


Objective	Longer-term outcomes	How we make it happen	Triggers that would change priority
<p>Net Zero emissions</p>  <p>Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and particulate pollution to deliver an environmentally sustainable transport network and healthy natural environments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossil fuel-free Transport construction and maintenance by 2040. • Net zero in Transport's annual embodied emissions by 2045. • Net zero in transport sector emissions by 2050. • Net negative transport sector emissions by 2060. • Achieving net zero emissions will also lead to cleaner, quieter and more liveable neighbourhoods, healthier communities and a more resilient transport system. 	<p>Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support freight industry's moves to decarbonise. <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support EV charging infrastructure delivery. • Support Central-West Orana REZ. • Transition NSW public transport fleet to zero emissions (including zero emission bus fleet roll out). • Transition Transport for NSW vehicle fleet to zero emissions. 	<p>Faster uptake of zero emission vehicles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cars • buses • trucks.



07

Next steps and implementation



7.1 Community engagement and Plan finalisation



The Draft Plan will be presented for public exhibition and feedback. Transport will seek to engage broadly with communities, key stakeholder groups, businesses and transport operators who live, work or travel through the Central West and Orana region. What we hear during this engagement will influence the final Plan. The final list of initiatives will be refined to ensure what is presented in the Plan can be commenced within stated timeframes.

7.2 Plan governance



Transport is responsible for the implementation and ongoing management of the final Plan, with collaborative partnerships established for those initiatives that require support and input from key stakeholders like local government, relevant government agencies, industry and community representatives.

7.3 Progress reporting



The final Plan will be reviewed and updated every five years as the region changes, technology evolves, legislation adjusts and new opportunities emerge. Transport will provide status updates on the initiatives every 12 months.

7.4 Funding and delivery



The Draft Plan includes 60 draft initiatives. Most initiatives require further investigation to determine their progress to development and delivery. Key projects already in progress are discussed in section 4.4.

08 Appendix


Objectives and outcomes


The following tables include detail on the objectives for the Draft Central West and Orana Strategic Regional Integrated Transport Plan that address the characteristics of the region and define how the vision will be realised across the region.


The outcomes define what will be achieved if the objectives are met, and the indicators define the metric for assessing success and prioritising initiatives and actions.




Open Streets, Bathurst Regional Council, Dhuluny Market Concert





Objective	Outcomes	Measuring success
<p>Starting with Country</p>  <p>All investments in the transport network, services, policy and technology take a Country-centred approach</p>	<p>Aboriginal economic independence supported by Transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase opportunities for Aboriginal community-controlled organisations ownership, access, management and use of land and waterways • increase the number of Aboriginal businesses on approved prequalified panels and schemes, delivering greater employment and business opportunities in communities to build a sustainable future • achieve greater Aboriginal driver licence independence and support. <p>Aboriginal people are connected safely to the economy and socially, through transport solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address Aboriginal road trauma incidents occurring on NSW roads and achieve safer transport outcomes for Aboriginal communities • address both physical safety and psychosocial incidents occurring on public transport services, so Aboriginal people feel safe and inclusive when travelling. <p>Transport drives transformative action to deliver systemic change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deliver regional Aboriginal transport data, to spotlight where Transport needs to be improved for our Aboriginal communities • embed cultural awareness and inclusiveness training programs across our transport industry partners, in delivering lasting cultural change. <p>Our community and Country are healthy and strong, through transport planning and place making:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal outcomes are embedded within each SRITP, supported by flexible transport solutions that prioritise improved access to education, health, employment, and cultural places for Aboriginal communities • embedding Aboriginal place making activities including cultural landscapes management, asset access parity, and all-encompassing transport asset Aboriginal branding that supports story telling across Transport projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Engagement and partnership with Aboriginal community-controlled organisations and land councils ➤ Aboriginal employment and Aboriginal businesses on approval prequalification panels and schemes ➤ Aboriginal outcomes embedded into project initiatives as part of project scope and assessment ➤ Number of Aboriginal placemaking activities ➤ Aboriginal road trauma incidents ➤ Transport accessibility for Aboriginal communities, particularly to employment, health and education facilities ➤ Data sharing with Aboriginal communities ➤ Inclusiveness training participation for Transport staff and industry partners ➤ Aboriginal community's sense of cultural identification and representation, inclusion and safety on the transport network

Objective	Outcomes	Measuring success
<p>Access to transport for all</p>  <p>All Central West and Orana residents, workers and visitors will have access to more equitable options for travelling to and from local, regional, and metropolitan destinations and services</p>	<p>Transport disadvantage is reduced across the entire Central West and Orana region and all people can seamlessly access their regular destinations with a variety of transport choices. Private vehicle dependency in the region is reduced.</p> <p>The transport system meets the needs of the region as it grows and changes. For example, it better meets the needs of an ageing population.</p> <p>Public transport is seen as a frequent, fast and reliable choice for most journeys, including travel within, to and from the region. Services are more frequent and more reliable.</p> <p>Active transport infrastructure such as footpaths, shared paths and bicycle paths support the people of the Central West and Orana to walk and ride safely and comfortably.</p> <p>Customer personal safety is improved on board public transport services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public transport usage ➤ Public transport infrastructure and service growth, particularly in areas with population growth ➤ Frequency of services and services running during off-peak, weekend and night-time ➤ Speed and reliability of public transport ➤ Number of people with low PTAL scores throughout the day ➤ Public and active transport investment in disadvantaged areas ➤ Public transport service to population centres ➤ Active transport usage ➤ Number of students using active transport to school ➤ Length of separated bicycle paths ➤ Shared paths and footpaths connecting residential areas and key attractors such as local centres, bus stops and public transport stops ➤ Perceived safety on public transport services ➤ Public transport stops or stations with adequate lighting, wayfinding, and surveillance ➤ Personal safety and crime incidents on public transport


Objective	Outcomes	Measuring success
<p>Well-located housing and successful places</p>  <p>Well-located housing and successful places will be supported by coordinated delivery of active transport networks infrastructure and public transport services</p>	<p>Housing land and employment land in established areas are serviced by sustainable transport options including public transport, cycling and walking infrastructure with a resultant reduction in private vehicle use.</p> <p>Early provision of public transport and improvement to road network infrastructure increases transport access to housing and employment land in regionally significant growth areas. Walking and cycling infrastructure is available from day one.</p> <p>Main streets which serve multiple purposes and have conflicts between movement and place are enhanced and more vibrant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of people with improved walking and cycling connections to urban centres ➤ Number of people with 15-minute access to local destinations and services — Traffic volumes in population centres (stabilise) ➤ Vibrancy of population centres, public transport and main streets ➤ Public and active transport usage




Objective	Outcomes	Measuring success
<p data-bbox="207 271 373 365">A thriving and diversifying economy</p>  <p data-bbox="207 535 424 987">Transport infrastructure and services support local business, the visitor economy and improving the productivity of freight movements to support jobs growth, increased regional productivity, and economic diversification</p>	<p data-bbox="443 271 999 927">The transport network supports connectivity to international, national and state gateways. Transport monitors and plans for the continuing growth in heavy and commercial vehicle movements required to support economic activity. Freight attractors and precincts have access to a competitive and efficient transport network. Freight corridors are protected and preserved for dedicated freight movements. Transport identifies existing non-compliant heavy vehicle rest stops, areas required for heavy vehicles, including OSOM and higher productivity vehicles, to ensure adequate safe breaks as well as pinch points or constraints on the network for freight accessibility. Heavy vehicle operators are satisfied with the network and rest stops that are available. There is adequate capacity for all freight, including high capacity and OSOM vehicles, to traverse the network safely, efficiently and stop along their journey.</p> <p data-bbox="443 943 1007 1162">Local jobs can be accessed via a variety of transport modes from across the region, particularly for employment precincts such as CBDs, hospitals, shopping centres and industrial areas. Transport supports the visitor economy with improved public and active transport connections for visitors and workers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1027 271 1347 398">➤ Capacity for key freight road and rail corridors across the Central West and Orana region <li data-bbox="1027 414 1358 542">➤ Length of state road available to Performance Based Standard (PBS) 2B vehicles <li data-bbox="1027 557 1315 685">➤ Speed, reliability and frequency of public transport to Sydney and Newcastle <li data-bbox="1027 701 1337 768">➤ Vibrancy and economic activity on main streets <li data-bbox="1027 784 1321 880">➤ Heavy vehicle rest stops are sufficient to meet requirements <li data-bbox="1027 896 1331 1023">➤ Public and active transport access to employment lands and population centres <li data-bbox="1027 1039 1361 1135">➤ Public and active transport journey to work mode share <li data-bbox="1027 1151 1374 1314">➤ Multimodal access, including active and public transport, for travel to major events and tourist destinations

Objective	Outcomes	Measuring success
<p>Safe transport network</p>  <p>Trauma on the Central West and Orana road network will be in decline and heading towards Transport’s goal of zero fatalities and serious injuries by 2050</p>	<p>Existing high risk crash locations are treated. Consistent safety treatments are rolled out across the road network.</p> <p>Safer speeds on local and low-volume rural roads are set. People drive observing the speed limit on all roads.</p> <p>The risk posed by the increasing number of heavy vehicles, particularly in urban areas, is managed and mitigated while intersections are made safer for all road users.</p> <p>These changes result in a 50% reduction in fatalities and a 30% reduction in serious injuries by 2030. Zero road trauma is achieved on the road network by 2050.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Number of people killed and seriously injured in crashes in the region  Number of people killed and seriously injured in crashes involving vulnerable road users across the region  AusRAP star rating on state roads



Objective	Outcomes	Measuring success
<p>Resilient networks</p>  <p>Proactively planning for network shocks and stresses will increase the reliability of the transport network</p>	<p>Time and cost exposure to shocks and stresses are identified on critical areas of the network.</p> <p>Vulnerability of the network is identified, and risk assessed. Transport identifies appropriate treatment on critical areas of the network.</p> <p>Transport network users know how to plan for shocks and stresses.</p> <p>Ageing infrastructure is managed and maintained to ensure reliable travel and access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↘ Likelihood and duration of road and rail network closures and disruptions due to flood events ↘ Likelihood and duration of road and rail network closures and disruptions due to bushfire events ↗ Real-time journey information is available and accessible ↗ Reliability of rail freight ↗ Reliability of passenger rail services ↘ Number of public transport service disruptions



Objective	Outcomes	Measuring success
<p>Net zero emissions</p>  <p>Minimise greenhouse gas emissions and particulate pollution to deliver an environmentally sustainable transport network and healthy natural environments</p>	<p>There is alignment with the NSW Government Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act⁵⁷ including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fossil fuel-free Transport construction and maintenance by 2040 • net zero in Transport’s annual embodied emissions by 2045 • net zero in transport sector emissions by 2050 • net negative transport sector emissions by 2060 • consideration of climate change risk in all our key, relevant decisions. <p>Specifically for the Central West and Orana, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a reduction in transport sector emissions through increased uptake of low emissions travel modes – walking, cycling, e-bikes, shared and on-demand – on direct, continuous, well-lit networks • increasing use of sustainable fuels such as battery electric, biofuels and hydrogen by freight • rapid electrification of the NSW regional private vehicle fleet with supporting infrastructure, such as the strategic regional EV charging network • a reduction in emissions from Transport operations through zero emission buses rollout. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of zero emission buses serving the region ➤ Public and active transport usage ➤ Percentage of government fleet as EVs ➤ Projects demonstrating carbon was a factor in options assessment ➤ Emissions reduction per tonne kilometre per modes ➤ Zero and low emission freight kilometres ➤ Availability of EV charging infrastructure for public usage ➤ Availability of EV charging infrastructure for freight



⁵⁷ NSW Government, 2023, Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act

Draft Central West and Orana
Strategic Regional Integrated Transport Plan

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Transport for NSW
231 Elizabeth Street
Sydney NSW 2000

transport.nsw.gov.au



14 DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES REPORTS

14.1 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS REPORT

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to advise Council of Development Applications that have been submitted to Council for approval.

2. Discussion

Three new Development Applications were received during the reporting period. The table below outlines Development Applications that are currently under assessment:

DA NUMBER	APPLICANT	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	VALUE (\$)	PROGRESS
2025/016	Mr T Richards	77 Warren St, Nyngan	New shed	\$30,000	Approved
2025/017	Tritton Resources	Mitchell Highway, Girilambone	Test pit	\$3,000	Approved
2024/014	Mr S Issa	15 Pine Street, Girilambone	Hotel/Motel accommodation	\$1,607,026	Under assessment
2025/015	Ms J New	34 Dandaloo Street, Nyngan	New Private Shed	\$13,240	Under assessment
2025/018	Mr V Williamson	66 Bogan Street, Nyngan	New Multi Dwelling	\$1,400,408	Under assessment

Council staff continue to receive enquiries and assist the public in relation to Development Applications and the complexity of their lodgment on the NSW Planning Portal.

Attachment 1 contains statistical and historical information in relation to applications received.

3. Attachments

- 1. Development Applications Statistics

4. Recommendation

That the Development Applications Report be received and noted.

	Application Type							Application Value
	Totals		Breakup					
	DA	CDC	Dwellings	Shed/Garage/ Patio/Awning	Pool	Sub- division	Other	
July 2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.00
August 2025	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	\$56,000.00
September 2025	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	\$751,600.00
October 2025	3	0	0	1	0	0	2*	\$3,020,674.00
November 2025								
December 2025								
January 2026								
February 2026								
March 2026								
April 2026								
May 2026								
June 2026								
Total 2025/26	7	1	0	4	0	0	4	\$3,828,274.00
Total 2024/25	18	2	4	9	1	2	4	\$ 4,476,447.00
Total 2023/24	27	0	8	14	1	0	4	\$ 7,576,651.00
Total 2022/23	33	1	7	12	5	2	8	\$ 7,443,708.00
Total 2021/22	26	0	13	8	2	1	5	\$ 6,354,396.00
Total 2020/21	34	3	5	14	3	5	9	\$ 4,107,610.00
Total 2019/20	24	0	0	10	1	3	10	\$ 11,294,300.00

* Hotel/Motel accomodation + New Multi Dwelling

14.2 BIOSECURITY AND WEEDS REPORT

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to advise Council of the activities and statistics relating to Council's Biosecurity and weed functions.

2. Background

Council employs a Biosecurity and Weeds Officer who is an Authorised Officer under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. This position undertakes a range of activities to ensure Council, as the local control authority, remains compliant.

3. Discussion

A major requirement of Council's Biosecurity and Weeds Officer (BWO) is the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the NSW Weed Action Plan (WAP).

The WAP is a NSW government initiative to reduce the impact of weeds. The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) provides the program funding to Local Land Services who operate at a regional level and roll out the WAP. Bogan Shire Council enters into an Agreement with the Central West Local Land Services on an annual basis to secure grant funding to assist with weed management.

The WAP has a number of components to adhere to with targets set annually and key aspects include:

- Roadside inspections – looking for existing or new weed incursions.
- Water course inspections - looking for existing or new weed incursions.
- Rail corridor inspections - looking for existing or new weed incursions.
- Inspections of nurseries, pet shops, sale yards and quarries.
- Inspections of land owned / managed by state bodies (Crown Land).
- Inspections of Council owned land.
- Private property inspections.
- Follow up inspections.

Additional requirements of the WAP include:

- Continually review and improve early detection capabilities.
- Undertake regular review of sightings to identify and address emerging trends that could lead to increased biosecurity risks.
- Increase public awareness of incursion risk and reporting mechanisms.
- Maintain a sufficient state-wide network of biosecurity staff to respond to incursions.
- Provide a range of information, education and training resources.
- Maintain an adequate network of biosecurity professionals across the state that can be rapidly deployed to manage biosecurity emergencies.

- Maintain an adequate network of biosecurity professionals across the state that can be rapidly deployed to manage biosecurity emergencies.

Further to the above listed requirements, quarterly reports, weed spraying and mapping of high-risk pathways are a fundamental part of the WAP.

The phone app “Weed Wise” was developed by DPIRD and is also a useful tool to identify weeds and understand the biosecurity duty and control measures required.

Council’s BWO is currently on track to meet all required WAP targets for the current financial year. Included as Attachment 1 is statistical information in relation to biosecurity and weed duties and WAP targets and completed activities for the 2024/2025 financial year.

Weed Management

A sample of an unknown cactus species located near Hermidale was sent to the NSW Herbarium for identification, which confirmed the species to be *Opuntia polyacantha* var. *erinacea* (Grizzly Bear Cactus), marking the first known occurrence of this species in New South Wales. The plant was promptly treated through chemical spraying.

Cylindropuntia leptocaulis (Pencil Cactus) was also detected along the Booramugga Road. Some of these plants were sprayed while others were treated using biocontrol methods. This finding of Pencil Cactus is the first in the Bogan Shire and the Central West region.

More than one hundred cacti representing four different species that were not infected with biocontrol agents were sprayed at Hermidale. *Opuntia elata* (Riverina Pear) plants already infected with biocontrol were retained to support the continuation of the program.

Around Coolabah, *Opuntia stricta* (Common Pear) was found, with more than one hundred plants infected with both cochineal and cactoblastis.

Additional infestations of *Opuntia robusta* (Wheel Cactus) were located and treated at Miandetta, while *Opuntia microdasys* (Bunny Ears) and *Cylindropuntia imbricata* (Devil’s Rope) were detected and sprayed in the Hermidale area.

All these sites will continue to be monitored and resprayed where required.

Tiger Pear infestations along the Bogan River, extending from the Shire boundary to the Buddahbah Bridge and to the northern end of Mudal Reserve have been recorded and mapped. This mapping will allow both chemical and biocontrol programs to be coordinated effectively across these areas. Treatment of *Opuntia aurantiaca* (Tiger Pear) remains ongoing along Gunn’s Gully and at the Frank Smith Reserve in Nyngan.

Under the Central West Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (RSWMP), *Coolatai* Grass remains subject to an eradication order. Five main sites have been identified along the Barrier Highway, all of which are treated twice each year. Encouragingly, two of these sites have shown up to a fifty percent reduction over the past three years.

Within the Western RSWMP area, *Mother of Millions* is also under an eradication order.

Two active sites in Coolabah continue to be inspected annually and treated as required to maintain compliance and control.

Routine inspections and spraying were maintained throughout the reporting period, while biocontrol breeding at the Bushcare nursery continued to establish and sustain effective biological control populations.

Committees and Representation

At the Central West Regional Weeds Committee meeting in September 2025, Council's BWO was re-elected as Chair for a further two-year term and was also recently recognised with the John Ryan Award by the Macquarie Valley Weeds Committee.

The BWO also attended and presented two papers at the recent NSW Weeds Conference and also participated in workshops conducted by the Independent Biosecurity Commissioner on governance and compliance in pest and weed management.

The Commissioner's report from these workshops was released to government ministers in August 2025.

Weed awareness has been promoted to the wider local community through the development of information flyers (Attachment 2) that were published on social media.

4. Attachments

1. Biosecurity Statistics and WAP targets 2024-2025
2. Weed Awareness Flyers

5. Recommendation

That the Biosecurity and Weeds Report be received and noted.

Biosecurity Statistics 2025-26

	Inspections (Weeds Action Program)					Weed Control Spraying
	Private Land	Council Land	Roads (Km)	Waterways (km)	Rail (Km)	
July 2025	0	3	164	5	0	15
August 2025	6	5	650	16	76	23
September 2025	9	3	304	25	40	45
October 2025	4	3	250	0	0	52
November 2025						
December 2025						
January 2026						
February 2026						
March 2026						
April 2026						
May 2026						
June 2026						
Total 2025/26	19	14	1368	46	116	135
Total 2024/25	78	20	4709	244	254	430
Total 2023/24	74	42	4832	258	247	356
Total 2022/23	82	21	4515	168	118	222
Total 2021/22	95	16	4247	9	200	228

Table 1 below summarises Central West WAP targets for the end of the financial year 2025.

Table 1			
Sub-Categories	Yearly Target	EOFY	% Complete
Inspection of Roadsides	4000km	4203km	107.58%
Inspection of Watercourses	200km	206km	103%
Inspection of Rail Corridors	200km	211km	100.5%
Inspection of Nurseries, Saleyards, Pet Shops and Quarries	6	6	100%
Inspection of Land Owned/Managed by State Bodies	9	10	111%
Inspection of Council Owned Land	12	18	150%
Inspection of Private Property	50	50	100%
Follow up Inspections	5	5	100%
Low Priority Control	300	330	110%

Table 2 below summarises Western WAP targets for the end of the financial year 2025.

Table 2			
Sub-Categories	Yearly Target	EOFY	% Complete
Inspection of Roadsides	500km	506km	101.2%
Inspection of Watercourses	30km	38km	126.6%
Inspection of Rail Corridors	40km	43km	107.5%
Inspection of Council Owned Land	2	2	100%
Inspection of Private Property	10	28	280%
Follow up Inspections	2	2	100%
Low Priority Control	100	100	100%

Seen this weed?

Here's what you need to know...

How does this weed affect you?

Spines can:

- Injure people, livestock & wildlife
- Prevent shearing & devalue wool & hides

Dense infestations can:

- Restrict the movement of people & animals
- Destroy native habitats & agricultural land

How does the weed spread?

By seed, which can be spread via:

- Birds & other animals

By plant parts, through:

- Stems, fruit & flowers
- Attaching to animal fur, vehicles, clothing and shoes
- Flood water & dumped garden waste

Your biosecurity duty

..... **Regional Priority - Asset protection**

Land holders should:

- Mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced or spread to their land
- Reduce the impact of the plant on areas of high value e.g Social, environmental
- Not deal with the plant e.g buying, selling, growing, moving

Control Methods

Using a combination of chemical control on scattered infestations & biological control on large/dense infestations is most successful in controlling Common Pear. Be sure to follow up any control areas for potential new growth.

Wear protective clothing!



Common Pear
Opuntia stricta

Identification chart

Stems & Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant grows 1.5- 2 m tall • Dull bluish or greyish-green to green in colour • Stems 10-30 cm long and 7-20 cm wide • Fleshy, segmented & flattened
Spines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-5 cm long & yellow • Bristles are brownish and woolly, short & barbed • In clusters of up to 11 for var. Dillenii • In clusters of 1-2 for var. stricta
Fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-5 cm long & 2.5-4.0 cm wide • Green when immature • Reddish-purple with a waxy covering when mature • Round to pear-shaped with a flattened top
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lemon yellow with greenish or pink markings on the back of the petals • 5-8 cm in diameter
Seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow to pale brown • Round • 4-5 mm in diameter

Physical control

By hand: Seedlings & small plants can be dug out - Ensure whole plant is removed

By machine: Can be done when an infested area is not a high valued site

Dispose of plant parts properly - BURN OR BURY (1m underground)

Biological control

There are 2 options for biological control; the Cactoblastis moth (*Cactoblastis cactorum*) or the cochineal bug (*Dactylopius opuntiae* 'stricta' lineage), they work best in dense infestations. Visit [WeedWise](#) for more information.

Chemical control

Spray actively growing plants, ensure that the entire plant is covered.

A spray oil can be added to herbicides to make them more effective.

Visit [WeedWise](#) to see which herbicides can be used to control this weed



Have any questions on weed control, identification or disposal?

Contact our Biosecurity & Weeds Officer
Office: (02) 6835 9000

Visit NSW WeedWise
<https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>

Visit our website for weed guides
<https://www.bogan.nsw.gov.au/environment/vegetation-noxious-weeds>



Seen this weed?

Here's what you need to know...

How does this weed affect you?

Spines can:

- Injure people, livestock & wildlife
- Prevent shearing & devalue wool & hides

Dense thickets restrict movement, so:

- Livestock can't access food or watering points
- People can't access recreational activities

How does the weed spread?

By seed, which can be spread via:

- Birds & other animals
- Waterways

By plant parts, through:

- Stems, fruit & flowers
- Attaching to animal fur, vehicles, clothing & shoes

Your biosecurity duty

Regional Priority - Eradication

Land holders should:

- Mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land
- Eradicate the plant from the land & keep the land free of the plant
- Not deal with the plant e.g buying, selling, growing, moving

Control Methods

Combining control options is the best way to kill Rope Pear as it spreads easily & can regrow after being sprayed. Follow up any control work to make sure the plant has not regrown & check control areas regularly.

Wear protective clothing!

Physical control

By hand: Seedlings & small plants can be dug out - Ensure whole plant is removed

By machine: Can be done when an infested area is not a high valued site

Dispose of plant parts properly - BURN OR BURY (1m underground)

Biological control

A cochineal insect, *Dactylopius tomentosus* ('cylindropuntia' lineage), can be used, they must be introduced to new areas by hand & work best in dense infestations. Visit [WeedWise](#) for more information.

Chemical control

Spray actively growing plants, ensure that the entire plant is covered.

A spray oil can be added to herbicides to make them more effective.

Visit [WeedWise](#) to see which herbicides can be used to control this weed



Rope Pear
Cylindropuntia imbricata

Identification chart

Stems & Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant grows 1 - 3 m tall, is dull grey-green • Stems are fleshy, spiny & lumpy • Stems 15-40 cm long and 3-5 cm in diameter • Looks like rope-like shapes growing at all angles
Spines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8-30 mm long & is white to cream in colour • Covered in a papery sheath • In groups of 2-12 • Also yellow barbed bristles that are 1 mm long
Fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleshy, spineless & egg-shaped • Up to 4 cm long • Greenish-yellow when ripe • Fruit attaches to each other, forming a chain
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-9 cm wide & up to 6 cm long • Dark pink to purply-red • Near the end of stems • Present in late spring and summer
Seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.5-4 mm long • Yellow to light brown



Have any questions on weed control, identification or disposal?

Contact our Biosecurity & Weeds Officer
Office: (02) 6635 9000

Visit NSW WeedWise
<https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>

Visit our website for weed guides
<https://www.bogan.nsw.gov.au/environment/vegetation-noxious-weeds>



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- Prevent shearing, devalue wool & hides

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- People can't access recreational activities

How does the weed spread?

By seed, which can be spread via:

- Birds & other animals

By plant parts, through:

- Stems, fruit & flowers
- Attaching to animal fur, vehicles, clothing and shoes
- Flood water & dumped garden waste

Your biosecurity duty

..... [Regional Priority - Asset protection](#)

Land holders should:

- Mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced or spread to their land
- Reduce the impact of the plant on areas of high value e.g Social, environmental
- Not deal with the plant e.g buying, selling, growing, moving

Control Methods

Successful weed control relies on follow ups, such as looking for & killing regrowth at previous control sites. Combining control methods is often more successful, such as biological control & chemical control.

Wear protective clothing!



Physical control

By hand: Seedlings & small plants can be dug out - Ensure whole plant is removed

By machine: Can be done when an infested area is not a high valued site

Dispose of plant parts properly - BURN OR BURY (1m underground)



Biological control

Two cochineal insects can be used, *Dactylopius opuntiae* 'ficus' lineage and *Dactylopius opuntiae* 'Mexican' lineage. The *Cactoblastis* moth (*Cactoblastis cactorum*) works as limited control. Visit [WeedWise](#) for more information.



Chemical control

Spray actively growing plants, ensure that the entire plant is covered.

A spray oil can be added to herbicides to make them more effective.

Visit [WeedWise](#) to see which herbicides can be used to control this weed



Wheel Cactus
Opuntia robusta

Identification chart

Stems & Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant grows 1 - 2 m tall, sometimes tree-like • Stems 20- 25 cm in diameter, up to 40 cm • Fleshy, circular and flat • Bluish green in colour
Spines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 5 cm long • Brown or yellowish at base, white near the tip • In clusters of 1-12, with bristles • Sometimes absent.
Fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pink, red or purple with dark red flesh • Round to oval • Up to 8 cm long and 6 cm in diameter.
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-8 cm in diameter • Yellow with reddish streaks on the underneath side of the petals • Usually on the top section of the stems
Seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round • 3-5 mm in diameter

Have any questions on weed control, identification or disposal?

Contact our Biosecurity & Weeds Officer
Office: (02) 6835 9000

Visit NSW WeedWise
<https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>

Visit our website for weed guides
<https://www.bogan.nsw.gov.au/environment/vegetation-noxious-weeds>



Seen this weed?

Here's what you need to know...

How does this weed affect you?

Spines can:

- Injure people, livestock & wildlife
- Prevent shearing, devalue wool & hides

Dense thickets restrict movement, so:

- Livestock can't access food or watering points
- People can't access recreational activities

How does the weed spread?

By plant parts, through:

- Stem segments
- Attaching to vehicles, clothing and shoes
- Flood water & dumped garden waste

Tiger Pear does not spread by seed. It produces seeds but they are sterile.

Your biosecurity duty

..... **Regional Priority - Asset protection**

Land holders should:

- Mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced or spread to their land
- Reduce the impact of the plant on areas of high value e.g Social, environmental
- Not deal with the plant e.g buying, selling, growing, moving

Control Methods

Successful weed control relies on follow ups, such as looking for & killing regrowth at previous control sites. Combining control methods is often more successful, such as biological control & chemical control.

Wear protective clothing!



Identification chart

Stems & Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually 40 cm, grows to 2 m if climbing • Dark green, sometimes red to purplish • 3.5-20 cm long & 1-5 cm thick • Branched, flattened cylinder, sometimes round
Spines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-5 cm long, very sharp & rigid • Barbed near the tips; makes for difficult removal • Grey, brown, reddish or pinkish • Accompanied by bristles
Fruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egg or pear-shaped with a flattened top, spiny • 2.0-3.5 cm long • Green when immature • Red to purple when ripe
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow • 2-5 cm in diameter • Cup-shaped
Seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces seeds but seeds are sterile



Physical control

By hand: Seedlings & small plants can be dug out - Ensure whole plant is removed
By machine: Can be done when an infested area is not a high valued site
 Dispose of plant parts properly - BURN OR BURY (1m underground)



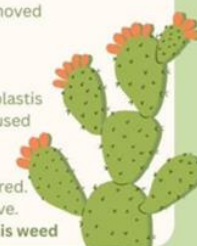
Biological control

A cochineal bug (*Dactylopius austrinus*), the Cactoblastis moth (*Cactoblastis cactorum*) and the stem-boring moth (*Tucumania tapiacola*) can all be used with varying success rates. Visit [WeedWise](#) for more information.



Chemical control

Spray actively growing plants, ensure that the entire plant is covered.
 A spray oil can be added to herbicides to make them more effective.
 Visit [WeedWise](#) to see which herbicides can be used to control this weed



Have any questions on weed control, identification or disposal?

Contact our Biosecurity & Weeds Officer
 Office: (02) 6835 9000

Visit NSW WeedWise
<https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>

Visit our website for weed guides
<https://www.bogan.nsw.gov.au/environment/vegetation-noxious-weeds>



14.3 CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ACCOMMODATION

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to advise Council of recently introduced reforms relating to construction workers' accommodation, and to determine if Council wants to opt-in to the new provisions listed in the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing SEPP) 2021*.

2. Background

Councils and communities have faced significant challenges in providing temporary accommodation for workers associated with construction of large-scale development and infrastructure projects. The NSW Government has introduced further amendments to the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing SEPP) 2021* to assist in clearer planning pathways for construction workers' accommodation.

3. Discussion

Construction workers accommodation is for a fixed term and provides temporary housing for workers employed on large-scale development and infrastructure projects. This type of housing reduces the demand for temporary accommodation, which can be an issue when these sorts of projects commence. Construction workers' accommodation is not suitable for long-term housing needs.

Councils and applicants should explore other land uses for long-term housing solutions.

Construction workers' accommodation usually only operates during the construction process of the development and are decommissioned once this phase is complete.

Proponents of projects in the following industries may be eligible to access the special provisions for construction workers' accommodation:

- electricity infrastructure development for renewable energy zones
- mining
- extractive industries
- air transport facilities
- port facilities and wharf or boating facilities
- rail and related transport facilities
- general public authority activities
- rail infrastructure
- water storage or water treatment facilities and pipelines.

In response to the challenges communities are facing regarding temporary housing for construction works, further amendments were made to the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing SEPP) 2021* to give Councils and potential applicants a clear planning pathway moving forward to improve certainty in the community regarding access to all housing types required.

Councils not currently identified in Part 13 of the SEPP, including Bogan Shire Council, are required to opt-in to the new provisions by 31 March 2026 should they wish to participate.

If Council decides to opt in, this process can be coordinated by Council's Planning staff in consultation with the NSW Department of Planning

To accompany the reforms, the NSW Government has prepared the Guidelines for Construction Workers Accommodation – May 2025 (Attachment 1) to support proponents and Council's in preparing and considering development applications lodged with Council for construction workers accommodation.

4. Attachments

1. Guidelines for construction workers accommodation May 2025

5. Recommendation

That Council opt-in to the Construction Workers Accommodation reforms listed under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing SEPP) 2021*.

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure



Guidelines for Construction Workers Accommodation



dphi.nsw.gov.au

May 2025



Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land and pays respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

We recognise Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to place and their rich contribution to society.

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dphi.nsw.gov.au

Title: Guidelines for Construction Workers Accommodation

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Artwork (left side) by Nikita Ridgeway

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1

Introduction

Providing housing for growth in regional and rural areas is a NSW Government priority. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure actively supports this priority through a range of initiatives that build on the recommendations of the Regional Housing Taskforce¹.



¹ The Regional Housing Taskforce was established in June 2021 in response to increasing pressures on the supply and affordability of housing in Regional NSW. In October 2021, it released a Recommendations Report outlining principles to improve housing supply. For more information, see the Department’s website: <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/policy-and-legislation/housing/regional-housing/regional-housing-taskforce>

2

Using this
guideline



This guideline will help with development applications for construction workers accommodation under [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Housing\) 2021](#) (the Housing SEPP).

The Housing SEPP has been amended to provide a clear local approval pathway for construction workers accommodation. The provisions for construction workers accommodation are contained in part 13 of the Housing SEPP.

Local councils should consult these guidelines before assessing any development applications for **construction workers accommodation** that are associated with **large-scale projects**.

Note about local councils

Throughout this guideline, references to the 'consent authority' in the legislation have been addressed to 'local councils'.

The purpose of this notation is to simplify the guidelines, as in the majority of cases, the relevant consent authority is a local council. In some cases, a local planning panel or other organisation may be the relevant consent authority.

In any case where clarity is needed, please refer to the legislation.

2.1 Approval of accommodation for workers

If you are seeking planning approval for state-significant development or state-significant infrastructure, include any temporary accommodation in this development application. This will reduce the need for multiple development applications.

You could receive approval through your Local Environment Plan (LEP), if a local provision is already in place. Please contact your local council for more information.

If neither of the above is possible, you can submit a separate development application to your local council for construction workers accommodation. Use part 13 'Accommodation for relevant construction workers' of the Housing SEPP.

3

Definitions

3.1 Construction workers accommodation

‘Construction workers accommodation’ refers to temporary housing for construction workers involved in large-scale developments and is defined in section 141D of the Housing SEPP.

This type of accommodation is:

- made up of movable dwellings (excluding campervans, caravans and tents)
- a minimum of 5 dwellings
- for workers engaged in an eligible development project (described in section 3.4).

Construction workers accommodation must also meet certain structural soundness and safety requirements (see section 6.1 for more information). These are set out by the [NSW Local Government \(Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings\) Regulation 2021](#).

3.2 Ancillary buildings

Buildings which form an ancillary function to the accommodation may also be permitted, including:

- amenities blocks
- dining halls
- gymnasiums
- meeting halls
- buildings for recreation.

Consider [Planning Circular PS 21-008 How to characterise development](#) (issued 2 December 2021) to decide if a building is classified as ancillary.

3.3 Applicable land

Development of construction workers accommodation can be undertaken on land in any of the local government areas listed in section 141E of the Housing SEPP.

3.4 Eligible development projects

To qualify for this type of accommodation, workers need to be engaged in an eligible development project, with fixed start and end dates.

Eligible development projects include:

- Any state significant development that is categorised as;
 - Mining and extractive industry
 - Air transport facilities
 - Rail and related facilities
 - Electricity generating workers and heat or co-generation
 - Electricity transmission or distribution,
- Any state significant infrastructure that is categorised as;
 - General public authority activities
 - Rail infrastructure
 - Water storage or water treatment facilities
 - Pipelines
 - Electricity transmission or distribution.

The specifications of these developments are found in Schedules 1 and 3 of [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Planning Systems\) 2021](#), and [State Environmental Planning Policy \(Transport & Infrastructure\) 2021](#). Relevant workers are defined in Chapter 13 of the Housing SEPP.



Guidelines for Construction Workers Accommodation

4

Housing SEPP Provisions

4.1 Permissibility

These provisions are intended to provide some flexibility around permitted locations. Feedback from councils and industry has indicated that the appropriate location may vary, depending on local conditions and the location of infrastructure.

4.1.1 Residential zones

These zones are compatible because of the residential nature of the use. You do not require any further justification for such development in these zones.

4.1.2 Non-residential zones

Sometimes, non-residential zones are more suitable areas for construction workers accommodation. For example, a rural or business zone, with convenient amenities and transport links. If they have considered these guidelines and are satisfied the site is appropriate in the circumstances, a local council may approve this accommodation.

Note for local councils

We recommend that you require an 'Accommodation and Employment Strategy'. Developing this strategy is often necessary for applications related to state-significant development or state-significant infrastructure. This approach provides greater flexibility to address local conditions. See section 6.1 for more information and Appendix 1 for a template.

4.2 Prohibited zones

Despite any other considerations, construction workers accommodation is explicitly prohibited in any land zoned Forestry (RU3), Conservation (C), Waterway (W) and Recreation (RE).

4.3 Duration

These provisions are designed to promote temporary housing, that must be removed once it is no longer required.

In general, all buildings and movable dwellings should be removed from the land after 2 years of being installed.

However, there may be situations where it is appropriate for construction workers accommodation to remain beyond this timeframe. For example, if the construction phase of a development is longer than 2 years.

In these circumstances, construction workers accommodation and related structures can remain on site for longer, depending on local council approval.

Note for local councils

We recommend that you include a condition in the consent requiring structures to be removed at end of use (see section 5 for more information).

We also recommend that you require an 'Accommodation and Employment Strategy' for the duration of the development. See section 6.1 for more information and Appendix 1 for a template.



4.4 Transport, parking and other infrastructure

Sufficient transport, parking and other infrastructure must be provided within the development.

Transport and parking are determined by local council controls and policies. If there are no specific regulations in place, we recommend you submit a 'Traffic and transport impact assessment' with your development application (see section 6.4 for more information).

You should also consider infrastructure that may be required to service the accommodation (see section 6.2 for more information).

4.5 Impact assessment

The local council must consider the impacts of the development.

Note for local councils

You should consider the impact of:

- water impacts on the site and adjoining properties (including environmental, stormwater, run-off, contamination and groundwater)
- the local character and scenic qualities (including surrounding heritage items and heritage conservation areas)
- existing road network capacities (particularly for the movement of livestock for rural areas or land close to agriculture)
- effect on nearby agricultural land uses
- amenity of nearby residential developments
- hazards (including bushfire and flooding).

4.6 Amenities

The minimum types of infrastructure that should be provided with construction workers accommodation include:

- electricity
- water
- sewerage
- internet and telecommunication services.

These can be provided by portable or permanent infrastructure.

The need for on-site amenities is reduced if the location is near existing facilities with demonstrated capacity (such as a town centre). Otherwise, you must provide appropriate amenities such as:

- dining rooms
- maintenance/storage shed
- areas for religious or cultural needs
- amenities for families that may be staying in the accommodation
- medical facilities
- kitchens
- communal spaces for gathering
- toilet and/or laundry facilities
- storage.



These amenities should be designed to ensure the safety and security of workers, such as ensuring that there are separate male and female toilets.

The [Code of Practice for Managing the Work Environment and Facilities](#) from Safework NSW provides guidelines on the types of facilities that must be provided.

4.7 Bushfire

If the accommodation is on bushfire-prone land or grassland, you must consider:

- safe entry to and exit from the site in an emergency
- bushfire protection measures or emergency procedures that may be needed.

Councils and applicants should also consider the requirements of NSW Rural Fire Service's Planning for Bush Fire Protection (see section 7.2 for more information).

Note for local councils

You should refer to the emergency and evacuation procedures in the plan of management. You could require safety briefings to be provided for new occupants outlining the risks and emergency procedures.

You can also refer the development to the NSW Rural Fire Service for comment, if bushfire risk is identified.

You may require a bushfire emergency management and evacuation plan to be prepared, to ensure all conditions are considered.

4.8 Subdivision

You cannot subdivide land containing, or subject to an assessment for, construction workers accommodation. This provision mitigates the risks associated with land fragmentation or unauthorised land uses.

5

Consent
conditions



Consent conditions can ensure that certain aspects of the development application are met, see examples in Table 1.

Note for local councils

We recommend you consider including conditions in your consent and discussing these conditions with the proponent prior to issuing the consent. Conditions of consent will anticipate common issues with construction workers accommodation.

Table 1. Examples of consent conditions that councils can impose when determining a development application

Topic	Guidance/Suggestion
Time-limited consents	To ensure that the land use remains temporary, consent authorities can apply a time limit through an appropriate condition of consent that aligns with the time frame for the associated employment-generating project. This condition should align with the construction period of the project. This can also differentiate the worker's accommodation use from other standard forms of residential accommodation. Councils should also consider the time needed to remove structures from the site at the end of the use. This should be addressed by the proponent/applicant in a decommissioning plan (see below).
Plan of management	Consent authorities may consider including a condition that requires operational consistency with a construction workers accommodation management plan. In the condition, consent authorities should include a review period to ensure that the plan of management remains relevant.
Bushfire emergency management and evacuation plan	Where a bush fire risk has been identified, consent authorities may wish to include a condition requiring the proponent/applicant to prepare a bushfire emergency management and evacuation plan.
Restrictions on subdivision	Land on which temporary workers accommodation is approved cannot be subdivided. Council may wish to impose a condition to reflect this in the consent.
Decommissioning of structures	Councils should consider imposing a condition requiring accommodation to be removed at the end of use. Councils could require the proponent/applicant to provide details for removing the construction workers accommodation in the development application by requesting a decommissioning plan.

6

Accompanying documents



6.1 Accommodation and employment strategy

You should prepare an accommodation and employment strategy which:

- outlines where workers will be sourced from
- explains how they will be accommodated
- includes project-specific details, to help councils understand the needs and impacts.

Note for local councils

If the accommodation is to service multiple projects, you must be satisfied that there is sufficient justification for this.

You can provide an accommodation and employment strategy that was previously submitted and approved with the associated infrastructure development. If the details have changed, you may submit a new strategy.

The intent of the strategy is to ensure key matters are addressed and to:

- analyse opportunities within existing accommodation
- determine the number of workers requiring accommodation and
- determine the duration that the accommodation will be needed for

- demonstrate how the proposed development will ensure sufficient accommodation for the workforce associated with the development
- give details of the proposed development and how the development will align with planned construction phases
- give details of whether there is sufficient accommodation to meet the demand of all workers and their families.
 - For example, some out-of-area and regional workers who may come with their families may have different accommodation needs than single construction workers. These implications on housing availability should be considered.
- justify the proposed development’s location and how impacts will be addressed
- demonstrate how adverse social and environmental impacts associated with project employment and accommodation of the workforce will be avoided and social benefits achieved
- address the cumulative impacts associated with other large-scale projects in the area.

Note for local councils

The template in Appendix 1 is not restrictive. You may also request additional matters be addressed, where appropriate.

6.2 Plan of management

A plan of management to address the ongoing operations of a development must be included in a development application. This is to ensure that the operational aspects of the accommodation can be considered during the assessment process.

While the scope of a plan of management can vary, our minimum recommendations are in Table 2.

Table 2. Minimum information to include in a plan of management

Topic	Guidance/Suggestion
Operational details	Outline key aspects of how the accommodation will function.
Health, safety and security	Describe measures to safeguard the health, well-being, security and safety of occupants including medical facilities, and separate toilet facilities.
Community and resident impact	Address strategies to manage social and amenity concerns for the surrounding community and communities where workers will use services and infrastructure, including programs to mitigate antisocial behaviour, noise, litter and odour and programs to maintain resident safety.
Resident services	Specify the services provided, such as transportation to local amenities and workplaces, and the provision of open space, leisure facilities and healthcare facilities, internet and telecommunication services.
Emergency procedures	Detail the plan for emergency evacuation and identification. Applicants may wish to use the NSW Rural Fire Service's Bush Fire Emergency and Evacuation Plan as a guide.
Waste management	Explain the procedures for on-site waste collection and disposal.
Complaint resolution	Outline the process for handling and recording complaints.

6.3 Social impact assessment

Social impact is the positive or negative effect of a development on people and the community. For example, the provision of construction workers accommodation can boost the local economy through increased spending in a community where workers live.

A social impact statement identifies, predicts and evaluates social impacts and proposes responses for projects, including for construction workers accommodation. Councils may require a social impact statement with a development application.

A social impact statement for construction workers accommodation should identify, predict and evaluate the issues listed in Table 3. The social impact statement should be targeted and proportionate to the likely project impacts and context.

Table 3. Information to include in a social impact assessment

Topic	Guidance/Suggestion
The social locality	Identify the extent of social impacts and benefits from the project accommodation and workforce.
Impacts on the community in the social locality	<p>Analyse the extent and nature of the likely social impacts on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature, existing capacity, demand and affordability of the relevant housing market • use and users of tourist and short-term accommodation • capacity of social infrastructure and services • community cohesion and character • employment and livelihood benefits and their distribution • worker behaviour and codes of conduct • the local economy. <p>An analysis should also be conducted in the context of other major developments that are planned, under construction or operating in the region and that are likely to share the same resources or impact the same communities.</p>
Impacts on workers	Discuss strategies to support workforce diversity and maintain social well-being, particularly for sites that are remote or isolated. Review the access to amenities and essential services, including those to address the religious and cultural needs of the workers.

6.4 Traffic and transport impact assessment

Construction workers accommodation may have an impact on local and regional roads. Sometimes, councils may ask you to submit a traffic and transport impact report. This report should include:

- an identification of local and regional roads
- the number of peak trips and the times at which they will occur
- on-site parking availability
- an analysis of road network capacity;
 - within centres,
 - between centres and work sites
 - between centres and locations from which workers will travel to reach the accommodation,
- an identification of any road upgrades that may be required
- proposed solutions to mitigate potential traffic impacts (such as shuttle buses), including any measures required by a public authority.

6.5 Decommissioning plan

Once it is no longer required, construction workers accommodation should not impact on other development. We recommend you develop a decommissioning plan including the details in Table 4.

Note for local councils

We recommend you impose a consent condition requiring the removal of structures and ancillary buildings following the operation of the development.

You can also request a decommissioning plan with the details in Table 4.

Table 4. Information to include in a decommissioning plan

Topic	Guidance/Suggestion
Duration of removal works	Specify the estimated timeframe for dismantling and removing structures and movable dwellings. Identify additional impacts that may arise during this time, such as increased local traffic, and propose solutions to mitigate these impacts.
Workforce accommodation	Specify the estimated number of workers required to complete the decommissioning and site rehabilitation works, and provide details of accommodation arrangements for these workers.
Risks, mitigation and monitoring	Provide details of any key stages of the decommissioning plan, identification of potential risks (including any additional impacts that may arise, such as increased local traffic), propose solutions to mitigate risks and outline ongoing monitoring.
Structures and facilities	Clearly identify the buildings/dwellings designated for removal and any facilities intended to remain on the site after decommissioning.
Site rehabilitation	Outline the plan for restoring the site to its original condition or the agreed-upon state.
Infrastructure transfer	Indicate if there are any agreements in place for transferring ownership or responsibility of specific infrastructure (e.g. roads or utilities) to a public authority like the council.

7

Relationship to other policies



7.1 Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2021

Construction workers accommodation typically consists of movable dwellings that require consent under the *NSW Local Government Act 1993*.

Part 4 of Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2021 has been amended to set out requirements for construction workers accommodation.

These requirements aim to ensure measures such as the design, construction and installation standards for movable dwellings and manufactured homes also apply to construction workers accommodation. Broader requirements around the design of the development and consideration of hazards also apply.

7.2 Planning for bushfire protection

Section 4.14 of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* applies to developments situated on bushfire-prone land. This section requires the local council to:

- consider the relevant specifications and requirements outlined in the NSW Rural Fire Service’s [Planning for Bush Fire Protection](#)

or

- accept a certificate by a person who is recognised by the NSW Rural Fire Service as a qualified consultant in bushfire risk assessment stating that the development conforms to the relevant specifications and requirements
- consult with the Rural Fire Service if the development does not meet the specifications and requirements of its Planning for Bush Fire Protection.

Additionally, the council must assess the development under any other applicable provisions of section 4.15 of the Act.

Note for local councils

The bushfire risk for construction workers accommodation should be considered on a case-by-case basis, considering its characteristics and location.

Sites in remote locations, or with entries and exits that may be impacted by bushfire, could have significant bushfire risk.

If a significant bushfire risk is identified, you should consult with the Rural Fire Service to determine appropriate bushfire risk mitigation measures.



7.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Codes) 2008

Clause 2.32K of State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Codes) 2008 prohibits converting construction workers accommodation into farmstay accommodation as exempt development.

You must submit a separate development application if you want to convert construction workers accommodation into any other form of permanent accommodation, or to tourist and visitor accommodation.

7.4 State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021

Section 114 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021 prohibits converting construction workers accommodation to short-term rental accommodation without a development application.

7.5 SafeWork NSW

Section 19 of the NSW *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* states that when a person conducting a business provides accommodation for workers, they must maintain it as far as reasonably practicable, to ensure the workers are not exposed to health and safety risks.

Accommodation managers should also have emergency management plans in place and induct new workers when they arrive.

SafeWork NSW has developed a Code of Practice for managing the work environment and facilities (download from the [SafeWork's List of codes of practice web page](#)).

This code, along with its Accommodation Guide, includes a list of recommended amenities for construction workers accommodation. You should consult this list and the SafeWork website when designing and managing construction workers accommodation.

While the *Work Health and Safety Act* provides a framework for overall safety through workplace facilities and accommodation, several other schemes offer guidance and legislative requirements for workers in specific circumstances. For example, the [Pacific Australia Labour Mobility Scheme](#) has its own regulations.

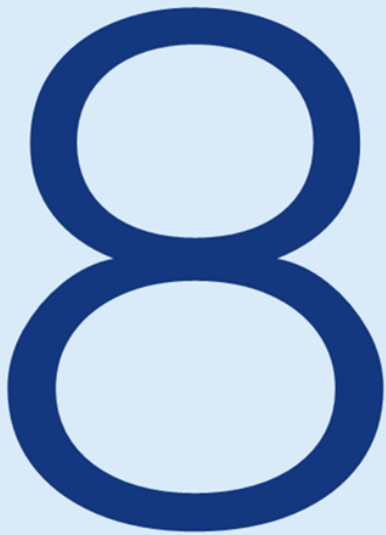
We recommend you consider and address all relevant legislative requirements before submitting a development application for construction workers accommodation.

7.6 Local Environmental Plan provisions

A Local Environmental Plan may provide for construction workers accommodation (or similar development such as temporary worker accommodation). However, if there is a conflict between the provisions in the LEP and Chapter 13 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021 (also known as the Housing SEPP), or if simultaneous compliance with both is impossible, the Housing SEPP will usually take precedence.

You can choose to use either the Local Environmental Plan or the Housing SEPP only:

- if the Local Environmental Plan includes a clause for construction workers accommodation (or a similar provision like temporary worker accommodation), and
- if that clause aligns with the Housing SEPP.



Appendix

Appendix 1: Accommodation and employment strategy template

The accommodation and employment strategy template detailed over the following pages is designed to help applicants to incorporate all relevant considerations for a construction application, ensuring they meet the requirements outlined in part 13 of the Housing SEPP.

While the template covers a comprehensive range of matters, there may be instances where councils require additional information. To ensure all aspects are addressed, we recommend applicants consult with councils early in the process.

Disclaimer: This template is an example only. The format and wording can be adapted as required. Applicants are responsible for ensuring the strategy meets the relevant council's needs.

Accommodation and Employment Strategy for [insert location]

1. Key information

Provide all the key facts in this section, including the purpose of the strategy, the associated project, peak construction periods and worker numbers (total and peak for both construction and operational workers) and a demonstration of the need. Strategies that cover multiple projects should include peak periods for all projects.

The demonstration of need may be based on several factors including:

- existing job vacancies in the region to determine how many local workers may be required/employed
- other projects that may also be under construction
- local vacancy rates
- other workers accommodation in the region.

1.1 Construction workers accommodation

Provide key details of construction workers accommodation including the:

- location
- number of beds and rooms
- facilities and amenities provided.

2. Introduction

Provide a short overview of contextual information that may be relevant to the construction workers accommodation and employment.

2.1 Background and purpose

- Provide details of associated project – name, operator and location.
- State any relevant conditions that the accommodation strategy may be required to satisfy, including any relevant conditions in the associated state significant development or state significant infrastructure consent.
- Provide the objectives of the accommodation and employment strategy.
- State any limitations to the strategy (if required).

2.2 Overview of the project

Provide details of the project, including the:

- scope and scale of the project
- location of project and associated zoning
- social locality (the regions and townships most likely to be impacted)
- project timing (construction start/end and operation start/end)
- Where the accommodation is intended to service multiple developments, these details should be provided for each development. Where it is intended to be a hub, to service multiple types of developments, regional information should be provided which shows the scope and location of developments most likely to utilise the accommodation.

2.3 Project workers requirements

Provide details of:

- any key roles required for the project
- the total number of workers, including a breakdown of construction workers and operational workers, where these workers will be sourced from and if any are likely to be accompanied by families/partners
- the period of construction and associated workers required in each period
- Where the accommodation is intended to service multiple developments, cumulative peak and worker periods should be provided.

2.4 Stakeholder consultation

Detail any stakeholder consultation undertaken in the making of the strategy, including with councils, local organisations and consultative committees, the community, employment providers, local accommodation providers and industry experts.

3. Regional profile

Provide details about:

- relevant regional planning strategies, policies and planning agreements
- locational context and major centres in the region
- relevant population, social and economic statistics
- regional facilities and services including:
 - key infrastructure
 - employment services
 - cultural and entertainment facilities
 - housing services
 - police and emergency services
 - hospitals and medical services.

3.1 Regional employment context

Provide details about:

- the regional economic profile
- key industries in the local government area
- employment and unemployment rates.

3.2 Regional accommodation context

Provide details on the types of accommodation available in the region.

Provide details of vacancy rates, and any seasonal variation and event peaks in these (e.g. key festivals, agricultural and tourism seasons) and distance from the project for:

- rental accommodation
- short-term accommodation such as tourist and visitor accommodation
- other workers accommodation.

4. Other major projects in the region

Provide details of other major projects that may have been approved, under construction or operating in the region. Provide information on their status, location, potential number of workers and whether this project would result in concurrent demand for accommodation.

Identify any cumulative impacts of these developments on the region, including:

- the likely concentration of projects regionally – this can be shown spatially
- estimated construction time frames
- likely overall numbers of construction workers by workforce accommodation type.

Where there is a high level of uncertainty on the timing of approved projects, it may be useful to consider different development scenarios.

5. Employment strategy

Provide the total number of workers needed throughout the relevant phase of the development and in the longer-term and detail any strategies to prioritise the employment of local and regional workers for construction and operation of development, where feasible.

Where the accommodation is intended to service multiple projects, it may be useful to provide cumulative information for the employment strategy.

For accommodation servicing a single project, it may be useful to provide a table showing each construction phase and the proportion of workers that will be sourced both locally, within the region and out-of-region. Include:

- the types of roles required in each construction phase and the number of these roles that would be required
- the anticipated number of support staff needed to maintain and run the construction workers accommodation
- details of any jobs that are expected to be sourced locally or regionally.

The applicant may wish to investigate ways to recruit locally for various construction phases, where appropriate, or provide training opportunities to target key local groups.

6. Accommodation strategy

Detail any strategies to ensure that sufficient accommodation is provided for the workforce during construction and throughout the life of the development (including the operation and decommissioning).

6.1 Accommodation options

Provide an overview of accommodation options. The applicant should detail the:

- employee number peak periods – this can be provided as cumulative peak periods for accommodation intended to service multiple projects
- proportion of local, regional and out-of-region workers that will be housed in existing accommodation, by accommodation type
- shortfall that existing accommodation may present
- reasons that would justify the use of existing accommodation and mitigation measures to ensure that it will not generate social impacts, such as decreasing housing affordability, impacting on tourist and emergency accommodation.

It may be useful to provide this information in a table format – an example of such a table is given below.

Topic		Guidance/Suggestion
Ongoing workers	[insert number]	Permanent rental accommodation
Temporary workers – within the region	[insert number]	Existing housing
Temporary workers – outside of the region	[insert number]	Short-term accommodation Tourist and visitor accommodation
Shortfall	[sum of worker numbers above] - [total workers required]	-
Additional housing needed for temporary workers	[insert number above]	Construction workers accommodation

6.2 Details of accommodation development

Provide details about:

- the location and siting of accommodation, including:
 - size of the accommodation area
 - distance from closest centre
 - land zoning
 - hazard identification
 - justification for the proposed development location and how its associated impacts will be addressed
- the lifespan of the development and how its associated impacts will be addressed
- the total number of beds and rooms
- occupancy rates during specific construction periods, such as at peak construction
- the anticipated waste generation (types and volume) and proposed management strategies
- any infrastructure and services, for example, whether the accommodation will be connected to a reticulated system or use tank storage and associated toilet facilities.
- the anticipated waste demand (type and volume) and wastewater generation (volume), and proposed sourcing and management strategies
- the types of amenities available to support worker health and wellbeing such as health facilities, and internet and telecommunication services.
- how adverse social and environmental impacts will be avoided and social benefits achieved from the accommodation of the workforce.

We recommend that a layout plan of the site and accommodation be provided in the strategy that identifies the above elements.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Detail any strategies for monitoring and evaluation by:

- listing any conditions that may require continuous monitoring and review
- nominating key construction phases where the strategy will be reviewed and updated
- listing any consultation that is held on a fixed basis
- documenting procedures that would trigger reviews outside of nominated periods, such as complaints or engagement with stakeholders.

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure



14.4 TREE REMOVAL REQUEST - 9 MUDAL STREET, NYNGAN

1. Introduction

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider a request for the removal of a large pine tree located on the nature strip at 9 Mudal Street, Nyngan.

2. Background

Council's Tree Preservation Policy (TPP) states that where a request for tree removal does not meet the criteria for removal under the Policy, the matter may be referred to Council for determination.

3. Discussion

Council received a letter dated 24 October 2025 requesting the removal of a large pine tree (*Pinus Halepensis*) situated on the nature strip at 9 Mudal Street. The tree has been assessed in accordance with the Tree Preservation Policy (Attachment 2) and does not present any immediate risk to property. The most recent arborist report, dated April 2025, confirmed that the tree is in good health and was rated as a low risk against the tree risk assessment. As the request does not meet the removal criteria under the TPP, the matter is now referred to Council for consideration.

Pictures below identify the pine tree requested for removal.



The applicant's letter (Attachment 1) outlines several concerns relating to the tree, including:

- Surface roots causing uneven ground, creating a trip hazard;
- Sap dropping from the tree, preventing the applicant from parking along the kerb in front of their property;
- Pine needle drop affecting the appearance of the front yard and inhibiting plant growth;
- Difficulty constructing a proposed brick front fence due to the presence of tree roots, along with concerns that roots may later damage the fence once constructed.

The applicant has indicated that, should the pine tree be removed, they are willing to plant and maintain ornamental trees in its place.

According to the arborist report, the tree requested for removal stands at approximately 23 metres tall with a 17 metre canopy. Whilst significant due to its age and size, the above-mentioned concerns raised are relevant.

Council may wish to consider the following options:

Option one

Approve that the pine tree be removed on the provision that the applicant plant and maintain trees supplied from the Bogan River Bushcare nursery.

Option two

Refuse the request to remove the pine tree.

4. Attachments

1. Tree Removal Request - 9 Mudal Stret, Nyngan
2. DDES005 - Tree Preservation Policy

5. Recommendation

That Council approve that the pine tree be removed on the provision that the applicant maintain trees to be supplied from the Bogan River Bushcare Nursery.

7 Mudal St
Nyngan NSW 282
24th October, 2021

To the Manager of Bogan Shire Council,

We request the removal of the massive pine tree (Tag Number 075) at the front of our house at 9 Mudal Street.

It is a dangerous tree due to its immense size and a number of related issues.

The tripping factor from the obtrusive above ground root system is of great concern to both our household and others.

Although the tree appears to provide shade, it is impossible to park cars underneath it because the sap and pine needles from the tree stains, sticks to and damages the duco. This damage extends to the lawn and plants underneath, and as a result, nothing grows!

In addition, the prolific acorns falling from such a great height causes further

We plan to beautify the area in front of our house. We have begun by planting turf which is already noticeably being affected by the root system of the tree.

We would like to have a native strip and plant two or three ornamental trees to which we would tend.

Currently, we are the only house in the street without one.

We would also like to erect a brick fence which would require substantial footing. However, the tree would need to be removed for this to be possible.

We implore you to consider the removal of this tree.

Yours sincerely,
Louise de Jongh
L. M. de Jongh
Susan Smith (nee Giddy)
S. Smith

COUNCIL POLICY DDES005
TREE PRESERVATION
(Trees on Public Land)



Bogan Shire Council Policy DDES005 (Tree Preservation Policy – Trees on Public Land)

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Bogan Shire Council Policy DDES005 (Tree Preservation Policy – Trees on Public Land)

Policy Outcomes Statement

This policy will assist Council and the community to protect valuable trees against unwarranted removal or damage. It will promote awareness around the importance of trees within the urban landscape.

The Policy generally requires planting of Australian native trees indigenous to the area or trees deemed suitable to their surrounds (in the case of powerlines or park precincts) when tree replacement planting is carried out.

Overview

This Policy identifies the significance of trees and outlines the approval process should a request be made to remove or impact a tree in a public precinct under Council's control.

It details the responsibility of Council staff and how to identify if a tree is suitable for impact or removal and clarifies when the decision should be escalated.

Furthermore this policy outlines that Council approval is required for planting of trees on public land under Councils control. This will ensure appropriate species are selected and consideration will be given to any legislation, regulation and/or policy in place at the time.

Applicability

This Policy applies to all public land under the control of Council, including but not limited to road reserves, parks and gardens and other community lands within particular zones under the Bogan Local Environment Plan 2011 (LEP) and located in or adjacent to the township of Nyngan and the villages of Coolabah, Hermidale and Girilambone.

This Policy does not remove any obligation under any Act, State or Commonwealth, and any Notices, Directions and/or Orders made under any Act.

Principles

Bogan Shire Council recognises that trees, particularly public space trees, are an important asset for the amenity of the Shire and the wellbeing of its residents. The Tree Preservation Policy (TPP) is intended to protect valuable trees against unwarranted destruction by removal or damage.

The Policy binds the general community and Council staff to carry out correct procedures and protocols to maintain and/or improve the aesthetics of the Shire.

In the urban environment, trees provide valuable shade and soften the general appearance of a sometimes harsh and hardened landscape or streetscape. They make our urban environment a pleasant place to live and visit through the array of heights, shapes, colours and general form they offer. Trees help define and give an identity to residential areas, streets and other urban precincts.

Bogan Shire Council Policy DDES005 (Tree Preservation Policy – Trees on Public Land)

To ensure relevant information is available regarding trees already assessed, Council will request a review of its Arborist Report every 5 years, which may include the inspection of specific tree/s.

The importance of trees within the urban landscape will be promoted by;

- preventing unwarranted and wilful destruction of public place trees due to non-compliance with this Policy;
- maintaining the environmental protection and amenity of trees throughout the urban and rural residential localities;
- carrying out correct procedures, seeking Council actioning a request to remove, lop, top or root prune public place trees;
- providing guidelines for planting of trees;
- providing advice and information in regard to selecting appropriate plants/species, suitable to the location, and
- applying a cross-organisational approach to the assessment of applications for removing, lopping or topping public place trees.

Policy

1. Requirements of the Tree Preservation Policy (TPP) – Public Place Trees

1.1 When is Approval Needed?

Residents, landowners or any other person or body must seek Council approval if they request to remove, ring bark, lop, top, prune or injure any tree in a public precinct on Council managed land.

Any agreed works or removals will be carried out by Council staff or Council approved contractors.

Council is not required to seek written approval to remove/impact trees on Council managed land unless section 1.6 of this policy is triggered. Adherence to this policy will ensure all trees on Council managed land are assessed consistently.

Residents, landowners or any other person or body must seek approval from Council prior to planting trees on Council managed land.

1.2 Land to which the Policy Applies

The TPP applies to all public land under the control of Council including road reserves, parks and gardens and other community land located within the Township of Nyngan and the villages of Girilambone, Hermidale and Coolabah as identified by the following zones of the Bogan LEP:

• Zone R1 General Residential	• Zone R5 Large Lot Residential
• Zone RU5 Village	• RU3 Forestry
• Zone E1 Local Centre	• Zone E3 Productivity Support
• Zone E4 General Industrial	• Zone SP2 Infrastructure
• Zone RE1 Public Recreation	• Zone RE2 Private Recreation

Bogan Shire Council Policy DDES005 (Tree Preservation Policy – Trees on Public Land)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone C1 National Parks and Nature Reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone W2 Recreational Waterways
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public land within 200 metres of all of the above 	

1.3 Situations in which pruning, or removal may be carried out.

Minor pruning or removal of trees for the following purposes may be carried out by Council or Council engaged contractors subject to Council's assessment:

- 1.3.1 removal of dead branches.
- 1.3.2 removal or pruning for ornamental purposes.
- 1.3.3 removal or pruning for operational purposes.
- 1.3.4 removal of undesirable trees or shrubs classed as priority weeds, identified in the National Weeds Strategy under the Biosecurity Act.
- 1.3.5 a tree which has a trunk less than three (3) metres from the outmost projection of a building.
- 1.3.6 removal of trees to give effect to a Council approved development.
(Refer to Section 2 of this Policy in relation to specific requirements that may apply for developments.)
- 1.3.7 in accordance with Section 88 of the Roads Act.
- 1.3.8 in accordance with Schedule 5A of the Local land Services Act.
- 1.3.9 trees which pose a real risk to public safety, or which significantly increase the risk of damage to property. Is Poisonous to people or animals, harbours disease, allergenic (asthma, allergic rhinitis, dermatitis etc)
- 1.3.10 the provisions of this Policy do not apply to trees required to be trimmed in accordance with Section 48 of the Electricity Supply Act.
- 1.3.11 the provisions of this Policy do not apply to any Tree Replacement Program adopted by Council.

All works must be carried out by Council, or a Council engaged contractor under the direct supervision of Council staff.

1.4 Dangerous Trees

Council will determine the health of a tree. If the tree is assessed as dangerous or poses an unacceptable level of risk such that it warrants removal or pruning, then Council will remove or prune the tree to make it safe. A report from a Tree Surgeon or Arborist may be required where significant uncertainty exists as to the integrity or safety of a tree and the tree is considered by the Council and the community to warrant preservation.

Bogan Shire Council Policy DDES005 (Tree Preservation Policy – Trees on Public Land)

1.5 Reasons for Removal or Pruning Trees

Council will consider the following circumstances when determining the removal or pruning of tree/s:

- 1.5.1 risk of personnel injury,
- 1.5.2 risk of damage to buildings, structures or services lines,
- 1.5.3 risk to operational practices of business,
- 1.5.4 creation of a traffic hazard by obstruction of vision, and
- 1.5.5 other circumstances where it is evident that the adverse impact of the tree/s clearly outweighs its value and contribution to the amenity of the locality.

1.6 Reasons for Protecting Against Removal or Pruning

Council will place particular importance on the preservation of a tree where it is considered that it:

- 1.6.1 has cultural (Aboriginal) significance of any type,
- 1.6.2 has historical or commemorative significance,
- 1.6.3 makes a significant contribution to the landscape/streetscape and amenity of the area,
- 1.6.4 is exceptionally old, large, rare or endangered,
- 1.6.5 has notable aesthetic qualities,
- 1.6.6 assists in stabilisation of soil,
- 1.6.7 has horticultural or scientific value, and/or
- 1.6.8 forms part of a themed street tree planted zone.

1.7 Approval Process

Requests for the removal or pruning of a tree/s must be forwarded to Council in writing and specify the location, type, and size of the tree/s requested to be removed or pruned and the reason and extent of the requested work.

Council will consider the removal or pruning of tree/s on public land following an assessment of the tree/s by an appointed Council officer. If tree/s fall into any category described in Section 1.6 of this Policy, a written report will be prepared for consideration by the Director Development and Environmental Services who may refer to Council.

Bogan Shire Council Policy DDES005 (Tree Preservation Policy – Trees on Public Land)

Consideration of a request will be made on each individual case, that may be tree by tree or by group of trees. In considering an application to remove or prune a tree, the following steps are to be implemented by the Council Officer in the decision as to whether to retain, remove or refer the tree/s;

- 1.7.1 is the tree unsafe? If so, arrange removal or lopping,
- 1.7.2 determine individual and streetscape significance of the tree,
- 1.7.3 is the tree in poor condition or is it a poor specimen,
- 1.7.4 is building/infrastructure damaged by tree - If the cost of the building/infrastructure repairs is reasonable and funds are available in Council's budget, then retain the tree,
- 1.7.5 is building/infrastructure damaged by tree - If the repairs are estimated to be significant and not within Council budget, then remove the tree or the Director Development and Environmental Services will refer to Council for consideration.

1.8 Tree Replacement

Where tree removal is proposed, Council will generally plant an equivalent number of replacement trees in the same location or at another more appropriate site/s. Use of native trees indigenous to the area or trees deemed suitable to their surrounds will generally be used for the purposes of tree replacement.

1.9 Qualifications and Insurance

Council requires that street and public place tree removal and/or pruning is only carried out by Council staff or a Council engaged contractor. Council will determine the manner of treatment or removal, based on the nature, extent and location of the work to be carried out and the significance of the tree/s.

Council will insist that all contractors and/or their subcontractors have appropriate personal injury, public liability and property damage insurances prior to commencing works.

1.10 Clearing for Bushfire Risk Reduction

Clearing in those zones to which this Policy applies may be carried out where removal of vegetation is necessary to reduce the risk of injury or damage from bushfires. Where there is an immediate risk of bushfire damage, and circumstances do not permit Council notification and approval, a reasonable degree of risk will be considered in a defence against the provisions of this Policy, noting that this Policy does not apply to private land.

Ecological Endangered Communities and Threatened Species must be considered when undertaking the removal of vegetation to reduce risks from a bushfire.

Bogan Shire Council Policy DDES005 (Tree Preservation Policy – Trees on Public Land)

1.11 Penalties for Unlawful Removal or Trimming of Trees

Any person who contravenes or causes or permits the contravention of this Policy is guilty of an offence pursuant to Section 629 of the Local Government Act. A Penalty Infringement Notice (on-the-spot fine) may be served for the injury or unnecessary disturbance of trees and vegetation on public land including road reserves.

Prosecution may also follow or other remedies pursued in accordance with Section 690 of the Local Government Act.

2. Development and Building Approval

Council may specify in a Development Consent that certain trees may be removed or must be retained. Landscaping requirements, including tree replacement requirements, may also be specified as conditions when a Development Consent is granted by Council.

Use of native trees indigenous to the area will generally be required for the purposes of tree replacement.

Authority

Council resolution No 048/24 dated 28 03 2024.

Policy Owner / Further Assistance

Director Development and Environmental Services / Senior Health and Building Surveyor

Related Information

Council's legislative requirements include, but are not limited to the following instruments of legislation:

- Biodiversity Conservation Act
- Biosecurity Act
- Civil Liability Act
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act
- Heritage Act
- Local Government Act
- Local Land Services Act
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act
- Threatened Species
- Work Health and Safety Act
- Summary Offences Act

Other

- Arborist Report – Town of Nyngan by Arborsaw (Alex Austin) May 2020

Bogan Shire Council Policy DDES005 (Tree Preservation Policy – Trees on Public Land)

- Arborist Report (Review) – Town of Nyngan by Arborsaw (Alex Austin) April 2023

Review Date

February 2027

Revision History

Date	Description of Change	Sections Affected
25/03/2004	New Policy adopted by Council	All
25/08/2016	Update Policy	All
28/03/2024	Update Policy adopted by Council	All

15 PRECIS OF CORRESPONDENCE

**15.1 CORRESPONDENCE FROM NSW OFFICE OF SPORT - DEFIBRILLATOR
GRANT PROGRAM**

Correspondence received from The NSW Office of Sport – Defibrillator Grant Program.

Attachments

1. Defibrillator Grant Program

Recommendation

For Notation.

From: NSW Office of Sport <grantsunit@sport.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 13 November 2025 3:01 PM
To: Derek Francis
Subject: Local Sport Defibrillator Grant Program - Closing in under 3 weeks

You don't often get email from grantsunit@sport.nsw.gov.au. [Learn why this is important](#)

September 2025

[View c](#)



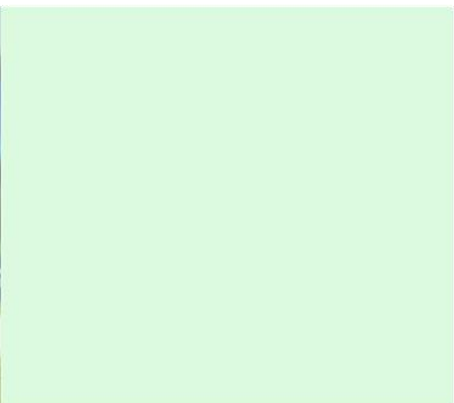
Office of Sport

Local Sport Defibrillator Grant Program

Subscribe

Forward

Website



Applications close in under 3 weeks!

Don't miss out – applications for the 2025/26 Local Sport Defibrillator Program close at 1pm on Monday 1 December 2025.

The NSW Government is providing up to \$500,000 in funding to eligible sporting clubs and facility owners through the Local Sport Defibrillator Grant Program in 2025/26 with grants up to \$3,000 available.

Key Details:**Applications opened:** 25 September 2025**Applications close:** When funds are exhausted* or by 1 December 2025, 1:00 pm (*whichever comes first*)**Funding available:** \$500,000 total**Grant amount:** Up to \$3,000 per AED package

**Applications will be assessed in the order they are received and until the funding allocation has been exhausted or the closing date and time occurs. Due to the high demand on this Program it is likely that the funding will be exhausted prior to the closing date. The Office of Sport reserves the right to amend any of these dates at its absolute discretion.*

For program guidelines, eligibility criteria, approved AED packages and how to apply, please visit the [website](#).

[Find out more and apply](#)**Office of Sport**13 13 02 or sport.nsw.gov.au

The Office of Sport acknowledges and celebrates the Traditional Custodians of the Lands and waters of NSW where we work, live and play.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present, and recognise their strengths, knowledge, and continuing connection to Country.

This edition was sent to you because you registered as a subscriber via one of the Office of Sport's channels. If you do not wish to receive further updates, you can unsubscribe.

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15.2 CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM WANGAAYPUWAN WELLNESS, NYNGAN LALC

Correspondence received from Wangaaypuwan Wellness, Nyngan LALC.

General Managers Note: Since receipt of correspondence, this organisation has requested a meeting with the General Manager to discuss the matter further. Consideration of this matter to be made after meeting.

Attachments

1. Correspondence from Wangaaypuwan Wellness, Nyngan LALC

Recommendation

For Councils consideration.



Wangaaypuwan Wellness

102 Pangee St, Nyngan NSW

M: 0427364176

E: wwc@nynganlalc.au

Request for Temporary Accommodation to Support Domestic Violence Victims in Nyngan

Dear Councillors,

I am writing to respectfully request the support of Bogan Shire Council in securing a house or suitable building that can be used as temporary accommodation for women and children experiencing domestic and family violence in Nyngan.

At present, the demand for crisis accommodation in our community far exceeds what is available. With the majority of local housing currently occupied by the mining sector, there is no temporary accommodation (T/A) available for vulnerable women, children, and families in urgent need of safety.

We are seeking access to a property for a period of **12 months**. This one-year arrangement would allow us to:

- Provide immediate and safe short-term accommodation for domestic violence victims.
- Collect accurate data and statistics that demonstrate the real needs within our community.
- Use this evidence to support the long-term goal of establishing a dedicated **Women’s and Children’s Shelter for Nyngan**.
- Strengthen partnerships between local services, Bogan Shire Council, and community stakeholders in addressing the growing issue of domestic and family violence.

This temporary accommodation would operate under existing service frameworks, ensuring safety, cultural sensitivity, and coordinated support for clients.

We believe that with Council’s support, Nyngan can take an important step toward building a safer community and meeting the urgent needs of those seeking refuge.

We appreciate your consideration of this request and would welcome the opportunity to discuss further with the Council or relevant committees.

Kind Regards

Kelly Galic
 Wangaaypuwan Wellness Coordinator
 0427364176
wwc@nynganlalc.au



Wangaaypuwan Wellness

BOGAN SHIRE COUNCIL	
FILE	1 2 NOV 2025
R/N	
ASSIGNEE	



Wangaaypuwan Wellness

102 Pangee St, Nyngan NSW

M: 0427364176

E: wwc@nynganlalc.au

Proposal for Temporary Accommodation to Support Women and Children Experiencing Domestic and Family Violence in Nyngan

Submitted to: Bogan Shire Council

Submitted by: Kelly Galic, Wangaaypuwan Wellness

Date: 11/11/25

1. Executive Summary

This proposal seeks the support of Bogan Shire Council in providing access to a house or suitable building within the Shire to be used as temporary accommodation for women and children escaping domestic and family violence. A 12-month trial period will allow services to collect accurate data and demonstrate the urgent need for a dedicated Women's and Children's Shelter in Nyngan.

2. Background

Domestic and family violence remains one of the most pressing social issues in Nyngan and surrounding areas. Over recent months, local services have been forced to turn away multiple individuals due to the complete lack of temporary accommodation (T/A).

A major contributing factor is the current shortage of housing, with the mining sector occupying a significant proportion of available accommodation. As a result, vulnerable women, children, and families have no safe refuge options within the community.

3. Purpose of the Proposal

The purpose of this proposal is to request that Bogan Shire Council:

- Allocate a house or suitable building for **12 months**, to be used as temporary, crisis-focused accommodation.
- Support local services in providing safe, culturally appropriate, short-term accommodation for victim-survivors.
- Enable the collection of reliable statistics to strengthen evidence for establishing a long-term Women's and Children's Shelter in Nyngan.

4. Problem Statement

Without access to temporary accommodation, victim-survivors are forced to:

- Remain in unsafe environments
- Relocate to distant towns, away from family and support networks
- Sleep rough or rely on unsafe, unstable housing options

This results in increased risk, trauma, and significant barriers to recovery and stability.

Nyngan is not the only area in the region without any form of domestic violence crisis accommodation.

5. Proposed Solution

We request Council provide a house or building that can be utilised as **interim crisis accommodation** for a period of one year. This facility will:

- Operate under the management of existing domestic violence and community support services.
- Provide safe, short-term stays for women and children.
- Allow for coordinated case management, safety planning, and referrals.
- Ensure culturally safe support for Aboriginal families.
- Enable statistical tracking to inform funding applications and long-term planning.

6. Expected Outcomes

Short-Term (within 12 months)

- Increased safety for women and children at risk
- Strengthened local response services
- Accurate data demonstrating the level of need
- Evidence to support State or Federal funding applications

Long-Term

- Establishment of a permanent Women's and Children's Shelter in Nyngan
 - Reduced domestic violence-related homelessness
 - Improved community wellbeing and safety
-

7. Community Impact

Providing temporary accommodation will:

- Reduce pressure on police, hospital, and emergency services
 - Increase community safety
 - Support families to remain close to their community, culture, and school networks
 - Promote early intervention rather than crisis escalation
-

8. Requested Support from Council

We respectfully request:

1. A house or building made available for a **12-month trial period**
 2. Consideration of maintenance or basic property upkeep where required
 3. Collaboration with local services to support the safety and wellbeing of clients
-

9. Conclusion

This proposal provides an opportunity for Bogan Shire Council to play a vital role in addressing domestic and family violence within the Nyngan community. With the support of a temporary accommodation facility, local services can ensure safety, collect essential data, and progress toward establishing a dedicated Women's and Children's Shelter—a much-needed long-term solution.

We welcome the opportunity to meet with Council to discuss this proposal further.

Kind Regards

Kelly Galic
Wangaaypuwan Wellness
0427364176
wwc@nynganlalc.au



15.3 CORRESPONDENCE FROM ROSLYN ELДАР - PROTECTING LOCAL INTEGRITY:REJECT BDS ALIGNED ACTIONS

Correspondence received from Roslyn Eldar.

Attachments

1. Rejecting harmful BDS-aligned influence in local government

Recommendation

For Notation.

From: Roslyn Eldar <roslyn@eldar.com.au>
Sent: Friday, October 31, 2025 2:16 PM
To: info@alburycity.nsw.gov.au
Cc: Bogan Shire Council <administrator@bogan.nsw.gov.au>; council@canadabay.nsw.gov.au;
council@ballina.nsw.gov.au; council@clarence.nsw.gov.au; council@brokenhill.nsw.gov.au;
council@centraldarwin.nsw.gov.au; council@bayside.nsw.gov.au; council@bathurst.nsw.gov.au;
ask@centralcoast.nsw.gov.au; council@cessnock.nsw.gov.au; council@blayney.nsw.gov.au;
council@cbcity.nsw.gov.au; council@burwood.nsw.gov.au; council@armidale.nsw.gov.au;
coffs.council@chcc.nsw.gov.au; council@blandshire.nsw.gov.au; Cobar Shire Council
<mail@cobar.nsw.gov.au>; mail@berriganshire.nsw.gov.au; council@bmcc.nsw.gov.au;
council@byron.nsw.gov.au; council@bellingen.nsw.gov.au; Bourke Shire Council
<bourkeshire@bourke.nsw.gov.au>; council@begavalley.nsw.gov.au; council@balranald.nsw.gov.au;
Brewarrina Shire Council <breshire@brewarrina.nsw.gov.au>; council@blacktown.nsw.gov.au;
council@carrathool.nsw.gov.au
Subject: Protecting Local Integrity: Reject BDS-aligned Actions

[You don't often get email from roslyn@eldar.com.au. Learn why this is important at <https://aka.ms/LearnAboutSenderIdentification>]

To: The Mayor, All Councillors and CEO.

Subject: Rejecting harmful BDS-aligned influence in local government

Dear Mayor, Councillors, and management,

I am writing as a resident and concerned member of this community to share my thoughts on the troubling attempts to introduce or promote Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS)-aligned ideas within our local councils.

The BDS movement, initiated in 2005 by Palestinian NGOs, calls for sweeping boycotts of Israel in various sectors—economic, cultural, and academic. This movement is not simply a neutral human rights initiative; it is a political campaign that unfairly targets Israel that does not commit Human rights violations while ignoring human rights violations occurring in other contexts. The rhetoric surrounding BDS can fuel antisemitism, increase hostility toward Jewish Australians, and ultimately fracture the social fabric of our community.

Even without formal motions, BDS-aligned influence can subtly manifest, undermining our commitment to inclusion. Examples include:

- Council-funded events that exclude Israeli participants or promote biased narratives.
- Cultural partnerships that are cancelled due to nationality.
- Procurement decisions that are informally influenced by boycott considerations.
- Public statements echoing BDS rhetoric under the guise of "human rights".

Local government plays a crucial role in fostering community unity and providing essential services. When councils engage with or endorse BDS-aligned positions, the consequences can be deeply divisive. Such actions risk legitimizing discrimination and importing distant conflicts into our local civic life.

Instead of promoting exclusion, councils should celebrate engagement and shared progress. Israeli artists, academics, and innovators significantly contribute to global society, including in ways that enrich Australian life. For instance:

- Cultural Exchange: Israeli musicians, writers, and filmmakers collaborate with Australians, fostering creativity and respect.
- Scientific Innovation: Israel leads in medical research and technology that benefits people globally.
- Shared Values: Israel's democracy supports free expression and diversity, aligning with Australian community values.

These are the types of positive connections councils should encourage. By resisting BDS influence, we can avoid division, overreach, and reputational harm.

I respectfully request that Council:

- Reject BDS-aligned motions and remain focused on local service delivery.
- Affirm your commitment to community cohesion.
- Publicly state that Council will not validate movements that apply discriminatory double standards.

Councils should be a force for unity, not division. By rejecting BDS-aligned influence, Council can take a stand for inclusion and positive community engagement.

I also request that this correspondence be tabled at the next Council meeting so that all Councillors can consider these views as part of the public record.

Sincerely,
Roslyn Eldar

16 MEETING CLOSURE