning Secretary.

**Assessment**

5.18(3)(a) – Adequacy of Information	Acceptable – The applicant has submitted a comprehensive and detailed Statement of Environmental Effects which comfortably exceeds adequacy requirements. In this regard, it is again noted that the quality of the SoEE and its depth have negated the conditioning of certain follow-up reports.
5.18(3)(b) – Potential for Odours	<p>Acceptable –</p> <p>Section 6.2 of the SoEE provides detailed consideration of amenity and air quality impacts. The SoEE states:</p> <p>“Odour at intensive livestock developments is mainly the result of anaerobic breakdown of organic matter, primarily in solid (manure) and liquid (effluent) wastes. Consequently, odour release sites within the proposed development include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pen areas;</li> <li>- Drainage systems including sedimentation systems (sediment basin) and holding pond; and</li> <li>- Solid and liquid waste utilisation areas.</li> </ul> <p>... the accepted solution to limit any adverse impacts and unreasonable interference with the amenity of neighbours is to provide an adequate separation between the nuisance source and the sensitive receptor.”</p> <p>The nearest receptors are located at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1045 Wellington Vale Road (3.265km)</li> <li>• 166 Newsomes Road (associated with the development) (3.5km)</li> </ul> <p>The assessment has followed National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia, and has adopted the “S” factor method.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Separation distance (D) (m) = <math>N^{0.5} \times S1 \times S2 \times S3 \times S4 \times S5</math></p> <p>Where:</p> <p>N = feedlot capacity in SCU;</p> <p>0.5 = feedlot size exponent determined using the results of modelling;</p> <p>S1 = feedlot design and management factor;</p> <p>S2 = receptor type factor;</p> </div>

	<p>S3 = topography or terrain weighting factor; S4 = vegetative cover factor; and S5 = wind direction factor.</p> <p>Ultimately, the assessment determines a separation distance of 550m is required for between the proposal and a dwelling, with the proposal comfortably exceeding this requirement. In addition, the assessment provides consideration of cumulative impacts (of Rangers Valley) in determining the distances.</p> <p>It is noted the assessment of odour is consistent with the Local Government Air Quality Toolkit Beef cattle feedlots guidance note (2024), prepared by Environment Protection Authority and Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water</p>
5.18(3)(c) - the potential for the pollution of surface water and ground water	<p>Acceptable –</p> <p>Contamination of groundwater has been shown to occur wherever three main components exist: a potential source of contamination, an underlying aquifer, and a pathway for transfer between the two.</p> <p>Stormwater runoff from the controlled drainage areas is captured by the sedimentation basin and holding pond where it will be applied to land as irrigation (when sufficient quantities allow). Catch drains, sedimentation basin and holding pond are stated to be lined with an impermeable clay base to achieve a permeability of <math>1 \times 10^{-9}</math> m/s. The solid waste stockpile and carcass composting area will also have the same base permeability.</p> <p>The quantity of solid waste that shall be applied to land shall not exceed 9.7 (dry) per ha/calendar year in accordance with the annual application rate for the nitrogen and phosphorus contained in the solid waste using the NLAR approach.</p> <p><i>The proposal is therefore unlikely to impact groundwater.</i></p> <p>The areas of the proposed development from which stormwater runoff may have a high organic matter (and therefore high pollution potential) are included within the controlled drainage area. The holding pond is in excess of 75 m from the closest waterway which is a stream order 1 (lower order). Stormwater runoff from outside of the controlled drainage area would be excluded from the area, by diversion banks and catch drains (ensuring capacity is not compromised).</p> <p>The holding pond is sized in accordance with the National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia and would have an expected spill frequency which does not exceed an average of one spill in 10 years. This shall minimise any impacts on surrounding surface waters.</p> <p>When available, effluent shall be sustainably applied to crops within a dedicated effluent utilisation area on the subject land using a low-pressure overhead irrigation system.</p>

	<p>Sufficient buffer distance exists between effluent utilisation areas and watercourses as shown in submitted plans. The subject land has an area of at least 40 ha of cropping land available for effluent utilisation.</p> <p><i>The proposal is therefore unlikely to impact surface water</i></p> <p>It is to be reiterated the proposal will be subject to conditions which will reasonably ensure the development is acceptable with regards to water impacts. Outside of this, the location of the proposal is logically situated away from higher order streams, steeply sloping land and the like.</p>
5.18(3)(d) the potential for the degradation of soils	<p>Acceptable –</p> <p>Part 6.2.6 of the SoEE addresses soils. Through a combination of actions, the proposal will not cause any material degradation of soil. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engineering key infrastructure to prevent scouring and erosion;</li> <li>• Imposing parameters for the application of liquid and solid wastes, such as the exclusion of less conducive areas;</li> <li>• Prevention of significant clearing to site the proposal.</li> </ul>
5.18(3)(e) the measures proposed to mitigate any potential adverse impacts	<p>Acceptable –</p> <p>At a higher level, the proposal is situated to be comfortably away from sensitive receptors or significant environmental areas, to not warrant extensive mitigation. Along these lines, no landscaping is required, given the relatively discreet location (i.e. mostly visible only to applicant).</p> <p>It is noted the SoEE at its heart details extensive attention to mitigate potential adverse impacts (for example, density of surfacing to prevent groundwater impact, works to prevent external flows across composting area and the like).</p> <p>The SoEE and TIA have been reviewed by relevant staff, and it is considered the proposal is acceptable in terms of traffic impact.</p> <p>The impacts of the proposal are within acceptable limits.</p>
5.18(3)(f) the suitability of the site in the circumstances,	<p>Acceptable –</p> <p>The subject site is particularly conducive to the proposal for the following key reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposal would sit within a larger holding and in a setting which is not in close proximity to sensitive receptors;</li> <li>• The road access and haulage route are considered acceptable for the development; and</li> <li>• The proposal is located to the North of Rangers Valley feedlot and is not demonstrated to cause unreasonable cumulative impact (in this regard, it is noted the proposal is 2.5% capacity of Rangers Valley [at 40k head]).</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the applicant has sufficiently demonstrated the proposal is acceptable in terms of environmental impacts in terms of both the construction</p>

	of hard infrastructure and the management techniques for the operations generally.
5.18(3)(g) ..comply with relevant industry codes of practice..	<p>Acceptable –</p> <p>The proposal has been designed in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Beef Cattle Feedlot Environmental Code of Practice</li> <li>• NSW Feedlot Manual</li> <li>• The National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia</li> </ul> <p>The applicant intends to apply for accreditation under the Aus-meat National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS).</p>
5.18(3)(h) consistency of the proposal with DPI Guidelines	Acceptable – No conflict identified.

## 2.2. Section 4.15(1)(a)(ii) – Draft Environmental Planning Instruments

There are currently no draft SEPPs or LEP amendments that are applicable to the development.

## 2.3. Section 4.15(1)(a)(iii) – Glen Innes Severn Council Development Control Plan 2014

Glen Innes Severn Development Control Plan 2012 (the DCP) applies to all land in Glen Innes Severn Shire. An assessment of the development against the relevant sections of the DCP is provided below.

### 2.3.1. Chapter 4 Rural Development

Chapter 4 Rural Development Section	Complies? Y/N	Comment
<b>4.4 General Controls</b>		
Development complies with Clause 4.2A of GISLEP.	N/A	Relates to rural dwellings
Council may require consolidation of undersized rural lots (vacant lots with an area less than the minimum lot size) within the same property holding as a condition of consent.	N/A	
Buildings shall be sited so they are not located or project above ridgelines or knolls and are sensitively placed in the rural landscape.	N/A	No new buildings proposed
Rural buildings, including garages and sheds should be clustered to form a group and where possible, buildings shall be broken into smaller elements rather than presenting a large building mass.	N/A	
All buildings to have a minimum 15m front setback.	N/A	
Materials or finishes should not be visually intrusive. Recessive earthy tones are required. Reflective materials are discouraged.	N/A	

Development must comply with Council's On-site Sewage Management Strategy.	N/A	
Development on bushfire prone land must meet the relevant requirements of the Rural Fire Service and Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019.	N/A	See discussion below.
Development on waterfront land requires a Controlled Activity Approval and will be referred to the NSW Office of Water.	N/A	No controlled activity approval required.
<b>4.5 Vehicular Access Requirements</b>		
Access to a development shall be located having regard to its potential impact on the landscape and native vegetation and shall be unobtrusive and sympathetic to the existing landform and neighbouring development.	N/A	Existing access utilised.
All development is required to have coincidental legal and physical access from a public road to the development site. Council may require evidence from a registered surveyor that this is the case.	Y	
Where a part of any access is via an unformed Crown road, the road may first require dedication as a Council public road, and then construction to an appropriate standard once Council approval has been gained for the work.	N/A	Council road access.
Road and drainage designs may need to be submitted to Council at the applicant's expense prior to approval of any roadworks within a Council public road reserve.	N/A	
The developer will be responsible for construction or upgrading of any vehicle access in accordance with Council standards	N/A	The road is not required to be upgraded.
<b>4.6 Environmental Considerations</b>		
Development shall not be carried out on slopes >20%. If this is unavoidable, Council may require a geotechnical assessment.	Y	
Applications to clear native vegetation are to identify the area and number of trees to be cleared.	Y	
Development likely to have a significant impact on threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats must include an ecological assessment, a preliminary Vegetation Management Plan and compensatory planting in accordance with Table 4.1.	N/A	Refer to SoEE for comprehensive assessment
Riparian lands in a subdivision are to be stabilised and revegetated according to stream order and buffer category. Water courses classified as stream order 3 or greater (Strahler method) require a riparian buffer of at least 40m.	N/A	
Roads are to be located outside riparian buffer areas where possible. Where roads traverse the riparian buffer area, the road design is to minimise the area of disturbance and demonstrate minimal impact on the riparian function and integrity.	N/A	

Driveway/roadway crossings/other infrastructure located over waterways are to have regard to the requirements for fish passage in accordance with relevant NSW State Government requirements under the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> .	N/A	
<b>4.7 Flooding</b>		
In low-lying areas a flood study may be required to determine appropriate floor levels for habitable structures. Waterway crossings on any access roadways should be designed to permit two-wheel drive access from a public road to the residence during a critical one (1) in 100 year storm event.	N/A	Not identified as flood affected / not material for proposal
<b>4.8 Land Use Buffers</b>		
Buffers from development to rural land uses are to be established in accordance with the NSW DPI Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment Guide.	N/A	Not required. Refer to Clause 5.18 of LEP.
Where a proposed dwelling or tourist accommodation will adjoin an agricultural enterprise a minimum 100m separation is required. Where this cannot be achieved Council will consider the use of vegetative buffers on the development site.	N/A	
Any new residence should be a minimum 2km from any active or proposed wind turbine unless suitable measures are taken in the design and construction of the dwelling to ameliorate noise or other impacts.	N/A	
<b>4.9 Glen Innes Aerodrome</b>		
Location specific – no discussion required.		
<b>4.10 Services</b>		
Any structures associated with provision of electricity and telecommunications shall be sited to have minimal environmental impact including vegetation removal and visual impact.	N/A	
Applications must demonstrate the method of power supply.	N/A	While supplied, this is not a material consideration given the nature of the proposal.
Council supports the use of solar energy.	Noted	
Where generators are proposed, controls will be placed on hours of operation and levels of noise emission with regard to neighbouring development and the environment.	N/A	If a generator is required, it would not be materially harmful to neighbouring development or environment.
<b>4.11 Farm Dams</b>		
NSW Office of Water regulates and licenses farm dams. Dams that do not need a licence or development consent are: dams that capture up to 10% of runoff; dams up to one megalitre on small properties.	Noted	Any works to farm dams are separate to this act.

**Further Consideration - Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019**



The land is mapped as bushfire prone as per Council's mapping.

No specific bush fire protection standards apply to feedlots; however, all development on bush fire prone land must satisfy the objectives of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019, which are:

- I. afford buildings and their occupants protection from exposure to a bush fire;
- II. provide for a defendable space to be located around buildings;
- III. provide appropriate separation between a hazard and buildings which, in combination with other measures, prevent the likely fire spread to buildings;
- IV. ensure that appropriate operational access and egress for emergency service personnel and
- V. occupants is available;
- VI. provide for ongoing management and maintenance of BPMs; and
- VII. ensure that utility services are adequate to meet
- VIII. the needs of firefighters

The feedlot area contains no significant vegetation or fuel loads. The feedlot roads and infrastructure provide suitable defendable space and access. Water for firefighting supply is available via dams.

It is considered that the proposal is consistent with the aims.

### 2.3.2. Chapter 7 Access and Parking

Chapter 7 Access and Parking Section	Complies? Y/N	Comment
<b>7.4 Access and Traffic Generation</b>		
For significant developments Council may require a Traffic Impact Assessment.	Y	Comprehensive TIA submitted, which determines the proposal is acceptable with regards to this factor/externality.
<i>Other aspects have been omitted as not genuinely relating to rural development;</i>		

### 2.4. Section 4.15(1)(a)(iia) – Any Planning Agreement

There are no planning agreements in place that apply to this development.

### 2.5. Section 4.15(1)(a)(iv) – The Regulations

Clauses 61 to 64 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2021 contain prescribed matters that the authority must consider. None are relevant to the proposal at hand.

### 2.6. Section 4.15(1)(b) – Likely Impacts

Matters	Consideration
Context & Setting	A feedlot is a permissible use within rural land. The use has been sited and designed to minimise impacts on surrounding land. In this regard, it must be reiterated the proposal is logically located north of Rangers Valley Feedlot and away from sensitive receptors.
Access, Transport & Traffic	The anticipated traffic movements provided by the applicant, shown in the development description earlier in the report, are considered acceptable taking into account the characteristics of the road and surrounding area.

	<p>Council does not contend the methodology contained within the TIA, and the average of 5 heavy vehicle movements per week (increase) is considered acceptable (and supported by Council's Manager of Infrastructure Delivery).</p> <p>It is noted the applicant shall be required to obtain further consent for use of the road for B-doubles (Council and NHVR).</p> <p>The dwelling located within 1045 Wellington Vale Road (the nearest sensitive receptor) is around 500m from Newsomes Road. The land also has around a 2.6km frontage to Newsomes Road. While the proposal will likely cause some dust nuisance, it would be within acceptable limits, particularly given the predominate south easterly winds.</p> <p>It is noted that the development would not be liable for ongoing Development Contributions with respect to haulage. As detailed earlier with the assessment, this is not considered reasonable in this context, and this is common for feedlot development of this size.</p> <p>Overall, it is considered the proposal would cause acceptable increase in traffic movements.</p>
Utilities	Suitable services are available to the feedlot. The development is not considered to impact utility infrastructure or impact the availability of utilities for further development in the area.
Heritage	Refer to Clause 5.10 of the LEP.
Other Land Resources	<p>The owner's aggregation at Wellington Vale is around 6,500 ha, with the feedlot footprint being approximately 3.6 hectares. The feedlot will not significantly impact the availability of agricultural land and will provide co-benefits such as through the reduction in fertiliser and use of fodder sourced from the property (rather than trucking such a commodity to the site).</p> <p>Furthermore, the land capability assessment has demonstrated the soil characteristics (identified within the Westholme property) are suitable for wastewater irrigation and solid waste application, and the application will meet suitable requirements (as conditioned) to prevent over-application.</p>
Water	<p>Impacts on surface water and ground water have been considered in detail. Refer to Clause 5.18 of the LEP. It is considered that the proposed development will not adversely impact on water.</p> <p>It is noted that the proposal does not seek consent for any water source infrastructure. This would be managed under separate acts. Notwithstanding, the SOEE demonstrates that the proposal can be supplied comfortably through 'harvestable rights' mechanisms/allowances (should existing dams require extension).</p>
Soils	It is considered that the proposed development will not have an adverse soil impact. Refer to assessment under Clause 5.18 of the LEP.

Air Quality	<p>Pollutants likely to impact air quality are odour and dust.</p> <p>An odour assessment has been undertaken and included within the Statement of Environmental Effects, which has determined that there is sufficient distance between the feedlot and sensitive receptors to minimise impacts.</p> <p>It is considered that the proposed development will not result in adverse impacts on air quality. Refer to Clause 5.18 of the LEP.</p>
Flora & Fauna	<p>An extensive Biodiversity Assessment has been included under Part 5.6 of the SoEE, which supported with an assessment by Dr Tom Pollard (Ecologist – Birdwing Ecological Services). The report confirms that under 0.79ha of native vegetation would be disturbed (including three trees), therefore not exceeding BDAR thresholds. It was also found the proposal would not cause any significant impact on threatened fauna. Therefore, the NSW BOS is not triggered for the proposal.</p> <p>Also refer to earlier discussions under SEPP (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021.</p>
Waste	<p>Wastewater management has been assessed in accordance with Clause 5.18 of the LEP and is considered acceptable.</p> <p>Manure harvested from the pens and sedimentation basin will be stockpiled and composted on-site prior to being used on croplands. This is considered an acceptable method of solid waste management.</p>
Energy	<p>No adverse impact on energy matters are considered to arise, in the context of the proposal. It is not within the limits of the application to provide commentary on the larger 'lifecycle' energy usage of the use as a whole, when considered together with transport and fodder production.</p>
Noise & Vibration	<p>No material impacts, owing to distances from development to sensitive receptors.</p>
Natural Hazards	<p>Bush fire protection has been considered under Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2019.</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest the feedlot site is subject to any other natural hazards, flooding, landslip, etc.</p>
Safety, Security & Crime Prevention	<p>No material impacts.</p>
Social Impacts in the Locality	<p>The development is not considered to have an unreasonable adverse social impact. Again, in forming this view it is important to consider the proximity to sensitive receptors and the like.</p>

Economic Impact in the Locality	The feedlot will have a positive influence on the area with provision of employment opportunities, transactions through purchase of cattle and grain, etc.
Site Design & Internal Design	<p>The site of the proposal has been chosen as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is largely clear of significant vegetation, and the amount of vegetation to be removed is acceptable having bearing to other site acceptability matters (e.g. slope, use of existing access and the like);</li> <li>• It will utilise existing infrastructure; and</li> <li>• It is logical in its relationship with the wider holding.</li> </ul> <p>The proposal is also well sited to avoid any waterways, sloping land or land which is sensitive through other factors.</p> <p>It is considered the design of the proposal is acceptable and will have minimal environmental impact.</p>
Construction	Primary construction impacts will be from noise and earthworks. Both of these matters have been considered above and not considered to have an adverse impact.
Cumulative Impacts	<p>Rangers Valley feedlot has the ability to feed up to 50,000 SCU (head) of cattle. In this regard, the proposal represents 2% of its size (2.5% based at the current capacity).</p> <p>The SoEE satisfactory demonstrates the proposal would not cause material cumulative impact.</p>
Climate Change	The development is not considered to significantly impact factors influencing climate change.

## 2.7. Section 4.15(1)(c) – The Suitability of the Site for the Development

In assessing the suitability of the site, two matters are considered:

### *Does the proposal fit in the locality?*

The locality is predominantly rural, with a feedlot being a generally accepted use in a rural area. The footprint of the feedlot is small compared to the overall property size and the availability of rural agricultural land will not be significantly impacted (as detailed earlier, impacted land is also somewhat negated on balance by a number of co-benefits).

The development is not in vicinity to any residential settlements and is demonstrated to not cause material odour impacts to any sensitive receptors in vicinity to the land.

It is considered that the proposal is of a reasonable fit with the surrounding locality.

### *Are the site attributes conducive to development?*

The site of the proposal is disturbed from historical agricultural use, and highly unlikely to contain Aboriginal Cultural Heritage or threatened species.

The land is not identified as flood prone and is not in vicinity to any significant watercourses. Notwithstanding, appropriate separation distances and design measures have been incorporated to minimise impacts.

A comprehensive SoEE has been developed which demonstrates that there are suitable effluent reuse areas which are suitable for the feedlot and application of solid and effluent waste.

Legal and practical access is available from Newsomes Road, which is of a suitable standard for the development (again, it is noted that separate permits would be required to vary current restrictions).

The land is not unduly constrained by bush fire and Council's records do not identify the land as subject to any other natural hazard.

Overall, it is considered that the site attributes of 'Westholme' are conducive to the proposed feedlot. It must also be reiterated the proposal enjoys an inherent mitigation of impacts by virtue of the size of the of the applicants holding together with the placement of the feedlot, which (irrespective of acceptability in terms of odour) reduces the number of non-associated dwellings. This aside, there are very few dwellings in proximity to the proposal.

## **2.8. Section 4.15(1)(d) – Submissions**

The proposal was advertised and notified to adjoining landowners from 14/01/2025 – 12/02/2025, in accordance with Council's Community Participation Plan. 166 Submissions were received. The nearest locations of objectors were from Emmaville (2 submissions), Tenterfield (1 submission) and Glen Innes (1) submission.

The submissions are largely regarding the principle of development (which broadly considers matters such as animal husbandry, non-site-specific environmental impact, emissions and the like). While these submissions are noted and taken into consideration, in the context of a permissible development and which comfortably demonstrates compliance with the relevant Environmental Planning Instruments (in particular, Clause 5.18 of the LEP), the proposal is not considered contentious (despite the number of objections).

Similarly, several submissions focus on aspects with a broad sphere of influence (such as contribution of the proposal to climate change, use of pesticides and the like) which may be valid but exceed the scope of the application.

The table below should be read in conjunction with relevant attachments which show:

- Submissions (including source/locality)
- Applicants' response to submissions.

MATTER RAISED	RESPONSE
<b>Animal Welfare</b>	
Overcrowding and confinement	<p>While the proposal will inherently cause confinement, the proposal demonstrates compliance with relevant Australian and Industry Standards and Guidelines.</p> <p>Animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations.</p> <p>A condition of consent is recommended to be applied to ensure compliance with industry standards and guidelines, along with advisory notes regarding compliance with Animal welfare and associated standards.</p> <p>Refer in particular to Part 4.5 of the SoEE.</p>
Lack of access to pasture and natural behaviours / Denial of Natural Behaviours	<p>This ground is noted but is not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP&amp; A Act.</p> <p>Animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations. As per above, a condition of consent is recommended to be applied to ensure compliance with industry standards and guidelines, along with advisory notes regarding compliance with Animal welfare standards.</p>
Heat stress and lack of shelter	<p>Animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations.</p> <p>A Heat Load Management Plan (HLMP) has been prepared in accordance with relevant to NFAS Standards in response to DPIRD comments, and forms a recommended approved document. The HLMP also complies with Meat and Livestock Australia – Tips and Tools - “Managing Excessive Heat Load in Feedlot Cattle”. It is noted the HLMP includes an action plan, and also includes triggers for activating the plan.</p> <p>Notwithstanding, it is noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant is able to install shade structures, if required (an advisory note is recommended to be included to this effect); and</li> <li>• It is stated that Rangers Valley has not experienced an ‘excessive heat load’ event at least since 1994, which reflects the cooler climate of the region.</li> </ul>
Routine use of antibiotics and growth hormones & unnatural diet	Not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP& A Act.

	Animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations. A condition of consent is recommended to be applied to ensure the compliance with industry standards and guidelines is adhered to, along with advisory notes regarding compliance with Animal welfare standards.
Psychological and physical distress	<p>Not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP&amp; A Act.</p> <p>Animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations. As per above, a condition of consent is recommended to be applied to ensure compliance with industry standards and guidelines, along with advisory notes regarding compliance with Animal welfare standards.</p>
Inhumane transport and slaughter conditions (and use facilitating these further actions)	<p>Not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP&amp; A Act.</p> <p>Animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations. A condition of consent is recommended to be applied to ensure the compliance with industry standards and guidelines is adhered to, along with advisory notes regarding compliance with Animal welfare standards.</p> <p>Various and guidelines such as Land Transport of Livestock (Animal Health Australia [AHA] 2012), Meat and Livestock Australia - Livestock preparation guidelines will be applicable to the carrying out of the activities/actions and are also recommended to be included as advisory notes to the consent.</p>
<b>Environmental Impact</b>	
Soil degradation and erosion	<p>The SoEE comfortably demonstrates the proposal (as conditioned) would not cause material harm to soil and water (in turn, connected systems/ecosystems, and their balance). Namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposal would adhere to strict guidelines which prevent the over-application of solid or effluent 'waste', and only to approved areas (excluding buffer areas, less conducive land and the like);</li> <li>• The proposal would be engineered to ensure concentrated wastes are adequately contained and managed, to prevent surface and groundwater contamination.</li> </ul> <p>It is noted impact on Platypus is specifically raised by a local objection (excerpt found below under the 'Dam (local objection) &amp; approval status') and is addressed by the above comments.</p> <p>It is to be noted that the recommended conditions of consent (which include compliance with the SoEE, as well as specific environmental conditions) will comfortably manage impacts of the development.</p>
Water pollution from runoff and effluent	
Ecosystem disruption	

	Refer in particular to Parts 4 and 5 of the SoEE, together with Part 5.18 of the LEP assessment.
Water Consumption / Use causing requirement for additional dams	<p>The SoEE demonstrates the proposal would have adequate provision of water. Under Part 3.2, it is noted that existing dams would supply the development, however the land does benefit from ‘harvestable rights’ allowances, and dams may be created under other acts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Management Act 2000 (including ‘harvestable rights’)</li> <li>• Water Management Act 1912</li> </ul> <p>It is also noted the construction of dams would also require compliance with Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.</p>
Dam (local objection) & approval status	<p>Of the four local submissions, one (1) states:</p> <p><i>“Waterways that are known habitats for endangered platypus, and probably countless other fauna and flora that struggle to live in irresponsible farming practices already. Indiscriminate land clearing and unnecessary dam building. The later which has only recently been undertaken, prompting the question, has this development already been passed because why else would new dams be built and on important waterways into main waterways. I personally witnessed their digging, much to my horror”</i></p> <p>Within the RU1 Zone, Council is not the responsible authority for the consent or regulation of farm dams. The applicant would be required to adhere to other legislation which is not administered by Council for dam construction. Inspections have been untaken, and there is no evidence of any new dam construction located on the subject land or adjoining holdings owned by the applicant. Routine de-silting of dams can occur without approval.</p> <p>The proposal has not been approved and is subject to Council determination.</p> <p>It is also worth noting that a detailed biodiversity assessment has been submitted as part of the proposal, which confirms only a minor amount of clearing would be proposed (0.79ha native vegetation, including three trees).</p>
Methane, greenhouse gas emissions, Contribution to climate change	<p>Council’s officer does not contend that the proposal may contribute to emissions, however this is not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP&amp; A Act.</p> <p>It must also be noted the proposal is for ‘local’ development (i.e. due to the lower intensity development type / low head of cattle proposed) and with a relatively modest capacity.</p>



Fossil fuel-intensive feed production	<p>Council's officer does not contend that the proposal may stimulate use of further (fuel) resources, however again this is not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP&amp; A Act.</p> <p>It is worth noting the proposal would largely utilise fodder which is grown in proximity to the development (within the applicants' holdings), reducing heavy vehicle trips / food miles generally.</p>
Opportunity Cost	<p>Submission matter raises concern that development footprint should be assessed in terms of harm as a missed opportunity for a tree-planting project. The proposed feedlot development is permissible with consent in the subject RU1 zone. Tree planting projects are not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP&amp; A Act and as such this ground is not required to be entertained further.</p>
<b>Impact on Wildlife and Biodiversity</b>	
Habitat destruction, fragmentation and deforestation.	<p>This is a general statement made by submitters. As demonstrated within the SoEE, the proposal is logically sited avoid any significant vegetation removal (three trees would be required to be removed).</p> <p>It is noted some submissions also refer to harm caused through land clearing which is external to the site (through grain production) and farming practices generally (use of pesticides etc), however this is not a material planning consideration limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP&amp; A Act and the proposal at hand.</p> <p>It is noted Koala impacts are repeatedly raised and this is addressed by the above comments. The submitted information includes a detailed biodiversity and koala assessment, which determines the proposal is acceptable in these respects (within the scope of the development), with the proposal not affecting potential or core koala habitat.</p> <p>Refer to Part 5 of the SoEE, together with the supporting documentation prepared by Birdwing Ecological.</p>
Displacement of native animals	<p>This is a general statement made by submitters. The proposal would occupy a relatively modest footprint and would not give rise to material displacement of native animals.</p> <p>Again, the submitted information includes a detailed biodiversity assessment, which determines the proposal is acceptable in this (associated) respect.</p>
Electric fencing hazards	<p>This is raised repeatedly, however no electric fencing is proposed.</p>
Ecosystem disruption	<p>Refer to earlier comments, however the proposal is considered acceptable in terms of impacts and therefore would not give rise to harm which may cause significant ecosystem disruption.</p>

	<p>The application has been supported by the comprehensive SoEE which details impacts of the development and application of best practice methodology/amelioration measures to manage the ongoing use in an acceptable manner, which would not cause unreasonable impacts. Again, the through the fundamental site acceptability and recommended conditions, it is not considered the proposal would cause material ecosystem disruption.</p> <p>It is considered likely that the SoEE has not been perused in detail by objectors.</p> <p>Refer in particular to Part 5 of the SoEE.</p>
Air quality impact on wildlife	<p>It is acknowledged the proposal would inherently cause localised increased in dust and ammonia emissions, however these are considered within acceptable limits and would not give rise to material harm to wildlife via air pollution.</p> <p>While it is noted that the SoEE has a greater focus on human impacts caused by odour, it also goes into detail regarding odour source and management techniques (e.g. such as windowing of mortalities, removal of sludge and the like). It is considered that through appropriate management techniques, the proposal would not cause an unacceptable impact on wildlife (in that it would be conditioned to achieve industry guidelines).</p> <p>It is further noted the development site is in a location which is conducive to the dispersion of localised odour (i.e. not constrained by topography).</p>
<b>Public Health Concerns</b>	
Antibiotic resistance	Not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP& A Act. Notwithstanding, a condition of consent is recommended to be applied to ensure the compliance with industry standards and guidelines.
Air pollution (ammonia, dust, particulate matter)	The proposal comfortably demonstrates acceptability in terms of separation distances and would not cause material harm to any sensitive receptors or communities.
Odour affecting nearby communities	In particular, refer to Part 6.2 of the SoEE and assessment under Part 5.18 of the LEP (again, it is felt the submitters may not have closely reviewed the SoEE).
Risk of zoonotic diseases	Not considered a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP& A Act, however the applicant has specifically address this matter in Part 4.5.14 and 5.9 of the SoEE (again, the submitters may not have closely read the SoEE).

	Notwithstanding, conditions of consent is recommended to be applied to require preparation of a biosecurity management plan, and to ensure the compliance with industry standards and guidelines is adhered to (which would also include maintaining appropriate biosecurity)
Unnatural diet / link to chronic disease	<p>Not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP&amp; A Act.</p> <p>A condition of consent is recommended to be applied to ensure the compliance with industry standards and guidelines is adhered to.</p>
Ethical and Social Concerns	
Opposition to factory farming and industrial agriculture	<p>Not a material planning consideration within the limits of Clause 4.15 of the EP&amp; A Act.</p> <p>The assessment demonstrates the development is permissible with consent under GISLEP 2012 and meets all applicable legislative provisions. As conditioned, the proposal will also be required to meet relevant industry standards and guidelines. In addition, it is recommended the developer is reminded of obligations under other acts and frameworks with regards to animal welfare and associated standards.</p> <p>It is noted the proposal would be consistent with the following goals and objectives of Council's Community Strategic Plan (the CSP describes the communities vision and aspirations for a period of ten years):</p> <p><u>Strategic Objective – Prosperous and Diverse Economy</u></p> <p><i>Goal 1 – Support industry diversity and economic resilience through a mix of existing industries and emerging sectors.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal would achieve this goal and contribute to this objective. In particular, the proposal would contribute to on farm diversification and economic resilience.</li> </ul> <p><u>Strategic Objective – Protected and Enhanced Environment</u></p> <p><i>Goal 1 - Foster a sustainable region by minimising environmental impacts and safeguarding ecosystems through conservation, innovation and environmental risk management.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposal has been logically sited, and shall be designed and operated in a manner (as conditioned) which ensures the proposal would not cause any material environmental impacts.</li> </ul> <p>It is noted that the goals are not mutually exclusive, and achievement of both supports the fundamental appropriateness of the proposal (for example, it is rare that a feedlot may achieve such acceptable separation distances together with appropriate distance from streams et al).</p>
Calls for regenerative, pasture-based, or plant-based farming	
Misalignment with community values and sustainability goals	
Unsustainable land management practices	

	Notwithstanding, Council's officer does not contend that the proposal and may be contrary to submitters values, however the proposal is considered in line with more local considerations.
Negative impact on tourism and local reputation	No evidence to support this matter. In this regard, the proposal demonstrates that it would be acceptably located and the like, and fundamentally would not be of a nature which causes impacts beyond the site which may harm reputation or carrying out of tourism.
Economic and Land Use Concerns	
Decreased property values	Not a material planning consideration. Again, little bearing to the site-specific considerations, and it questions if the SoEE (describing the surrounding holding) has been closely reviewed.
Impact on roads	<p>The proposal has been supported by a comprehensive Traffic Impact Assessment, which has been reviewed and is considered acceptable. As detailed earlier within this assessment, Council's Manager Infrastructure Delivery has supported the submitted Transport Impact Assessment and the increase in traffic generally, subject to recommended conditions.</p> <p>It is therefore not considered the proposal would cause unreasonable traffic impact.</p>

## 2.9. Section 4.15(1)(e) – The Public Interest

Approval of the application is not considered to be prejudicial to the public interest. In forming this statement, it must be reiterated the proposal has been supported by comprehensive supporting information which comfortably demonstrates the proposal is suitable with respect to Section 4.15 EP&A Act matters and would cause limited externalities, and therefore not contributing to any material public interest.

The proposal is considered to adequately consider established Ecologically Sustainable Development principles. In particular, the report demonstrates:

- Environmental, economic and social considerations have been considered within the assessment, and the proposal is comfortably acceptable (in that, the recommendation for approval is more than an on-balance argument); and
- The proposal would be acceptable with regards to the precautionary principle. As demonstrated and supported by recommended conditions, the proposal would create a low threat of serious or irreversible environmental harm and environmental risks generally; and
- Through the combination of the above, the proposal would not undermine the principles of inter-generational equity.

The proposal is not contrary to other ESD principles.

### 3. Other Statutory Considerations

Part 7 Section 1.7 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and Part 7A of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* provide that these Acts must be considered in the assessment of a development.

#### 3.1. Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The development site is not identified on the Biodiversity Values Map (BVM) as being land with high biodiversity value, as defined by the Biodiversity Conservation Regulation 2017.

The proposal is not likely to have a significant impact on threatened ecological communities, species, or their habitats.

The development will not exceed the extent of native vegetation clearing identified in the BC Act as summarised in the table below. For developments that exceed the threshold the Biodiversity Assessment Method and Biodiversity Offsets Scheme apply.

Minimum lot size associated with the property	Threshold for clearing
Less than 1 ha	0.25 ha or more
1 ha and less than 40 ha	0.5 ha or more
40 ha and less than 1000 ha	1 ha or more
10000 ha or greater	2 ha or more

The development would therefore not be considered to result in adverse impacts on biodiversity and is consistent with the provisions of the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. Refer to earlier assessment within this report.

#### 3.2. Fisheries Management Act 1994

The development will not impact on the threatened marine species conservation.

### 4. Council Strategies and Policies

The following table details the applicability of current GISC strategies and policies to the development application. Detailed discussion of the applicable strategies/policies follows.

GISC Strategy/Policy	Applicable? Y/N
Asbestos Policy	N
Availability Charges for Water Services and Sewerage Policy	
Building Over Sewers Policy	
Conflicts of Interest Policy (Council Related Development)	
Development Service Plan – Glen Innes and Deepwater Water and Sewerage	
Local Approvals Policy	
Local Strategic Planning Statement	Y
Mains Extension Policy	N
On-Site Sewerage Management Strategy	
Planning Services – Lane Widening Policy	
Property Access – Vehicle Crossings Policy	
Policy on Easements	
S94 Development Contributions Plan	Y

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**4.1. Local Strategic Planning Statement**

The proposed development supports Planning Priority 2:

- *Encourage diversification in agriculture, horticulture and agribusiness to grow these sectors and respond to domestic and international opportunities.*

The proposed development does not undermine Planning Priority 8:

- *Protect areas of high environmental value and significance*

**4.2. S94 Development Contributions Plan**

The applicant has indicated the cost of works at \$593,675.00. The development will be charged at 1% of the cost of these work.

**5. Administrative Matters**

Item	Checked? Y/N	Comment
File History	Y	
Deposited Plan & 88B	N	
Ownership	Y	
Intramaps	Y	
Notification Requirements	Y	
Site Inspection Completed	Y	
Section 68 Application Required	N	
Construction Certificate Required	N	

## Schedule 1 – Conditions of Consent

### General Conditions

#### 1. Approved Development

Development consent is granted only to carrying out the development described in detail below:

- Intensive Livestock Agriculture – Cattle Feedlot (999 Head)

**Note:** Any proposal to modify the terms or conditions of this consent, whilst still maintaining substantially the same development to that approved, will require the submission of a formal application under Section 4.55 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* for Council's consideration.

**ADVICE:** A modification (rather than a new Development Application) would be required for installation of shade structures.

**Reason:** To ensure compliance with the development consent.

#### 2. Approved Plans and Documents

The development is to be implemented in accordance with the plans set out in the following table except where modified by any conditions of this consent:

Plan/Supporting Document(s)	Revision	Dated	Prepared by
G4-116-00-03	B	08.12.24	RDC Engineers
G4-116-00-04			
G4-116-00-05			
G4-116-00-06			
G4-116-00-07			
G4-116-00-08			
G4-116-00-11			
Statement of Environmental Effects Ref: G4-116 <i>(in particular parts 4 – 6)</i>	2	06.12.24	Birdwing Ecological Services
Traffic Impact Assessment Ref: G4-116	2		
Excessive Heat Load Management Plan	-	08.06.25	
Biodiversity Assessment Ref: BES-160 <i>(in particular tree removal recommendations)</i>	-	13.11.24	

In the event of any inconsistency between conditions of this development consent and the plans & documents referred to above, the conditions of this development consent prevail.

Reason: To ensure compliance with the development consent.

### 3. Environmental Harm

The developer shall, in addition to the explicit provisions of this consent, take all reasonable, feasible and practical measures to prevent or minimise harm to the environment and human health during the construction, operation, and where relevant, decommissioning of the development.

ADVICE:

Throughout the life of the development, the person(s) having the benefit of this consent may need to secure, renew, maintain and comply with all the relevant statutory approvals and other legislation applying to the development and ensure that all contractors and subcontractors are aware of, and comply with, the conditions of this consent and other relevant approvals and legislation, including maintaining the necessary insurances.

The operation of the common law of nuisance runs alongside any statutory obligations under this consent or other legislation. In this respect a precautionary approach should be taken to the operation of the facility, with this consent establishing minimum requirements only.

Reason: To ensure that, throughout the life of the development, good practice is exercised with respect to the development.

### 4. Standards

The feedlot design and management shall comply with the relevant components of the following Meat and Livestock Australia Manuals:

- National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia (2012)
- National Beef Cattle Feedlot Environmental Code of Practice (2012)
- Beef Cattle Feedlots Design Manual (2016)
- Beef Cattle Feedlots: Waste Management and Utilisation (2016)

Reason: To ensure that, throughout the life of the development, good practice is exercised with respect to the development.

### 5. Liability for Costs

It is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that costs of any external works to the development site, incurred in the implementation of this consent, including on public lands, are met.

ADVICE: This may be relevant with respect to any upgrades to permit larger trucks.

Reason: To ensure that the development is not cross-subsidised by the public.

### 6. Restricted Access Vehicles

No restricted access vehicles (e.g. B-Doubles over 19 m) are permitted on Newsomes Road without prior written approval from Council and the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator. The developer shall obtain approval at their full cost for the use of any restricted access vehicles to be used on local route roads.

Reason: To protect road integrity and safety.



**7. Drainage**

All overland surface flows, including from the proposed on-site storage dams, must not have measurably increased negative impacts on watercourses outside the development site as compared to any baseline conditions.

*Reason: To ensure that the drainage from the site is dealt with in an effective manner.*

**8. Internal Roads**

Internal access roads to serve the development shall be implemented and maintained so as to ensure that they are in, and are maintained in a serviceable condition for the largest service vehicle to utilise the development.

*Reason: To ensure that vehicles accessing the site can obtain that access as necessary.*

**9. Erosion and Sediment Control**

Erosion and sediment control measures that will minimise damage to and avoid pollution of the environment are required for this development. Erosion and sediment controls shall be installed for all phases of the development in accordance with the approved plans and documents and the requirements of the “Blue Book” Managing Urban Stormwater – Soils and Construction Vol. 1 and Vol 2c (Landcom 2004, 2008).

ADVICE: While referring to Urban Stormwater, the Blue Book provides useful direction for non-urban development with a relatively confined footprint.

*Reason: To ensure that erosion is well-managed during any construction works and during the operation of the development.*

**Conditions to be complied with During Construction****10. Discovery of relics and Aboriginal objects**

While site work is being carried out, if a person reasonably suspects a relic or Aboriginal object is discovered:

1. the work in the area of the discovery must cease immediately;
2. the following must be notified
  - for a relic – the Heritage Council; or
  - for an Aboriginal object – the person who is the authority for the protection of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in New South Wales under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, section 85.

Site work may recommence at a time confirmed in writing by:

1. for a relic – the Heritage Council; or
2. for an Aboriginal object – the person who is the authority for the protection of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places in New South Wales under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, section 85.

*Reason: To ensure the protection of objects of potential significance during works.*

**Before Commencement of Use**

**11. Section 94a Contribution**

Before commencement of the use, the developer shall pay a total contribution as specified below (as calculated at the date of this consent) to Council in accordance with Glen Innes Severn Section 94a Developer Contributions Plan (the plan) and the EP&A Act.

Proposed Development	Cost of	Levy Percentage	Total Contribution
\$653,042.50		1%	\$6,530.43

ADVICE: Please note the contribution is subject to CPI increases, in accordance with the plan.

Reason: To comply with the Glen Innes Severn Section 94a Developer Contributions Plan (the plan) and the EP&A Act.

**12. Inspection**

Before commencement of the use, an authorised delegate of Council shall inspect the development.

Reason: To ensure the proposal has been constructed in accordance with the consent.

**13. Road Signage**

Before commencement of the use, advance warning signage must be installed on Newsomes Road and Wellington Vale Road, including "Trucks Turning" and "Give Way" signage where applicable, to the satisfaction of Council.

ADVICE: Council may install the signage on behalf of the developer, at developers cost.

Reason: To improve safety at intersections in accordance with AS1742.2.

**14. Traffic Management Plan**

Before commencement of the use, the developer must adopt a Traffic Management Plan and Driver Code of Conduct, detailing safe access procedures and route guidance, to the satisfaction of Council.

Reason: To promote safe and responsible vehicle use associated with the development.

**15. Controlled Drainage Area**

Before commencement of the use, the developer must construct the controlled drainage area (as detailed in approved plans and documents) to prevent surface water ingress into the feedlot, except during a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) storm event and to prevent contamination of groundwater.

Reason: To manage stormwater effectively and prevent environmental discharge.

**16. Effluent Storage Capacity**

Before commencement of the use, effluent storage and collection systems must be constructed and sufficient in capacity to contain all runoff from the CDA generated in a 1% AEP 24-hour rainfall event.

Reason: To prevent potential surface water contamination during major rainfall events.

**17. Compliance with Consent**

Before commencement of the use, all relevant conditions of this consent shall be complied with prior to operation/use.

Reason: To ensure that the development is functionally complete prior to operations commencing.

**18. Complaints Management Procedure**

Before commencement of the use, a complaints management protocol must be adopted to the satisfaction of Council, and must include the following provisions:

- Installation of signage near feedlot entrance / end of Newsomes Road detailing operators phone number and email address, for making any complaint;
- Agreement to maintain a complaints register, which includes all responses and any measures taken to address any perceived problems; time and date details; name and contact details of complainants (if known), as well as the climatic conditions on the day of the complaint, those responsible for investigating the complaint; and the resolution of those complaints.

**ADVICE:** Depending on the nature of the complaint, the initial response may consist of acknowledgement only. A timeframe for responding to the complaint is to be provided, if substantive action is not able to be immediately undertaken to mitigate the issue, the subject of the complaint.

In the event of complaints being received by Council, these will be passed on to the operators for a response. If the complaints made to Council or the operators are, in the opinion of the Council, vexatious, Council will consult with the operator regarding an agreed plan of management to handle that particular complainant or complainants. This may include Council staff or other persons acceptable to the parties mediating the complaint.

**Reason:** To ensure that an audit trail is available of complaints and their resolution, to ensure that contact details are provided in a way that is readily visible.

**19. Biosecurity Management Plan**

Before commencement of the use, a Biosecurity Management Plan shall be prepared to the satisfaction of Council, and must include the following provisions:

- Compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 and Regulation 2016; and
- Compliance with any relevant Animal Health Australia guidelines.

**Reason:** To ensure the use will not cause unreasonable biosecurity risk.

## Operational Matters

**20. Effluent**

The carrying out of the use shall at all times comply with the following requirements:

- Effluent may only be applied within a designated Effluent Utilisation Area (EUA) and no closer than 50m from a non-associated property boundary.
- Effluent application must not result in surface runoff or spray drift beyond the premises boundary.
- The total quantity of effluent and solid waste applied must not exceed the soil's ability to absorb nutrient, salt, hydraulic load and organic material. For the purposes of this condition, 'effectively utilise' includes the use of the effluent/solids for pasture or crop production, as well as the ability of the soil to absorb the nutrient, salt, hydraulic load and organic material.

**Reason:** To prevent nutrient build-up and leaching into the subsoil, to guarantee operational control of effluent management, to ensure effluent reuse does not constitute environmental pollution and to prevent offsite impact from nutrient or spray drift.

**21. Monitoring and Reporting**

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In the event of an uncontrolled release of effluent or runoff, the developer must notify Council immediately and take all reasonable steps to mitigate any environmental harm.

Reason: To ensure appropriate incident response procedures are in place.

## 22. Heavy Vehicle Frequency

Heavy vehicle movements to/from the site shall be limited to a maximum of three (3) return trips per day, in line with peak daily AADT estimate for the development in the Traffic Impact Assessment.

Reason: To protect road integrity and safety.

## 23. Alienation of Land

No land, the subject of this consent, shall be alienated from the balance of the holding, without either:

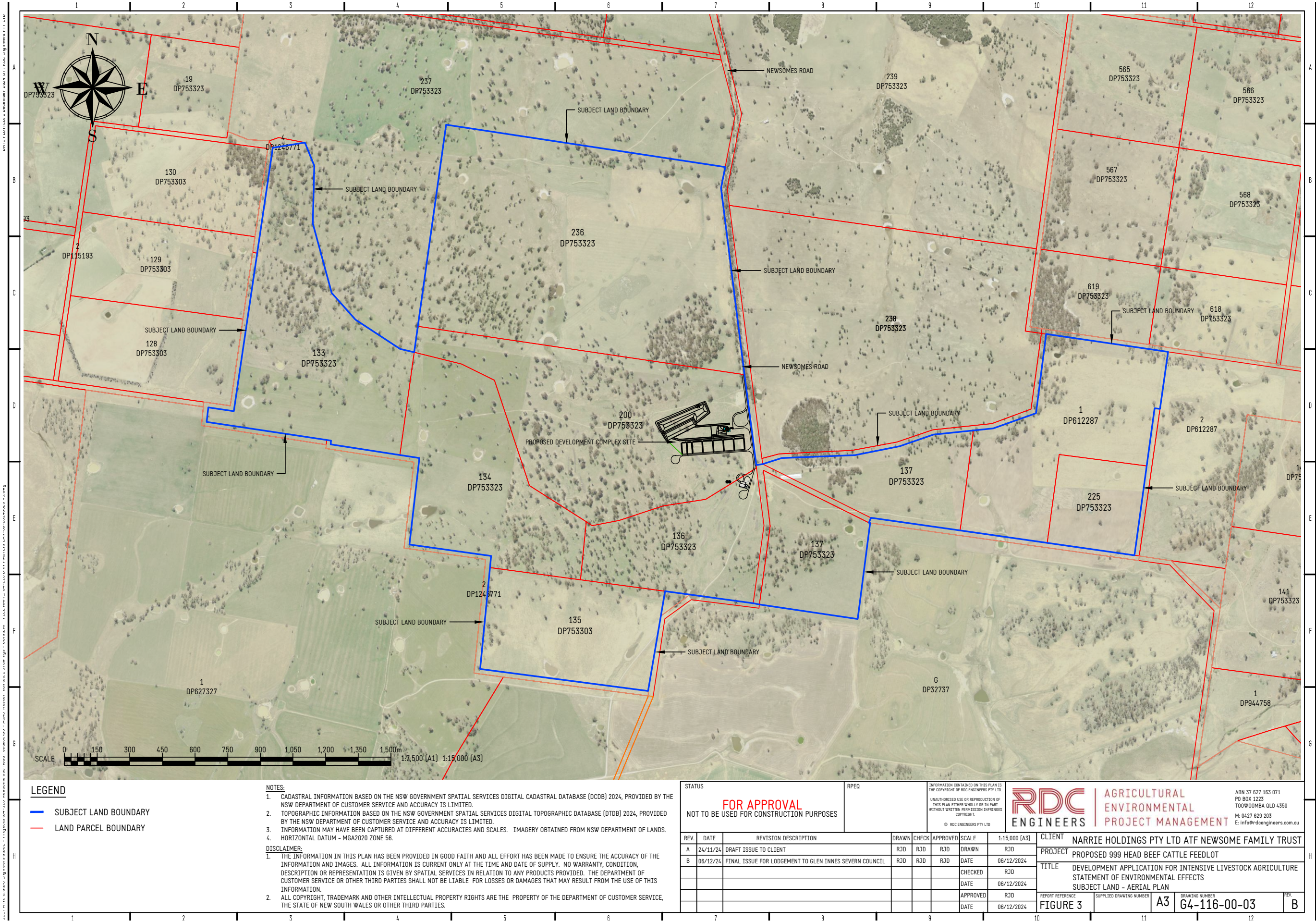
- A modification application being submitted to, and considered by Council, and Council finding that the proposal (with or without modification) can operate successfully on the residue land; or
- A restriction on title, in a form satisfactory to Council, that provides that the operation is able to continue across the land the subject of this consent, notwithstanding separate ownerships.

Reason: To ensure the EUA is not compromised through sale of land.

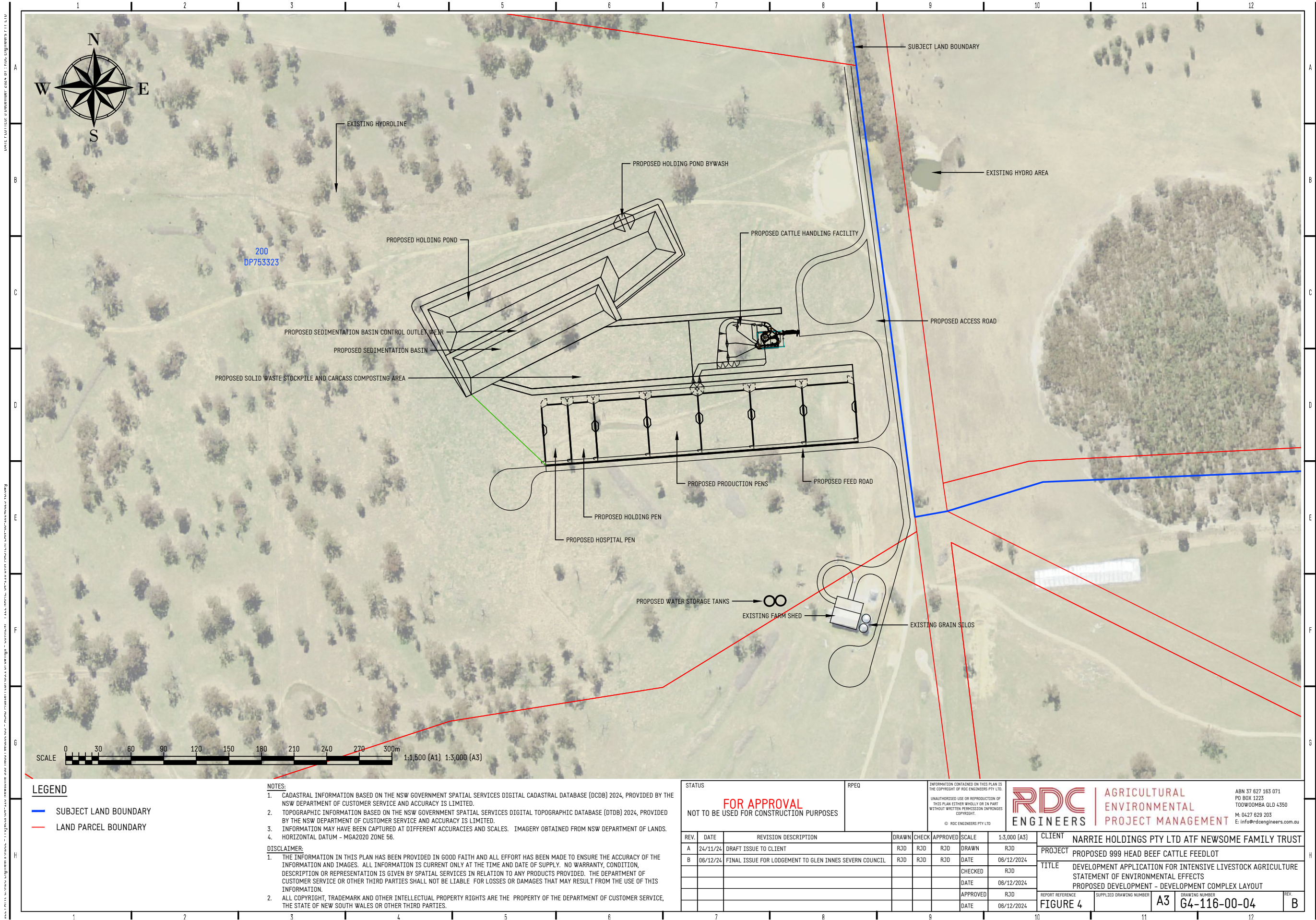
## Advice

- A In addition to standards specified in Condition 4, the applicant/developer is to be aware that other separate acts and guidelines are relevant to the carrying out of the use, or an associated activity. These include (but are not limited to):
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation 2025
  - Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022
  - Local Land Services Act 2013 and Local Land Services Regulation 2014
  - Biosecurity Act 2015 and Biosecurity Regulation 2016
  - Work Health and Safety Act 2011
- B It is recommended the applicant/developer becomes registered under the National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme.
- C The Statement of Environmental Effects includes reference to closure of part of Newsomes Road, which requires separate approval. Please contact Council's Infrastructure Services team for more information. Any road closure would be at the proponents expense.

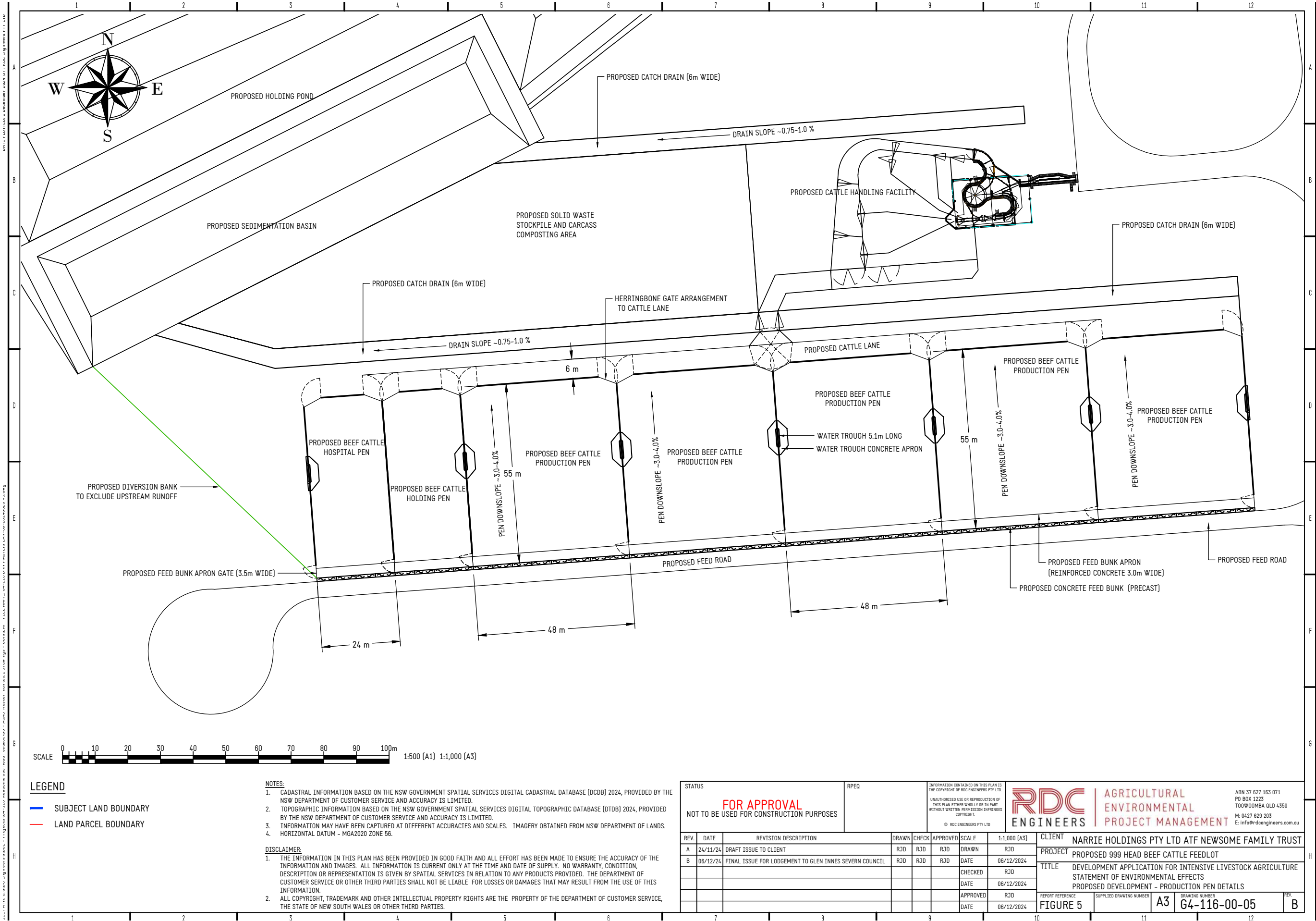




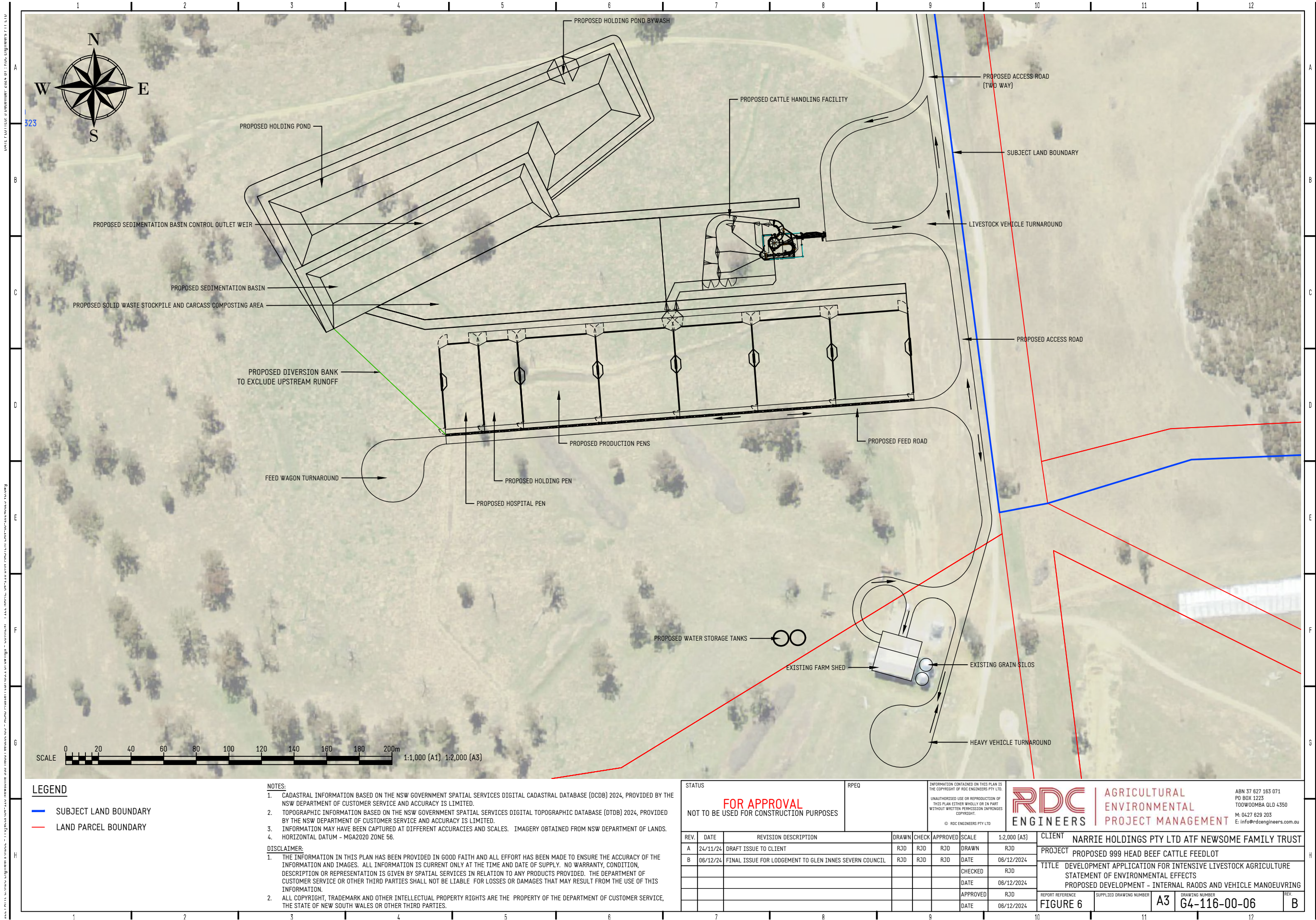




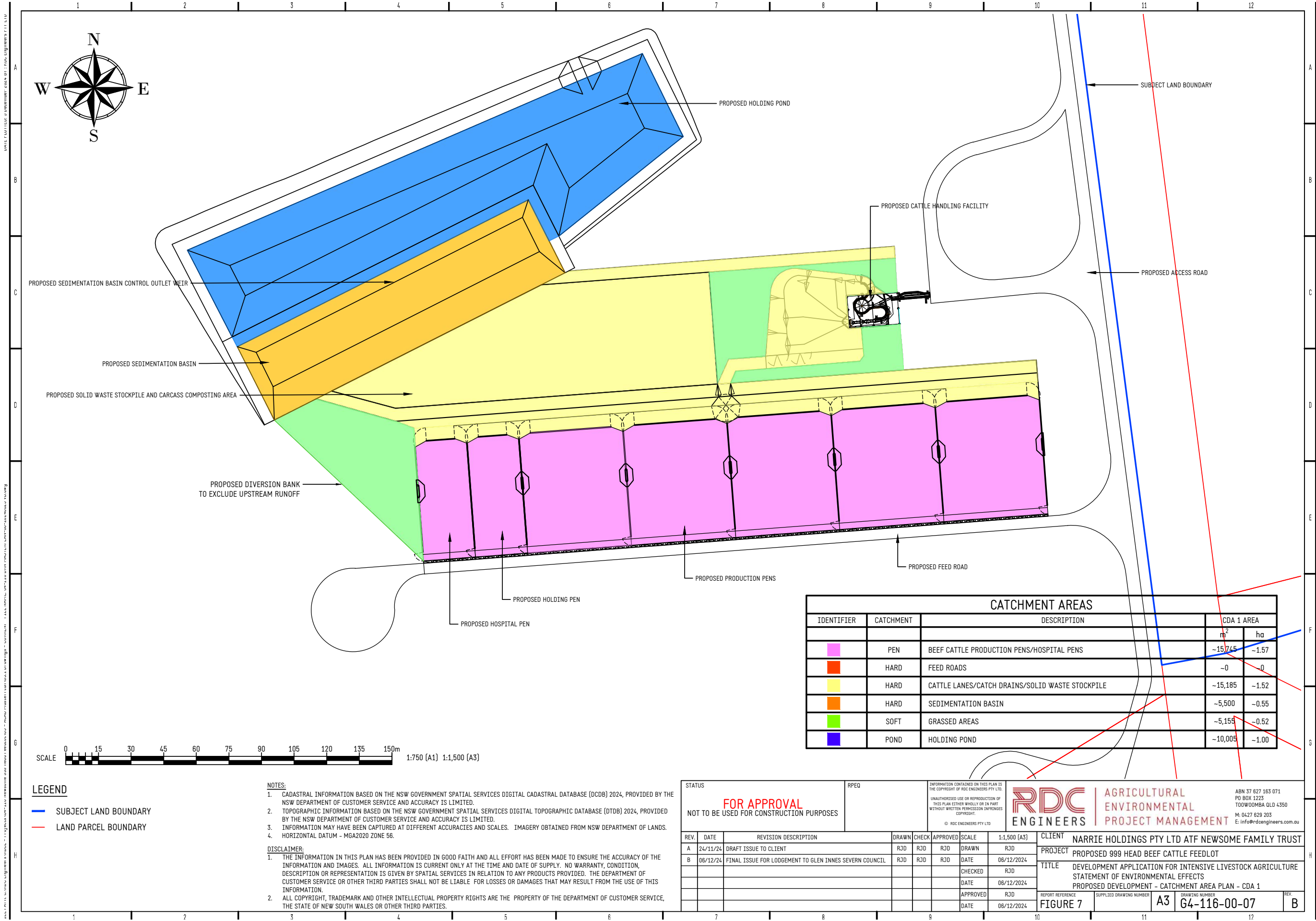


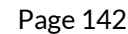




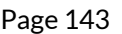
















**DA 39/24-25 | PAN-495233****Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999 Head Cattle Feedlot) – Wellington Vale NSW**

**Exhibition/Notification Details:** Publicly Exhibited online through NSW Planning Portal, Council Website with documentation also available for viewing at Council Church Street & Town Hall Offices, Glen Innes Library, Post Offices Deepwater & Emmaville. Included in “Our Council” Newsletter, and Glen Innes News publication. Neighbour Notified to adjoining properties also.

**Exhibition/Notification Dates:** 14/01/2025 – 12/02/2025 (29 days)

The below table represents submissions received via the Exhibition link on the NSW Planning Portal.

No submissions for this development were received by Council through any other communication channels.

Suburb/Town	Submission/Comments
Emmaville	The land in question is quite sufficient to carry large amounts of free roaming cattle without condensing them into a small area. Concentration of numbers in smaller areas causing a concentration of waste, waste that would end up into the waterways surrounding this property. Waterways that are known habitats for endangered platypus, and probably countless other fauna and flora that struggle to live in irresponsible farming practices already. Indiscriminate land clearing and unnecessary dam building. The later which has only recently been undertaken, prompting the question, has this development already been passed because why else would new dams be built and on important waterways into main waterways. I personally witnessed their digging, much to my horror. Please reject this abhorrent proposal also on the fact of the cruelty to the animals from being subjected to living not only cramped, but also with no shelter, a truly criminal practice on its own.
Byron	<p>Subject: Ethical Concerns Regarding 999 Head Cattle Feedlot</p> <p>I am writing to express my strong opposition to the operations of 999 Head Cattle Feedlot due to serious concerns about animal welfare and ethical treatment. Industrial feedlots like this prioritize profit over the well-being of animals, subjecting cattle to overcrowded, unsanitary conditions with little to no access to natural grazing. The routine use of growth hormones, antibiotics, and unnatural diets causes immense suffering, while extreme confinement prevents them from exhibiting natural behaviours.</p> <p>Beyond the cruelty, such operations contribute to environmental degradation and pose risks to public health. The inhumane treatment of animals for mass production is neither necessary nor justifiable. I urge you to reconsider supporting or permitting such facilities and advocate for ethical, sustainable alternatives that respect both animal welfare and environmental responsibility.</p>
Silverwater	Hi thank you. I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. This is just cruel and unnecessary. People are eating less meat. The environment is getting worse. These beautiful creatures have a poor existence in these terrible places. Please don't approve this awful proposal.
Dee Why	This sick factory farming should be stopped and abolished.
Tabulam	No good comes from it.
Sydney	Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare. We must take a stand against this cruel industry and push for a future that protects animals, our planet, and ethical farming practices.
Mullumbimby	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for 166 Newsomes Road Wellington Vale, 2371, NSW.</p> <p>My concerns are relating to the environmental impact, the impact on the local wildlife which is already at risk and struggling due to deforestation and projects such as these, and furthermore, animal welfare.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Environmental Impact: Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment.</p> <p>Water consumption and contamination – Intensive feedlots require vast amounts of water, depleting local</p>

	<p>resources. Runoff from waste can contaminate local rivers, creeks, and groundwater.</p> <p>The worsening destruction of healthy soil and excess clearing of remaining trees releases stored carbon, therefore reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions.</p> <p>Energy-Intensive Feed Production – Most cattle are fed grain (such as soy and corn), which requires huge amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides to grow.</p> <p>Global Scale of the Industry – The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and ships combined.</p> <p>Soil degradation – Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients.</p> <p>Odour and air pollution – Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter, which degrade air quality.</p> <p>Impact on local wildlife:</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Further disruption of land for intensive feedlots will destroy what's left of native habitat.</p> <p>Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed.</p> <p>The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths.</p> <p>Animal welfare:</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress.</p> <p>Lack of shade, especially in harsh, hot areas such as Wellington Vale is extremely detrimental to cattle's welfare and prevents them from eating as much as they would be in cooler, breezy and shaded environments.</p> <p>Overcrowding – Cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours, causing stress and excess cortisol in meat which is also detrimental to the consumer.</p> <p>Health and disease risks – Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>Lack of access to pasture – Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</p> <p>Overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones – To ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics (90% of cattle) and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>Transport and slaughter conditions – Many cattle will endure further distress when transported long distances to slaughter.</p> <p>Each of these points prove the proposed development is not appropriate in anyway to go ahead.</p> <p>Considering these points, make an educated and informed decision to OBJECT this proposed development promptly.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>
Adamstown	<p>I object to the submission based on environmental and sustainable factors.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices.</p> <p>We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Marks Point	<p>I am writing to formally object to the proposed development of a cattle feedlot at [Location] due to its significant welfare, environmental, and ethical concerns. Scientific evidence strongly supports the position that intensive confinement systems such as feedlots are inhumane and detrimental to both animal welfare and environmental sustainability.</p>

	<p><b>1. Animal Welfare Concerns</b></p> <p>Cattle are sentient animals with complex social structures and cognitive capacities. Scientific studies demonstrate that cattle experience pain, stress, and psychological distress when subjected to intensive confinement (Boissy &amp; Le Neindre, 1997; von Keyserlingk et al., 2009). Feedlots inherently deprive animals of the ability to express natural behaviors such as grazing, social bonding, and movement over large areas. Instead, they are forced into overcrowded, barren environments where they endure extreme stress, aggression, and increased disease susceptibility (Grandin, 2014).</p> <p>Chronic stress in feedlot cattle has been linked to elevated cortisol levels, weakened immune function, and increased incidence of respiratory disease, lameness, and digestive disorders (Smith et al., 2009). Furthermore, unnatural grain-based diets, designed to maximize weight gain, frequently lead to acidosis and liver abscesses, necessitating routine antibiotic use, which raises additional ethical and public health concerns (Russell &amp; Rychlik, 2001).</p> <p><b>2. Environmental and Public Health Risks</b></p> <p>The establishment of a large-scale feedlot also poses serious environmental threats. The high concentration of waste from confined animals contributes to groundwater contamination, greenhouse gas emissions, and soil degradation (Steinfeld et al., 2006). Methane emissions from feedlots are a significant driver of climate change, and water pollution from manure runoff can severely impact local ecosystems and human water sources (EPA, 2017).</p> <p>Moreover, the routine administration of antibiotics in feedlot operations accelerates antimicrobial resistance, which the World Health Organization has identified as one of the greatest public health threats of our time (WHO, 2019). The development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in cattle can spread to humans through food consumption, direct contact, and environmental contamination.</p> <p><b>3. Ethical Considerations and Public Sentiment</b></p> <p>There is growing public concern regarding the ethics of factory farming and the treatment of livestock in intensive systems. A shift toward pasture-based, regenerative farming methods aligns more closely with consumer expectations for ethical and sustainable food production. Many countries are recognizing the need to transition away from high-density feedlots due to their inherent welfare and environmental shortcomings (FAO, 2020).</p> <p>Given the overwhelming scientific evidence demonstrating the cruelty and harmful consequences of feedlot systems, I strongly urge you to reject this proposal. Instead, I advocate for policies that support higher welfare, pasture-based alternatives that respect both the well-being of animals and the integrity of our environment.</p> <p>Thank you for considering this objection. I look forward to your response and am happy to provide further information if required.</p>
Port Macquarie	<p>Intensive feed lots are inhumane. They do not allow cattle the basics that every creature deserves- Grass, fresh air, clean living conditions.</p> <p>Feed lots are dirty, barren and stressful places for animals. They have a damaging impacts on the mental and physical health of cattle. This is a compromise to the welfare of cattle. I oppose this submission on the grounds of animal welfare and cruelty.</p>
Uralba	<p>I formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, confining cattle to overcrowded, unnatural environments where they endure heat stress, disease, and a lack of proper stimulation. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deprive animals of the opportunity to engage in natural behaviors, causing severe physical and mental distress. No animal should be subjected to this kind of suffering for financial gain.</p> <p>Feedlots produce enormous amounts of waste, leading to soil erosion, water contamination, and heightened methane emissions. Runoff from these operations can pollute nearby rivers and streams, endangering ecosystems and local wildlife. The grain used to feed cattle is grown with significant reliance on fossil fuels, fertilizers, and pesticides, which further contribute to environmental damage. As Australia grapples with growing climate challenges, expanding intensive feedlots is a step backward for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>The proposed development threatens local wildlife and disrupts the delicate balance of our natural ecosystems. Converting natural pastureland into industrial cattle farms prioritizes profit over sustainability and the fundamental right of animals to live freely.</p> <p>I strongly urge you to reject the DA, in favour of sustainable and ethical farming practices and land use. I suggest regenerative farming instead of intensive feedlots.</p>
Thornleigh	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. I am a supporter of ethical and sustainable land use and I don't believe that this proposed facility is either ethical or environmentally sustainable.</p> <p>Feedlots are unsustainable and harmful to the environment because of: the large amount of water consumption</p>

	<p>and possible water contamination; deforestation which releases carbon and reduces the carbon sink effect; increasing the amount of cattle farming which is a known and significant contributor to climate change; and an increase in energy intensive feed production.</p> <p>Furthermore, the proposed development will negatively impact native habitat and wildlife including kangaroos, wombats and native birds. Australia has one of the worst records in the world for species destruction and it is due to destructive use of the environment. This development will add to this impact negatively.</p> <p>And particularly, feedlots by their very nature involve overcrowding of animals, causing health and disease risks, the denial of access to pasture which causes suffering, as well as overuse of antibiotics in an era when this very thing, overuse of antibiotics in animal agriculture, is leading to the catastrophic situation of increase in antibiotic resistant bacteria, as well as increase in the number of animals which will be slaughtered.</p> <p>With all these considerations, I urge the council to reject the DA in favour of sustainable and ethical land use, such as regenerative farming instead of intensive feedlots. I further urge decision-makers to prioritise animal welfare and environmental sustainability.</p>
Coniston	<p>The rapid expansion of intensive feedlots across Australia is deeply concerning.</p> <p>Feedlots are confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>The location of this development is a beautiful part of Australia that should be protected and preserved rather than being used for such non sustainable, cruel and environmentally damaging practices. I strongly object to the proposal.</p>
Blacktown	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Dapto	<p>Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare. We must take a stand against this cruel industry and push for a future that protects animals, our planet, and ethical farming practices.</p>
Woy Woy	<p>I do not agree with establishing a large cattle feed lot in Wellington Vale 39/24-25 These feed lots are factory farms keeping animals in crowded unnatural conditions which prioritise profit over animal welfare. These feed lots also contribute to environmental pollution and threaten native wildlife. This is a barbaric cruel industry which should not be continued. Only ethical farming should be practiced.</p>
Federal	<p>Hello, I'm writing to formally object the proposed development of DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for 166 Newsomes Road Wellington Vale, 2371, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots or factory farms for cattle, will force thousands of sentient individuals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering, exacerbating even further discomfort by forcibly being in sweltering hot conditions with no access to shade in very hot, unpleasant conditions with forced limited space apart to allow cooling.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This intensive operation will pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare. We must take a stand against this cruel industry and push for a future that protects animals, our planet, and ethical farming practices.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition</p>



	towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.
Glenwood	I thought Australia was a compassionate and fair country. It saddens me deeply to think that my country tortures animals. The very animals that keep us alive!
Morpeth	<p>As an animal advocate and someone who cares about ethical, sustainable land use. I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions.</p> <p>As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress.</p> <p>No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices.</p> <p>We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Darling Point	I object to DA 39/24-25 for environmental and ethical reasons. We should not be increasing intensive factory farming, it should be phased out as it destroys the land, uses huge amounts of water and crops for feed and creates serious problems such as overuse of antibiotics because disease spreads rapidly in the cramped conditions. It is clearly unethical as the cattle are unable to graze freely and display natural behaviors. The fact these sentient beings are referred to as product in the submission is depressing and an indication that this factory is prioritising profit over animal welfare. The environmental impacts to land and water resources and the detrimental side effects on wildlife due to land degradation and pollution associated with intensive farming are highly problematic. Feeding pens like DA 39/24-25 only add to sustainability issues. Please don't allow this cruel development to go ahead. Profit from this type of cruel development costs the environment, and as a result the future of our kids and our moral legacy.
Sydney	A feedlot of this size would be both immensely cruel, as well as an environment nightmare. Myself and my family and friends all object to this proposal.
Hunters Hill	<p>Submission Opposing DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Cattle Feedlot at Wellington Vale, NSW</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I strongly oppose DA 39/24-25, the proposed intensive cattle feedlot at Wellington Vale, NSW. As someone who values animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and ethical land use, I believe this development would cause significant harm to animals, local ecosystems, and the climate.</p> <p>Environmental and Wildlife Impact</p> <p>Feedlots are highly unsustainable, consuming excessive water, polluting waterways with waste runoff, and contributing heavily to greenhouse gas emissions. Grain production for feed requires vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers, and pesticides, further worsening environmental damage. Additionally, clearing land for feedlots destroys native habitats, displacing and endangering wildlife such as kangaroos, wombats, and bird species.</p> <p>Animal Welfare Concerns</p> <p>Intensive feedlots confine cattle in unnatural, overcrowded conditions that cause stress, disease, and suffering. They are denied access to pasture, forced into an environment that prioritises profit over their well-being. The overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones in these operations is both unethical and a risk to public health.</p> <p>Call to Action</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal and instead support sustainable, ethical farming practices. Factory farming is not the future—we must move towards compassionate and environmentally responsible agriculture that respects both animals and the land.</p>

<p>Lightning Ridge</p>	<p>Submission: Objection to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) at Wellington Vale, NSW</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25, the proposed 999-head cattle feedlot at Wellington Vale, NSW. As the founder of Enlightening Ridge Animal Sanctuary, a wildlife rescue dedicated to protecting and rehabilitating vulnerable animals, I cannot stand by while yet another intensive feedlot threatens the well-being of animals, our environment, and the ethical fabric of our agricultural future.</p> <p>Industrialised animal farming has no place in a society that values sustainability, biodiversity, and compassion. This feedlot represents a step backward, prioritising corporate profit over environmental responsibility and animal welfare. I urge the council to reject this proposal and instead champion regenerative farming practices that protect our land, water, and wildlife.</p> <p>Environmental Impact</p> <p>The environmental consequences of intensive feedlots are devastating and well-documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Water Consumption &amp; Contamination:</b> Feedlots require vast amounts of water, draining local resources and increasing drought vulnerability. Runoff from manure and chemicals contaminates rivers, creeks, and groundwater, endangering aquatic life and public health.</li> <li>• <b>Climate Change Contribution:</b> The livestock industry is responsible for nearly 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions—more than all cars, planes, and ships combined. Feedlots amplify this impact through methane emissions, deforestation, and fossil-fuel-dependent grain production.</li> <li>• <b>Deforestation &amp; Land Degradation:</b> Large-scale cattle farming is one of the biggest drivers of habitat destruction. The need for feed crops leads to deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and soil erosion.</li> <li>• <b>Air Pollution:</b> The ammonia, methane, and particulate matter released from feedlots harm air quality, affecting nearby residents, workers, and local wildlife.</li> <li>• <b>Odour &amp; Quality of Life:</b> The stench from feedlots extends for kilometres, impacting rural communities and reducing property values.</li> </ul> <p>This development is neither sustainable nor responsible. It poses long-term environmental risks that will outlast any short-term economic gains.</p> <p>Impact on Wildlife &amp; Biodiversity</p> <p>As a wildlife rescuer, I have seen firsthand the destruction that industrial farming wreaks on native animals. This proposed feedlot will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destroy critical habitat, displacing kangaroos, wombats, and countless bird species.</li> <li>• Increase wildlife injuries and deaths through electric fencing, vehicle strikes, and habitat loss.</li> <li>• Threaten local ecosystems by disrupting the natural balance of flora and fauna.</li> </ul> <p>Enlightening Ridge Animal Sanctuary currently provides refuge for many native animals that have been injured or displaced by land clearing and industrial expansion. This proposal will only add to the suffering, forcing more wildlife into dwindling, unsafe habitats.</p> <p>Animal Welfare Violations</p> <p>Feedlots are inherently cruel, subjecting cattle to overcrowding, stress, and unnatural conditions that prioritise rapid weight gain over their well-being. This system is designed for efficiency at the cost of the animal's most basic needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of Space &amp; Natural Behaviours:</b> Cattle in feedlots cannot roam, graze, or engage in normal social interactions. Instead, they are packed into confined areas with no access to pasture.</li> <li>• <b>Heat Stress &amp; Disease:</b> Exposed to extreme temperatures and standing in their own waste, cattle suffer from respiratory illnesses, hoof infections, and digestive issues.</li> <li>• <b>Antibiotic Overuse:</b> To keep them alive in unnatural conditions, 90% of feedlot cattle receive antibiotics, contributing to antibiotic resistance—a crisis that threatens both animal and human health.</li> <li>• <b>Slaughter Transport Stress:</b> Once fattened, these animals endure the trauma of long, exhausting transport journeys to slaughterhouses, often without adequate rest, water, or protection from heat and cold.</li> </ul> <p>This level of suffering is not acceptable in a country that claims to uphold animal welfare standards. The future of farming must align with ethical treatment, not the outdated, profit-driven model of factory farming.</p> <p>A Call to Action for Ethical and Sustainable Farming</p> <p>The approval of this feedlot would be a betrayal of community values, environmental responsibility, and animal welfare. Instead of supporting an outdated, cruel, and environmentally damaging industry, I urge the council to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reject DA 39/24-25 in favour of sustainable, pasture-based farming that respects both animals and the land.</li> <li>• Encourage regenerative agriculture that restores soil health, supports biodiversity, and reduces emissions.</li> <li>• Invest in plant-based agriculture and ethical alternatives to intensive livestock farming.</li> </ul>
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	<p>We are at a critical moment where our decisions must be guided by ethics, sustainability, and long-term responsibility—not short-term corporate interests. The future of farming is not more feedlots. It is a transition towards practices that honour the land, respect sentient beings, and ensure a livable planet for generations to come.</p> <p>I implore you to stand on the right side of history and reject this proposal. We must be better than this.</p>
Glebe	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment.</p> <p>Water consumption and contamination – Intensive feedlots require vast amounts of water, depleting local resources. Runoff from waste can contaminate local rivers, creeks, and groundwater.</p> <p>Deforestation &amp; Land Use – Vast areas of forests, including the Amazon, are cleared for cattle grazing and feed crop production. This destruction releases stored carbon, reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions.</p> <p>Energy-Intensive Feed Production – Most cattle are fed grain (such as soy and corn), which requires huge amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides to grow.</p> <p>Global Scale of the Industry – The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and ships combined.</p> <p>Soil degradation – Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients.</p> <p>Odour and air pollution – Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter, which degrade air quality.</p> <p>Example: Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p>
Lightning Ridge	<p>Submission: Objection to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) at Wellington Vale, NSW</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I strongly object to DA 39/24-25 and the proposed 999-head cattle feedlot at Wellington Vale, NSW. This development is a step backward—environmentally destructive, unsustainable, and inhumane.</p> <p>Feedlots deplete water resources, pollute waterways, and contribute significantly to climate change. The intensive grain production required to sustain them further accelerates deforestation, soil degradation, and fossil fuel dependence. The air pollution alone—methane, ammonia, dust—will impact both human and wildlife populations in the surrounding area.</p> <p>Beyond the environmental consequences, the welfare issues are undeniable. Cattle confined in these facilities suffer from stress, disease, and unnatural living conditions, all in the name of efficiency and profit. This is not farming—it's factory production at the expense of both animals and our planet.</p> <p>We have the opportunity to support regenerative and ethical land management instead of propping up outdated, industrialised farming models. I urge the council to reject this proposal and prioritise sustainable, responsible agriculture that respects both the land and the lives dependent on it.</p>
Lightning Ridge	<p>Submission: Objection to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) at Wellington Vale, NSW</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25, the proposed 999-head cattle feedlot at Wellington Vale, NSW. As the founder of Enlightening Ridge Animal Sanctuary, a wildlife rescue dedicated to protecting and rehabilitating vulnerable animals, I cannot stand by while yet another intensive feedlot threatens the well-being of animals, our environment, and the ethical fabric of our agricultural future.</p> <p>Industrialised animal farming has no place in a society that values sustainability, biodiversity, and compassion. This feedlot represents a step backward, prioritising corporate profit over environmental responsibility and animal welfare. I urge the council to reject this proposal and instead champion regenerative farming practices that protect our land, water, and wildlife.</p> <p>Environmental Impact</p>

	<p>The environmental consequences of intensive feedlots are devastating and well-documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Water Consumption &amp; Contamination:</b> Feedlots require vast amounts of water, draining local resources and increasing drought vulnerability. Runoff from manure and chemicals contaminates rivers, creeks, and groundwater, endangering aquatic life and public health.</li> <li>• <b>Climate Change Contribution:</b> The livestock industry is responsible for nearly 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions—more than all cars, planes, and ships combined. Feedlots amplify this impact through methane emissions, deforestation, and fossil-fuel-dependent grain production.</li> <li>• <b>Deforestation &amp; Land Degradation:</b> Large-scale cattle farming is one of the biggest drivers of habitat destruction. The need for feed crops leads to deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and soil erosion.</li> <li>• <b>Air Pollution:</b> The ammonia, methane, and particulate matter released from feedlots harm air quality, affecting nearby residents, workers, and local wildlife.</li> <li>• <b>Odour &amp; Quality of Life:</b> The stench from feedlots extends for kilometres, impacting rural communities and reducing property values.</li> </ul> <p>This development is neither sustainable nor responsible. It poses long-term environmental risks that will outlast any short-term economic gains.</p> <p><b>Impact on Wildlife &amp; Biodiversity</b></p> <p>As a wildlife rescuer, I have seen firsthand the destruction that industrial farming wreaks on native animals. This proposed feedlot will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destroy critical habitat, displacing kangaroos, wombats, and countless bird species.</li> <li>• Increase wildlife injuries and deaths through electric fencing, vehicle strikes, and habitat loss.</li> <li>• Threaten local ecosystems by disrupting the natural balance of flora and fauna.</li> </ul> <p>Enlightening Ridge Animal Sanctuary currently provides refuge for many native animals that have been injured or displaced by land clearing and industrial expansion. This proposal will only add to the suffering, forcing more wildlife into dwindling, unsafe habitats.</p> <p><b>Animal Welfare Violations</b></p> <p>Feedlots are inherently cruel, subjecting cattle to overcrowding, stress, and unnatural conditions that prioritise rapid weight gain over their well-being. This system is designed for efficiency at the cost of the animal's most basic needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of Space &amp; Natural Behaviours:</b> Cattle in feedlots cannot roam, graze, or engage in normal social interactions. Instead, they are packed into confined areas with no access to pasture.</li> <li>• <b>Heat Stress &amp; Disease:</b> Exposed to extreme temperatures and standing in their own waste, cattle suffer from respiratory illnesses, hoof infections, and digestive issues.</li> <li>• <b>Antibiotic Overuse:</b> To keep them alive in unnatural conditions, 90% of feedlot cattle receive antibiotics, contributing to antibiotic resistance—a crisis that threatens both animal and human health.</li> <li>• <b>Slaughter Transport Stress:</b> Once fattened, these animals endure the trauma of long, exhausting transport journeys to slaughterhouses, often without adequate rest, water, or protection from heat and cold.</li> </ul> <p>This level of suffering is not acceptable in a country that claims to uphold animal welfare standards. The future of farming must align with ethical treatment, not the outdated, profit-driven model of factory farming.</p> <p><b>A Call to Action for Ethical and Sustainable Farming</b></p> <p>The approval of this feedlot would be a betrayal of community values, environmental responsibility, and animal welfare. Instead of supporting an outdated, cruel, and environmentally damaging industry, I urge the council to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reject DA 39/24-25 in favour of sustainable, pasture-based farming that respects both animals and the land.</li> <li>• Encourage regenerative agriculture that restores soil health, supports biodiversity, and reduces emissions.</li> <li>• Invest in plant-based agriculture and ethical alternatives to intensive livestock farming.</li> </ul> <p>We are at a critical moment where our decisions must be guided by ethics, sustainability, and long-term responsibility—not short-term corporate interests. The future of farming is not more feedlots. It is a transition towards practices that honour the land, respect sentient beings, and ensure a livable planet for generations to come.</p> <p>I implore you to stand on the right side of history and reject this proposal. We must be better than this.</p>
Shell Cove	I do not approve of this application, we do not need another feedlot.
Newcastle	It's time stop factory farming, not expand on it!
Glenfield	intensive live stock/ feedlot. The amount of water alone is vast with run off going into Rivers etc.  Animals crammed into small spaces . Electric fences destroying our wild life kangaroos/wombats and many more bird species.

	The project is not viable in many many ways and this should not go ahead.
2232 (Sydney Region)	We don't need more feedlots
Neutral Bay	<p>These crammed feedlots are another cruel intensive factory farming contraption which is unnatural for animals to be forced to be crammed in together. It is Australia !!!! We have land to boot. Let the animals have the space they deserve and have somewhat of a natural existence.</p> <p>I strongly oppose the proposal.</p> <p>Surely, in 2025 humans can be HUMANE</p>
Merewether Heights	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. Please do not go ahead with an extensive agricultural feedlot. as an animal advocate and supporter of regenerative farming I cannot find any merit in such a development. It is inherently cruel - preventing animals from living in normal herds, overcrowding and often hen long distances to transport the cattle to slaughter further contributing to their distress.</p> <p>The quality of meat from such feedlots is inferior to free range. The pollution issue is horrendous. It is environmentally unsustainable- contributing to deforestation , increased methane production and greenhouse effect. Waste management can lead to water contamination. The concentration of cattle leads to soil degradation. .The crowding of animals raises a higher risk of disease. Farmers offset this with high use of antibiotics which further contributes to antibiotic resistant diseases.</p> <p>I cannot object to this proposal more strongly and urge the council to consider more ethical and environmentally sustainable uses of this land and to consider animal welfare. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Gables	<p>I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed feedlot development in Wellington, NSW.</p> <p>I believe this type of facility poses significant risks to animal welfare, the environment, and the local community.</p> <p>Animal Welfare Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Overcrowding and Confinement: Feedlots typically house cattle in extremely high densities, limiting their natural behaviors such as grazing and roaming. This can lead to stress, injury, and the rapid spread of disease.</li> <li>* Diet-Related Illnesses: The grain-heavy diet common in feedlots can cause digestive problems like acidosis, requiring frequent antibiotic use which contributes to antibiotic resistance.</li> <li>* Lack of Shelter: Feedlots often provide minimal protection from extreme weather conditions, leaving animals exposed to heat stress in summer and cold stress in winter.</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Water Pollution: Feedlots generate large amounts of manure, which can contaminate waterways with excess nutrients and pathogens, harming aquatic ecosystems and potentially impacting human health.</li> <li>* Air Quality: The dust and ammonia emissions from feedlots can contribute to respiratory problems in both animals and humans living nearby.</li> <li>* Greenhouse Gas Emissions: The concentrated nature of feedlots can contribute to higher levels of greenhouse gas emissions compared to traditional grazing methods.</li> </ul> <p>Community Concerns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Odor: Feedlots are known for producing strong, unpleasant odors that can negatively impact the quality of life for nearby residents.</li> <li>* Property Values: The presence of a feedlot can decrease property values in surrounding areas.</li> <li>* Impact on Local Businesses: Concerns about environmental and animal welfare practices may deter tourists and visitors from the region.</li> </ul> <p>For the reasons outlined above, I urge the NSW government to reject the proposed feedlot development in Wellington. I believe this type of intensive agriculture is unsustainable and raises serious ethical questions about the treatment of animals.</p> <p>I request that my submission be considered in the decision-making process.</p>
Unanderra	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25, the proposed 999-head cattle feedlot at Wellington Vale, NSW. As someone deeply concerned about animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and ethical land use, I strongly</p>

	<p>oppose this development and urge Council to reject the application.</p> <p>Environmental impact: Intensive feedlots are highly unsustainable and contribute significantly to environmental degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water consumption and contamination: Feedlots require enormous amounts of water, depleting local resources. Runoff from animal waste poses a severe risk to local waterways, contaminating rivers, creeks, and groundwater with harmful pollutants.</li> <li>• Deforestation and carbon emissions: The cattle industry is a major driver of deforestation, with vast amounts of land cleared for grazing and feed crop production. This reduces biodiversity, releases stored carbon, and worsens climate change.</li> <li>• Greenhouse gas emissions: The livestock sector is responsible for nearly 15% of global greenhouse gas emissions—more than all cars, planes, and ships combined. Expanding feedlots will exacerbate Australia’s already significant contribution to climate change.</li> <li>• Soil degradation and air pollution: The high stocking density of feedlots leads to soil erosion and nutrient depletion. Additionally, ammonia emissions, dust, and particulate matter degrade air quality, negatively impacting nearby residents and wildlife.</li> </ul> <p>Impact on wildlife and local biodiversity: The establishment of an intensive feedlot will result in habitat destruction, displacing native wildlife such as kangaroos, wombats, and bird species.</p> <p>Electric fences and barriers pose serious risks, leading to injury or death for native animals.</p> <p>The disruption of natural ecosystems will have lasting consequences, threatening the balance of local biodiversity.</p> <p>Animal welfare concerns: Feedlots prioritise efficiency and profit over the well-being of animals. Unlike pasture-based systems, intensive feedlots create conditions that are inherently inhumane:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overcrowding: Cattle are confined to small, unnatural spaces where they cannot graze or roam, leading to high levels of stress and physical discomfort.</li> <li>• Health risks: Poor air quality, heat stress, and prolonged exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</li> <li>• Routine use of antibiotics and growth hormones: To compensate for unnatural conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics and hormones, raising serious concerns about animal welfare and antibiotic resistance.</li> <li>• Transport and slaughter stress: Once fattened, cattle face long, distressing journeys to slaughter, further compounding their suffering.</li> </ul> <p>This proposal does not align with sustainable or ethical agricultural practices. I urge Council to reject DA 39/24-25 and instead support farming methods that prioritise environmental stewardship, animal welfare, and the health of local communities. We should be investing in regenerative agriculture and ethical land management rather than expanding factory farming operations.</p> <p>Approving this development would be a step backward in addressing climate change, protecting biodiversity, and upholding humane treatment of animals. I implore decision-makers to consider the long-term consequences of this feedlot and act in the interest of both the environment and community values.</p> <p>I strongly urge you to reject DA 39/24-25.</p>
Corrimal	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I strongly object to DA 39/24-25 and urge Council to reject this proposal. Intensive cattle feedlots are unsustainable, harmful to the environment, and inherently inhumane.</p> <p>Feedlots deplete water resources, pollute waterways, degrade soil, and contribute significantly to climate change through deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Habitat destruction will displace native species, and fencing will increase injury and mortality for local wildlife.</p> <p>Confined, overcrowded conditions cause animal welfare issues like stress, disease, and suffering. The reliance on antibiotics and growth hormones raises ethical and public health concerns.</p>

	This proposal does not align with sustainable farming or community values. I urge Council to reject it in favour of ethical, environmentally responsible land use.
2774 (Hunter region)	I object strongly to this feed lot. Unbelievable cruelty to these poor animals ..not allowed any freedom. These lots are unnecessary...I implore you not to let this go ahead .
Willoughby	<p>Intensive cattle feedlots are inherently inhumane due to:</p> <p>Overcrowding – Cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours.</p> <p>Health and disease risks – Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>Lack of access to pasture – Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</p> <p>Overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones – To ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics (90% of cattle) and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>Transport and slaughter conditions – Many cattle will endure further distress when transported long distances to slaughter.</p>
Ashfield	I object this intensive agricultural farming project as it's seriously inhumane, bad for the environment, and definitely not the best use of the land!!!!
Hamlyn Terrace	<p>This is a breach to animals right to be treated without cruelty. This is a cruel practice. Cattle should be given the right to live their lives in a natural roaming environment. This is a greedy grab at mass production like US farms its livestock. One thing I have always been proud of when it comes to our sheep and cattle is they are grazed in a natural roaming environment in Australia. Please keep it this way.</p> <p>Also consider the impact this practice would have on the environment and increase of diseases amongst livestock.</p> <p>I OBJECT to THIS FEEDLOT DEVELOPMENT .... Please do not approve this.</p>
Tenterfield	<p>Hello, I'm writing to object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I'm concerned about the animal welfare issues involved with a feedlot such as overcrowding, potential spread of disease, and the animals being denied access to roam and behave naturally. Putting cattle into a feedlot I feel would be very distressing for the animals and there would be the risk of heat stress as well. This proposal sounds inhumane to me.</p> <p>There is the potential impact to the local environment as well due to land clearing and any potential fences or barriers being an injury risk to wildlife. Native wildlife could also be displaced as a result of the land clearing required for this feedlot. On a larger scale, the livestock industry is a major contributor to greenhouse emissions global and as the world is dealing with a worsening climate, we need to starting looking for alternative ways to produce food that have less of an environmental impact.</p> <p>I want to see the council reject this DA and instead look for alternatives such as regenerative farming. I want to see animal and environmental welfare prioritised.</p> <p>Thanks for taking the time to read my submission.</p>
Kingswood	<p>I object to the proposed Development Application 39/24-25. Intensive livestock farming raises serious concerns about animal welfare, environmental damage and the impact on local wildlife.</p> <p>Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change due to the significant greenhouse gas emissions associated with livestock, particularly methane. Along with this, feedlots require vast amounts of water, placing unsustainable pressure on local water resources.</p> <p>Additionally, the waste produced by such a large-scale operation can lead to harmful runoff that contaminates nearby waterways. This runoff can and will pollute the local ecosystem, harming native plant and animal species.</p> <p>The ammonia and methane emissions generated by the feedlot will significantly degrade air quality in the area. These pollutants can cause health issues for neighboring communities, including respiratory problems and worsening of existing health conditions. Furthermore, local wildlife, such as birds and small mammals, will be negatively affected by these emissions, reducing their quality of life and habitat viability.</p> <p>The land clearing and infrastructure expansion required for the feedlot will result in the destruction of natural habitats. This threatens local wildlife, particularly native species such as kangaroos, whose habitats will be fragmented or entirely removed. This represents an irreversible loss to biodiversity and a direct threat to the survival of the species in the region.</p> <p>The proposed feedlot would also increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks, both for the cattle and for</p>



	<p>neighbouring wildlife and humans. Stress caused by overcrowding, combined with poor air quality and exposure to waste, creates ideal conditions for the spread of diseases. This is not only an ethical issue but also a public health concern for nearby communities.</p> <p>Finally, the cattle within the proposed feedlot will be denied the ability to graze and roam freely, which is essential to their physical and psychological well-being. The stress associated with confinement and the poor living conditions in intensive feedlot environments is a form of animal cruelty that cannot be overlooked. The practice of cramming hundreds of living, sentient beings into such a cramped environment is not aligned with modern standards for animal welfare and presents serious ethical concerns regarding the humane treatment of animals.</p> <p>For all of these reasons, I strongly urge you to reject this proposal. The detrimental effects on the environment, local community health, wildlife, and animal welfare are far too significant to justify the establishment of such a large-scale industrial feedlot. I trust that these factors will be given full consideration in the decision-making process.</p> <p>Thank you.</p>
Glendale	<p>Hello , intensive factory farm lots are a horrible way to treat the animals which are trapped in them . These places cause and breed diseases which spread to humans and other animals both not native and native. In USA the chicken flu has spread from chicken to cows to humans. this type of farming intensifies the breeding of deceases. the animals also suffer greatly from the heat and standing day night day after day in their own motions. this is not the way we as Australians treat our animals . These animals are beautiful individuals who have friends who feel pain just like you and don't want to be in such conditions. please stop this happening and think about the victims. we don't need to do this. you wouldn't do it to your animals so why do it to them .</p>
Deakin	<p>I am not vegan or vegetarian. I have no issue with eating dead animals. However, I do have an issue with the manner in which animals are treated prior to their deaths. Although I accept that animals' experience their surroundings differently to humans, thirst is still thirst; hunger is still hunger; standing in hot yards with no grass, water or shade causes distress. While ever we treat animals with cruelty, we are nothing more than animals ourselves.</p>
South Windsor	<p>Intensive farming is cruel and inhumane, causing misery and distress to sentient creatures, in this instance cattle.</p> <p>Any creature who is crammed into tight stalls night and day, unable to move comfortably experiences torture. Every creature should be able to amble freely in the fresh air and open spaces. And those governments that allow such farming methods have no right to consider themselves "civilised".</p> <p>As a "civilised" nation I was under the belief that Australia had taken great advances in animal welfare. However, if this application for intensive farming is seriously considered and granted, I will be ashamed to call Australia home.</p> <p>We all have a duty of care over all animals, especially those we exploit for meat or other products. We should, in all decency, allow such beasts to live as free and happy a life as possible, before ending their lives for our gain.</p> <p>I beseech my government, do not grant this application now or in the future.</p>
Berowra	<p>I object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I am opposed to intensive feedlots as they force cattle into overcrowded and unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment.</p> <p>Animals are denied the ability to behave naturally and are in significant distress. Animals should not be subjected to suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I am also concerned by the environmental impact. Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject the application in favour of more ethical and sustainable land management.</p>
Missabotti	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I am a cattle farmer myself and have been for 24yrs. Our cattle are pastured and bred on multiple paddocks with sufficient shade trees/water and space to give them a stress free life. I cannot condone the use of lot feeding for the following reasons:-</p> <p>No animal should be keep in crowded conditions and where it can only lead to excess waste that has no way of being absorbed and broken done by nature itself. I know just how bad the waste stench can get just from our small herds when brought into the yards for dosing etc. Feedlots live in that, they have no choice and yes I have been to one out west that was a real eye opener and made me proud of how ours are living.</p> <p>Ground is turned into a wasteland as it is never given time to recover from the constant abuse from hooves and waste.</p> <p>Where water reserves are overburdened as no amount of moisture can be obtained from the sole feeding of dry grains.</p> <p>Resident wildlife has no hope of staying in their habitat as the land is completely cleared, whereas the wildlife here mingles happily with our herds.</p> <p>I suspect that the request for this DA relates to supply for mainly overseas sale and that is just plain not</p>

	<p>acceptable. I think in todays thinking most people in this country would be horrified if they were shown the miserable conditions a feedlot causes the stock to live in.</p> <p>How can a country that fights against cruelty to animals and unacceptable farming procedures be so hypocritical. We ban products from countries that don't follow our acceptable behaviour towards animals or where their degradation of their lands is detrimental to their fauna.</p> <p>It honestly makes me ashamed of my own country to see that we are being so very hypocritical in not only happily destroying our environment but also expanding our factories in beef production. Why is it that factory chicken farms were stopped but beef factories are acceptable? Hopefully it won't take as long to shutdown this type of practice.</p>
Canowindra	I would dearly love to see the feed lots taken away from this area for environmental reasons and because of the health of the animals
Tamarama	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>As someone who deeply cares about animal welfare and ethical, sustainable land use, I am appalled that development of factory farming feedlots is still considered an acceptable standard of animal welfare and treatment of sentient animals.</p>
Surry Hills	<p>Dear decision makers,</p> <p>Subject: Objection to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) in Wellington Vale, NSW</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to the proposed Development Application DA 39/24-25 for an intensive livestock feedlot for 999 cattle in Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>There are several significant concerns regarding this proposal that warrant careful consideration. Firstly, feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, which can lead to soil degradation and water pollution, ultimately affecting the health of local waterways and ecosystems. The runoff from these facilities poses a real threat to native wildlife and biodiversity in the area.</p> <p>Furthermore, the grain required to sustain such a large number of cattle is typically produced using extensive amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers, and pesticides. This reliance exacerbates greenhouse gas emissions at a time when Australia is grappling with escalating climate challenges. Approving additional intensive feedlot developments would undermine efforts towards environmental sustainability.</p> <p>The proposal also poses a direct threat to native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The conversion of natural pastures for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and compromises the rights of animals to live in humane conditions. Intensive feedlots are characterised by overcrowding, leading to severe issues such as heat stress, increased susceptibility to disease, and inadequate enrichment opportunities. Unlike pasture grazing, such systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, resulting in both physical and psychological distress.</p> <p>Given these considerations, I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management practices. This development does not align with community values or the pressing need to transition towards more humane and sustainable farming practices. We must collectively move away from factory farming models and support alternatives that respect both animals and the environment, as well as the future of the region.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my objection.</p>
Bathurst	<p>I oppose this abomination of cruelty to the thousands of cows that will find this their home. Intensive farming of any animal isn't where we should be in 2025.</p> <p>I oppose the environmental blight that these feedlots serve on the land and the native wildlife it will displace and kill in the process</p> <p>I oppose the trucks it will add to the roads in this area and the wildlife it will kill in the process.</p> <p>I oppose the cruel practises, the shelter that it will not give and the cramped filthy conditions these animals will be forced to live in.</p> <p>There is nothing about intensive feedlots that is acceptable in 2025. We know better. This is a purely profit driven endeavour, despite the cruelty to the animals that have no choice to endure it.</p>
Dernancourt	I object to feedlots. They increase greenhouse gas emissions. Factory farming is a major source of global warming. I thought we were aiming for zero emissions. Feedlots are also animal cruelty. There is no shade for animals. Feedlots cause environmental damage and are detrimental to waterways and native wildlife.
North Lambton	When we choose to eat meat we should not turn a blind eye to their treatment beforehand.
Newcastle	It's distressing to see we are still putting profit before animal welfare. Change the Narrative
Lake Cathie	Feed lots are Inhumane. There is more to life than economics, and there is no way the earth can sustain human desire for meat as protein. It is time to start making a change so that the earth, its people and its remaining beauty are preserved

Perth	In my view, Feedlots are cruel because they confine cows to tight, limited spaces. Their already short lived lives as meat on tables will become even more miserable with the feedlot concept. It will also set a dangerous, inhumane and unhealthy precedent across the country. Unhealthy for the animals and for humans that will eventually consume such unhealthy meat. This is no different to caged hen eggs Vs free range eggs.
Zetland	These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare. I am strongly against this cruel industry and wish to push for a future that protects animals, our planet, and ethical farming practices.
Birchgrove	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I write this submission as it saddens me how cruel humans can be to our fellow animals.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Blackheath	I wish make a submission opposing this development. Feedlots are inherently cruel to animals and none should be allowed. We live in a more enlightened time where all the evidence is available about the impacts on animals to be confined in such a way. Please do not allow this horrific, cruel development.
Springwood	Please consider these animals are live beings that feel sad, Hungary and love.
Springwood	<p>SUBMISSION DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture - 999 Head Cattle Feedlot - Wellington Vale NSW</p> <p>I am lodging my objection to this proposed development.</p> <p>While I care for the plight of animals, particularly intensively farmed animals, I am also an advocate for sustainable land use.</p> <p>I am therefore writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999 -Head Cattle Feedlot - Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots should not be encouraged especially in Australia where grazing all year around is possible giving the grazing animals a better quality of life.</p> <p>From an environmental point of view they are a disaster. They generate huge amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Local waterways can be contaminated by runoffs from these facilities. This runoff can contaminate local rivers, creeks and groundwater and thus harm ecosystems and native wildlife.</p> <p>The grain required to feed cattle is grown using enormous quantities of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides - all contributors to carbon emissions. Land clearing is usually required to produce the extra grain required in feedlot operations. This forest destruction releases stored carbon and reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO2.</p> <p>Australia is already experiencing the dramatic effects of climate change. For its own sake and for the sake of its international commitments, Australia cannot continue operations which increase emissions. Approval of this project would be a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>On a more local level neighbors of this feedlot as well, as local wildlife, will suffer from the constant smell of ammonia while dust and particulate matter will degrade their air quality.</p> <p>The proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of Australia's sensitive ecosystems. Industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live unrestrained lives including volitional activities and access to beneficial social relationships. Denying animals these activities leads to great emotional and physical distress. Making an animal endure a lifetime of suffering is no</p>

	<p>longer seen as an acceptable practice of animal agriculture.</p> <p>I urge the council to take a progressive and humane approach and reject this DA in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management practices and ones which aligns more closely with current community values.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment.</p>
Emmaville	<p>Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare. They are all about profit and nothing else.</p>
Beacon Hill	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25, the proposed 999-head cattle feedlot in Wellington Vale, NSW. As someone who cares deeply about animal welfare, ethical farming, and environmental sustainability, I urge the council to reject this development and prioritise responsible land use that aligns with the values of our community.</p> <p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT</b> Intensive feedlots are unsustainable and pose significant risks to the environment. This development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strain local water resources – Feedlots require vast amounts of water, depleting local supplies. Waste runoff from these facilities threatens to contaminate nearby rivers, creeks, and groundwater, endangering both ecosystems and human communities.</li> <li>- Contribute to deforestation and climate change – Large-scale cattle farming drives deforestation, releasing stored carbon and reducing the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>. Additionally, methane emissions from cattle significantly contribute to global warming.</li> <li>- Degrade soil and air quality – Heavy land use leads to soil erosion and nutrient depletion, while odours, ammonia, and particulate matter pollute the air, harming both local residents and wildlife.</li> <li>- Increase reliance on fossil fuels – The grain required for feedlots is grown using excessive fossil fuels, fertilisers, and pesticides, further exacerbating environmental damage.</li> </ul> <p>Australia is already facing extreme climate challenges. Approving another intensive feedlot is a step in the wrong direction for sustainability and environmental responsibility.</p> <p><b>IMPACT ON WILDLIFE AND BIODIVERSITY</b> The proposed feedlot will result in habitat destruction, displacing native species such as kangaroos, wombats, and bird populations. The use of electric fences and barriers increases the risk of injury and death for wildlife attempting to navigate the area. This development prioritises profit over the preservation of our natural ecosystems and biodiversity.</p> <p><b>ANIMAL WELFARE CONCERNS</b> Intensive cattle feedlots are inherently inhumane. This proposed facility will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confine cattle to unnatural, overcrowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours.</li> <li>- Increase stress and health risks, as poor air quality and exposure to waste make animals more susceptible to disease.</li> <li>- Deny cattle access to pasture, restricting their ability to graze and roam freely.</li> <li>- Encourage overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising efficiency over animal welfare.</li> <li>- Subject cattle to distressing transport and slaughter conditions, adding further suffering to an already cruel system.</li> </ul> <p>No animal should endure such conditions for the sake of profit. Ethical farming should prioritise the well-being of animals, not just economic gain.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more sustainable and ethical agricultural practices. Instead of supporting intensive feedlots, we should be investing in regenerative farming methods that promote environmental health, protect local wildlife, and respect animal welfare.</p> <p>This development does not align with the values of our community or the urgent need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. I ask the council to take a stand against factory farming and support alternatives that benefit both people and the planet.</p>
2479 (Bangalow region)	<p>We live in a vast country with much grazing land no need for this cruel form of agriculture</p>
Elanora Heights	<p>I object to this feedlot as it is cruel to nonhuman animals intended for it, it causes incredible distress to the nonhuman animals and you can hear them crying all the time they are in it. There are too many nonhuman animals in there crowded together, there is no shelter to protect them, and the food provided is not their natural food so the nonhuman animals have to eat the unnatural food and feel sick. Thankyou</p>
North Ringwood	<p>When i read about this feedlot proposal my thoughts were immediately drawn to a comparison of the appalling conditions that factory farmed chickens are subjected to. It is in principle exactly the same - forcing animals into cramped, inhumane living conditions for the sole purpose of making more money. I am not anti farming, but I only support humane farming where animals are free to roam and graze. This proposal is shocking and upsetting. Do not inflict factory farming conditions of our cattle.</p>

Far Meadow	Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare. We must take a stand against this cruel industry and push for a future that protects animals, our planet, and ethical farming practices. I say no to the proposed change of use of land or a building or the classification of a building under the Building Code of Australia.
Kempsey	G'day all, As a Cattle farmer I object to this feedlot on ethical and environmental grounds. Cattle are herd animals who are very social and hierarchical they deserve to be able to forage and graze not live a life cramped in a dirt yard production line. We can still farm animals using humane methods feedlots are not the most humane practice.
Sydney	I oppose the submission for a cattle feed lot on two grounds: the environmental impact of the land as feedlots have been proven to be detrimental to land care and on the ground of animal welfare where internationally evidence supports that animal welfare and care are below expectations. This feed lot must be rejected.
Fairlight	These feedlots are inhumane, overcrowded and unnatural, causing stress and suffering to sentient animals who deserve better. Animals of all kind deserve freedom and not be subjected to inhumane practices, and cattle deserve access to pasture and the ability to roam. If the pastoralists can't sustain a business without such cruelty, maybe they shouldn't be in the cattle business. Strongly encourage this DA to be denied.
2261 (Central Coast)	I object to the increase in intensive farming practices. Feedlots are cruel to the cattle, who suffer enough without being cramped into dusty paddocks with no shade. The waste runoff pollutes waterways and the farming of cattle is a huge contributor to climate change.
Wellington	I strongly object to the granting of DA 39/24-25. Feed lots are a cruel way to keep cattle. They are also polluting and unnecessary. It's just a way of exploiting animals for maximum profit with no consideration for their lives. Feed lots should not be allowed in any civilised society.
Ocean Shores	Feedlots are part of the factory farming infrastructure, which are responsible for appalling cruelty to the animals confined in them, enormous amounts of pollution including methane which is a highly potent greenhouse gas, and produce a product which is defined as likely carcinogenic by the World Health Organisation. Such applications should be automatically rejected in the name of humanity.
Wallabadah	I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit. The review of Animal Welfare in Australia should be leading to better conditions for all animals, honouring the Five Domains, not just the Five Freedoms. This type of feedlot contravenes the Five Freedoms, the base level of welfare. This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely. I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.
Banora Point	I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.  Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife.  The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.  Clearing land for intensive feedlots destroys native habitat.  Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed.  The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths.  This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.  Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be

	<p>subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Carool	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington NSW.</p> <p>Global Scale of the Industry – The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Ryde	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to Development Application DA 39/24-25, which proposes the establishment of a 999-head cattle feedlot in Wellington Vale, NSW. As an ecologist and graduate of the University of New South Wales, I am deeply concerned about the severe environmental, ecological, and public health consequences of approving this feedlot. Industrial-scale intensive livestock agriculture has devastating impacts on native biodiversity, exacerbates climate change, pollutes waterways, and contributes to poor human health outcomes. Given these significant risks, I strongly urge the NSW government to reject this application.</p> <p>Environmental and Ecological Devastation</p> <p>Loss of Native Australian Wildlife</p> <p>Feedlots and intensive animal agriculture require vast amounts of land and water, leading to deforestation, habitat fragmentation, and destruction of ecosystems critical for native Australian wildlife. Clearing land for feed production and infrastructure displaces and endangers species such as koalas (<i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i>), greater gliders (<i>Petauroides volans</i>), and numerous ground-dwelling marsupials and reptiles. Additionally, feedlot runoff contaminates water sources, leading to algal blooms that suffocate aquatic life and degrade freshwater ecosystems.</p> <p>According to George Monbiot in <i>Regenesi</i>s, the land required to produce feed for livestock is one of the largest drivers of deforestation and biodiversity loss worldwide. If we continue prioritizing cattle feedlots over conservation, we risk pushing more Australian species toward extinction.</p> <p>Water Scarcity and Pollution</p> <p>Australia is already one of the driest continents on Earth, yet intensive livestock farming is one of the most water-intensive industries. A single kilogram of beef requires thousands of liters of water, far exceeding the water use of plant-based food production. The proposed feedlot will place enormous pressure on local water supplies, particularly in a region like Wellington Vale, where droughts are a recurring threat.</p> <p>Additionally, feedlots are notorious for contaminating waterways with nitrogen, phosphorus, and harmful bacteria from manure runoff. This pollution not only degrades water quality but also leads to increased outbreaks of toxic blue-green algae, which harm both wildlife and human communities relying on these water sources.</p> <p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change</p> <p>The livestock industry is a major contributor to climate change, with methane emissions from cattle being a significant driver of global warming. Methane is over 25 times more potent than CO<sub>2</sub> over a 100-year period, and intensive feedlot operations concentrate these emissions, worsening their environmental impact. According to the United Nations' State of Food and Agriculture Report, reducing livestock production is essential for mitigating climate change. Expanding feedlots in Australia directly contradicts our national and international climate</p>

	<p>commitments.</p> <p>Public Health Risks from Feedlot Products</p> <p>Increased Risk of Chronic Diseases</p> <p>The consumption of animal products, especially those from intensive feedlots, has been linked to a higher risk of chronic diseases such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and certain cancers. Dr. Michael Greger's How Not to Die and Simon Hill's The Proof is in the Plants highlight overwhelming scientific evidence showing that diets high in red and processed meats significantly increase mortality rates, while plant-based diets reduce the risk of these diseases.</p> <p>Dr. Will Bulsiewicz, in Fiber Fueled, emphasizes the role of gut health in overall well-being and notes that diets rich in fiber—found exclusively in plant foods—are crucial for maintaining a healthy microbiome, whereas meat-heavy diets, particularly from feedlot cattle raised on grain-based diets and antibiotics, contribute to gut dysbiosis and inflammation.</p> <p>Approving this feedlot will only exacerbate the already high rates of chronic disease in Australia, placing an additional burden on our healthcare system.</p> <p>Antibiotic Resistance and Zoonotic Disease Risks</p> <p>Feedlots rely heavily on antibiotics to keep cattle alive in crowded, unsanitary conditions. This overuse of antibiotics contributes to the global rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, which pose a serious threat to human health. The World Health Organization has classified antibiotic resistance as one of the top 10 global public health threats, and feedlots are a major contributor to this crisis.</p> <p>Additionally, zoonotic diseases—those that jump from animals to humans—are more likely to emerge in intensive livestock operations due to the high density of animals in confined spaces. Approving more feedlots increases the risk of future pandemics, putting both local communities and global populations at risk.</p> <p>A Better Path Forward</p> <p>Rejecting this feedlot is not only the right decision for the environment and public health, but it is also an opportunity for the NSW government to support sustainable agricultural practices that align with global climate and biodiversity goals. Regenerative farming practices, rewilding projects, and plant-based agriculture offer far greater benefits for both the economy and the planet than destructive feedlots.</p> <p>Given the overwhelming evidence of environmental destruction, biodiversity loss, water depletion, greenhouse gas emissions, and public health risks, I strongly urge the government to reject DA 39/24-25. Approval of this feedlot would be a step backward for Australia's sustainability commitments and a direct threat to our native wildlife, climate goals, and the health of future generations.</p>
Hamilton	<p>DA 39/24-25 Intensive Livestock. Proposed for wellington Vale. NSW</p> <p>I am strongly objecting to the proposed DA. I am an animal advocate and someone who cares about ethical, sustainable land use. Feedlots are very highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment. ie. Water consumption and contamination Deforestation &amp; Land Use. This destruction releases stored carbon, reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>. Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions. Global Scale of the Industry – The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and ships combined. Soil degradation. Odour and air pollution – Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter, which degrade air quality.</p> <p>It has a shocking Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity. This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>The animal welfare of Intensive cattle feedlots are inherently inhumane. Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>Can you please reject the DA in favour of sustainable and ethical land use.</p> <p>Please use solutions, such as regenerative farming instead of intensive feedlots.</p>



	And encourage decision-makers to prioritise animal welfare and environmental sustainability.
Byron Bay	Compassion for animals
Wingham	<p>I object to the proposed Development Application 39/24-25.</p> <p>The treatment of the sentient beings, cattle, held in feedlots is appalling and repugnant to me. No shade, not much room to move, no joy to life whatsoever. There are serious animal welfare issues around such conditions. The stress on these cattle is not acceptable.</p> <p>Also, the environmental damage and impact on the local wildlife are further issues.</p> <p>Intensive farming requires large amount of water and produces concentrated amounts of runoff that has the potential to harm ecosystems in the immediate area and further afield alike.</p> <p>Air quality in the area can be negatively impacted, affecting local wildlife further.</p>
Sydney Olympic Park	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – the proposed 999-head intensive cattle feedlot in Wellington Vale, NSW. As a strong advocate for animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and ethical land use, I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of a more compassionate and responsible approach to farming.</p> <p>Environmental Impact</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are highly unsustainable and pose serious environmental risks:</p> <p>Water Contamination &amp; Overuse – Feedlots require excessive water resources, and runoff from waste can pollute local waterways, threatening aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>Deforestation &amp; Carbon Emissions – The destruction of land for feed production contributes to deforestation, worsens soil degradation, and accelerates climate change.</p> <p>Air &amp; Odour Pollution – Ammonia, methane, and dust emissions from feedlots degrade air quality, affecting both local residents and native wildlife.</p> <p>At a time when Australia is facing increasing climate pressures, approving another intensive feedlot is a step in the wrong direction.</p> <p>Impact on Wildlife &amp; Biodiversity</p> <p>The establishment of this feedlot will destroy natural habitats, displacing native species such as kangaroos, wombats, and birdlife. Wildlife will also face increased risks from fencing, vehicle collisions, and exposure to waste runoff. The loss of biodiversity is irreversible and unacceptable.</p> <p>Animal Welfare Concerns</p> <p>Intensive feedlots prioritise profit over the well-being of animals:</p> <p>Overcrowding &amp; Stress – Cattle are confined in unnatural conditions, leading to extreme stress and suffering.</p> <p>Health Risks &amp; Antibiotic Overuse – Poor conditions increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks, requiring excessive antibiotic use, which contributes to antibiotic resistance.</p> <p>Denial of Natural Behaviours – Cattle are unable to graze or move freely, causing immense psychological and physical distress.</p> <p>Factory farming is fundamentally inhumane, and this proposal represents an unacceptable continuation of this cruel industry.</p> <p>Call to Action</p> <p>I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal and instead support ethical, regenerative farming practices that prioritise animal welfare, environmental responsibility, and sustainable land management. Australians do not support industrialised animal cruelty, and approving this feedlot would be a step backwards for both our ethical and environmental standards.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my submission.</p>

Blue Haven	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
North Lambton	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Rydalmere	<p>I think its absolutely disgusting, there clearly shows no regard for these animals whatsoever just some greedy bloody pencil-pushers who have zero empathy for the suffering their decisions have on animals as a whole! Cruel people!!</p> <p>I absolutely object to the proposed Development Application 39/24-25. Intensive livestock farming raises serious concerns about animal welfare, environmental damage and the impact on local wildlife!!!!</p>
Glen Innes	<p>I object to DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture - 999 Head Cattle Feedlot - Wellington Vale NSW on the grounds of animal cruelty and environmental degradation.</p>
2483 (Brunswick Heads region)	<p>Do the right thing. Simple as that.</p>
2281 (Central Coast)	<p>The rapid expansion of intensive feedlots across Australia is deeply concerning.</p> <p>Feedlots are a brutal, inhumane practice where animals are crammed into tiny paddocks, unable to roam, find shade. They can't play, run, or enjoy the simple joy of roaming pastures.</p> <p>This farm has run free range for a long time. Animals should not be confined to a paddock, their short lives are already cruel enough.</p> <p>"I object to the proposed Development Application 39/24-25. Intensive livestock farming raises serious concerns about animal welfare, environmental damage and the impact on local wildlife."</p> <p>-Cattle farming contributes significantly to climate change and increasing herd density will intensify emissions.</p> <p>-Intensive feedlots require unsustainable amounts of water and produce waste runoff that contaminates local waterways and harms native ecosystems.</p>

	<p>-Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia and methane emissions, which degrade air quality.</p> <p>-The increase in land clearing and infrastructure for feedlots threatens local wildlife, including kangaroos and other native species, by destroying their habitat.</p> <p>-Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>-Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</p> <p>For all of the reasons above I object to feedlots. Animals should not be kept in such cruel conditions.</p>
Moruya	This proposal is seeking a permit to be able to submit hundreds of cattle to a life of misery. A line must be drawn to prevent sentient animals from being treated as disposable commodities. Making money at the expense of animal suffering is abhorrent. Please do not support this industry by approving this application.
Warriewood	<p>Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>I strongly object proposal DA 39/24-25 that promotes cruelty of animals and the destruction of our planet.</p> <p>I believe funding and proposals should focus on new initiatives that support industry to transition to greener, plant based, kinder initiatives, that are better for animals, the environment and peoples health. I believe hospitals and our healthcare system will also benefit from people adopting a healthier plant based lifestyle.</p> <p>Animal lives matter.</p>
Kilaben Bay	<p>I object to the mistreatment of animals. Therefore I vehemently object to this application! Cramming cattle (or any livestock) into spaces that do not allow freedom of movement and natural grazing is tantamount to torture! Standing in all weather on barren surfaces in their own excrement (managed by slope into adjacent drains) and stockpiled along with the carcasses of 'mortalities'! (Just numbers - each of no consequence. The stench! 'No licences for water!' What happens in times of drought? I liken this to battery hens! STOP!!!</p>
Moruya	<p>Dear General Manager,</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to Development Application (DA) 39/24-25 for the proposed 999-head cattle feedlot at Wellington Vale, NSW. I urge the Council to reject this application on the basis of its significant environmental, social, and economic impacts on the local community and surrounding ecosystems.</p> <p>1. Environmental Concerns</p> <p>a) Water Contamination and Usage The proposed feedlot will place considerable strain on local water resources. Intensive cattle farming generates large volumes of effluent, which risks contaminating nearby waterways, leading to potential pollution of local rivers and groundwater supplies. Given the variability of rainfall and periodic drought conditions in the region, this additional water demand is unsustainable.</p> <p>b) Soil and Air Pollution Feedlots produce substantial amounts of manure and waste which can degrade soil quality and lead to harmful runoff. Additionally, the release of ammonia, methane, and other pollutants into the air will negatively impact air quality for nearby residents and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>2. Community and Health Impacts</p> <p>a) Odour and Air Quality Large-scale cattle feedlots generate persistent odours, which can significantly impact the quality of life for nearby residents. The high concentration of livestock in a confined space increases airborne dust, pathogens, and unpleasant smells, posing health risks to the local community.</p> <p>b) Noise Pollution The operation of heavy machinery, transport trucks, and livestock movements will lead to increased noise pollution, disrupting the peace and quiet of the region and affecting the well-being of residents and wildlife.</p> <p>3. Road Safety and Infrastructure Strain A feedlot of this scale will increase heavy vehicle traffic in the area, leading to road deterioration and heightened safety risks. Local roads may not be equipped to handle the frequent transport of cattle, feed, and waste, potentially resulting in costly road maintenance expenses for ratepayers.</p> <p>4. Animal Welfare Concerns Feedlots subject cattle to confined conditions that severely restrict their natural grazing behaviours. These high-density environments often result in chronic stress, increased susceptibility to disease, and the routine use of antibiotics to manage illness outbreaks. The lack of space, fresh pasture, and natural movement further exacerbates the animals' discomfort and overall well-being.</p> <p>Furthermore, consumer awareness of the ethical implications of intensive farming has grown significantly in recent years. Many consumers are actively seeking ethically sourced meat, with increasing demand for pasture-raised and free-range alternatives. The expansion of feedlots in Australia not only contradicts this shift in public sentiment but may also undermine the region's agricultural reputation and market appeal.</p>

	<p>5. Impact on Local Agriculture and Tourism</p> <p>The Wellington Vale region is known for its rural character and sustainable farming practices. The introduction of an intensive feedlot operation could negatively impact neighbouring farms by increasing biosecurity risks, altering land values, and potentially deterring tourism due to concerns over environmental degradation and odour pollution.</p> <p>Furthermore, given that Wellington Vale is only 22 km from Glen Innes, the cumulative effects of odour, air quality degradation, and increased truck traffic could impact residents and businesses in the town.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Given the significant risks to the environment, community health, infrastructure, and local economy, I strongly urge the Council to reject DA 39/24-25. The long-term costs and detrimental impacts of this feedlot far outweigh any proposed benefits. Sustainable agricultural practices should be prioritised to ensure the well-being of both residents and the natural environment.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
Harwood	I am very much against feedlots of any kind.
2262 (Central Coast)	<p>We need to save our bushland and treat all our animals with dignity &amp; respect</p> <p>Cattle lots provide no water or shelter for the livestock &amp; it destroys natural habitats for our endangered wildlife</p>
Berry	<p>I deplore factory farming and how it impacts the ability of animals to use their natural instincts. Cattle are meant to graze in paddocks and fields where they have the ability to move around freely and connect with other animals in a natural environment.</p> <p>In a country like Australia with vast amount of space it is cruel and unnecessary to subject large herding animals to be confined in small fenced areas purely for the sake of profit to the farmer who clearly cares little for the animals. We set ourselves up as a humane country where in fact we are just as bad as any country that confines its animals in an unnatural situation purely for profit where they are treated no more than objects, not living breathing creatures</p>
Camperdown	<p>Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare. We must take a stand against this cruel industry and push for a future that protects animals, our planet, and ethical farming practices.</p> <p>Surely, in 2025 we can do better as a society?</p> <p>Why do you think it is acceptable to treat animals as commodities and pollute the environment? Just for greed. It is disgusting and inhumane and I oppose it thoroughly.</p>
Kurraba Point	<p>Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment.</p> <p>Water consumption and contamination – Intensive feedlots require vast amounts of water, depleting local resources. Runoff from waste can contaminate local rivers, creeks, and groundwater.</p> <p>Deforestation &amp; Land Use – Vast areas of forests, including the Amazon, are cleared for cattle grazing and feed crop production. This destruction releases stored carbon, reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions.</p> <p>Energy-Intensive Feed Production – Most cattle are fed grain (such as soy and corn), which requires huge amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides to grow.</p> <p>Global Scale of the Industry – The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and ships combined.</p> <p>Soil degradation – Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients.</p> <p>Odour and air pollution – Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter, which degrade air quality.</p> <p>Clearing land for intensive feedlots destroys native habitat.</p> <p>Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed.</p> <p>Overcrowding – Cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours.</p> <p>Health and disease risks – Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>Lack of access to pasture – Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</p> <p>Overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones – To ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions,</p>

	<p>feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics (90% of cattle) and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>Transport and slaughter conditions – Many cattle will endure further distress when transported long distances to slaughter.</p> <p>The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths.</p> <p>Conclusion: I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Engadine	<p>I strongly oppose this development application. This facility represents a cruel, unsustainable approach to farming that prioritises profit over the well-being of animals, our environment, and the local community. Confined, suffering cattle will be denied the basic right to roam freely, forced into unnatural conditions that breed disease and distress. The land, once teeming with wildlife and life-giving resources, will be scarred and depleted, its rivers and soil poisoned by waste. Approving this project means turning a blind eye to compassion, to sustainability, and to the values we hold dear as a community. I urge you to reject this proposal and stand for a kinder, more ethical future.</p>
Warners Bay	<p>I strongly object to the DA for this feedlot. All my concerns etc as follows:</p> <p>Say NO to DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 39/24-25.</p> <p>DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture - 999 Head Cattle Feedlot - Wellington Vale NSW   Planning Portal - Department of Planning and Environment  <a href="https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/daex/exhibition/da-3924-25-intensive-livestock-agriculture-999-head-cattle-feedlot-wellington-vale-nsw">https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/daex/exhibition/da-3924-25-intensive-livestock-agriculture-999-head-cattle-feedlot-wellington-vale-nsw</a></p> <p>The rapid expansion of intensive feedlots across Australia is deeply concerning. By saying NO to feedlots, we send a message that Australians will not accept industrialised animal cruelty.</p> <p>Feedlots are a brutal, inhumane practice where animals are crammed into tiny paddocks, unable to roam, find shade. They can't play, run, or enjoy the simple joy of roaming pastures.</p> <p>This farm has run free range for a long time. Animals should not be confined to a paddock, their short lives are already cruel enough.</p> <p>You can make a difference by making a submission. A simple statement like:</p> <p>"I object to the proposed Development Application 39/24-25. Intensive livestock farming raises serious concerns about animal welfare, environmental damage and the impact on local wildlife."</p> <p>Some points you can include in your submission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cattle farming contributes significantly to climate change and increasing herd density will intensify emissions.</li> <li>-Intensive feedlots require unsustainable amounts of water and produce waste runoff that contaminates local waterways and harms native ecosystems.</li> <li>-Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia and methane emissions, which degrade air quality.</li> <li>-The increase in land clearing and infrastructure for feedlots threatens local wildlife, including kangaroos and other native species, by destroying their habitat.</li> <li>-Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</li> <li>-Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</li> </ul>
Belmont North	<p>In Australia currently it is deeply concerning that there is a rapid expansion of intensive feedlots occurring. This is treating animals as commodified objects rather than the sentient beings they inherently are. This industrialised cruelty SHOULD NOT BE and IS NOT the Australian way.</p> <p>Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare. We must take a stand against this cruel industry and push for a future that protects animals, our planet, and ethical farming practices.</p> <p>For these many reasons I am totally against the proposed 999-head cattle feedlot in Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Therefore the NSW Government must not approve this proposal.</p>

Port Macquarie	I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.
Limpinwood	<p>We are already in the midst of the climate crisis with severe weather events and temperatures and sea levels rising. Meat is one of the main drivers of this crisis, with methane emissions as well as landclearing. You might think that there is no landclearing for this DA but what about for all the grain that needs to be fed to the animals. Intensive animal agriculture such as this proposed feedlot is only going to exacerbate the climate crisis. Huge feed lots like this also use excessive amounts of water and produce excessive amounts of pollution. Both harmful to our environment and not sustainable. The other thing that is not sustainable is having to feed all these animals to provide protein. Far more sustainable to eat protein directly and much better for the planet.</p> <p>The pollution, odour and noise of animals in a stressful environment will also have a negative affect on the surrounding community.</p> <p>Then there is the animal cruelty involved with confining these animals in unnatural and often unhygienic conditions, with little protection from the elements and on a completely different and unnatural diet. Feed lots do not have a social license and the public expect animals to be cared for properly and not subjected to stress and harm.</p>
Avoca	I wholeheartedly oppose feedlots in general. Terrible cramped conditions stressing animals which then suffer health issues and need drugs which finish at the consumer plate - and that's on a good day in good weather. Add poor weather and the whole situation becomes positively inhumane. This is not how these animals are meant to live and that is why grass fed beef is at a premium price - who knows how these products are labeled anyway?
Tenterfield	I object to construction of this feedlot: Overcrowding animals and forcing them to live in such tight spaces will lead to more disease and sickness gathering and poisoning us and nature.
Coledale	Feedlots are a poor antiquated method of production in terms of animal hygiene and welfare. Surely in the 21st century we are capable of better means of producing the best outcomes for animals and producers. I am opposed to the continued use of feedlots which serve only to create an atmosphere of unhygienic cruel conditions.
Sutherland	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25, the proposed intensive cattle feedlot at Wellington Vale, NSW. As someone who values ethical, sustainable land use and the welfare of animals, I believe that approving this development would have significant negative consequences for the environment, local biodiversity, and animal welfare.</p> <p><b>*Environmental Impacts*</b></p> <p>The establishment of an intensive feedlot of this scale presents a major environmental threat:</p> <p><b>* Water Consumption &amp; Contamination:</b> Feedlots require vast amounts of water, putting pressure on local resources. Runoff from waste can contaminate local rivers, creeks, and groundwater, impacting both human and ecological health.</p> <p><b>* Deforestation &amp; Land Degradation:</b> Expanding feedlot operations leads to habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity, and soil degradation, further exacerbating land erosion and reducing productivity.</p> <p><b>* Climate Change Contribution:</b> The livestock industry is a leading contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions. Intensive feedlots increase methane production, water use, and reliance on fossil fuel-intensive grain production, worsening Australia's carbon footprint.</p> <p><b>* Air &amp; Odour Pollution:</b> Large-scale feedlots generate high levels of ammonia, dust, and particulate matter, reducing air quality and affecting neighbouring residents and wildlife.</p> <p><b>*Impact on Wildlife &amp; Local Biodiversity*</b></p> <p>This proposed feedlot would have severe consequences for native species:</p> <p><b>* Habitat Destruction:</b> Clearing land for industrial cattle farming displaces local wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats, and native bird species.</p> <p><b>* Increased Animal Deaths:</b> The use of electric fences and barriers contributes to injury and mortality among local wildlife populations.</p> <p><b>* Disruption to Ecosystems:</b> The balance of local ecosystems is put at risk as land is converted from natural pasture to intensive livestock operations that prioritise profit over sustainability.</p> <p><b>*Animal Welfare Concerns*</b></p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, subjecting animals to stressful and unnatural conditions:</p>

	<p>* Overcrowding &amp; Stress: Cattle are confined in restricted spaces, unable to exhibit natural behaviors such as grazing and social interaction.</p> <p>* Health Risks &amp; Overuse of Antibiotics: Higher stress levels and close confinement increase disease susceptibility. The routine use of antibiotics to sustain these conditions raises concerns about antibiotic resistance, which has broader public health implications.</p> <p>* Denial of Natural Grazing: Feedlots deprive cattle of their natural diet, replacing it with grain-based feed that can cause digestive issues and discomfort.</p> <p>* Long-Distance Transport &amp; Inhumane Slaughter: Many of these cattle will endure further suffering through long-distance transport before slaughter, adding to their distress.</p> <p>* A Call for Ethical and Sustainable Land Use*</p> <p>Approving DA 39/24-25 would be a step in the wrong direction for sustainable farming in Australia. Instead of expanding factory farming, we should be supporting ethical, regenerative agricultural practices that protect animals, the environment, and local communities.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this application and instead invest in sustainable, humane farming initiatives that align with Australia's environmental and ethical responsibilities. The future of agriculture must move away from exploitative industrial feedlots and toward practices that respect both animals and the planet.</p>
Sutherland	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to express my strong opposition to DA 39/24-25, which proposes the establishment of a 999-head intensive cattle feedlot at Wellington Vale, NSW. This development raises serious concerns regarding environmental sustainability, animal welfare, and its broader impact on the local community and ecosystem. I urge the council to reject this application in favor of more ethical and responsible land management practices.</p> <p><b>** Environmental Concerns **</b></p> <p>The environmental toll of intensive feedlots is well-documented and deeply concerning:</p> <p>* Water Scarcity &amp; Pollution: Industrial feedlots consume enormous amounts of water, depleting local resources. Additionally, waste runoff poses a high risk of polluting nearby waterways, threatening aquatic life and local ecosystems.</p> <p>* Deforestation &amp; Land Degradation: Converting land for high-density cattle farming accelerates habitat destruction and soil erosion, reducing biodiversity and harming long-term land viability.</p> <p>* Greenhouse Gas Emissions: The cattle industry is already one of the leading contributors to methane emissions. Expanding intensive feedlot operations only worsens climate change impacts, adding to Australia's carbon footprint.</p> <p>* Air &amp; Odour Pollution: Dust, ammonia, and other emissions from large-scale feedlots negatively impact air quality, affecting both human and animal populations in surrounding areas.</p> <p><b>** Threats to Wildlife &amp; Biodiversity **</b></p> <p>The development of this feedlot would severely impact native wildlife and local ecosystems:</p> <p>* Habitat Destruction: The clearing of land for intensive livestock production forces native species, such as kangaroos, wombats, and birds, to flee or perish due to loss of shelter and food sources.</p> <p>* Harm to Wildlife: The use of fences and barriers further endangers native animals, often leading to injury or death.</p> <p>* Ecosystem Disruption: Transforming natural pastureland into a feedlot disregards the delicate balance of the environment and prioritises short-term gains over long-term sustainability.</p> <p><b>** Serious Animal Welfare Issues **</b></p> <p>Factory-style cattle feedlots are inherently cruel and fail to meet even the most basic welfare needs:</p> <p>* Severe Overcrowding: Cattle are packed into confined spaces, preventing them from moving freely or engaging in natural behaviors.</p> <p>* Health Risks &amp; Overmedication: Due to the stressful conditions and lack of space, diseases spread more easily. To compensate, these operations rely on antibiotics and growth hormones, which pose risks to both animal and human health.</p>



	<p>* Denial of Natural Behaviours: Unlike pasture-raised cattle, animals in feedlots are deprived of their natural diet and environment, leading to stress and suffering.</p> <p>* Transport &amp; Slaughter Conditions: Beyond the suffering endured in feedlots, these cattle face additional distress when transported long distances to slaughterhouses.</p> <p>** A More Sustainable and Ethical Approach **</p> <p>Approving DA 39/24-25 would signal continued investment in an outdated, harmful industry that prioritises profit over sustainability and welfare. Instead of supporting factory-style farming, we should be encouraging regenerative, humane agricultural practices that align with ethical, environmental, and community values.</p> <p>For these reasons, I strongly urge the council to reject this development application. Industrial-scale feedlots are not the future of sustainable agriculture, and it is imperative that we move toward farming models that respect both the environment and the animals within it.</p>
Camperdown	<p>Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare. We must take a stand against this cruel industry and push for a future that protects animals, our planet, and ethical farming practices.</p> <p>Surely, in 2025 we can do better as a society?</p> <p>Why do you think it is acceptable to treat animals as commodities and pollute the environment? Just for greed. It is disgusting and inhumane and I oppose it thoroughly.</p>
2044 (Sydney)	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I have a small a property in Torrington NSW which I've had for over 30 years . This is a magnificent area with lots of great cattle grazing farms where animals are treated with care , respect. The farmers work hard and the meat is of high quality.</p> <p>Feed lots stress animals and stress the quality of meat , this results in poor nutritional outcomes for us humans.</p> <p>2. Address the Environmental Impact Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment. Water consumption and contamination – Intensive feedlots require vast amounts of water, depleting local resources. Runoff from waste can contaminate local rivers, creeks, and groundwater.</p> <p>Deforestation &amp; Land Use – Vast areas of forests, including the Amazon, are cleared for cattle grazing and feed crop production. This destruction releases stored carbon, reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>. Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions.</p> <p>Energy-Intensive Feed Production – Most cattle are fed grain (such as soy and corn), which requires huge amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides to grow. Global Scale of the Industry –</p> <p>Soil degradation – Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients. Odour and air pollution – Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter, which degrade air quality.</p> <p>Research out of US suggests Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. We love our clean air in New England</p> <p>As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>3.the Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity Clearing land for intensive feedlots destroys native habitat. Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed. The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths. Example:</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Overcrowding – Cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours. Health and disease risks – Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of</p>

	<p>disease outbreaks.</p> <p>The US now has high levels of ecoli outbreaks directly linked to feed lots stress animals,</p> <p>Lack of access to pasture – Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</p> <p>Overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones – To ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics (90% of cattle) and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>Transport and slaughter conditions – Many cattle will endure further distress when transported long distances to slaughter.</p> <p>Example: Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>5. Conclude with a Call to Action</p> <p>Urge the council to reject the DA in favour of sustainable and ethical land use.</p> <p>Ask for alternative solutions, such as regenerative farming instead of intensive feedlots.</p> <p>Encourage decision-makers to prioritise animal welfare and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Example: I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Olinda	<p>I object to the proposed Development Application 39/24-25. Intensive livestock farming raises serious concerns about animal welfare, environmental damage and the impact on local wildlife.</p> <p>I've read so many intensive farming "consultations" about how to minimise heat stress for stock. The simple solution (it's not rocket science) is to give the animals adequate space, water and shade. But these offensive, appalling feedlots choose maximising dollar profits over basic humanity and cruelly cram animals into tightly populated pens with no protection from the sun and insufficient room to reach the inadequate water supplies.</p> <p>Additionally, more broadly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Cattle farming contributes significantly to climate change and increasing herd density will intensify emissions.</li> <li>-Intensive feedlots require unsustainable amounts of water and produce waste runoff that contaminates local waterways and harms native ecosystems.</li> <li>-Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia and methane emissions, which degrade air quality.</li> <li>-The increase in land clearing and infrastructure for feedlots threatens local wildlife, including kangaroos and other native species, by destroying their habitat.</li> <li>-Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</li> <li>-Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</li> </ul>
Chain Valley Bay	<p>Dear Council,</p> <p>I, Daniel Johnson, as an animals advocate and cares about ethical, sustainable land use, I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) for Wellington Vale. I have serious concerns about its impact on the environment, wildlife, and animal welfare.</p> <p>1. Environmental impacts</p> <p>Feedlots produce an enormous amount of waste, which can harm soil, pollute waterways, and increase methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities puts local ecosystems and wildlife at risk. On top of that, growing the grain to feed cattle requires large amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers, and pesticides, further adding to emissions. Given Australia's ongoing climate challenges, approving another intensive feedlot would be a step in the wrong direction.</p> <p>2. Threats to Wildlife and Biodiversity</p> <p>This development would disrupt local ecosystems and threaten native species. Replacing natural pastures with industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability, putting pressure on wildlife and damaging the delicate balance of our environment.</p> <p>3. Animal Welfare Issues</p> <p>Intensive feedlots confine cattle in overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, illness, and a lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems prevent animals from engaging in natural behaviours, which causes both physical and psychological distress. No animal should have to endure such suffering.</p>

	<p>Conclusion:</p> <p>I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values or the need to transition toward kinder, more environmentally responsible farming practices. Instead of factory farming, we should support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and consideration.</p>
Woodford	<p>I strongly object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. Intensive feedlots are factory farms for cattle. They are highly unsustainable and harmful. They are industrialised animal cruelty writ large.</p> <p>Feedlots require vast amounts of water. They also generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local rivers, creeks and groundwater, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions. Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients. Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer the effects of air pollution. Ammonia, dust and particulate matter will degrade air quality. Clearing land for intensive feedlots destroys native habitat. Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed. The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel. Thousands of cattle are confined to unnatural, overcrowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours. They suffer from heat stress and lack of proper enrichment. Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks. Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering. To ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics (90% of cattle) and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare. Cattle on intensive feedlots experience immense physical and psychological distress. Many cattle will endure further distress when transported long distances to slaughter.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject the DA for an intensive feedlot in favour of sustainable and environmentally responsible ethical land use, for example, regenerative farming. Please prioritise animal welfare and ethical farming practices over profit.</p>
Umina	<p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Cromer	<p>To whom it may concern,</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I am a long time animal rights advocate and environmentalist who intends to amplify the voices of animals who often are ignored and to protect our natural landscape and habitats. I have lived in both NSW and Qld where I have witnessed cramped ‘road trains’, holding yards, feed lots, properties, ‘meat works’ and slaughter houses.</p> <p>The proposed intensive feedlot is taking NSW on a downward trajectory to more cruelty, violence and destruction. It has been scientifically proven that animals are sentient and yet, here is another proposal to inflict pain, fear and suffering upon them- all in the name of keeping people addicted to ensure ongoing and increasing profit margins. This is also at the expense of water ways, air quality, native landscapes and native habitats which will continue the escalating rate of extinctions.</p> <p>Councils must take responsibility and leadership in the protection of local government areas for future generations and to ensure sustainability for healthy living in the future. There are huge negative impacts inflicted upon native wildlife in the form of destroying native habitat, displacing native animals and starving them of their native foods and injuring and even killing them via the inevitable use of barrier and/or electric fences. Furthermore, council must lead by example and demonstrate compassion for all living, sentient beings.</p> <p>The environmental impact of such an intensive feed lot will add pressure on already limited water supplies in addition to contaminating local rivers, creeks and ground water. Clearing land and continuing the destruction of native forests to create spaces for cattle grazing and crop production releases stored carbon which contributes to increasing emissions and progresses us all towards surpassing climate crisis tipping points.</p> <p>Vast amounts of fertiliser, pesticides and the accompanying fossil fuels will advance soil degradation, air pollution and water contamination.</p> <p>The welfare of animals must be investigated as it is well known that feedlots are crowded with little or no</p>

	<p>consideration for providing the animals with space or shelter from the elements which due to stress, will cause outbreaks of disease, injury and death.</p> <p>I note that antibiotic use will escalate in the attempt to keep these poor animals alive long enough to make a profit. Antibiotic use is advancing the development of 'superbugs' that cannot be controlled to prevent disease in animals, including humans.</p> <p>The use of growth hormones to maximise profit will most likely be utilised in the feed provided to the animals to ensure rapid growth. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>And then the hellish life attributed to these animals who are treated as a mere commodity continues where animals are forced to endure long cattle train/transport trips with limited stops, with little to no water and food breaks on the way to their place of death- a slaughterhouse. Abattoirs themselves come with their own horrific, secretive and protected 'standard practice' procedures. Please visit <a href="https://www.farmtransparency.org/">https://www.farmtransparency.org/</a> to learn more about the horrific and violent demise of the animals that come from such places as a feedlot.</p> <p>I urge council to reject this proposal in favour of a much more ethical and environmentally responsible platform of land management. This development does not align with community values and the urgent need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of the region.</p>
Abbotsbury	Feedlots are killing our country. It is Destroying and polluting the environment. We should be growing plants not creating feedlots.
Stockton	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Cromer	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Lismore	As a regenerative beef cattle breeder, and the daughter of a master butcher, and a coeliac, I believe this is not the way to treat cattle and the impacts of this unnatural way of farming animals go right through the supply chain to the consumer. It is terrible in every way, not only for the animals to live this way, but bad for the earth, the soil, water, and the mental health of the people who work in this system. It is bad practice through and through and based on the guiding principles of greed and no other justification. Ban feed lots.
Newcastle	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>With Australia facing escalating climate challenges, expanding intensive feedlots moves us further away from environmental sustainability. Feedlots produce enormous quantities of waste, contributing to soil degradation, water contamination, and higher methane emissions. Runoff from these operations can pollute nearby water sources, endangering ecosystems and native species. Growing the grain needed for cattle feed relies heavily on fossil fuels, synthetic fertilisers, and pesticides, further exacerbating greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots subject cattle to overcrowded and unnatural conditions, causing heat stress, illness, and a lack of mental stimulation. Unlike pasture-based systems, these operations prevent animals from engaging in natural behaviours, resulting in significant physical and psychological suffering. No animal should endure such hardship for the sake of profit.</p>

	<p>Rather than expanding factory farming, we should support systems that prioritise animal welfare, ecological health, and the long-term well-being of our region.</p> <p>This development contradicts community values, environmental responsibility, and the urgent need to adopt more compassionate, sustainable farming practices.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of ethical and sustainable land management.</p>
Glen Innes	<p>This area is known for its Platypus habitat and the run off from the feedlot when it rains will impact and pollute the Platypus habitat and breeding.</p>
Mosman	<p>To whom this may concern. I formally object and say NO to the feedlot proposal DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture - 999 Head Cattle Feedlot - Wellington Vale NSW</p> <p>It is inhumane, cruel and an unethical farming practice.</p> <p>We need to create a kinder path forwards for animals in Australia - like many countries overseas who have adopted much smarter kinder treatment of animals - that benefit the animals welfare.</p> <p>Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment. Deforestation and land use is of concern as is the vast amounts of water they require. Soil degradation is another issue. Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions</p> <p>Clearing land for intensive feedlots also destroys native habitat which is of concern. This will impact local species including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species.</p> <p>The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive cattle feedlots are inherently inhumane due to:</p> <p>Overcrowding – Cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours.</p> <p>Health and disease risks – Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>Lack of access to pasture – Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</p> <p>Overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones – To ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics (90% of cattle) and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>Transport and slaughter conditions – Many cattle will endure further distress when transported long distances to slaughter. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>As an Australian Citizen, I beg you to please reject the DA in favour of sustainable and ethical land use and instead choose alternative solutions, such as regenerative farming instead of intensive feedlots.</p> <p>Please prioritise animal welfare and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of a much more human and environmentally responsible option.</p> <p>This development does not align with forward thinking towards a kinder world with more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p> <p>Please please please, don't move forwards with this proposal - all it takes is for one stance against cruelty to pave the way for a much kinder world. Please choose the option that you know deep down is right.</p>
Casuarina	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Cattle are confined to unnatural, overcrowded spaces causing suffering and stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste which increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks. Feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p>

	I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.
Kiama Downs	This feedlot is an animal factory farm. The extreme confinement and unnatural diet are unacceptably cruel. The waste and runoff create environmental degradation in the surrounding countryside. There is no need for factory farms in Australia where there is so much room to read free range castle.
Port Macquarie	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region. Please don't allow this to go ahead.</p>
Nimbin	<p>Feed lots are firstly not in the interest of the animals being farmed. They deserve a better - free range -life. Secondly the meat isn't as good for us as human beings. Concentrated food fed to contained animals grows the meat we then consume.</p> <p>Thirdly there is plenty of land and a good climate in Australia is good.. The isn't a great need to contain animals the could be having a much better and more humane life in grass paddocks.</p> <p>Granting consent to these types of developments opens the way for more inhumane farming into the future.</p>
Parkdale	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Surry Hills	<p>As a concerned citizen I urge Council to reject this DA. I further respectfully request Council to consider alternative solutions to intensive feedlots such as regenerative farming and prioritise animal welfare and environmental sustainability over profit. For brevity I list my reasons as a list. Because: depletion local water resources, harmful waste runoff contamination local rivers and creeks, feedlots harmful to animals by overcrowding and their inability to graze, 90% animals given antibiotics and hormones harmful to humans, harm to local kangaroos wombats native birds by electric fences and barriers. So cruel.</p> <p>Please Council I respectfully urge rejection of this DA</p>
Bellambi	<p>I object to the development.</p> <p>Feedlots are harmful to animals, they are very simply a factory farm with a slightly different name.</p> <p>As someone that cares about the treatment of animals, appropriate land use and the environment I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>This development contradicts community values, sustainability goals, and moves in the opposite direction of community intent to shift towards more compassionate and environmentally-friendly farming practices for all</p>

	<p>animals.</p> <p>Feedlots are notorious for producing vast quantities of waste, which in turn degrade soil, pollute water sources, and heighten methane emissions. Runoff from these operations has the potential to pollute nearby water systems, posing threats to ecosystems and native species. Additionally, the grain needed to sustain cattle is cultivated with heavy reliance on fossil fuels, fertilizers, and pesticides, further exacerbating emissions. Given Australia's escalating climate issues, endorsing more intensive feedlots is a counterproductive move for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p>
Double Bay	<p>A feedlot would have to be one of the most inhumane treatments of animals by depriving them of all freedoms of life except food for the sake of human consumption. As intelligent beings we should be looking at other protein substitutes instead of cattle to not only minimize cruelty, but to minimize the effect on climate change.</p>
Cromer	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Northbridge	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Jewells	<p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 - the proposed 999-head intensive cattle feedlot in Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>As a strong advocate for animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and ethical land use, I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of a more compassionate and responsible approach to farming.</p> <p>Environmental Impact</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are highly unsustainable and pose serious environmental risks:</p> <p>Water Contamination &amp; Overuse – Feedlots require excessive water resources, and runoff from waste can pollute</p>

	<p>local waterways, threatening aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p>Deforestation &amp; Carbon Emissions – The destruction of land for feed production contributes to deforestation, worsens soil degradation, and accelerates climate change.</p> <p>Air &amp; Odour Pollution – Ammonia, methane, and dust emissions from feedlots degrade air quality, affecting both local residents and native wildlife.</p> <p>At a time when Australia is facing increasing climate pressures, approving another intensive feedlot is a step in the wrong direction.</p> <p>Impact on Wildlife &amp; Biodiversity The establishment of this feedlot will destroy natural habitats, displacing native species such as kangaroos, wombats, and birdlife. Wildlife will also face increased risks from fencing, vehicle collisions, and exposure to waste runoff. The loss of biodiversity is irreversible and unacceptable.</p> <p>Animal Welfare Concerns Intensive feedlots prioritise profit over the well-being of animals: Overcrowding &amp; Stress – Cattle are confined in unnatural conditions, leading to extreme stress and suffering. Health Risks &amp; Antibiotic Overuse – Poor conditions increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks, requiring excessive antibiotic use, which contributes to antibiotic resistance.</p> <p>Denial of Natural Behaviours – Cattle are unable to graze or move freely, causing immense psychological and physical distress.</p> <p>Factory farming is fundamentally inhumane, and this proposal represents an unacceptable continuation of this cruel industry.</p> <p>Call to Action I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal and instead support ethical, regenerative farming practices that prioritise animal welfare, environmental responsibility, and sustainable land management. Australians do not support industrialised animal cruelty, and approving this feedlot would be a step backwards for both our ethical and environmental standards.</p> <p>There are many forward thinking uses instead of this backwards and cruel method of industrial food production.</p>
Birchgrove	<p>As an animal advocate and someone who cares about ethical, sustainable land use, I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment and generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Clearing land for intensive feedlots destroys native habitat. Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed. The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Shoalhaven Heads	<p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Medowie	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW, as someone who cares about the welfare of all animals, and will stand as an advocate on behalf of animals who don't get their own voice.</p> <p>Feedlots are both cruel to the cattle, and harmful to our environment and native wildlife.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots require vast amounts of water, depleting local resources.</p> <p>Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and increasing production will worsen emissions. Most cattle are fed grain, which requires huge amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides to grow. This leads to erosion and further depletion of soil nutrients. The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global</p>



	<p>greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and ships combined.</p> <p>Then there is our local wildlife to consider. Local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter in the air, leading to degraded air quality. Clearing land for intensive feedlots destroys native habitat, with wildlife such as wombats, kangaroos and native birds being displaced or killed. The use of cruel electric fences and barriers also increases wildlife injuries and deaths.</p> <p>Intensive cattle feedlots are inhumane for many reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - overcrowding, where the cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours.</li> <li>2 - higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</li> <li>3 - cattle are denied their natural behaviours of grazing and roaming, causing them more stress and suffering.</li> <li>4 - Overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones – to ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare.</li> <li>5 - Transport and slaughter conditions – Many cattle will endure further distress when transported long distances to slaughter.</li> </ol> <p>I urge the council to reject the DA in favour of sustainable and ethical land use.</p> <p>It's 2025 and the community now stand for a kinder world, giving animals the rights they deserve, free from cruel practices forced upon them by humans putting profits above the welfare of animals. Animals can feel - pain, stress, abandonment, loss, suffering at the hands of humans for many years. Let's end the needless cruelty, and put animal welfare above profit, and stand up for the rights of all animals.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
Hamilton East/Newcastle	<p>DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture - 999 Head Cattle Feedlot - Wellington Vale NSW WELLINGTON VALE SUBMISSION</p> <p>I oppose the proposed feedlot for 999 head of beef cattle and have read the 529 page development application.</p> <p>This expensive application is designed to mislead the reader and distort the facts with its abundant maps, tables and metrics.</p> <p>Nothing can disguise this inherently cruel method of farming and the negatives that accompany it. (There are already too many feedlots in Australia. Most of the 400 are in Queensland and New South Wales. At any specific time, approximately one million cattle are farmed on these feedlots.)</p> <p>Purpose of the feedlot</p> <p>The purpose of a feedlot is to fatten and grow young cows to an unnatural size while making them reach slaughter weight as cheaply and quickly as possible. The feed cattle are given is designed to put on muscle mass at a rapid rate and causes them to become far more susceptible to problems such as heat stress and disease. Between 1976 and 2018, the average weight of cattle increased by one-third.</p> <p>Welfare and shelter</p> <p>Nowhere does the development application show any genuine concern for the animals being farmed. The cattle will live out their miserable existence in overcrowded conditions in all weather. They will endure heat stress in the summer and exposure to snowy, freezing conditions in the winter. Of course, shelter is not even considered because it would eat into profits.</p> <p>Feedlots are under no legal obligation to provide shelter from the elements. Heat stress on feedlots is cruel because cattle are deliberately confined to unsheltered areas where they are exposed to the scorching hot sun. Excessive heat load can cause organ damage, reproductive failure and death.</p> <p>When transitioning to the feedlot, up to 5% of cattle die of respiratory disease associated with the stress.</p> <p>Climate Change</p> <p>Research indicates that climate change will increase the incidence of heat stress in cattle. It is a major contributor to illness and death of cattle being raised on feedlots. (In January 2024, 320 cattle in Queensland died of heatstroke over one weekend on a feedlot.)</p> <p>Additionally, the United Nations has warned animal farms are fuelling climate change. In Australia, they are responsible for methane, nitrous oxide and carbon emissions. Animal agriculture also causes biodiversity loss and the spread of devastating infectious diseases.</p> <p>Export market</p> <p>The application states that the proposed development shall feed beef cattle predominantly for the export market. (How will the cattle be exported?) This business will damage the Australian environment while providing food for distant nations. Farming livestock devastates our environment, increases the greenhouse effect and adds to global warming while also displacing and destroying native species.</p> <p>Koala population</p> <p>To quote from the development application:</p> <p>Consequently, the direct impact to Koalas is considered to be low or absent as no native woody vegetation is not being impacted and no koala trees are proposed to be removed by the proposed development.</p> <p>(This poorly worded statement was not edited and uses the double negative. Can it then be assumed that native woody vegetation is being affected?)</p> <p>The application fails to consider that many more suitable trees for koalas need to be planted in this area. Those who propose this feedlot care not for the lives of koalas, beef cattle or any animals.</p> <p>The Development Application fails to take into account that the conservation status of the koala is no longer vulnerable but was upgraded in 2022 to endangered in this state.</p>

	<p>It fails to take into account that koalas require much more than just a few trees to survive, they need thousands of trees.</p> <p>It fails to take into account that the impact to koalas is low because koalas are close to extinction and their numbers in this area have already been decimated.</p> <p>It is not surprising that there have been no koala sightings. Koala trees need to be added to replace what once grew there and to provide habitat for the koalas of the future.</p> <p>Time spent on the Feedlot - turnover of cattle</p> <p>This development application describes a feedlot for 999 cattle. However, over the period of a year, the feedlot may well cater for over 3,000 head of cattle as the cows spend 100 days or less confined to the feedlot before seeing the inside of a slaughterhouse.</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>The development application states:</p> <p>The proposed development has been designed to: minimise capital and operational costs.</p> <p>This statement sums up the approach to animal welfare and the rationale behind a feedlot.</p> <p>Minimum standards, maximum profits.</p> <p>Profit without heart. Show no empathy.</p> <p>THE FUTURE</p> <p>In 2025, New South Wales needs to be abandoning developments such as that proposed. Feedlots are a cruel way of farming causing irreparable damage to our environment. They benefit nobody. Instead, we need to value our irreplaceable flora, fauna and natural surroundings.</p> <p>Violence towards animals is unacceptable and never ends there.</p> <p>All lives matter.</p>
Darling Point	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Intensive cattle feedlots are inhumane and should not be allowed to exist. We should care for animals and stop cruel practices. We MUST NOT increase cruel practices.</p> <p>The cruelty includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confining cattle to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours</li> <li>2. Stressing animals</li> <li>3. Lack of access to real food, i.e. grass- this causes suffering.</li> </ol> <p>The practice is inhumane.</p> <p>No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I implore the council reject this proposal. This development does not align with the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Adamstown	<p>This is disgraceful and will turn Australia's landscape further into the disaster that America has become. A clear sign of the unsustainable industry that cattle production has become. The sooner this entire industry is made extinct the better for the planet.</p>
St Ives	<p>Feedlots are an unnatural way of feeding and raising cattle.</p> <p>Cattle should be allowed to walk around in sunshine or under trees to shade them if they wish. They should eat grass and drink fresh water as they want.</p> <p>Anything else is unnatural and there is poor animal welfare.</p>
Hamilton East/Newcastle (Duplicated Submission from Same Objector)	<p>DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture - 999 Head Cattle Feedlot - Wellington Vale NSW</p> <p>WELLINGTON VALE SUBMISSION</p> <p>I oppose the proposed feedlot for 999 head of beef cattle and have read the 529 page development application.</p> <p>This expensive application is designed to mislead the reader and distort the facts with its abundant maps, tables and metrics.</p> <p>Nothing can disguise this inherently cruel method of farming and the negatives that accompany it. (There are already too many feedlots in Australia. Most of the 400 are in Queensland and New South Wales. At any specific time, approximately one million cattle are farmed on these feedlots.)</p> <p>Purpose of the feedlot</p> <p>The purpose of a feedlot is to fatten and grow young cows to an unnatural size while making them reach slaughter weight as cheaply and quickly as possible. The feed cattle are given is designed to put on muscle mass at a rapid rate and causes them to become far more susceptible to problems such as heat stress and disease. Between 1976 and 2018, the average weight of cattle increased by one-third.</p> <p>Welfare and shelter</p> <p>Nowhere does the development application show any genuine concern for the animals being farmed. The cattle will live out their miserable existence in overcrowded conditions in all weather. They will endure heat stress in the summer and exposure to snow, freezing conditions in the winter. Of course, shelter is not even considered because it would eat into profits.</p> <p>Feedlots are under no legal obligation to provide shelter from the elements. Heat stress on feedlots is cruel because cattle are deliberately confined to unsheltered areas where they are exposed to the scorching hot sun. Excessive heat load can cause organ damage, reproductive failure and death.</p> <p>When transitioning to the feedlot, up to 5% of cattle die of respiratory disease associated with the stress.</p>

	<p>Climate Change</p> <p>Research indicates that climate change will increase the incidence of heat stress in cattle. It is a major contributor to illness and death of cattle being raised on feedlots. (In January 2024, 320 cattle in Queensland died of heatstroke over one weekend on a feedlot.)</p> <p>Additionally, the United Nations has warned animal farms are fuelling climate change. In Australia, they are responsible for methane, nitrous oxide and carbon emissions. Animal agriculture also causes biodiversity loss and the spread of devastating infectious diseases.</p> <p>Export market</p> <p>The application states that the proposed development shall feed beef cattle predominantly for the export market. (How will the cattle be exported?) This business will damage the Australian environment while providing food for distant nations. Farming livestock devastates our environment, increases the greenhouse effect and adds to global warming while also displacing and destroying native species.</p> <p>Koala population</p> <p>To quote from the development application:</p> <p>Consequently, the direct impact to Koalas is considered to be low or absent as no native woody vegetation is not being impacted and no koala trees are proposed to be removed by the proposed development.</p> <p>(This poorly worded statement was not edited and uses the double negative. Can it then be assumed that native woody vegetation is being affected?)</p> <p>The application fails to consider that many more suitable trees for koalas need to be planted in this area. Those who propose this feedlot care not for the lives of koalas, beef cattle or any animals.</p> <p>The Development Application fails to take into account that the conservation status of the koala is no longer vulnerable but was upgraded in 2022 to endangered in this state.</p> <p>It fails to take into account that koalas require much more than just a few trees to survive, they need thousands of trees.</p> <p>It fails to take into account that the impact to koalas is low because koalas are close to extinction and their numbers in this area have already been decimated.</p> <p>It is not surprising that there have been no koala sightings. Koala trees need to be added to replace what once grew there and to provide habitat for the koalas of the future.</p> <p>Time spent on the Feedlot - turnover of cattle</p> <p>This development application describes a feedlot for 999 cattle. However, over the period of a year, the feedlot may well cater for over 3,000 head of cattle as the cows spend 100 days or less confined to the feedlot before seeing the inside of a slaughterhouse.</p> <p>Cost</p> <p>The development application states:</p> <p>The proposed development has been designed to: minimise capital and operational costs.</p> <p>This statement sums up the approach to animal welfare and the rationale behind a feedlot.</p> <p>Minimum standards, maximum profits.</p> <p>Profit without heart. Show no empathy.</p> <p>THE FUTURE</p> <p>In 2025, New South Wales needs to be abandoning developments such as that proposed. Feedlots are a cruel way of farming causing irreparable damage to our environment. They benefit nobody. Instead, we need to value our irreplaceable flora, fauna and natural surroundings.</p> <p>Violence towards animals is unacceptable and never ends there.</p> <p>All lives matter.</p>
Mount Riverview	<p>I wish to strongly object to DA 39/24-25 intensive livestock Agriculture (999 head cattle feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale NSW.</p> <p>These intense factory farm operations are both extremely cruel to animals and detrimental to the environment. I would ask the council to please give consideration to the following concerns and make an ethical decision.</p> <p>In relation to the animals kept at these feedlots I would ask that you consider that cramming large amounts of animals into confined unnatural conditions causes immense suffering. They are unable to roam freely and graze. This causes great stress. Cattle raised for food consumption are treated as a product purely for profit. No care or consideration is given to their wellbeing. They are routinely fed growth hormones to ensure rapid weight gain and antibiotics to overcome infection due to the poor conditions feedlots create. Is this really what we want the meat that humans consume tainted with?</p> <p>These practices are unethical and downright cruel. The Cattle will be then shipped long distances already under stress to a slaughter house where their lives will be taken away for hamburgers or a steak.</p> <p>I would ask you to consider that like humans animals have feelings. They feel happiness, Fear and pain.</p> <p>I would further ask that you consider the environmental impact of this intense animal agriculture. Deforestation for the planting of feed crop production. This releases stored carbon and reduces the planets ability to absorb CO2. Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change. More than all of the emissions from cars. Massive water consumption for both the crops and for the cattle. This consumption depletes local resources. Run off can contaminate local waterways and groundwater.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to local wildlife that will be displaced or killed. The wildlife is part of the ecosystem that must be protected if our planet is to continue and thrive.</p> <p>In closing I urge the council to reject the proposal in favour of ethical and environmentally responsible farming practices. Please send a message that we need to move away from factory farming, which is purely profit driven ,</p>

	<p>with no care or consideration for the harm it causes. This cruelty has been normalised. It is time to move in a kinder sustainable direction for the sake of the planet, future generations and most importantly for the animals who have no voice in their future.</p> <p>I thank you for your consideration.</p>
Mullumbimby	<p>I formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for 166 Newsomes Road Wellington Vale, 2371, NSW.</p> <p>There are multiple points there are essential to consider, which I will discuss below.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Environmental Impact: Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment.</p> <p>Water consumption and contamination – Intensive feedlots require vast amounts of water, depleting local resources. Runoff from waste can contaminate local rivers, creeks, and groundwater.</p> <p>The worsening destruction of healthy soil and excess clearing of remaining trees releases stored carbon, reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions.</p> <p>Energy-Intensive Feed Production – Most cattle are fed grain (such as soy and corn), which requires huge amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides to grow.</p> <p>Global Scale of the Industry – The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and ships combined.</p> <p>Soil degradation – Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients.</p> <p>Odour and air pollution – Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter, which degrade air quality.</p> <p>Impact on local wildlife:</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Further disruption of land for intensive feedlots will destroy what's left of native habitat.</p> <p>Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed.</p> <p>The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths.</p> <p>Animal welfare:</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress.</p> <p>Lack of shade, especially in harsh, hot areas such as Wellington Vale is extremely detrimental to cattle's welfare and prevents them from eating as much as they would be in cooler, breezy and shaded environments.</p> <p>Overcrowding: Cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours, causing stress and excess cortisol in meat which is also detrimental to the consumer.</p> <p>Health and disease risks: Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>Lack of access to pasture: Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</p> <p>Overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones: To ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>Each of these points prove the proposed development is not appropriate in anyway to go ahead.</p>

	<p>I urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Shoal Bay	<p>Hello, I am writing to object to the Intensive farming DA 39/24-25. Proposed for 166 Newsomes Road Wellington Vale, 2371, NSW.</p> <p>I am a regular to the area and I can tell you right now that this does NOT align with the community's values. The idea is horrible. Horrible for the environment, horrible for the native wildlife, native plants, horrible for the atmosphere, and well and truly torture for cattle.</p> <p>Look, I love a good steak, but myself and all of my mates only eat grass fed and free range meats, and I know it's not only us who are swapping to a more ethical alternative.</p> <p>Intensive animal farming will no longer be the future soon enough. The people don't want it, it's bad for the environment as you know, and of course the local area. Just be aware that what goes around comes around, and if you allow this to go ahead, you've got a tonne of bad luck coming your way. Intensive cattle farming like what is proposed here uses so much water. We need this water in large quantities for future bush fire and grass fire defence and control, not wasting it on something we do not need that will cause lots of suffering, pain and destruction which is entirely unnecessary. Heat stress is a very common problem in farming situations such as what has been proposed, Wellington Vale and surrounding areas get extremely hot. If you are too hot in shorts and no shirt, inside, undercover with the fan on, these cows will be too hot in the full bloody sun. They cannot sweat to regulate their temperatures and being crammed together makes matters worse even worse. Shade is essential and these environments don't provide such a thing. Everyone I know objects to this. You must too.</p>
Mullumbimby	<p>This proposal if approved would be incredibly detrimental to the environment.</p> <p>Australia does not need any more farms such as the proposed one. We are rapidly transitioning to grass fed, free range and sustainable farming, so if we want to introduce more farming land into the picture, it must be done sustainably.</p> <p>This intensive farming style will disrupt the soil, air, use soooo much water that should be saved for actually important matters such as fighting wild fires and for simply preserving what little native bush we have left.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife.</p> <p>The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Environmental Impact: Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment.</p> <p>Water consumption and contamination – Intensive feedlots require vast amounts of water, depleting local resources. Runoff from waste can contaminate local rivers, creeks, and groundwater.</p> <p>The worsening destruction of healthy soil and excess clearing of remaining trees releases stored carbon, reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions.</p> <p>Energy-Intensive Feed Production – Most cattle are fed grain (such as soy and corn), which requires huge amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides to grow.</p> <p>Global Scale of the Industry – The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and ships combined.</p> <p>Soil degradation – Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients.</p> <p>Odour and air pollution – Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter, which degrade air quality.</p> <p>Impact on local wildlife:</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Further disruption of land for intensive feedlots will destroy what's left of native habitat.</p> <p>Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed.</p> <p>The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress.</p>

	<p>Lack of shade, especially in harsh, hot areas such as Wellington Vale is extremely detrimental to cattle's welfare and prevents them from eating as much as they would be in cooler, breezy and shaded environments.</p> <p>Overcrowding: Cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours, causing stress and excess cortisol in meat which is also detrimental to the consumer.</p> <p>Health and disease risks: Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>Lack of access to pasture: Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</p> <p>I strongly OBJECT to this proposal, for the many reasons listed above.</p>
Medowie	Unnecessary, cruel, inhumane and wasteful.
Mulwala	<p>Feedlots are a form of animal cruelty with overcrowding and suffering in an unnatural habitat. This is not how farm animals were meant to be raised. It is a mass factory production of living beings where animals have no access to fresh pasture and are at the mercy of the elements.</p> <p>We all know the downside of these establishments with increased pollution through run off and effects on the environment e.g. climate change.</p> <p>These establishments have no part in a humane society. All animals should be respected and allowed to enjoy a happy existence - not be made to suffer throughout their short lives. We do not need to do this as there are many ethical farmers who still follow the kinder alternative of a natural pastoral life for their stock.</p>
Blacktown	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject the DA in favour of sustainable and ethical land use to prioritise animal welfare and environmental sustainability.</p>
North Melbourne	No more of these horrific yards. Animals suffer horribly. No shade available. They can't walk around. Eaten by flies etc. pollution from waste is unavailable. No more animal cruelty.
Riverview	<p>Dear Councillors</p> <p>DA 39/24-25 - Intensive livestock Agriculture - 999 Head Cattle Feedlot Wellington Vale NSW</p> <p>I totally oppose yet another unsustainable intensive cattle feedlot.</p> <p>The application confirms that huge amounts of water would be needed for this operation. Based on the average of 31.1 litres per animal per day, this would result in a staggering annual consumption of 11.34 million litres of water.</p> <p>In order to fatten the cattle by 200kgs in just 100 days, these animals would be fed a mixture of grains and supplements - probably including growth hormones. These animals' complex digestive systems were not designed for these foods and their high acidic content results in many animals becoming ill with many dying from organ failure.</p> <p>The resultant effluent from these animals needs to be stored under strict guidelines. This effluent would be highly toxic and there is the danger of spillage which would degrade the soil and substantially foul the groundwater and ultimately the streams and rivers in the area. There have been too many cases of fish kills in our waterways resulting from agricultural runoff.</p> <p>The stench for neighbours would be unbearable with the excess methane being emitted as well as the huge volume of sewage.</p> <p>These operations are immensely cruel.</p> <p>Animals are in overcrowded environments without much room to move. I note the space per animal of 13.1 square metres. They are at great risk of spreading diseases in these confined spaces. I could not see any elevation drawings so was unable to gauge whether these pens had shade structures for the animals. Looking at the photos of the existing grazing fields, I noticed very few trees for the animals to shelter under in hot days.</p> <p>Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change with methane emissions being more dangerous than those of carbon. Huge tracts of native vegetation have been cleared for grazing or growing crops to feed the cattle.</p> <p>Based on the huge drain on our natural resources as well as the dangers of contaminating our environment and lack of animal welfare, I urge you to reject this proposal.</p> <p>I thank you for your time in considering this submission.</p>
Byabarra	<p>I write to strongly object to the proposed Cattle feedlot DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) at Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>As a long time Animal advocate and environmentalist, I strongly urge you to refuse this development application.</p>

	<p>Feedlots use enormous amounts of water and the runoff pollutes creeks and rivers. Vast areas of forest are cleared to produce the grains and soybeans that are used to feed the cattle. Land clearing has a highly detrimental affect on Wildlife and increases CO2 emissions that worsen the Climate Crisis. In this regard, global Animal Agriculture produces more greenhouse gases than all the world's vehicles, trains, planes and ships combined. Also, vast quantities of pesticides, herbicides and fossil fuels are used to produce food for feedlot Cattle. Intensive factory farms, including feedlots, are harmful to the Atmosphere and the Planet, so should be rejected.</p> <p>For the Cattle, the unnatural crowding, lack of shade, filth, squalor and stench of a feedlot, is inherently cruel. The Cattle have no possibility to wander, graze, and engage in their natural behaviours, which causes them immense stress and suffering. The lives of these sentient beings can only be described as abject misery.</p> <p>Due to the overcrowding and excrement in feedlots, Cattle are kept dosed up with antibiotics, contributing to the antibiotic resistant organism crisis. And the Cattle are fed growth hormones to make them grow quickly, which could lead to cancers in Humans who consume their flesh.</p> <p>Then the Cattle will often be transported long distances to slaughter, redoubling the suffering of their lives.</p> <p>No animal deserves to be treated so inhumanely, with so little concern for their welfare.</p> <p>I strongly urge the Glen Innes Severn Council to reject this abhorrent DA and look towards ethical and sustainable land use practices.</p> <p>Dear Councillors, when considering this matter, please prioritise the welfare of the Animals and the health of the Environment.</p>
Mount Riverview	<p>I am strongly opposed to DA 39/24-25.</p> <p>Animal welfare.</p> <p>Kept in close confinement. No Exercise.</p> <p>excessive feeding.</p> <p>No grazing which is Natural to cattle, at least 12 hrs a day.</p> <p>No shade/shelter against excessive weather events both heat and cold.</p> <p>Causing heat stress, wet and cold.</p> <p>I believe no Current legal requirement to provide shade or shelter.</p> <p>Standing in their own and other animal faeces and urine for long periods of time which is a health risk.</p> <p>Large amount of unnatural drugs to the animals to speed up growth and limit disease.</p> <p>Huge amounts of animal waste containing, chemicals ending up in water ways.</p> <p>Animals higher risk of illness, dehydration, Stress due to the Totally UNATURAL Enviroment.</p> <p>Sources.</p> <p>RSPCA, animal welfare issues feedlots.</p> <p>NSW.GOV. animals and livestock beefcattle, husbandry and hormonal growth.</p>
Murwillumbah	<p>I object to the application wanting feedlots. I am an animal advocate and I object to the treatment of animals in this way. I also object on environmental grounds and possible problems to human health. Please do not allow this development.</p>
North Hobart	<p>I object to DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture - 999 Head Cattle Feedlot - Wellington Vale NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots are inhumane factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of these poor animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. Inter alia, this proposed intensive operation, as with all others of its ilk, will pollute the environment, threaten native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>We all should be taking a stand against this cruel industry and I certainly am as I push for a future that protects animals, our planet, and ethical farming practices.</p> <p>I urge the decision makers to reject this cruel and unsustainable proposal.</p>
Belrose	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 - Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>As an animal advocate who opposes the cruel treatment of any animal outside their natural environment and habitat, I care deeply about the way animals are treated and farmed. They are simply farmed for profit and the poor losers are always the animals because the sole focus in any animal-user industry is on monetary gain, hence animal welfare standards are never considered or are tokenistic at best.</p> <p>I strongly object to this proposed development on the following grounds-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Negative environmental impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degrading our land on a vast scale by using it to house many animals in huge feedlots damages the environment values. It results in land clearance, deforestation, methane build-up causing more air pollution.</li> <li>• Degraded land affects detrimentally ecological communities and native wildlife's ability to survive.</li> <li>• Ruining our land in huge areas by increasing feedlots in size pollutes our air and our soil.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedlots need water as input and then run-off water from waste contaminates pollute our local rivers, lakes, creeks, groundwater and oceans by releasing detrimental nutrients.</li> <li>• Water consumption and contamination - Intensive feedlots require vast amounts of water to operate, depleting local resources, which can cause significant environmental pressures in regions with water stress like Australia.</li> <li>• Deforestation and Land Use - Vast areas of forests are cleared for cattle grazing feedlots and crop production.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>This destruction releases stored carbon and reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>. Our forest trees are carbon capturers. Clearing our forests increases carbon emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions. Continuing to approve more feedlots will prevent NSW and Australia from reaching our emission targets as set by the Paris Agreement.</li> <li>• Energy-Intensive Feed Production – Most cattle are fed grain (such as soy and corn), which requires huge amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides to grow. This again degrades our land further.</li> <li>• Global Scale of the Industry – This industry is a crucial driver of climate change, responsible for around one-quarter of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and ships combined. We should not be increasing these greenhouse gas emissions by approving more feedlots. This is reckless behaviour when we know we should be decreasing.</li> <li>• Soil degradation – Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients, meaning that the land cannot recover.</li> <li>• Odour and air pollution – Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter, which degrade air quality. Human health deteriorates even further for those that have asthma, allergies, auto-immune diseases and breathing difficulties.</li> <li>• Agriculture has a massive impact on the world's environment due to its enormous land use. Half of the world's habitable land is used for agriculture, having destroyed forests and wildlands. This loss of natural habitat has been the main driver for reducing the world's biodiversity. Wildlife can rebound if we reduce agricultural land use and allow natural lands to restore. Increasing land use and contamination guarantees no recovery of nature. Gliders, koalas, possums, birds need intact forests and old growth trees with hollows to survive. Approving more feedlots that clear land will make it impossible for Australian species to survive.</li> </ul> <p>3. Negative Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearing land for intensive feedlots destroys native habitat.</li> <li>• Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed.</li> <li>• The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths.</li> </ul> <p>4. Animal Welfare Issues</p> <p>Intensive cattle feedlots are inherently inhumane due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overcrowding – Cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours. In feedlots animals are imprisoned in tiny filthy paddocks. Trapped, suffocating and denied even the most basic freedoms.</li> <li>• Health and disease risks – Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks amongst cattle.</li> <li>• Lack of access to pasture – Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</li> <li>• Overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones – To ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics (90% of cattle) and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare.</li> <li>• Transport and slaughter conditions – Many cattle will endure further distress when transported long distances to slaughter.</li> </ul> <p>5. Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are alternative solutions, such as regenerative farming instead of intensive feedlots. Regenerative Agriculture is a holistic approach to farming that focuses on improving soil health, biodiversity, and water retention. The techniques include cover cropping to maintain soil fertility, multi-species pasture planting (flora) for diverse forage and using livestock to naturally fertilise and aerate the soil. The benefits include increased resilience to drought and extreme weather; reduced dependence on chemical fertilisers and synthetic inputs that can harm waterways; and enhanced carbon sequestration, making farming more climate friendly.</li> </ul> <p>There is support for farmers to transition to regenerative agricultural practices in NSW. The NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) is actively involved in exploring and promoting regenerative agriculture. They offer resources and collaborate with farming communities to develop and understand regenerative practices that restore and enhance ecosystem functions on farms- <a href="https://dpi.nsw.gov.au">dpi.nsw.gov.au</a></p> <p>Local Land Services or the LLS provides support and resources for regenerative agriculture, focusing on restoring and enhancing ecosystem functions through practices designed to work with the landscape, climate, livestock, and people. They offer workshops, advisory services, and funding opportunities to assist farmers in adopting sustainable practices- <a href="https://lls.nsw.gov.au">lls.nsw.gov.au</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no excuse to have feedlots as NSW offers various resources and funding opportunities to support farmers transitioning to sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices.</li> <li>• I encourage decision-makers to prioritise animal welfare and environmental sustainability. There are better ways to do business than subject these animals to this suffering. They all will be slaughtered some killed onshore, others sent to slaughterhouses on export ships to Indonesia where they will be killed with legs and tails broken to force them to the ground and then their throats slit fully conscious. At least while they are alive can't they graze on grass with freedom to move and have some short quality of life. Why should industry and the farmer's want always to be prioritised above animal's needs and welfare. Animals are sentient beings in that they all feel pain and suffering. Please consider their needs so that they experience some freedom and enjoyment in their very short lives. Consider the ethical and moral issues of housing cattle with short lives in these disgustingly cruel cramped feedlots.</li> </ul>
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	<p>Our international reputation is tainted in that animal welfare standards in this country are extremely poor. Having an animal agriculture industry does not mean that we have to treat animals cruelly with no animal welfare standards in place. We can and should do better by raising these standards. We are a rich, developed country-why does monetary greed and profits always have to be place above animal welfare? The government at state and federal level is providing solutions and finance to assist farmers to embrace sustainable farming that is better for our environment and farmed animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I strongly urge the council to reject the DA in favour of sustainable and ethical land use based on 2 major reasons.</li> </ul> <p>Firstly, intensive feedlots degrade nature and the climate even further. As our environment and climate are already in a crisis, they need protection to recover and restore.</p> <p>Secondly, intensive feedlots are about increasing profits for the industry and decreasing care of livestock and reducing animal welfare standards to the point that animals are suffering, and this represents animal cruelty. Let livestock roam free.</p> <p>These feedlots are prisons for these animals where the 5 Freedoms for animals are denied that should protect their physical and mental well-being such as freedom from hunger and thirst; freedom from discomfort; freedom from pain, injury, and disease; freedom to express normal and natural behaviour; and freedom from fear and distress.</p> <p>Please reject DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. This proposal is for 999 cattle, and this represents an industry prioritising profits above sustained extreme animal cruelty. This proposal is wrong.</p>
Belrose	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I oppose the cruel treatment of any animal outside their natural environment and habitat, and care deeply about the way animals are treated and farmed. Animals that are simply farmed for profit will always suffer as the industry's focus is on monetary gain. Animal welfare standards are poor.</p> <p>I strongly object to this proposed development on the following grounds-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental Impacts Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions as well. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability. Feedlots are an outdated practice that conflicts with our Climate Bill where we should be reducing emissions.</li> <li>2. Negative Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</li> <li>3. Animal Welfare Issues Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</li> </ol> <p>I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and intensive feedlot systems and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of NSW and indeed Australia. Feedlots are cruel and unsustainable. We need to raise standards of animal welfare in this country and show compassion to cattle who live extremely short lives killed for their meat. It's about time we showed animals compassion and stopped treating them like garbage. Every animal has the right to experience the 5 Freedoms. In feedlots they are denied all the five freedoms.</p> <p>Feedlots represent the past and we know that they degrade nature, environmental values, and ecosystems, as well as contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. There are better ways of doing business that do not contaminate our natural world, as well as being better for animals. We should be striving for higher animal welfare standards not decreasing standards where cattle are in restricted size feedlots that only increase animal suffering and deny them the basic freedoms of existence.</p> <p>There are several alternatives to feedlot systems in NSW that support sustainable, ethical, and economically viable cattle production.</p> <p>One is Pasture-Based Grazing Systems that are a natural and widely used method in NSW, where cattle graze on open pastures instead of being confined to feedlots. Different types of Pasture-Based Systems include Rotational</p>

	<p>Grazing where cattle are moved between different paddocks to allow pastures to regenerate, improving soil health and reducing overgrazing; Cell Grazing where a high-intensity rotational grazing method has a small number of cattle graze (not 999) in small paddocks for short periods before moving on.</p> <p>Silvopasture involves a method that integrates trees and pasture to provide shade, improve biodiversity, and increase soil carbon sequestration. The benefits for nature and cattle for pasture-based grazing includes a reduction in soil erosion that results in an improved pasture quality; reduced stress on animals by allowing natural behaviours to function; and less reliance on grain-based feed, that reduces costs for the farmer and provides a natural diet for cattle.</p> <p>NSW offers various resources and funding opportunities to support farmers transitioning to sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices.</p> <p>The Farm Innovation Fund provided by the NSW Government provides loans to farmers for capital works that enhance long-term sustainability and resilience against adverse seasonal conditions. These loans can be used for projects such as water efficiency improvements; soil conservation; and infrastructure enhancements that could aid in the regeneration of paddocks to support rotational grazing.</p> <p>The loan term is up to 20 years, with interest rates fixed for the first five years -business.gov.au</p> <p>Please reject this proposal for DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. Lower and diminished animal welfare standards will cause cattle to suffer even more as well as degrade our natural environment further.</p> <p>Thank you for considering my submission.</p>
Canterbury	<p>I am formally objecting to DA 39/24-25 Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999 head of cattle feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale NSW. Feedlots are recognised as being highly unsustainable and harmful to the environment. Water consumption is significant and contamination of local rivers and groundwater is unavoidable. Soil degradation occurs and the neighbours suffer air pollution and terrible odours. The clearing of lands results in destruction of native habitat and negatively impacts wildlife. All this suffering and damage just to prioritise the profit of a few individuals Most agree that feedlots are inhumane. Animals are confined to crowded, dirty and hot spaces unable to graze, seek shelter or rest. This is the worst kind of intensive farming negatively impacting people, environment, wildlife and most cruelly the animals confined. There are so many other viable alternatives available. Community expectation is that our values be upheld. Therefore I reject the DA and respectfully request that the Council prioritises animal welfare, environmental sustainability, wildlife and the local community. Thank you for giving consideration to my submission.</p>
Frenchs Forest	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I care deeply about the way animals are treated and farmed. Industry profits are prioritised above animal welfare. I strongly object to this proposed development on the following grounds-</p> <p>1. Environmental Impacts Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions and contaminating soil even further. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>2. Negative Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of farmed animals to live freely. Our native wildlife is also negatively impacted when ground cover and forest trees are removed that denies them their habitat to survive and exist.</p> <p>3. Animal Welfare Issues Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of NSW. Feedlots are cruel and unsustainable. We need to raise standards of animal welfare in this country and show compassion to cattle who live extremely short lives killed for their meat. Every animal has the right to experience the five freedoms, however in feedlots cattle are denied all freedoms.</p> <p>There are alternatives to feedlots that should be encouraged, rather than continuing with the practice of</p>

	<p>approving more feedlots that are bad for animals and nature. Innovative methods are supported at a federal and a state level that are more eco-friendly and should be employed because they reduce negative impacts to both nature and animals.</p> <p>Mixed Farming Systems combine cattle grazing with other agricultural enterprises like cropping, sheep farming, or agroforestry and can diversify income streams and reduce financial risk for the farmer. By using crop residues as feed this reduces waste and can improve soil fertility through integrated livestock management.</p> <p>Supplementary Feeding in Pasture-Based Systems is another alternative to feedlot systems. Instead of full feedlot confinement, farmers can provide supplementary feed (e.g., hay, silage, grain) in pastures during drought or winter. The benefits include a reduction in stress of cattle compared to full-time feed lotting. It also maintains weight gain without confining cattle to small spaces and is more cost-effective than intensive feedlots.</p> <p>Support for farmers transitioning to sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices includes 'Soils for Life' which is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that works across Australia to support farmers in regenerating soils and landscapes. They provide case studies, educational resources, and support networks to promote sustainable farming practices. <a href="http://soilsforlife.org.au">soilsforlife.org.au</a></p> <p>Feedlots represent the past and we know that they degrade nature, environmental values, and ecosystems, as well as contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. There are better ways of doing business that do not contaminate our natural world, as well as being better for animals. We should be striving for higher animal welfare standards not decreasing standards with huge numbers of cattle in restricted size feedlots that only increase animal suffering and deny them the basic freedoms of existence.</p> <p>There are several alternatives to feedlot systems in New South Wales that support sustainable, ethical, and economically viable cattle production that should be used instead of feedlots that represent animal cruelty and damages our environment. This proposal is for 999 cattle, and this represents an industry prioritising profits above animal cruelty.</p> <p>Please reject DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. We should be moving towards more ethical and sustainable ways to farm cattle.</p>
Belrose	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW. This intensive livestock feedlot of 999 head of cattle will lead to animal suffering, which I strongly oppose.</p> <p>There are several reasons why cattle should not be kept in feedlots in New South Wales, including ethical, environmental, economic, and regulatory considerations. Here are some key reasons as to why I am opposed to this agricultural practice:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Animal Welfare Concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restricted Movement: Feedlots confine cattle to small spaces, limiting their natural behaviours such as grazing and roaming.</li> <li>• Health Issues: High-density living conditions can lead to stress, respiratory issues, and hoof problems.</li> <li>• Public Perception: There is growing consumer demand for ethically raised, free-range, or grass-fed beef. This is also being reflected on global markets.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Environmental Impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil and Water Contamination: Large amounts of manure can lead to nutrient runoff, contaminating waterways.</li> <li>• Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Feedlots contribute to methane and ammonia emissions, affecting air quality and climate change.</li> <li>• High Water Usage: Intensive feeding systems require significant water resources, which is a concern in drought-prone regions like NSW.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Economic Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High Operating Costs: Establishing and maintaining feedlots requires significant investment in infrastructure, feed, and waste management.</li> <li>• Feed Costs: Grain and supplementary feed can be expensive, especially during drought conditions when prices rise.</li> <li>• Market Preferences: NSW has strong demand for grass-fed and pasture-raised beef, which can fetch higher prices in certain markets.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Regulatory and Land Use Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and Zoning Laws: Feedlots must comply with strict NSW regulations regarding land use, environmental impact assessments, and biosecurity.</li> <li>• Licensing and Compliance: Large feedlots require approvals from the NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and must follow strict waste management and animal welfare guidelines. Often shortcuts are taken by the farmer regarding compliance with limited regulation and breaches occur. A weak EPA can lead to ongoing poor animal welfare standards and increased environmental degradation.</li> <li>• Community Opposition: Local communities continue to resist feedlot developments due to concerns over odour, noise, health and the negative environmental impacts.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<p>5. Disease Control and Biosecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased Risk of Disease: High-density cattle populations in feedlots are more susceptible to disease outbreaks, requiring higher antibiotic use. The consumer eats meat containing these high levels that also affects their biological systems. Scientific research is currently looking into this connection between the build-up of antibiotics and their reducing capacity to work effectively in humans.</li> <li>• Biosecurity Regulations: NSW has strict biosecurity laws to prevent the spread of livestock diseases, making intensive operations riskier. Approving more feedlots with high numbers of cattle will only increase the risk of more disease that could spread.</li> </ul> <p>6. Preference for Pasture-Based Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Grazing Conditions: NSW has vast grazing lands suited to extensive cattle farming, reducing the need for feedlots.</li> <li>• Sustainability: Grass-fed systems align with sustainable farming practices and can be more resilient to market fluctuations.</li> <li>• Consumer Demand: Many consumers prefer pasture-raised beef due to perceived health and environmental benefits.</li> </ul> <p>Alternatives to feedlots in NSW should focus on pasture-based and regenerative systems that balance sustainability, animal welfare, and economic viability. Many farmers are shifting toward these methods to align with consumer preferences, environmental concerns, and long-term farm resilience.</p> <p>Organic and Free-Range Beef Production is a system where cattle are raised without synthetic chemicals, antibiotics, or hormones, and have continuous access to pasture. Benefits are that it attracts premium pricing in niche markets, improves animal welfare standards and supports biodiversity and ecosystem health.</p> <p>As an alternative to start the transition to full free-range beef production, there could be regulated small-scale Backgrounding that involves feeding young cattle on pasture for the majority of their life, before finishing on grain for an only short period in a controlled setting. This option does not refer to large-scale feedlots like the one proposed. Benefits for cattle includes a reduction in the time spent in confined feeding environments and ensures cattle are healthy and market-ready without the negative full feedlot conditions where they already would suffer pre-existing stress and/or disease.</p> <p>Regenerative Australian Farmers is an organisation that offers education and training on carbon farming and regenerative agriculture. They connect landholders with leading trainers and practitioners to support peer-to-peer learning and the adoption of practices that build soil carbon, productivity, and natural capital. regenfarmers.com.au</p> <p>By leveraging these resources and funding opportunities, NSW farmers can effectively transition to more sustainable and regenerative agricultural systems, enhancing both environmental health and farm productivity.</p> <p>Many NSW cattle producers are already opting for pasture-based or mixed grazing systems rather than intensive feedlots.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots for all cattle should be rejected because they do not support sustainable, ethical, and economically viable cattle production.</p> <p>Please reject this proposal DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) Wellington Vale, NSW. It is wrong for all the above reasons. We must head toward sustainable practices.</p>
Holsworthy	<p>Objection to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>My name is (redacted) and I live in south-west Sydney. I live far away from these kind of feedlots, but that doesn't mean the welfare of these animals and the environment doesn't concern me.</p> <p>I am a woman living with a significant physical disability for my whole life. I have had many struggles, many would not even dream of. However, the suffering of animals overrides all of my own needs and I am compelled to write to you. Let me make it perfectly clear that I very strongly object to this proposed development.</p> <p>I am a very passionate animal advocate. I am a person of reasonable intelligence able to discern right from wrong legally and morally. The welfare of animals stirs my soul very deeply and I can never find justification in exposing these innocent beings to harm and death, particularly, when it is intentional.</p> <p>The rapid expansion of intensive feedlots across Australia is deeply concerning. Feedlots are factory farms for cattle, cramming thousands of animals into confined, unnatural conditions that cause immense suffering. These intensive operations pollute the environment, threaten our precious and dwindling native wildlife and prioritise profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>Animal Welfare Issues</p> <p>It is a documented fact that intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, that force cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing,</p>

	<p>these systems deny animals their right to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>Environmental Issues</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Urgent Action</p> <p>I urge the council to absolutely reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This is your duty as a council. This is our duty as Australians. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of this region.</p>
Lilyfield	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving these intensive feedlots is highly detrimental to our sustainability and damages the environment.</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native fauna and flora and destroys our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability for future generations and the rights of animals to live freely.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject this proposal for the sake of future generations and support more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of our region.</p>
Davidson	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I strongly object to this proposed development on the following grounds-</p> <p>1. Environmental Impacts</p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability and the reduction of climate emissions.</p> <p>2. Negative Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity and people's health</p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem because of the destruction of grasslands and the clearance of trees. This destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming feedlots prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely. It also increases air pollution that can affect people's health especially those that suffer asthma or breathing difficulties.</p> <p>3. Animal Welfare Issues</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead</p>

	<p>support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots are cruel and unsustainable. We need to raise standards of animal welfare in this country and show compassion to cattle who live extremely short lives killed for their meat. All animals including cattle are deserving of compassion as to how they are farmed and slaughtered for that matter. Every animal has the right to experience the 5 Freedoms. In feedlots cattle are denied all the five freedoms especially those that are centred on discomfort, pain, injury, disease, fear and distress. Additionally, cattle cannot express normal and natural behaviour in feedlots as they do not feel grass under their feet, and they do not have room to roam distances with adequate space. Instead, they are crammed into tight spaces in close proximity to other cattle with no trees for shelter.</p> <p>Feedlots represent the past and we know that they degrade nature, environmental values, and ecosystems, as well as contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. There are better ways of doing business that do not contaminate our natural world, as well as being better for animals. We should be striving for higher animal welfare standards for cattle not decreasing standards with masses of them in restricted size feedlots that only increase animal suffering and deny them the basic freedoms of existence.</p> <p>There are other alternatives to feedlot systems in NSW that support sustainable, ethical, and economically viable cattle production. Grass-Fed and Grass-Finished Systems are different to grain-fed cattle in feedlots as grass-fed systems rely solely on pasture for the entire life cycle. The benefits are that it meets the increasing consumer demand for grass-fed beef, it provides potential for premium pricing in domestic and export markets and is more sustainable and aligns with regenerative agriculture principles.</p> <p>The argument that this is difficult to provide due to lack of sufficient water has led to scientific approaches that promote Water-Efficient Grazing Practices.</p> <p>In regions of NSW prone to drought, using water-efficient systems helps sustain cattle production without the use of feedlots. Techniques include installing water points to distribute grazing pressure evenly, using drought-resistant pasture species (cattle) and capturing and reusing runoff water. The benefits include a reduction in dependence on imported feed and improves long-term sustainability of grazing lands.</p> <p>Through the Natural Heritage Trust, the Australian Government has established the \$302.1 million Climate-Smart Agriculture Program over five years from 2023-24. This program aims to drive agricultural sustainability, productivity, and competitiveness by supporting practices that mitigate climate impacts and enhance farm resilience. <a href="https://agriculture.gov.au">agriculture.gov.au</a></p> <p>I am strongly opposed to animal cruelty and destruction of nature. We must work towards a more sustainable practice that protects farmed animals from needless suffering and cruelty whilst also protecting our natural environment. Without a healthy environment that we can depend on to grow our food and farm animals ethically we will have difficulty meeting future needs of society.</p> <p>Please reject this proposal for DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p>
Cabramatta	<p>I am writing to object to DA 39/24-25 – the Intensive Livestock Feedlot proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots cause massive harm to the environment, causing soil degradation, significantly impacting wildlife, and potentially polluting waterways. In addition to this, they cause immense suffering to livestock, where cramped and unnatural conditions lead to horrific animal welfare outcomes.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject the proposal, and seek instead to support projects with better environmental and ethical outcomes.</p>
Davidson (Duplicated Submission from Same Objector)	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>I strongly object to this proposed development on the following grounds-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Environmental Impacts</b> Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife. The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability and the reduction of climate emissions.</li> <li><b>2. Negative Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity and people's health</b> This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem because of the destruction of grasslands and the clearance of trees. This destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming feedlots prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely. It also increases air pollution that can affect people's health especially those that suffer asthma or breathing difficulties.</li> <li><b>3. Animal Welfare Issues</b> Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be</li> </ol>

	<p>subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>I strongly urge the council to reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots are cruel and unsustainable. We need to raise standards of animal welfare in this country and show compassion to cattle who live extremely short lives killed for their meat. All animals including cattle are deserving of compassion as to how they are farmed and slaughtered for that matter. Every animal has the right to experience the 5 Freedoms. In feedlots cattle are denied all the five freedoms especially those that are centred on discomfort, pain, injury, disease, fear and distress. Additionally, cattle cannot express normal and natural behaviour in feedlots as they do not feel grass under their feet, and they do not have room to roam distances with adequate space. Instead, they are crammed into tight spaces in close proximity to other cattle with no trees for shelter.</p> <p>Feedlots represent the past and we know that they degrade nature, environmental values, and ecosystems, as well as contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. There are better ways of doing business that do not contaminate our natural world, as well as being better for animals. We should be striving for higher animal welfare standards for cattle not decreasing standards with masses of them in restricted size feedlots that only increase animal suffering and deny them the basic freedoms of existence.</p> <p>There are other alternatives to feedlot systems in NSW that support sustainable, ethical, and economically viable cattle production. Grass-Fed and Grass-Finished Systems are different to grain-fed cattle in feedlots as grass-fed systems rely solely on pasture for the entire life cycle. The benefits are that it meets the increasing consumer demand for grass-fed beef, it provides potential for premium pricing in domestic and export markets and is more sustainable and aligns with regenerative agriculture principles.</p> <p>The argument that this is difficult to provide due to lack of sufficient water has led to scientific approaches that promote Water-Efficient Grazing Practices.</p> <p>In regions of NSW prone to drought, using water-efficient systems helps sustain cattle production without the use of feedlots. Techniques include installing water points to distribute grazing pressure evenly, using drought-resistant pasture species (cattle) and capturing and reusing runoff water. The benefits include a reduction in dependence on imported feed and improves long-term sustainability of grazing lands.</p> <p>Through the Natural Heritage Trust, the Australian Government has established the \$302.1 million Climate-Smart Agriculture Program over five years from 2023-24. This program aims to drive agricultural sustainability, productivity, and competitiveness by supporting practices that mitigate climate impacts and enhance farm resilience. <a href="https://agriculture.gov.au">agriculture.gov.au</a></p> <p>I am strongly opposed to animal cruelty and destruction of nature. We must work towards a more sustainable practice that protects farmed animals from needless suffering and cruelty whilst also protecting our natural environment. Without a healthy environment that we can depend on to grow our food and farm animals ethically we will have difficulty meeting future needs of society.</p> <p>Please reject this proposal for DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p>
Epping	<p>Thank you for this opportunity to make a submission opposing this application</p> <p>I do object to the proposed development. I am very concerned about animal welfare, the appropriate use of land, and the effects of intensive “farming”.</p> <p>Feedlots are harmful to the environment, requiring a large water supply and causing possible contamination of local waterways from runoff in large quantities.</p> <p>On a global scale, the clearing of land for such activities (for production of feed and “growing” of cattle) consumes large amounts of energy to produce, while at the same time increasing greenhouse gas emissions, soil erosion and the production of ammonia worsening air quality and emissions. In the face of climate change, we do not need more intensive feedlots if we want environmental sustainability.</p> <p>It is especially concerning that the clearing of land for feedlots displaces local wildlife, which is already under threat by careless management of their environments. Our unique native species are already threatened by other activities. Overall, these intensive farming activities do not consider the sustainability of the environment and the species that live there.</p> <p>If the above objections are not sufficient, intensive feedlots are inhumane. Quite apart from what may happen to these hapless animals when they are finally slaughtered, their life is spent in overcrowded unnatural areas, with high stress levels (and risk of disease spread) and they are not allowed to engage in natural behaviours, such as grazing and moving around freely. Cattle are intelligent and sensitive animals, and the news is full of the shameful abuses by bad actors in the industry. If we decide that we deserve to kill animals and eat their flesh, the least we can do is to provide them with an acceptable standard of living and treat them humanely.</p>

	<p>In another Queensland feedlots, we hear of inadequate shade/shelter and other cruel practices, which are barbaric in 2025 (when we should all know better).</p> <p>I ask the council to reject this DA, and look at more ethical, sustainable, and humane land use. Treating animals cruelly reflects on us as a society. Please put animal welfare and environmental sustainability first and allow us to care for our children and their children's future.</p> <p>Once again, thank you for the opportunity to make this submission.</p>
Charlestown East	Life long BAN ON CRUEL, HORRIFIC
Blackheath	<p>I am writing to formally object to DA 39/24-25 – Intensive Livestock Agriculture (999-Head Cattle Feedlot) proposed for Wellington Vale, NSW.</p> <p>Feedlots are highly unsustainable and harmful to our environment:</p> <p>For example -</p> <p>Water consumption and contamination – Intensive feedlots require vast amounts of water, depleting local resources. Runoff from waste can contaminate local rivers, creeks, and groundwater.</p> <p>Deforestation &amp; Land Use – Vast areas of forests, including the Amazon, are cleared for cattle grazing and feed crop production. This destruction releases stored carbon, reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO<sub>2</sub>.</p> <p>Cattle farming is a major contributor to climate change and intensifying production will worsen emissions.</p> <p>Energy-Intensive Feed Production – Most cattle are fed grain (such as soy and corn), which requires huge amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides to grow.</p> <p>Global Scale of the Industry – The livestock industry accounts for nearly 15% of total global greenhouse gas emissions - more than all cars, planes, and ships combined.</p> <p>Soil degradation – Heavy land use leads to erosion and depletion of soil nutrients.</p> <p>Odour and air pollution – Neighbours and local wildlife will suffer from ammonia, dust and particulate matter, which degrade air quality.</p> <p>Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity:</p> <p>Clearing land for intensive feedlots destroys native habitat.</p> <p>Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed.</p> <p>The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths</p> <p>Animal welfare issues:</p> <p>Intensive cattle feedlots are inherently inhumane due to:</p> <p>Overcrowding – Cattle are confined to unnatural, crowded spaces, preventing them from engaging in natural behaviours.</p> <p>Health and disease risks – Higher stress levels, poor air quality and exposure to waste increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks.</p> <p>Lack of access to pasture – Cattle are denied the ability to graze and roam, causing stress and suffering.</p> <p>Overuse of antibiotics and growth hormones – To ensure rapid weight gain and survival in cramped conditions, feedlots rely on excessive antibiotics (90% of cattle) and growth hormones, contributing to antibiotic resistance and prioritising profit over animal welfare.</p> <p>Transport and slaughter conditions – Many cattle will endure further distress when transported long distances to slaughter.</p> <p>I urge the council to reject the DA in favour of sustainable and ethical land use. Please consider alternative solutions such as regenerative farming instead of intensive feedlots. Animal welfare should be priority. Animals do not exist for the benefit of humans.</p>
Gosford	<p>To the Honourable Members of Parliament,</p> <p>I am writing to express my grave concerns regarding the proposed 999 cattle feedlot in Wellington Vale. As a</p>



	<p>devoted advocate for animal welfare and environmental sustainability, I urge you to reconsider the approval of this feedlot on several critical grounds.</p> <p>Animal Welfare Concerns</p> <p>The proposed feedlot will subject 999 cattle to inhumane and cramped conditions, leading to significant suffering. The following points highlight the severe welfare issues associated with intensive feedlot systems:</p> <p>Conditions in feedlots mean animals commonly endure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extreme heat stress and exposure to adverse weather such as wind, hail, heavy rain and storms. There is currently no legal requirement in Australia for feedlot operators to provide animals with shade and shelter.</li> <li>• Exposure to disease as a result of standing in deep faeces and mud, and enduring cramped conditions.</li> <li>• A strict grain-based diet with no access to their natural diet of grasses to maintain digestive health.</li> <li>• Preventative over-use of antibiotics to reduce the risk of illness and ensure the survival of animals to slaughter weight in cramped and dirty conditions. A staggering 90% of animals in feedlots are put on antibiotics, making feedlots a significant contributor to antibiotic resistance in food systems.</li> <li>• Use of growth hormone in some facilities to ensure cows reach slaughter weight in the fastest and most profitable time possible.</li> <li>• Stress caused by cattle being mixed on arrival and new social hierarchies needing to be formed</li> <li>• A high calf mortality rate: Whilst discouraged, calving in feedlots does happen. Giving birth in such unnatural environments is very stressful for cows, and also results in high death rates of their calves.</li> <li>• A high likelihood of dead cows being left to rot within the feedlot pens, as timely clearing of bodies is a self-regulated process on large properties where many thousands of cows are closely confined.</li> <li>• Inability to rest. Cattle need to lie down for up to 10 hours a day. In feedlots, they are often forced to lie on wet, muddy grounds covered in waste, preventing them from resting comfortably.</li> <li>• Inability to have natural social interactions. Cattle arriving at a feedlot are mixed with unfamiliar animals and new hierarchies must be established, which can cause stress and injury from fighting.</li> <li>• Cattle in feedlots are confined to small, overcrowded pens, limiting their movement and natural behaviours, which leads to immense stress and physical discomfort.</li> <li>• The lack of adequate space and environmental enrichment can cause severe health problems, including lameness, respiratory issues, and digestive disorders.</li> <li>• Feedlots often have inadequate waste management practices, resulting in unsanitary conditions that further compromise the health and well-being of the animals.</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Impact</p> <p>The environmental consequences of establishing a feedlot in Wellington Vale are profound and far-reaching. Consider the following detrimental effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Usage: Feedlots require massive amounts of water for drinking, cleaning, and maintaining the facility. The Water Footprint Network estimates that it takes about 15,000 litres of water to produce one kilogram of beef. This includes the water used to grow the feed for the animals. This places an enormous strain on local water resources, potentially leading to water scarcity for the community and surrounding ecosystems.</li> <li>• Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Intensive cattle farming is a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, particularly methane, which exacerbates climate change. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), livestock production accounts for 14.5% of global greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• Soil and Water Pollution: The concentration of animal waste in feedlots can lead to nutrient runoff, contaminating nearby water bodies and causing eutrophication. This pollution threatens aquatic life and compromises water quality for human consumption.</li> </ul> <p>Alternatives to Intensive Cattle Farming</p> <p>There are several sustainable and humane alternatives to the proposed feedlot that should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant-Based Agriculture: Shifting towards plant-based farming practices can significantly reduce the environmental footprint associated with animal agriculture. Crops such as legumes, grains, and vegetables require</li> </ul>
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	<p>less water, produce lower greenhouse gas emissions, and have a smaller impact on land use.</p> <p>To support the arguments presented, I have included links to credible sources that provide further evidence of the negative impacts of intensive cattle farming and the benefits of alternative practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="https://iapwa.org/the-environmental-cost-of-animal-agriculture/">https://iapwa.org/the-environmental-cost-of-animal-agriculture/</a></li><li>• <a href="https://animalsaustralia.org/our-work/factory-farming/feedlots/">https://animalsaustralia.org/our-work/factory-farming/feedlots/</a></li><li>• <a href="https://plantbasednews.org/news/alternative-protein/plant-based-meat-alternatives-healthier-report/">https://plantbasednews.org/news/alternative-protein/plant-based-meat-alternatives-healthier-report/</a></li></ul> <p>In conclusion, the establishment of a 999 cattle feedlot in Wellington Vale presents severe animal welfare concerns and poses significant environmental risks. I urge you to prioritize the well-being of animals and the sustainability of our environment by rejecting this proposal. Instead, I encourage the exploration of more humane and sustainable agricultural practices that align with our collective responsibility to protect both animals and the planet.</p> <p>Thank you for your consideration.</p>
Campbelltown	CAFOs are a scourge on the landscape. They create a stain on the community equivalent to the stain on the heart of the people that approve them & the people that profit from them.

**Development Application DA 39/24-25 –  
Proposed 999 head beef cattle feedlot  
on “Westholme”**

**Response to Referral Agency  
Response and Submissions**

**“Westholme”  
Newsomes Road  
DEEPWATER NSW 2371**



**Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as the trustee  
for Newsome Family Trust  
“Sherwood”  
166 Newsomes Road  
DEEPWATER NSW 2371**

**[June 2025]**

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Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee, Deepwater, NSW

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Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee, Deepwater, NSW

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## **Executive summary**

The Newsome family own and operate a beef production enterprise at Wellington Vale some 11 km by road west of the village of Deepwater and 19 km east of the village of Emmaville in the central New England tablelands region of New South Wales.

The aggregation at Wellington Vale includes several adjoining properties “Sherwood”, “Westholme”, “Gum Creek”, “Picks”, “Roundwood”, “Ewandon”, “Valley View”, “Woodlands”, “Kenya”, “Kooringa”, “Giru”, “Seven V” and “Strachan Vale” comprising over 6,489 ha (~16,029 acres) and is located within the Glen Innes Severn Council area.

“Westholme” comprises some 368 ha (~911 acres) and currently a beef production and dryland cropping enterprise is undertaken on the property producing fodder such as oats for grazing and silage. Native vegetation remains as scattered paddock trees and open woodland on areas less suitable for beef cattle and cropping.

Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee for the Newsome Family Trust wish to develop a beef cattle feedlot by gaining development approval for intensive livestock agriculture to operate as a 999 head beef cattle feedlot on the property “Westholme” as part of a diversification strategy. The property comprises some 510 ha (~1,260 acres).

Under Schedule 3, Part 2, Item 27 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, as the capacity of the proposed development does not exceed 1,000 head it is not a designated development. Consequently, the development application is not required to be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Statement.

A Development Application for a 999 head beef cattle feedlot at 166 Newsomes Road, Wellington Vale was lodged to Glen Innes Severn Council via the NSW Planning Portal on the 7 December 2024 (DA 39/24-25;PAN-495233).

On the 16 December 2024, the GISC referred the Statement of Environmental Effects (SoEE) to the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) for advice on matters to consider when assessing the Statement of Environmental Effects (SoEE) and determining the DA.

The DPIRD has no regulatory role in the development application (DA) process and provided advice for GISC's consideration only in correspondence dated 4 February 2025.

The Development Application was placed on public exhibition between the 29 January and the 12 February 2025 by the GISC. Several submissions were made objecting to the proposed development.

This document provides the proponent’s response to the matters raised by DPIRD and in the submissions received as a result of public exhibition of the Development Application (DA 39/24-25;PAN-495233).



## 1 Introduction

The Newsome family own and operate a beef production enterprise in the central New England tablelands region of New South Wales trading as Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee for the Newsome Family Trust.

The supply chain model includes cattle breeding, backgrounding and farming operations. The breeding, backgrounding and farming operations are centred on an aggregation of properties in the Wellington Vale region some 11 km by road west of the village of Deepwater and 19 km east of the village of Emmaville.

The aggregation at Wellington Vale includes several adjoining properties “Sherwood”, “Westholme”, “Gum Creek”, “Picks”, “Roundwood”, “Ewandon”, “Valley View”, “Woodlands”, “Kenya”, “Kooringa”, “Giru”, “Seven V” and “Strachan Vale” comprising over 6,489 ha (~16,029 acres) and is located within the Glen Innes Severn Council area. Dryland and irrigated cropping of winter cereals and forage is currently undertaken across the aggregation alongside the breeding and backgrounding of beef cattle. Some 3,000 breeder cows and progeny are run across the aggregation.

“Westholme” comprises some 368 ha (~911 acres) and currently a beef production and dryland cropping enterprise is undertaken on the property producing fodder such as oats for grazing and silage. Native vegetation remains as scattered paddock trees and open woodland on areas less suitable for beef cattle and cropping.

The beef production enterprise has been developed based around breeding cattle for domestic markets and feeder cattle for the Rangers Valley feedlot. “Westholme” has built infrastructure such as machinery/storage sheds, silos, cattle yards, water storages etc to support the agricultural enterprises on the property. “Westholme” has no dwellings.

As part of a diversification strategy, Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee for the Newsome Family Trust wish to develop a beef cattle feedlot by gaining development approval for Intensive livestock agriculture to operate as a 999 head beef cattle feedlot on the property “Westholme”.

“Westholme” is within the Glen Innes Severn Council local government area and relevant environmental planning instrument is the Glen Innes Severn Council Local Environmental Plan 2012 (GISLEP).

The property does not have to a water access licence but is within the central-inland draining catchments harvestable rights area. Harvestable rights allow landholders to capture and store a proportion of the rainfall runoff from their landholding in one or more harvestable rights dams without a water access licence, water supply work approval or water use approval. Water collected in harvestable rights dams shall be used as the source of water for the proposed development.

Under Schedule 3, Part 2 Designated development, item 27, Feedlots, of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, as the capacity of the proposed development does



**Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee, Deepwater, NSW**

not exceed 1000 head it is not a designated development. Consequently, the development application is required to be accompanied by Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

A Development application for a 999 head beef cattle feedlot at 166 Newsomes Road, Wellington Vale was lodged to Glen Innes Severn Council via the NSW Planning Portal on the 7 December 2024 (PAN-495233;DA 39/24-25).

On the 16 December 2024, the GISC referred the Statement of Environmental Effects (SoEE) to the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) for advice on matters to consider when assessing the Statement of Environmental Effects (SoEE) and determining the DA.

The DPIRD has no regulatory role in the development application (DA) process and provided advice for GISC's consideration only in correspondence dated 4 February 2025.

The Development Application was placed on public exhibition between the 29 January and the 12 February 2025 by the GISC. Several submissions were made objecting to the proposed development.

This document provides the proponent's response to the matters raised by DPIRD and in the submissions received as a result of public exhibition of the Development Application (DA 39/24-25;PAN-495233).





**Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee, Deepwater, NSW**

## **1.1 Development outline**

Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee for the Newsome Family Trust wish to develop a beef cattle feedlot on the property “Westholme”. The proposed development shall have a maximum capacity of 999 head. The proposed development shall be designed and constructed in a manner that will allow flexibility of use with the ability to increase or decrease the number of animals within the development in line with market and economic factors.

The proposed development complex would occupy a footprint of approximately 3.6 ha and includes the following components in a functional configuration:

- Water supply/storage and reticulation infrastructure – Water storage tanks and pipelines to supply clean water for livestock drinking water;
- Pens - Fenced areas for accommodating beef cattle (production pens);
- Commodity storage – Commodities such as hay and grain are stored onsite;
- Access and internal roads – All weather road access to the site is provided;
- Controlled drainage area – Rainfall runoff from areas such as production pens and livestock handling areas that has a high organic matter and therefore a high pollution potential is controlled within a system that collects and conveys this runoff to a sedimentation system and holding pond prior to environmentally sustainable utilisation;
- Drainage system - The controlled drainage area contains a system including, catch drains, sedimentation system and holding pond(s) for conveying stormwater, allow entrained sediment to ‘settle out’ and capture and storage of the stormwater from the controlled drainage areas until it can be sustainably utilised; and
- Solid waste and effluent management areas – Solids wastes such as manure and mortalities are temporarily stockpiled and processed within the solid waste stockpile and carcass composting area prior to removal off-site onto adjoining land for utilisation. Effluent is stored in a holding pond pending application to the effluent utilisation area.

The proposed development also includes an associated 140 ha of cropping land for effluent and solid waste utilisation. When available, effluent shall be applied to land via irrigation within a dedicated effluent utilisation area.



**Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee, Deepwater, NSW**

## 1.2 Proponent details

The proponent for the proposed development is Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as the trustee for Newsome Family Trust. The detail of the proponent is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Proposed development – Proponent details**

<b>Entity</b>	Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as the trustee for Newsome Family Trust	
<b>ABN:</b>	77 198 466 501	
<b>Physical address:</b>	“Westholme” Newsomes Road DEEPWATER NSW 2371	
<b>Postal address:</b>	“Sherwood” 166 Newsomes Road DEEPWATER NSW 2371	
<b>Contact:</b>	Mr Bruce Newsome	
<b>Contact details:</b>	Mobile	0428 963 278 (Bruce Newsome)

## 1.3 Purpose and scope

This Report has been prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (RDCE) on behalf of the proponent, Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as the trustee for Newsome Family Trust for submission to Glen Innes Severn Council via the NSW Planning Portal as part of the review process for Development Application - DA 39/24-25 (PAN-495233).

This document provides the proponent’s response to the matters raised by DPIRD and in the submissions received objecting to the development as a result of public exhibition of the Development Application.

Where necessary, the responses are supported by reference to existing or revised assessment documentation relating to matters raised.



Narrie Holdings Pty Ltd as trustee, Deepwater, NSW

## 2 Response to request for additional information

### 2.1 Submissions

The Development Application was on public exhibition between the 29 January and the 12 February 2025. There were some 166 submissions made all objecting to the proposed development.

It is apparent from the post code and general form of submissions that this was a targeted campaign against the proposed development from an organisation such as Animal Liberation NSW, for example. The mission of these organisations is to permanently improve the lives of all animals through legislation, consumer advocacy, action, and education. Currently, various 'Take Action' campaigns are listed on the Animal Liberation NSW website including 'Demand shelter for farmed animals', 'Pigs without borders', Ban 1080 poison etc. In all of these 'Take Action' campaigns a generic petition can be 'signed' by entering personal details, post code etc. The submissions received have been summarised into post codes and states and presented in Table 2. Table 2 shows the geographic spread of submissions covered all mainland states other than Queensland and Tasmania. There were two submissions from the local area. One from the Glen Innes region (Post code 2371) and one from the Tenterfield region (Post code 2372). No other local independent submissions were received.

**Table 2 – Submissions – Originating post code / state**

No of Submissions	Post code	State	Area
22	2000-2099	New South Wales	Sydney
15	2100-2199	New South Wales	Greater Sydney
19	2200-2299	New South Wales	Greater Sydney
7	2300-2350	New South Wales	Newcastle-Armidale
3	2350-2399	New South Wales	Armidale-New England
16	2400-2499	New South Wales	Moree / Hunter / North Coast
11	2500-2599	New South Wales	Wollongong
1	2600-2699	New South Wales	Mulwala
10	2700-2799	New South Wales	Riverina
3	2804;2820;2834	New South Wales	Canowindra; Wellington; Goodooga
0	-	Queensland	-
0	-	Tasmania	-
4	3051;3134;3195;3788	Victoria	Melbourne; Greater Melbourne
1	5075	South Australia	Adelaide
1	7000	Tasmania	Hobart
1	2600	ACT	Canberra
1	6155	WA	Perth

The proponent response to the common issues raised across all of the submissions is provided in Table 3.

**Table 3 – Submissions – Issue and response**

<b>Issue / Recommendation</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Animal Welfare</b> <p>It is a documented fact that intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, that force cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals their right to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>Intensive feedlots are inherently cruel, forcing cattle into overcrowded, unnatural conditions where they suffer from heat stress, disease and lack of proper enrichment. Unlike pasture grazing, these systems deny animals the ability to express natural behaviours, leading to immense physical and psychological distress. No animal should be subjected to such suffering for the sake of profit.</p> <p>Cattle are sentient animals with complex social structures and cognitive capacities. Scientific studies demonstrate that cattle experience pain, stress, and psychological distress when subjected to intensive confinement (Boissy &amp; Le Neindre, 1997; von Keyserlingk et al., 2009).</p> <p>Feedlots inherently deprive animals of the ability to express natural behaviors such as grazing, social bonding, and movement over large areas. Instead, they are forced into overcrowded, barren environments where they endure extreme stress,</p>	<p>In relation to beef cattle feedlots, animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations.</p> <p>In relation to beef cattle feedlots, animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations.</p> <p>The referenced studies relate to dairy cattle including peer separation of heifers and management of dairy cattle (dehorning, tail docking, etc) in Europe. In relation to beef cattle feedlots, animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations.</p> <p>The proposed development provides a stocking density (13.1 m<sup>2</sup>/head; 15.6 m<sup>2</sup>/SCU) within relevant Australia standards and guidelines for lot fed cattle.</p>

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<p>aggression, and increased disease susceptibility (Grandin, 2014). Chronic stress in feedlot cattle has been linked to elevated cortisol levels, weakened immune function, and increased incidence of respiratory disease, lameness, and digestive disorders (Smith et al., 2009). Furthermore, unnatural grain-based diets, designed to maximize weight gain, frequently lead to acidosis and liver abscesses, necessitating routine antibiotic use, which raises additional ethical and public health concerns (Russell &amp; Rychlik, 2001). And then the hellish life attributed to these animals who are treated as a mere commodity continues where animals are forced to endure long cattle train/transport trips with limited stops, with little to no water and food breaks on the way to their place of death- a slaughterhouse. Abattoirs themselves come with their own horrific, secretive and protected ‘standard practice’ procedures.</p>	<p>In relation to beef cattle feedlot, Animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations. Furthermore, there are various standards and guidelines such as Land Transport of Livestock (Animal Health Australia (AHA) 2012), Meat and Livestock Australia - Livestock preparation guidelines (<a href="https://www.mla.com.au/extension-training-and-tools/resource-hubs/transport-hub/">https://www.mla.com.au/extension-training-and-tools/resource-hubs/transport-hub/</a>) for preparing stock for transport and how to meet the standards to reduce animal stress and minimise any risks to animal welfare.</p>
<p><b>Environmental and Public Health Risks</b></p> <p>The establishment of a large-scale feedlot also poses serious environmental threats. The high concentration of waste from confined animals contributes to groundwater contamination, greenhouse gas emissions, and soil degradation (Steinfeld et al., 2006). Methane emissions from feedlots are a significant driver of climate change, and water pollution from manure runoff can severely impact local ecosystems and human water sources (EPA, 2017). Moreover, the routine administration of antibiotics in feedlot operations accelerates antimicrobial resistance, which the World Health Organization has identified as one of the greatest public health threats of our time (WHO, 2019). The development of</p>	<p>This is a general statement, and it is not known what specific animal waste and effluent management issues have not been adequately addressed within the DA and SoEE (RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, 2024)</p> <p>As outlined in section 4.3.10 of the Development Application (RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, 2024) those areas of the proposed development complex from which stormwater runoff has a high organic matter and therefore a high pollution potential are contained within a controlled drainage area.</p> <p>The controlled drainage area includes drainage infrastructure including sedimentation basins and holding ponds. The sedimentation basin and effluent holding pond for the existing development have been designed and constructed in accordance with the National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia (MLA, 2012). The sedimentation basin and effluent holding pond for the proposed development have been designed and shall be constructed in</p>



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antibiotic-resistant bacteria in cattle can spread to humans through food consumption, direct contact, and environmental contamination.	<p>accordance with relevant National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia (MLA, 2012).</p> <p>In accordance with the National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia (MLA, 2012), the capacity of the holding pond and corresponding spill frequency is based on the total area of the controlled drainage area which includes the production pens, hard and soft sub-catchment areas.</p> <p>Groundwater quality is protected by implementation of a low-permeability barrier on those areas within the controlled drainage area where the permeability of underlying soil/rock strata exceeds 0.1 mm/day (3.5 cm/year). This barrier shall be created by using a liner made of compacted clay (clay liner).</p> <p>As effluent and manure is valued as a source of nutrients for fertilising crops it shall be applied sustainably to land when available where it can be sustainably utilised by crops. The stocking density proposed is in accordance with relevant codes of practice and animal welfare legislation.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Issues</b></p> <p>Feedlots generate massive amounts of waste, leading to soil degradation, water pollution and increased methane emissions. Runoff from these facilities can contaminate local waterways, harming ecosystems and native wildlife.</p>	<p>This is a general statement, and it is not known what specific animal waste and effluent management issues have not been adequately addressed within the SoEE (RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, 2024).</p> <p>As outlined in section 4.3.10 of the Development Application (RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, 2024) those areas of the proposed development complex from which stormwater runoff has a high organic matter and therefore a high pollution potential are contained within a controlled drainage area.</p> <p>The controlled drainage area includes drainage infrastructure including sedimentation basins and holding ponds. The sedimentation basin and effluent holding pond for the existing development have been designed and constructed in accordance with the National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia (MLA, 2012). The sedimentation basin and effluent holding pond for the proposed development have been designed and shall be constructed in</p>





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accordance with relevant National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia (MLA, 2012).

In accordance with the National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia (MLA, 2012), the capacity of the holding pond and corresponding spill frequency is based on the total area of the controlled drainage area which includes the production pens, hard and soft sub-catchment areas.

Groundwater quality is protected by implementation of a low-permeability barrier on those areas within the controlled drainage area where the permeability of underlying soil/rock strata exceeds 0.1 mm/day (3.5 cm/year). This barrier shall be created by using a liner made of compacted clay (clay liner).

As effluent and manure is valued as a source of nutrients for fertilising crops it shall be applied sustainably to land when available where it can be sustainably utilised by crops. The proposed stocking density of the production pens is in accordance with relevant codes of practice and animal welfare legislation.

The subject land is located with a rural area. The NSW EPA has responsibilities for pollution control and environmental management under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

This is a high level ideological statement, and it is not known what specific issue has not been adequately addressed within the SoEE (RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, 2024).

This is a general statement, and it is not known what specific biodiversity issue has not been adequately addressed within the SoEE (RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, 2024).

The proposed development has been sited on an area previously cleared and containing mostly non-native grass species. A biodiversity assessment has been undertaken for the proposed development which adequately addresses biodiversity issues.

The proposed development shall not utilise electric fences.

The grain required to feed cattle is grown using vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers and pesticides, worsening emissions. As Australia faces worsening climate challenges, approving more intensive feedlots is a step in the wrong direction for environmental sustainability.

Clearing land for intensive feedlots destroys native habitat.  
Wildlife, including kangaroos, wombats and native bird species, will be displaced or killed.  
The use of electric fences and barriers increases wildlife injuries and deaths.



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<p>The environmental impact of such an intensive feed lot will add pressure on already limited water supplies in addition to contaminating local rivers, creeks and ground water. Clearing land and continuing the destruction of native forests to create spaces for cattle grazing and crop production releases stored carbon which contributes to increasing emissions and progresses us all towards surpassing climate crisis tipping points.</p>	<p>This is a general statement, and it is not known what specific environmental issue has not been adequately addressed within the SoEE (RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, 2024). The proposed development has been sited on an area previously cleared and containing mostly non-native grass species. A biodiversity assessment has been undertaken for the proposed development which adequately addresses biodiversity issues.</p>
<p><b>Impact on Wildlife and Local Biodiversity</b></p> <p>This proposed development threatens native species and disrupts the delicate balance of our local ecosystem. The destruction of natural pasture for industrial cattle farming prioritises profit over sustainability and the rights of animals to live freely.</p>	<p>This is a general statement, and it is not known what specific biodiversity issue has not been adequately addressed within the SoEE (RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, 2024). The proposed development has been sited on an area previously cleared and containing mostly non-native grass species. A biodiversity assessment has been undertaken for the proposed development which adequately addresses biodiversity issues.</p>
<p><b>Sustainable and ethical land use</b></p> <p>Feedlots are highly unsustainable, consuming excessive water, polluting waterways with waste runoff, and contributing heavily to greenhouse gas emissions. Grain production for feed requires vast amounts of fossil fuels, fertilisers, and pesticides, further worsening environmental damage. Additionally, clearing land for feedlots destroys native habitats, displacing and endangering wildlife such as kangaroos, wombats, and bird species.</p>	<p>The design, construction and operation of the proposed development and all environmental risks such as impacts to Indigenous cultural heritage, biodiversity, soil degradation and contamination, freshwater resources, pollution of both surface and groundwater, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and ongoing concerns about animal cruelty and relevant planning matters have been adequately addressed in the Development Application and SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024).</p> <p>Furthermore, no wombats have ever been sighted on the subject land by the proponent who has lived in the area for over 50 years.</p>
<p><b>Welfare and shelter</b></p> <p>Nowhere does the development application show any genuine concern for the animals being farmed. The cattle will live out their miserable existence in overcrowded conditions in all weather. They will endure heat stress in the summer and exposure to snowy, freezing conditions in the winter. Of course,</p>	<p>The proposed development provides a stocking density (13.1 m<sup>2</sup>/head; 15.6 m<sup>2</sup>/SCU) within relevant Australia standards and guidelines for lot fed cattle.</p> <p>In relation to beef cattle feedlots, animal welfare matters in NSW are governed through legislation including the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and supporting regulations.</p>

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shelter is not even considered because it would eat into profits. Feedlots are under no legal obligation to provide shelter from the elements. Heat stress on feedlots is cruel because cattle are deliberately confined to unsheltered areas where they are exposed to the scorching hot sun. Excessive heat load can cause organ damage, reproductive failure and death. When transitioning to the feedlot, up to 5% of cattle die of respiratory disease associated with the stress.

The largest beef cattle feedlot in northern NSW (Rangers Valley Feedlot – 40,000 head) is located some 2.5 km to the south of the proposed development. Rangers Valley Feedlot typically has angus/angus cross and wagyu and wagyu cross cattle on feed. Rangers Valley Feedlot does not currently have shade provision other than in several covered pens which provide for shade for less than 10% of the cattle. The fact that Rangers Valley does not have shade is a reflection of the temperate/cool climate of the region. Furthermore, RDC Engineers Pty Ltd who have been involved in the feedlot industry since 1994 and directly involved with RV/CS since 2006 is not aware of an excessive heat load event occurring at Rangers Valley Feedlot in that time.

The proponent is aware of the Australia Lot Feeding Industry (ALFA) initiative, which asks all Australian feedlots to make a pledge to provide cattle under their care with access to shade by 2026. This initiative is not mandatory, and provision of shade is largely based on the type of cattle on feed, their tolerance to heat (*Bos Taurus v Bos Indicus*) and climate.

The proponent may provide shade over the production pens in the future in relation to their commitment to animal welfare and the benefits that shade may bring to the cattle they care for and long-term sustainability of their enterprise.

A Heat Load Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with relevant to NFAS Standards (Aus-Meat, 2022) and is presented in Annexure B.

**Climate Change**

Research indicates that climate change will increase the incidence of heat stress in cattle. It is a major contributor to illness and death of cattle being raised on feedlots. (In January 2024, 320 cattle in Queensland died of heatstroke over one weekend on a feedlot.) Additionally, the United Nations has warned animal farms are fuelling climate change. In Australia, they are responsible for methane, nitrous oxide and carbon emissions. Animal agriculture also causes biodiversity loss and the spread of devastating infectious diseases.

The design, construction and operation of the proposed development and all environmental risks such as impacts to Indigenous cultural heritage, biodiversity, soil degradation and contamination, freshwater resources, pollution of both surface and groundwater, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and ongoing concerns about animal cruelty and relevant planning matters have been addressed in the Development Application and SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024).



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### Koala population

To quote from the development application:

*Consequently, the direct impact to Koalas is considered to be low or absent as no native woody vegetation is not being impacted and no koala trees are proposed to be removed by the proposed development.*

(This poorly worded statement was not edited and uses the double negative. Can it then be assumed that native woody vegetation is being affected?)  
The application fails to consider that many more suitable trees for koalas need to be planted in this area. Those who propose this feedlot care not for the lives of koalas, beef cattle or any animals.  
The Development Application fails to take into account that the conservation status of the koala is no longer vulnerable but was upgraded in 2022 to endangered in this state.

The double negative in the statement contained in the SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024) has been corrected to *"Consequently, the direct impact to Koalas is considered to be low or absent as no native woody vegetation is being impacted and no koala trees are proposed to be removed by the proposed development"*.

Issues relating to biodiversity have been adequately addressed in the Development Application and SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024).

### Time spent on the Feedlot - turnover of cattle

This development application describes a feedlot for 999 cattle. However, over the period of a year, the feedlot may well cater for over 3,000 head of cattle as the cows spend 100 days or less confined to the feedlot before seeing the inside of a slaughterhouse.

The total cattle throughput of the proposed development is presented in Table 6 and is in the order of 1,726 based on the breakdown of market types shown.

### Cost

The development application states:

*The proposed development has been designed to: minimise capital and operational costs.*

This statement sums up the approach to animal welfare and the rationale behind a feedlot. Minimum standards, maximum profits. Profit without heart. Show no empathy.

This is an ideological statement against factory farming as intensive feeding of animals is referred to. Designing the proposed development to minimise capital and operational costs is actually saying that earthworks are being minimised, clearing of native vegetation is being minimised for example.

The design, construction and operation of the proposed development and all environmental risks such as impacts to Indigenous cultural heritage, biodiversity, soil degradation and contamination, freshwater resources, pollution of both surface and groundwater, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and ongoing concerns about animal cruelty and relevant planning

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matters have been addressed in the Development Application and SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024).

<b>THE FUTURE</b> In 2025, New South Wales needs to be abandoning developments such as that proposed. Feedlots are a cruel way of farming causing irreparable damage to our environment. They benefit nobody. Instead, we need to value our irreplaceable flora, fauna and natural surroundings. Violence towards animals is unacceptable and never ends there. All lives matter.	This is an ideological statement against factory farming as intensive feeding of animals is referred to.
<b>Export market</b> The application states that <i>the proposed development shall feed beef cattle predominantly for the export market.</i> (How will the cattle be exported?) This business will damage the Australian environment while providing food for distant nations. Farming livestock devastates our environment, increases the greenhouse effect and adds to global warming while also displacing and destroying native species.	The proposed development will produce cattle that will be slaughtered and the beef products exported. Live cattle will not be exported.  The design, construction and operation of the proposed development and all environmental risks such as impacts to Indigenous cultural heritage, biodiversity, soil degradation and contamination, freshwater resources, pollution of both surface and groundwater, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and ongoing concerns about animal cruelty and relevant planning matters have been addressed in the Development Application and SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024).
<b>Ethical Considerations and Public Sentiment</b> There is growing public concern regarding the ethics of factory farming and the treatment of livestock in intensive systems. A shift toward pasture-based, regenerative farming methods aligns more closely with consumer expectations for ethical and sustainable food production. Many countries are recognizing the need to transition away from high-density feedlots due to their inherent welfare and environmental shortcomings (FAO, 2020). Given the overwhelming scientific evidence demonstrating the cruelty and harmful consequences of feedlot systems, I strongly urge you to reject this	The Australian feedlot sector has grown 24% in the past five years and by some 50% in the 15 years due to domestic and export market demand for Australian beef.  The design, construction and operation of the proposed development and all environmental risks such as impacts to Indigenous cultural heritage, biodiversity, soil degradation and contamination, freshwater resources, pollution of both surface and groundwater, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and ongoing concerns about animal cruelty and relevant planning matters have been addressed in the Development Application and SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024).



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<p>proposal. Instead, I advocate for policies that support higher welfare, pasture-based alternatives that respect both the well-being of animals and the integrity of our environment.</p> <p><b>Urgent Action</b></p> <p>I urge the council to absolutely reject this proposal in favour of more ethical and environmentally responsible land management. This is your duty as a council. This is our duty as Australians. This development does not align with community values, sustainability, or the need to transition towards kinder, more sustainable farming practices. We must move away from factory farming and instead support models that respect animals, the environment, and the future of this region.</p>	<p></p>
	<p>This is an ideological statement against factory farming as intensive feeding of animals is referred to.</p> <p>The design, construction and operation of the proposed development and all environmental risks such as impacts to Indigenous cultural heritage, biodiversity, soil degradation and contamination, freshwater resources, pollution of both surface and groundwater, air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, and ongoing concerns about animal cruelty and relevant planning matters have been addressed in the Development Application and SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024).</p>



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## **2.2 Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD)**

The DPIRD raised several matters for consideration by GISC in a letter dated 4 February 2025. The matters raised by DPIRD and details of the proponent response is provided in Table 4. A copy of the DPIRD correspondence is provided in Annexure A.

**Table 4 – DPIRD – Matters raised and response**

Issue / Recommendation	Response
<p><b>Heat Load and Shade Provision</b></p> <p>A Heat Load Management Plan and shade provision should be prepared. Further information can be found on the Meat and Livestock Australia website – here.</p>	<p>The largest beef cattle feedlot in northern NSW (Rangers Valley Feedlot – 40,000 head) is located some 2.5 km to the south of the proposed development. Rangers Valley Feedlot typically has angus/angus cross and wagyu and wagyu cross cattle on feed. Rangers Valley Feedlot does not currently have shade provision other than is several covered pens which provide for shade for less than 10% of the cattle a reflection of the temperate/cool climate of the region. Furthermore, RDC Engineers Pty Ltd who have been involved in the feedlot industry since 1994 and directly involved with RVCS since 2006 is not aware of an excessive heat load event occurring at Rangers Valley Feedlot in that time.</p> <p>The proponent is aware of Australia Lot Feeding Industry (ALFA) the initiative, which asks all Australian feedlots to make a pledge to provide cattle under their care with access to shade by 2026. This initiative is not mandatory, and provision of shade is largely based on the type of cattle on feed, their tolerance to heat (<i>Bos Taurus v Bos Indicus</i>) and climate.</p> <p>The proponent may provide shade over the production pens in the future in relation to their commitment to animal welfare and the benefits that shade may bring to the cattle they care for and long-term sustainability of their enterprise.</p> <p>A Heat Load Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with relevant to NFAS Standards (Aus-Meat, 2022) and is presented in Annexure B.</p>
<p>While the SOEE does not clarify whether the applicant plans to seek accreditation with the Australian Lot Feeding Association (ALFA), long-fed (i.e. Wagyu/Wagyu X) steers indicate this is probable. ALFA has a non-binding commitment requires all accredited feedlots to provide shade by 2026, making it important for the applicants to communicate their intention to comply.</p>	<p>Australian Lot Feeders Association launched an initiative in 2022, which asks all Australian feedlots to make a pledge to provide cattle under their care with access to shade by 2026.</p> <p>This initiative builds on the feedlot industry's already strong commitment to animal welfare and positions the sector for long-term sustainability.</p> <p>The proponent has not made any commitment to obtaining accreditation under the NFAS QA program at this stage of the project as the proposed development has not yet been approved nor</p>

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constructed. Furthermore, markets for the cattle have not been commercially agreed for the same reasons as above.

The proponent is committed to evaluating the benefits of shade over the production pens once operational in relation to their commitment to animal welfare and long-term sustainability of their enterprise and the Feedlot Industry.

## Biosecurity

The aim of the B.FLT.8012-guideline-handbook-for-the-australian-feedlot-industry\_v3 (MLA, 2021) is to provide a concise guide and reference document for feedlot operators and their employees to promote improved practices in the Australian feedlot industry.

The handbook is a tool to assist feedlot operators in setting guidelines, identifying outcomes and key operational procedures for best practice standards in alignment with the National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS). The document is not a substitute for the quality management system in feedlots but rather a practical guide for feedlot operators to consider in their operational and management programs (MLA, 2012).

As the name suggests the handbook for the Australian feedlot industry (MLA, 2021) is just that a guide and reference document for feedlot operators for best practice operation.

Should GISC be minded to approve the development and the applicant constructs and commences operation and then seeks accreditation under the Aust-Meat NFAS then a biosecurity management plan and risk assessment and Feedlot Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) action plan would form part of the NFAS QA Manual for the development.

Furthermore, should GISC be minded to approve the development then a biosecurity management plan and risk assessment and Feedlot Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) could also form part of the conditions of consent.

## Water

Existing surface water supplies are designated for water use. No information is available to support the daily and annual water requirements, including the size and location of dams and their reliability, as the SOEE notes that most drainage depressions in the area only up to 10% of the average annual regional rainfall runoff may be captured and used for any purpose

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flow during significant rainfall events. It also states that the subject land does not have access to surface water, and no water access licences are associated with the land.	on the subject land. The volume of water captured under harvestable rights is limited by the capacity of the dam so water harvested may actually be greater than 40 ML. As the demand of the proposed development is about 11 ML this equates to about 2.5% as a capacity of the average annual regional rainfall runoff. The relatively reliable New England region has an average annual rainfall of about 723 mm. Table 5 presents the estimated harvestable right capacity between 1995 and 2023. As shown in Table 5 even in the 2019 drought one of the worst droughts in the New England Region there would still have been sufficient water captured off the subject land. Further, if long term weather forecasts predicted extended drought conditions then cattle would not be inducted into the feedlot and existing cattle either turned off at a lighter weight or provisions made to source additional water. For example the proponent holds a WAL 30724 for 34 unit shares of water from the Severn River. This water could be trucked or pumped to the development as a short term interim solution if required.
It is noted that having two days' worth of backup water supplies in tanks is the minimum recommended amount.	The proponent is committed to provided adequate backup water supply in line with best practice guidelines.
Our development officer observes adjusting feedlot numbers, and the subsequent feed and water requirements are more manageable with short-fed steers. However, the proposed 400-day feeding period for 750 long-fed steers reduces the flexibility of the operation.	That would be a correct observation, however as stated above, if long term weather forecasts predicted extended drought conditions then cattle would not be inducted into the feedlot and existing cattle either turned off at a lighter weight or provisions made to source additional water. Put simply cattle would not be left without water.
<b>Power</b> It is noted that no connection from the electricity grid is near the proposed development complex.	Essential Energy operate a 11kV overhead power line within 200 m of the proposed grain storage and handling facility as shown in Figure 1. The overhead power line known as the Banana 6/1/3.75 ACSR/GZ is a high voltage HV3 (3 phase) line with 3 cables and is shown in Photograph 1. The powerline is located on land owned by the proponent.
Item 4.3.13.1 of the SOEE notes that a diesel generator or an electrified off-grid system will be used. Power supplies for grain milling and pumping water will require finalisation and ensure a backup supply for the 'off-grid' power.	A backup supply for the 'off-grid' or 'reticulated power' power shall be provided to supply power to critical operations such as water supply and distribution and for grain milling in the event of the failure of the primary supply.
<b>"development capacity"</b> Finally, our development officer has noticed a minor error in the calculation of relative	The Development Capacity is in error and should read a total of 999 head. The relative throughput for shortfed versus longfed steers in Table 12 have been transcribed from the calculation spreadsheet

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throughput for shorted versus longed steers in Table 12 on page 79 of the SOEE. This has minimal impact on overall mortality, truck movements, etc., although it is unclear what the top line of that table, "development capacity," means. Council may want this clarified.	into the incorrect column of Table 12. This has no impact on the calculated overall mortality, truck movements. Table 12 of the RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024) report has been amended and presented as Table 6.
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**Table 5 – Subject land – Harvestable right volume 1995-2023**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Average annual rainfall mm</b>	<b>Average annual runoff mm</b>	<b>Harvestable right ML</b>
1995	754.6	75.46	38.5
1996	1124.9	112.49	57.4
1997	856.3	85.63	43.7
1998	884.1	88.41	45.1
1999	887.4	88.74	45.3
2000	772.1	77.21	39.4
2001	851.2	85.12	43.4
2002	614.6	61.46	31.3
2003	801.2	80.12	40.9
2004	911.8	91.18	46.5
2005	742.5	74.25	37.9
2006	804.2	80.42	41.0
2007	765.5	76.55	39.0
2008	762.5	76.25	38.9
2009	660.7	66.07	33.7
2010	1019.3	101.93	52.0
2011	997.9	99.79	50.9
2012	796	79.6	40.6
2013	765.8	76.58	39.1
2014	660.8	66.08	33.7
2015	803.4	80.34	41.0
2016	961.9	96.19	49.1
2017	993.1	99.31	50.6
2018	556.4	55.64	28.4
2019	241.6	24.16	12.3
2020	813.3	81.33	41.5
2021	1251.3	125.13	63.8
2022	912.7	91.27	46.5
2023	546.4	54.64	27.9

## Annexure D Item 7.8



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Photograph 1 – Overhead supply line

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Figure 1 – Proposed development – Essential Energy OHS Network



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Table 6 – Proposed development – Estimated cattle throughput (Amended)

Parameter	Units	Market type		
		Domestic	Export	
		Mid Fed	Long Fed	
Development capacity	Head	~291	~708	
Entry weight	kg	~300	~325	
Exit weight	kg	~480	~705	
Days on fed	Days	~90	~400	
Occupancy	%	~95.0	~95.0	
Mortality rate (No in/No out)	%	~0.25	~0.75	
Market type percent in lot	%	~25.0	~75.0	
Head-on-feed	No head per year	~276	~673	
Incoming cattle (walked in*)	No head per year	~1,120	~612	
Incoming cattle (transported in)	No head per year	~0	~0	
Incoming cattle (Total)**	No head per year	~1,120	~612	
Outgoing cattle	No head per year	~1,116	~610	



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### **3 Conclusion**

The proponent has reviewed all of the issues raised by the DPIRD and considered them in the context of the SoEE prepared by RDC Engineers Pty Ltd (2024).

The proponent has reviewed all of the issues raised by the submitters and considered them in the context of planning and environmental matters relating to the subject land and proposed development.

The proponent believes that the responses contained in the report has adequately addressed all of the issues raised in the submissions and matters raised by DPIRD.



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## 4 References

Aus-Meat, 2022, NFAS Rules and Standards (September 2022), Aus-Meat, Murarrie QLD.

Meat and Livestock Australia, 2012, National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia 3rd Edition, Meat & Livestock Australia, North Sydney, NSW.

Meat and Livestock Australia, 2021, Handbook of best practice guidelines for the Australian feedlot industry, v3, Meat and Livestock Australia, North Sydney, NSW.

RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, 2024, Development application and statement of environmental effects for proposed 999 head beef cattle feedlot on “Westholme”, G4-116A/V1R2 RDC Engineers Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD, 4350.