



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

AGENDA

15 SEPTEMBER 2020

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 that an **ORDINARY MEETING of ORANGE CITY COUNCIL** will be held in the **COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE WITH AN OPTION OF ONLINE CONFERENCING PLATFORM ZOOM DUE TO COVID-19 REQUIREMENTS** on **Tuesday, 15 September 2020** commencing at **7.00PM**.

David Waddell

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

For apologies please contact Administration on 6393 8218.

AGENDA

EVACUATION PROCEDURE

In the event of an emergency, the building may be evacuated. You will be required to vacate the building by the rear entrance and gather at the breezeway between the Library and Art Gallery buildings. This is Council's designated emergency muster point.

Under no circumstances is anyone permitted to re-enter the building until the all clear has been given and the area deemed safe by authorised personnel.

In the event of an evacuation, a member of Council staff will assist any member of the public with a disability to vacate the building.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

1.2 LIVESTREAMING AND RECORDING

This Council Meeting is being livestreamed and recorded. By speaking at the Council Meeting you agree to being livestreamed and recorded. Please ensure that if and when you speak at this Council Meeting that you ensure you are respectful to others and use appropriate language at all times. Orange City Council accepts no liability for any defamatory or offensive remarks or gestures made during the course of this Council Meeting. A recording will be made for administrative purposes and will be available to Councillors.

1.3 OPENING PRAYER

1.4 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

I would like to acknowledge the Wiradjuri people who are the Traditional Custodians of the Land. I would also like to pay respect to the Elders both past and present of the Wiradjuri Nation and extend that respect to other Aboriginal Australians who are present.

1.5 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

The provisions of Chapter 14 of the Local Government Act, 1993 (the Act) regulate the way in which Councillors and designated staff of Council conduct themselves to ensure that there is no conflict between their private interests and their public role.

The Act prescribes that where a member of Council (or a Committee of Council) has a direct or indirect financial (pecuniary) interest in a matter to be considered at a meeting of the Council (or Committee), that interest must be disclosed as soon as practicable after the start of the meeting and the reasons given for declaring such interest.

As members are aware, the provisions of the Local Government Act restrict any member who has declared a pecuniary interest in any matter from participating in the discussion or voting on that matter, and requires that member to vacate the Chamber.

Council's Code of Conduct provides that if members have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest, the nature of the conflict must be disclosed. The Code of Conduct also provides for a number of ways in which a member may manage non pecuniary conflicts of interest.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Councillors now disclose any conflicts of interest in matters under consideration by the Council at this meeting.

2 MAYORAL MINUTES

Nil

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

RECOMMENDATION

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 1 September 2020 (copies of which were circulated to all members) be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate records of the proceedings of the Council meeting held on 1 September 2020.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 1 September 2020

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE AND VIA ONLINE CONFERENCING
PLATFORM ZOOM

ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2020

COMMENCING AT 7.00PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr R Kidd (Mayor) (Zoom), Cr S Romano (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr J Hamling, Cr J McRae (Zoom), Cr T Mileto, Cr S Munro, Cr S Nugent, Cr G Taylor, Cr R Turner, Cr J Whitton

Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services (Redmond), Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Acting Manager Corporate Governance (Constantine), Manager Financial Services (Zoom), Executive Support Manager, Manager Engineering Services.

1.1 APOLOGIES

Nil

1.2 LIVESTREAMING AND RECORDING

The Mayor advised that the meeting was being livestreamed and recorded.

1.3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Mayor conducted an acknowledgement of Country.

1.4 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Cr S Nugent declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interest in item 2.2 of the Sport and Recreation Policy Committee – Minutes of the Sport and Recreation Community Committee Meeting of 13 August 2020 – as he is a committee member of Goldseekers Orienteering.

Cr J Hamling declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interest in item 2.2 of the Sport and Recreation Policy Committee – Minutes of the Sport and Recreation Community Committee Meeting of 13 August 2020 – as he is a Coach for Orange City Junior Rugby.

Cr Kidd declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interest in Item 6.3 – Land Portfolio Review, as family member has had dealings with a property listed in the report.

Cr Hamling declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interest in item 6.3 – Land Portfolio Review, as he works at Orange High School which had dealings with a property listed in the report.

2 MAYORAL MINUTES

Nil

3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**RESOLVED - 20/264****Cr K Duffy/Cr S Munro**

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 18 August 2020 (copies of which were circulated to all members) be and are hereby confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings of the Council meeting held on 18 August 2020.

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL ADJOURNED FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICY COMMITTEE MEETINGS AT 7.04PM

THE MAYOR DECLARED THE ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL RESUMED AT 8.13PM

4 NOTICES OF MOTION/NOTICES OF RESCISSION**4.1 PROPOSED ENTRANCE SIGN - BATHURST ROAD**

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1509

MOTION**Cr K Duffy/Cr S Munro**

That Council resolves to relocate the proposed Eastern Entrance sign from the Corner of Mitchell Highway/Northern Distributor Road to Bathurst Road East of Redmond Place and commence installation as soon as possible.

AMENDMENT**Cr R Kidd/Cr J Hamling**

That Council resolves to proceed with the already proposed and approved Eastern Entrance sign at the Corner of Mitchell Highway/Northern Distributor and commence installation as soon as possible.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Cr Duffy

Absent: Nil

THE AMENDMENT ON BEING PUT TO THE MEETING WAS CARRIED AND BECAME THE MOTION

THE MOTION ON BEING PUT TO THE MEETING WAS CARRIED

RESOLVED - 20/281**Cr R Kidd/Cr J Hamling**

That Council resolves to proceed with the already proposed and approved Eastern Entrance sign at the Corner of Mitchell Highway/Northern Distributor and commence installation as soon as possible.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

4.2 WORKING WITH CHILDREN AND POLICE CHECKS FOR COUNCILLORS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1571

RESOLVED - 20/282**Cr S Munro/Cr K Duffy**

- 1 That Orange Council resolve to lobby for all NSW Local Government Elected Members to provide a current Working with Children and Police Check once elected.
- 2 That this motion be submitted by Council staff through the normal processes to the Local Government NSW (LGNSW 2020) Annual Conference 2020.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

5 GENERAL REPORTS**5.1 ELECTION OF DEPUTY MAYOR**

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1299

RESOLVED - 20/283**Cr J Hamling/Cr S Romano**

- 1 That Council elect a Deputy Mayor for the 2020 to 2021 period.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

MOTION**Cr J Whitton/Cr G Taylor**

- 2 That the method of voting for the election of Deputy Mayor be by Open Ballot.

AMENDMENT**Cr K Duffy/Cr R Kidd**

- 2 That the method of voting for the election of Deputy Mayor be by Ordinary Ballot.

For: Cr Duffy

Against: Cr Kidd, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Absent: Nil

THE AMENDMENT ON BEING PUT TO THE MEETING WAS LOST**RESOLVED - 20/284****Cr J Whitton/Cr G Taylor**

- 2 That the method of voting for the election of Deputy Mayor be by Open Ballot.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

RESOLVED - 20/285**Cr S Nugent/Cr S Munro**

3 That the Chief Executive Officer, acting as the Returning Officer, conduct the election for the Deputy Mayor.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

The Chief Executive Officer advised that nominations for Deputy Mayor had been received from:

- Cr Kevin Duffy
- Cr Scott Munro
- Cr Glenn Taylor
- Cr Tony Mileto

ROUND 1	
Cr Kevin Duffy	2
Cr Scott Munro	1
Cr Glenn Taylor	3
Cr Tony Mileto	5

With the least amount of votes, Cr Munro was removed after Round 1.

ROUND 2	
Cr Kevin Duffy	1
Cr Glenn Taylor	5
Cr Tony Mileto	5

With the least amount of votes, Cr Duffy was removed after Round 2.

ROUND 3	
Cr Glenn Taylor	6
Cr Tony Mileto	5

With the majority of votes, Cr Glenn Taylor was declared Deputy Mayor.

5.2 POLICY COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL - ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSONS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1300

RESOLVED - 20/286**Cr S Nugent/Cr J Hamling**

- 1 That Council adopts the Policy Committee Structure set out in Attachment 1 to this Agenda.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

RESOLVED - 20/287**Cr K Duffy/Cr R Turner**

- 2 That the method of voting for the election of Policy Committee Chairs be by open ballot.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

RESOLVED - 20/288**Cr R Kidd/Cr S Nugent**

- 3 That the Chief Executive Officer, acting as Returning Officer, conduct the election for the Policy Committee Chairs.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Planning & Development

Cr Russell Turner

Cr Hamling/Cr Mileto

Employment & Economic Development

Cr Tony Mileto

Cr Hamling/Cr Taylor

Infrastructure

Cr Jeff Whitton

Cr Taylor/Cr Nugent

Cr Sam Romano

Declined

Sport & Recreation

Cr Jason Hamling

Cr Nugent/Cr Munro

Environmental Sustainability

Cr Stephen Nugent

Cr McRae/Cr Mileto

Finance

Cr Kevin Duffy

Cr Hamling/Cr Munro

Services	
Cr Scott Munro	Cr Duffy/Cr Whitton
Cr Sam Romano	<i>Declined</i>
Cr Joanne McRae	<i>Declined</i>

MATTER ARISING

Cr Duffy requested a report be provided for Council to take the issue of voting in person or remotely to LGNSW so the matter can be addressed at a state government level.

Cr Kidd stated that we have proven that meetings can work both in person and for remote attendance which will make it more attractive in the long run and he will work with the CEO on drafting this up for Councillors.

Cr Nugent stated that there have been lessons learnt from Covid and asked if there was a timeframe to submit information to LGNSW.

The Mayor stated this information would be provided to Councillors.

Cr Hamling stated a re-write of the rules is required and he hoped the rules and requirements could be updated.

5.3 EVENT APPROVAL PROCESS - COVID 19 RESTRICTIONS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1556

RESOLVED - 20/289**Cr K Duffy/Cr S Nugent**

That Council resolves:

- 1 To permit non-contentious events hosted by local event organiser (i.e based within the Orange Region) to be approved by staff in line with the current Strategic Policy.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

RESOLVED - 20/290**Cr S Nugent/Cr J Hamling**

That Council resolves:

- 2 To temporarily modify Strategic Policy - ST142 - Events on Council Owned/Managed Land so that that events hosted by external event organisers (i.e. from outside the Orange Region) or contentious local events to be determined by a report submitted to Council while current COVID-19 restrictions are in place.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

RESOLVED - 20/291**Cr K Duffy/Cr J Hamling**

- 3 That Council does not approve the application for Orange Fun Fair at the Orange Showground on 28-29 November 2020.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Cr Romano left the meeting with the time being 9.22pm***Cr Romano returned to the meeting with the time being 9.30pm*****RESOLVED - 20/292****Cr K Duffy/Cr J Hamling**

That Council write to the premier seeking permission for schools in the Orange area to hold graduation ceremonies with local attendance only.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Cr McRae

Absent: Nil

Cr Whitton left the meeting with the time being 937pm

Cr Whitton returned to the meeting with the time being 938pm

5.4 DEMOLITION OF PERRY OVAL AMENITIES BUILDING

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1578

RESOLVED - 20/293**Cr K Duffy/Cr G Taylor**

- 1 That Council approve the demolition of the Perry Oval Amenities building.
- 2 That a new amenities building be constructed on Perry Oval utilising funding received from the Resources for Regions fund.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

5.5 OC FUTURE CITY

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1614

RESOLVED - 20/294**Cr J Whitton/Cr S Nugent**

That Council adopt Tranche 1 and 2 as per the detail of this report.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Cr Duffy

Absent: Nil

Cr McRae left the meeting with the time being 949pm

Cr Taylor left the meeting with the time being 949pm

Cr McRae returned to the meeting with the time being 951pm

Cr Taylor returned to the meeting with the time being 951pm

Cr Kidd asked if it was just a concept plan.

The Chief Executive Officer stated yes, and a complete design will come back to Council.

Cr Whitton suggested that the Mall in Anson Street be covered with a Perspex type cover to encourage more use during inclement weather.

5.6 EXTERNAL AGENCIES - COUNCILLOR MEMBERS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1616

RESOLVED - 20/295**Cr G Taylor/Cr R Turner**

That the replacement Councillor on the external agencies are as follows:

- a. Director on the Board of Orange360 – Cr Jeff Whitton
- b. Representative on the Members Assembly of Civic Risk Mutual – Cr Kevin Duffy

FOR: CR KIDD, CR DUFFY, CR HAMLING, CR MCRAE, CR MILETO, CR MUNRO, CR NUGENT , CR ROMANO, CR TAYLOR, CR TURNER, CR WHITTON

AGAINST: NIL

ABSENT: NIL

6 CLOSED MEETING

In accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, in the opinion of the General Manager, the following business is of a kind as referred to in Section 10A(2) of the Act, and should be dealt with in a Confidential Session of the Council meeting closed to the press and public.

In response to a question from the Mayor, the Chief Executive Officer advised that no written submissions had been received relating to any item listed for consideration by the Closed Meeting of Council.

The Mayor extended an invitation to any member of the public present at the meeting to make a presentation to the Council as to whether the meeting should be closed for a particular item.

RESOLVED - 20/296**Cr J McRae/Cr J Whitton**

That Council adjourn into a Closed Meeting and members of the press and public be excluded from the Closed Meeting, and access to the correspondence and reports relating to the items considered during the course of the Closed Meeting be withheld unless declassified by separate resolution. This action is taken in accordance with Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993 as the items listed come within the following provisions:

6.1 Tender for Construction of Concrete Footpaths

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

6.2 NetWaste Tender For Collection and Disposal Of Used Motor Oil

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

6.3 Land Portfolio Review

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

6.4 2019/2020 Fourth Quarter Water/Sewerage Charges - 174 Woodward Street, Orange

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer.

6.5 Sale 16 Elwin Drive Orange

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

6.6 Tender for the Design and Construction of Park and Footpath Lighting

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

6.7 BMX Track Demolition

This item is classified CONFIDENTIAL under the provisions of Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, which permits the meeting to be closed to the public for business relating to (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.

The Mayor declared the Ordinary Meeting of Council adjourned for the conduct of the Closed Meeting at 10.08pm.

The Mayor declared the Ordinary Meeting of Council resumed at 10.39pm.

7 RESOLUTIONS FROM CLOSED MEETING

The Chief Executive Officer read out the following resolutions made in the Closed Meeting of Council.

6.1 TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE FOOTPATHS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1452

RESOLVED - 20/297**Cr K Duffy/Cr S Nugent**

That Council decline to accept any of the tenders and cancel the proposal for the contract.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.2 NETWASTE TENDER FOR COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF USED MOTOR OIL

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1427

RESOLVED - 20/298**Cr J Whitton/Cr S Nugent**

That Council accepts the NetWaste tender submitted by Cleanaway dated 28 July 2020 for Collection and Disposal of Used Motor Oil for the initial two (2) year term and sign the required contract documentation.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.3 LAND PORTFOLIO REVIEW

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1489

Cr Kidd declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interest in Item 6.3 – Land Portfolio Review, as family member has had dealings with a property listed in the report.

Cr Hamling declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interest in item 6.3 – Land Portfolio Review, as he works at Orange High School which had dealings with a property listed in the report.

RESOLVED - 20/299**Cr J Hamling/Cr G Taylor**

That Council:

- 1 Retain and divest properties as proposed in the report.
- 2 Undertake further work as proposed to prepare properties for sale.
- 3 Manage, where appropriate, the process for the sale of vacant residential and industrial land utilising internal Council resources.
- 4 Offer an expression of interest to Orange estate agents to be appointed to a panel with commission set by Council at 2.5%.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

RESOLVED - 20/300**Cr S Nugent/Cr K Duffy**

That Council note the time being 10.30pm, but proceeds with the meeting until items are complete.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.4 2019/2020 FOURTH QUARTER WATER/SEWERAGE CHARGES - 174 WOODWARD STREET, ORANGE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1508

RESOLVED - 20/301**Cr K Duffy/Cr R Turner**

- 1 That the water consumption charge of \$8,518.65 be reduced by 40% to \$5,109.19, being a credit of \$3,407.46.
- 2 That the sewerage charge of \$8,253.00 be reduced to \$248.73 pro-rata to normal consumption, being a credit of \$8,004.27.
- 3 That the trade waste charge of \$5,985.05 be reduced to \$87.16 pro-rata to normal consumption, being a credit of \$5,897.89.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.5 SALE 16 ELWIN DRIVE ORANGE

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1510

RESOLVED - 20/302**Cr K Duffy/Cr R Turner**

That Council resolves:

- 1 To sell 16 Elwin Drive Place Orange for the sum of \$241,978 inclusive of GST.
- 2 That the proceeds be applied to the Land Development Reserve.
- 3 That permission be granted for the use of the Council Seal on any relevant documentation.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

6.6 TENDER FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF PARK AND FOOTPATH LIGHTING

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1516

RESOLVED - 20/303**Cr J Hamling/Cr S Nugent**

Council resolves:

- 1 That Tender F3440 for the Design and Construction of Footpaths and Park Lighting be awarded to REES Electrical Pty Ltd for their tendered price of \$305,430.
- 2 That permission be granted to affix the Council Seal on any relevant document.

For: Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy

Absent: Nil

6.7 BMX TRACK DEMOLITION

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1574

RESOLVED - 20/304**Cr R Turner/Cr J Whitton**

- 1 That the BMX works be conducted as previously resolved by Council consistent with the Anzac Park Master Plan;
- 2 That Spicer Constructions Pty Ltd be awarded the works
- 3 That Council allocate the required Capital Funds in the September 2020 quarterly review.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 10.43PM

This is Page Number 19 and the Final Page of the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Orange City Council held on 1 September 2020.

4 NOTICES OF MOTION/NOTICES OF RESCISSION

4.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - EXHIBITION PUBLIC CONSULTATION

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1642

I, **CR TONY MILETO** wish to move the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting of 15 September 2020:

MOTION

That the exhibition period for all significant projects and initiatives include public information sessions at the halfway point.

BACKGROUND

I have received feedback from various ratepayers that there is a need to hold information sessions to allow ratepayers to properly understand some of the more complex matters placed on exhibition.

Signed Cr Tony Mileto

STAFF COMMENT

This can be readily done. Staff will need to define which initiatives are appropriate for this process in consultation with Councillors.

Excluding Development Applications Council generally exhibits 30 to 50 matters annually. It is not anticipated that an information session will be required on all these matters. For example, while strategic policies play an important role in guiding Council activities and they do require exhibition community interest in the Strategic Policy on Priority Weeds may be limited.

Council had started a series of information sessions late last year and earlier this year however COVID-19 hampered that initiative.

4.2 NOTICE OF MOTION - DONATION OF UNSPENT CATERING MONEY

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1750

I, **CR JASON HAMLING** wish to move the following Notice of Motion at the Council Meeting of 15 September 2020:

MOTION

That the monies normally spent on catering for the last 4 Council meetings be donated to food based charities in Orange.

Signed Cr Jason Hamling

STAFF COMMENT

Suggested recipients are:

- Food Bank
- Vinnies Van and Café
- Anglicare Emergency Food Relief
- Orange Senior Citizens

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil. The expenditure will be reallocated for this purpose from the Council Meeting Catering budget.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

5 GENERAL REPORTS

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS FROM POLICY COMMITTEES

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1702

AUTHOR: Nick Redmond, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's Policy Committees (Planning and Development Committee, Employment and Economic Development Policy Committee, Infrastructure Policy Committee, Sport and Recreation Policy Committee, Environmental Sustainability Policy Committee, Finance Policy Committee and Services Policy Committee) have delegation to determine matters before those Committees, with the exception of items that impact on Council's Delivery Operational Plan.

This report provides minutes of the Policy Committees held since the last meeting. Resolutions made by the Committees are for noting, and Recommendations are presented for adoption or amendment by Council.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "17.1 Collaborate - Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 That the resolutions made by the Planning and Development Committee at its meeting held on 1 September 2020 be noted.
- 2 That the resolutions made by the Employment and Economic Development Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 September 2020 be noted.
- 3 That the resolutions made by the Infrastructure Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 September 2020 be noted.
- 4 That the resolutions made by the Sport and Recreation Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 September 2020 be noted.
- 5 That the resolutions made by the Environmental Sustainability Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 September 2020 be noted.
- 6 That the resolutions made by the Finance Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 September 2020 be noted.
- 7 That the resolutions made by the Services Policy Committee at its meeting held on 1 September 2020 be noted.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION**Planning and Development Committee**

At the Planning and Development Committee meeting held on 1 September 2020, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for noting.

Employment and Economic Development Committee

At the Employment and Economic Development Committee meeting held on 1 September 2020 all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for noting.

Infrastructure Policy Committee

At the Infrastructure Policy Committee meeting held on 1 September 2020, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for noting.

Sport and Recreation Policy Committee

At the Infrastructure Policy Committee meeting held on 1 September 2020, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for noting.

Environmental Sustainability Policy Committee

At the Infrastructure Policy Committee meeting held on 1 September 2020, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for noting.

5.1 Recommendations and Resolutions from Policy Committees

Finance Policy Committee

At the Finance Policy Committee meeting held on 1 September 2020, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for noting.

Services Policy Committee

At the Services Policy Committee meeting held on 1 September 2020, all resolutions were made under delegation, and the minutes are presented for noting.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 PDC 1 September 2020 Minutes, 2020/1659 [↓](#)
- 2 EEDPC 1 September 2020 Minutes, 2020/1618 [↓](#)
- 3 IPC 1 September 2020 Minutes, 2020/1660 [↓](#)
- 4 SRPC 1 September 2020 Minutes, 2020/1661 [↓](#)
- 5 ESPC 1 September 2020 Minutes, 2020/1619 [↓](#)
- 6 FPC 1 September 2020 Minutes, 2020/1662 [↓](#)
- 7 SPC 1 September 2020 Minutes, 2020/1617 [↓](#)

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE AND VIA ONLINE CONFERENCING
PLATFORM ZOOM

ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2020

COMMENCING AT 7.04PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr R Turner (Chairperson), Cr R Kidd (Mayor)(Zoom), Cr S Romano (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr J Hamling, Cr J McRae (Zoom), Cr T Mileto, Cr S Munro, Cr S Nugent, Cr G Taylor, Cr J Whitton

Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services (Redmond), Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Acting Manager Corporate Governance (Constantine) , Manager Financial Services (Zoom), Executive Support Manager, Manager Engineering Services.

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Nil

2 GENERAL REPORTS

2.1 ITEM APPROVED UNDER THE DELEGATED AUTHORITY OF COUNCIL

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1297

RESOLVED - 20/265

Cr J Whitton/Cr S Munro

That Council resolves to acknowledge the information provided in the report by the Manager Development Assessments on Items Approved Under the Delegated Authority of Council.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

2.2 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA 187/2020(1) - BYNG, MARCH AND PEISLEY STREETS, AND LORDS PLACE (ORANGE CIVIC PRECINCT)

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/980

RESOLVED - 20/266

Cr S Nugent/Cr S Munro

That Council consents to development application DA 187/2020(1) for Mixed Use Development (community facility, entertainment facility, information and education facility, markets and other uses) at Lot 1 DP 257566 – 151 and 151A Byng Street; Lot 11 DP 706480 – 284 Lords Place; Lot Z DP 108472 - 282 Lords Place; Lots 7, 8, and 9 DP 820905 - 147-149 Byng Street, March Street, Peisley Street, and Byng Street; Lot 42 DP 841174 - 286-290 Lords Place; Lot 3 PCE PT and Lot 3 PCE PT SEC 43 DP 1064225 – 270-276 Lords Place; Lots 100, 101 and 102 DP 1072260 – 135 Byng Street, 266 and 278-280 Lords Place, and 142-148 March Street; and 270-276, 282, and 284 Lords Place pursuant to the conditions of consent in the attached Notice of Approval.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

2.3 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA 221/2020(1) - 78 FORBES ROAD

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1457

RESOLVED - 20/267

Cr K Duffy/Cr S Munro

That Council consents to development application DA 221/2020(1) for Demolition (dwelling and tree removal) and Subdivision (four lot Torrens title and three lot Community title) at Lot 3 DP 1112473, Lot A DP 334156 - 78 Forbes Road, Orange pursuant to the conditions of consent in the attached Notice of Approval.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Cr Nugent asked if conditions were imposed for the protection of trees, the number of trees, their types and the condition they are in.

The Director Development Services advised restrictions can be placed in covenants on the land as well as restrictions for the ongoing management to protect trees, fines, court action and civil liability and that the conditions will vary through the different stages.

Cr Kidd stated that the site has been overplanted and that some of the trees marked for retention may not make it. He asked what happens in future if trees present a hazard to the house, drainage, sewer or water and whether that comes back on Council as we required the trees to be retained.

The Director Development Services stated that the onus is on the owner to maintain the trees, however the applicant can request approval to remove trees later if required.

Cr Kidd asked if the tree removal requirements were based on the diameter of the trunk.
The Director Development Services stated yes, 300mm.

Cr Duffy raised concerns regarding the hazard of any gum trees and how large and dangerous they may become.

Cr Nugent asked if the Manager City Presentation had discussed the issue of trees with the developer.
The Director Development Services stated yes, this had occurred.

Cr Turner asked what the difference was between the Torrens Title and Community Title subdivisions and why it was a staged development.
The Director Development Services stated that Torrens Title related to the ownership of individual lots while Community Title related to the shared areas such as the driveway. He also stated that the staging was the applicant's choice.

2.4 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DA 191/2020(1) - 4613 MITCHELL HIGHWAY, LUCKNOW

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1531

MOTION

Cr S Munro/Cr T Mileto

That Council consents to development application DA 191/2020(1) for Service Station (removal of existing fuel dispensers, fill points, underground fuel tanks and pipework; construction of a two dispenser covered vehicle fuelling area, new underground fuel tanks and forecourt pollution control system) and Business Identification Signage at Lot 101 DP 1053642 - 4613 Mitchell Highway, Lucknow, pursuant to the conditions of consent in the attached Notice of Approval.

NOTICE WAS GIVEN OF A FORESHADOWED AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT

Cr J Whitton/Cr G Taylor

That development application DA 191/2020(1) for Service Station (removal of existing fuel dispensers, fill points, underground fuel tanks and pipework; construction of a two dispenser covered vehicle fuelling area, new underground fuel tanks and forecourt pollution control system) and Business Identification Signage at Lot 101 DP 1053642 - 4613 Mitchell Highway, Lucknow be deferred for a Council inspection and to seek a review of access arrangements by Council and TfNSW.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Cr McRae

Absent: Nil

THE AMENDMENT ON BEING PUT TO THE MEETING WAS CARRIED AND BECAME THE MOTION

THE MOTION ON BEING PUT TO THE MEETING WAS CARRIED

THE FORESHADOWED AMENDMENT WAS WITHDRAWN

RESOLVED - 20/268**Cr J Whitton/Cr G Taylor**

That development application DA 191/2020(1) for Service Station (removal of existing fuel dispensers, fill points, underground fuel tanks and pipework; construction of a two dispenser covered vehicle fuelling area, new underground fuel tanks and forecourt pollution control system) and Business Identification Signage at Lot 101 DP 1053642 - 4613 Mitchell Highway, Lucknow be deferred for a Council inspection and to seek a review of access arrangements by Council and TfNSW.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Cr Whitton raised concerns regarding the removal of the requirement for a centre turning lane which was not now required because of the smaller floor space of the shop, however stated this did not have a bearing on the 20 bowzers and vehicles turning right into the premises. He further stated Lucknow should have a turning lane the whole way along and a reduction in the speed limit from 60kms/hr to 50kms/hr.

The Director Development Services stated that Council approved a consent in December 2018 for a larger development and a 200sqm convenience store. This application seeks to demolish and reinstall bowzers as well as a canopy and was deemed environmental works. The previous consent would be required to be surrendered.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 7.36PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE AND VIA ONLINE CONFERENCING
PLATFORM ZOOM

ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2020

COMMENCING AT 7.36PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr T Mileto (Chairperson), Cr R Kidd (Mayor)(Zoom), Cr S Romano (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr J Hamling, Cr J McRae (Zoom), Cr S Munro, Cr S Nugent, Cr G Taylor, Cr R Turner, Cr J Whitton

Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services (Redmond), Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Acting Manager Corporate Governance (Constantine) , Manager Financial Services (Zoom), Executive Support Manager, Manager Engineering Services.

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Nil

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY COMMITTEE HELD 19 AUGUST 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1606

RESOLVED - 20/269

Cr J Whitton/Cr R Kidd

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Economic Development Community Committee at its meeting held on 19 August 2020. |
| 2 | That Council write to the Member for Calare, the Honourable Mr Andrew Gee, MP, to thanks him for bringing Federal Departments and organisations to Orange. |
| 3 | That the remainder of the minutes of the Economic Development Community Committee at its meeting held on 19 August 2020 be adopted. |

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 7.40PM

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

INFRASTRUCTURE POLICY COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE AND VIA ONLINE CONFERENCING
PLATFORM ZOOM

ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2020

COMMENCING AT 7.40PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr J Whitton (Chairperson), Cr R Kidd (Mayor)(Zoom), Cr K Duffy, Cr J Hamling, Cr J McRae(Zoom), Cr T Mileto, Cr S Munro, Cr S Nugent, Cr S Romano(Deputy Mayor), Cr G Taylor, Cr R Turner

Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services (Redmond), Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Acting Manager Corporate Governance (Constantine) , Manager Financial Services (Zoom), Executive Support Manager, Manager Engineering Services.

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Nil

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE CITY OF ORANGE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE MEETING - 11 AUGUST 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1436

RESOLVED - 20/270

Cr R Turner/Cr T Mileto

That Council resolves:

- 1 To acknowledge the reports presented to the City of Orange Traffic Committee at its meeting of 11 August 2020.
- 2 To determine Recommendations 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 from the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee meeting of 11 August 2020 being:
 - 3.1 1 That Council alter the parking angle prescription on Matthews Avenue outside Bletchington School from parallel parking to angle parking as shown in Appendix A.
 - 2 That angle line marking be carried out on the Northern side of Matthews Avenue, between Peisley Street and Lords Place.
 - 3 That the eastern side 'No Parking' sign be replaced with complying 'No Stopping' sign.
- 3.2 That Council install a bus stop on Leeds Parade, outside the Bunnings building, as shown in Figure A of this report.
- 3.3 That Council create a bus zone in Anson Street, opposite the DPI building, at the location shown on Figure A.
- 3 That the remainder of the minutes of the City of Orange Traffic Committee Meeting of 11 August 2020 be adopted.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

RESOLVED - 20/271

Cr K Duffy/Cr R Kidd

That the concept of parking in Dalton Street be referred back to Traffic Committee three months after the building is open.

3 GENERAL REPORTS

3.1 CURRENT WORKS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1466

RESOLVED - 20/272

Cr S Nugent/Cr T Mileto

That the information provided in the report on Current Works be acknowledged and a report be brought back to Council on the potential for the use of Lake Canobolas as a water source for Orange.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Cr Nugent stated it was great to see our water supply over 50% and asked what the purpose of smart meters is, what the current triggers for the Macquarie river are for environmental flows and whether the oil spill in Moulder Park had been cleaned up.

The Director of Technical Services stated that booms have been installed as well as a granular flocculent to absorb the spill and an initial clean-up has been completed however we are still investigating the source. At the 40% combined storage environmental flows went back to normal with up to 1megalitre released each day of inflow and maintaining 1.75megalitres flow at the third crossing. At 6pm today there was 16megalitre/day flowing at the third crossing. The Macquarie River trigger at 50% combined storage reverts to 108megalitres/day from 38. At 6pm today 2644megalitres/day was flowing at Long Point. Smart meters are being installed in large commercial and residential users. Similar to energy tracking meters for usage, customers can log in and see in real time their water usage to identify leaks and assist in demand management. Council will not be monitoring closely however will have a base line to track large users and we may set up automatic checks for significant fluctuations in use that could be due to leaks within the private plumbing system.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 8.03PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

SPORT AND RECREATION POLICY COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE AND VIA ONLINE CONFERENCING
PLATFORM ZOOM

ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2020

COMMENCING AT 8.04PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr J Hamling (Chairperson), Cr R Kidd (Mayor)(Zoom), Cr S Romano (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr J McRae(Zoom), Cr T Mileto, Cr S Munro, Cr S Nugent, Cr G Taylor, Cr R Turner, Cr J Whitton

Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services (Redmond), Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Acting Manager Corporate Governance (Constantine) , Manager Financial Services (Zoom), Executive Support Manager, Manager Engineering Services.

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Cr S Nugent declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interested in item 2.2 as he is a committee member of Goldseekers Orienteering.

Cr J Hamling declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interested in item 2.2 as he is a Coach for Orange City Junior Rugby.

Cr Taylor left the meeting with the time being 8.05pm and did not return for the remainder of the Sport and Recreation Policy Committee

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE AUSTRALIA DAY COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING - 12 AUGUST 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1462

RESOLVED - 20/273

Cr R Kidd/Cr R Turner

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Australia Day Community Committee at its meeting of 12 August 2020.
- 2 That Council determine recommendation 3.1 from the minutes of the Australia Day Community Committee meeting of 12 August 2020:
 - 3.1 That Council Invite nominated individuals to join the Committee and advertises for Expressions of Interest to join the Committee.
- 3 That the remainder of the minutes of the Australia Day Community Committee Meeting of 12 August 2020 be adopted.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr Taylor

Cr Kidd stated that the Australia Day Community Committee is looking for new members.

2.2 MINUTES OF THE SPORT AND RECREATION COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING ON 13 AUGUST 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1526

Cr S Nugent declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interested in this item as he is a committee member of Goldseekers Orienteering, remained in the chamber and took part in discussion and voting on this item.

Cr J Hamling declared a Non-Significant, Non-Pecuniary interested in this item as he is a Coach for Orange City Junior Rugby, remained in the chamber and took part in discussion and voting on this item.

RESOLVED - 20/274

Cr S Romano/Cr S Munro

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Sport and Recreation Community Committee at its meeting held on 13 August 2020.
- 2 That Council determine recommendations 3.1 from the minutes of the Sport and Recreation Community Committee meeting of 13 August 2020.
 - 3.1 That the Sport and Recreation Community Committee recommend that Council allocate funds from the 2020/2021 Sports Facility Partnership Program as per the following table:

Organisation	Project	Funding Requested	Recommended Funding
Orange Mountain Bike Club	Redevelopment of pump track - Lake Canobolas Mountain Bike Park	\$15,000	\$11,000
Orange Tigers Australian Rules Football Club	Construction of player shelters to service AFL field - Waratah Sports Club	\$5,000	\$4,000
Orange and District Cricket Association	Purchase of 3 Tow a Tarps (cricket wicket cover storage and transport units)	\$15,000	\$15,000
Colour City Dragon Boat Club	Construction of storage shed - Lake Canobolas	\$15,000	\$5,000
Goldseekers Orienteering Club	Installation of a permanent Orienteering course - Elephant Park & Moulder Park	\$900	\$900
PCYC Orange	Purchase of equipment for a Ninja Warrior course – Orange PCYC	\$6,124	\$6,034
Orange District Basketball Association	Installation of automatic basketball ring height adjusters - Sir Neville Howse Stadium	\$6,000	\$4,000
Orange City Rugby Club	Funding approved to be used on either of the Club's two projects: 1. Installation of concrete path from entry gate to grandstand and hardstand area in front of amenities – Pride Park (Waratah Sports Club) 2. Construction of storage and meeting room as part of grandstand rebuild - Pride Park (Waratah Sports Club)	\$4066	\$4,066
	TOTAL	\$67,090	\$50,000

- 3 That the remainder of the minutes of the Sport and Recreation Community Committee at its meeting held on 13 August 2020 be adopted.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr Taylor

Cr Hamling stated in future he would like to see this funding increased.

Cr Whitton asked if a record was kept of those unsuccessful for future grant opportunities.
The Chief Executive Officer stated yes a record was kept.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 8.07PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY POLICY COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE AND VIA ONLINE CONFERENCING
PLATFORM ZOOM

ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2020

COMMENCING AT 8.07PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr R Kidd (Mayor)(Chairperson)(Zoom), Cr S Romano (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr J Hamling, Cr J McRae (Zoom), Cr T Mileto, Cr S Munro, Cr S Nugent, Cr G Taylor, Cr R Turner, Cr J Whitton

Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services (Redmond), Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Acting Manager Corporate Governance (Constantine) , Manager Financial Services (Zoom), Executive Support Manager, Manager Engineering Services.

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Nil

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES

2.1 MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 22 MAY 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1391

RESOLVED - 20/275

Cr S Nugent/Cr J Whitton

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee at its meeting held on 22 May 2020.
- 2 That the remainder of the minutes of the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee at its meeting held on 22 May 2020 be adopted.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Cr Taylor

Cr Taylor returned to the meeting with the time being 8.07pm

2.2 MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 26 JUNE 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1392

RESOLVED - 20/276

Cr J Hamling/Cr S Nugent

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee at its meeting held on 26 June 2020.
- 2 That Council determine recommendations 3.1 from the minutes of the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee meeting of 26 June 2020.
Item 3.1
That a briefing be organised for Councillors on climate change adaptation and mitigation by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).
- 3 That the remainder of the minutes of the Environmental Sustainability Community Committee at its meeting held on 26 June 2020 be adopted.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

2.3 MINUTES OF THE COMPANION ANIMALS COMMUNITY COMMITTEE OF 22 JUNE 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1419

RESOLVED - 20/277**Cr S Nugent/Cr J McRae**

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Companion Animals Community Committee at its meeting held on 22 June 2020.
- 2 That Council determine recommendations 3.1 from the minutes of the Companion Animals Community Committee meeting of 22 June 2020.
 - 3.1
 - 1 That the reports from Committee Members be accepted and suggestions for the work at the North Orange Off leash area and Dog Exercise brochure be investigated by Council.
 - 2 That the North Orange Off Leash area be given an official name before the new brochure design is completed.
 - 3 That Council consider the provision of an extra dog bag dispenser and bin at Bloomfield Park- Huntley Road entrance and an extra dog bag dispenser at North Orange Off Leash.
- 3 That the remainder of the minutes of the Companion Animals Community Committee at its meeting held on 22 June 2020 be adopted.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 8.08PM

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF THE

FINANCE POLICY COMMITTEE

HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE AND VIA ONLINE CONFERENCING
PLATFORM ZOOM

ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2020

COMMENCING AT 8.08PM

1 INTRODUCTION

ATTENDANCE

Cr J Whitton (Chairperson), Cr R Kidd (Mayor)(Zoom), Cr S Romano (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy, Cr J Hamling, Cr J McRae (Zoom), Cr T Mileto, Cr S Munro, Cr S Nugent, Cr G Taylor, Cr R Turner

Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services (Redmond), Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Acting Manager Corporate Governance (Constantine) , Manager Financial Services (Zoom), Executive Support Manager, Manager Engineering Services.

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Nil

2 GENERAL REPORTS

2.1 REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE - CANOBOLAS ENDURANCE RIDERS CLUB, MATAR STABLES BULLIO CUP EVENT

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1572

RESOLVED - 20/278

Cr S Nugent/Cr R Turner

That funding of \$1,500 be made from the Event Sponsorship Program to Canobolas Endurance Riders Club for the Matar Stables Bullio Cup 2020 Event.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent, Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

Cr Duffy stated he would like to know where the majority of these contestants are from when it is a Cabonne event but we are contributing the same amount.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 8.09PM.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL**MINUTES OF THE****SERVICES POLICY COMMITTEE****HELD IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, CIVIC CENTRE, BYNG STREET, ORANGE AND VIA ONLINE CONFERENCING
PLATFORM ZOOM****ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2020****COMMENCING AT 8.09PM**

1 INTRODUCTION**ATTENDANCE**

Cr S Munro (Chairperson), Cr R Kidd (Mayor)(Zoom), Cr S Romano (Deputy Mayor), Cr K Duffy Cr J Hamling, Cr J McRae(Zoom), Cr T Mileto, Cr S Nugent, Cr G Taylor, Cr R Turner, Cr J Whitton

Chief Executive Officer, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services (Redmond), Director Development Services, Director Community, Recreation and Cultural Services, Director Technical Services, Acting Manager Corporate Governance (Constantine) , Manager Financial Services (Zoom), Executive Support Manager, Manager Engineering Services.

APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

**1.1 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTERESTS, SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS
AND LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS**

Nil

2 COMMITTEE MINUTES**2.1 MINUTES OF THE NAIDOC COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 6 AUGUST 2020**

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1426

RESOLVED - 20/279**Cr S Nugent/Cr J Whitton**

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the NAIDOC Week Community Committee at its meeting held on 6 August 2020.
- 2 That the remainder of the minutes of the NAIDOC Week Community Committee at its meeting held on 6 August 2020 be adopted.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

2.2 MINUTES OF THE CLIFTON GROVE COMMUNITY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 5 AUGUST 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1532

RESOLVED - 20/280**Cr J McRae/Cr J Hamling**

- 1 That Council acknowledge the reports presented to the Clifton Grove Community Committee at its meeting held on 5 August 2020.
- 2 That Council determine recommendations 3.2 and the Matter Arising from the minutes of the Clifton Grove Community Committee meeting of 5 August 2020:
 - 3.2 That a report come back to the Clifton Grove Community Committee on assessment of Banjo Paterson Drive and its shoulder/verge.

Matter Arising

That Council write to Forestry NSW advising of concerns with the blind corner and also seeking confirmation that they will remove any rubbish from Kinross State Forest when logging is completed.
- 3 That the remainder of the minutes of the Clifton Grove Community Committee at its meeting held on 5 August 2020 be adopted.

For: Cr Kidd, Cr Duffy, Cr Hamling, Cr McRae, Cr Mileto, Cr Munro, Cr Nugent , Cr Romano, Cr Taylor, Cr Turner, Cr Whitton

Against: Nil

Absent: Nil

MATTER ARISING

Cr Kidd requested that the regulations relating to Clifton Grove on livestock including any restrictions be provided to Councillors.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 8.13PM

5.2 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS - AUGUST 2020

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1682

AUTHOR: Julie Murray, Financial Accountant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide a statement of Council's investments held as at 31 August 2020.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "17.2 Collaborate - Ensure financial stability and support efficient ongoing operation".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves:

- 1 To note the Statement of Investments as at 31 August 2020.
- 2 To adopt the certification of the Responsible Accounting Officer.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

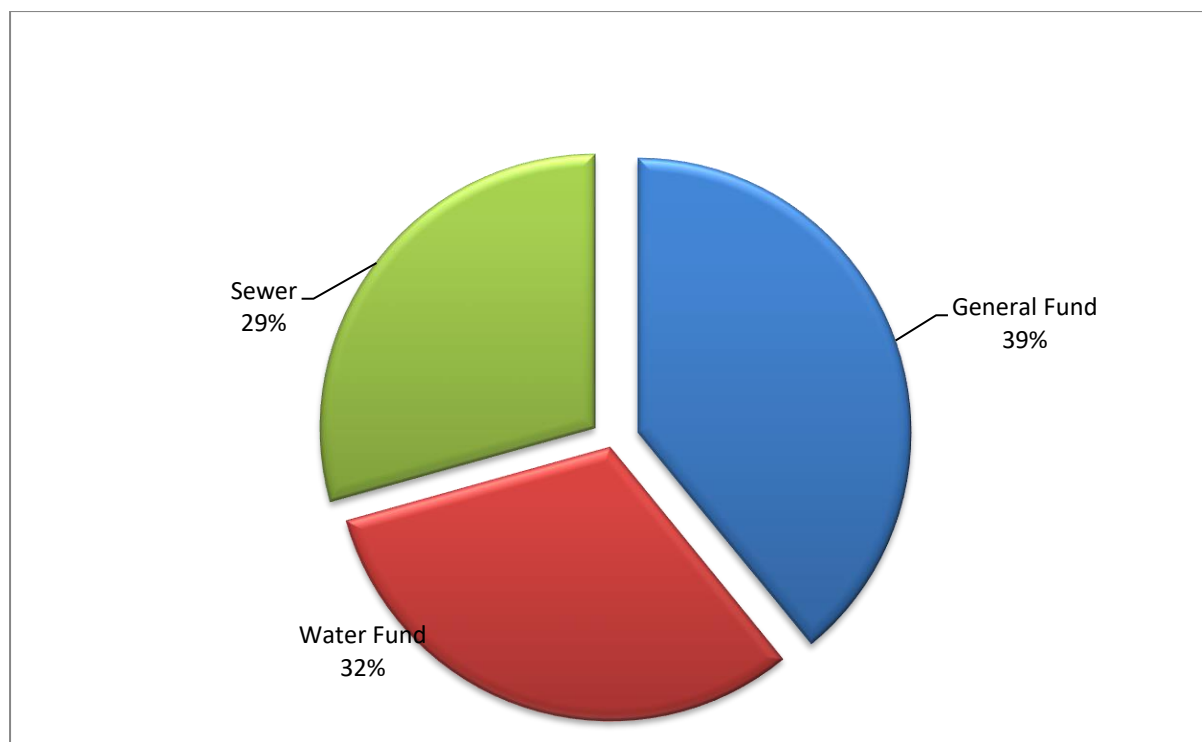
SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Section 212(1) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 requires that a written report be presented each month at an Ordinary Meeting of the Council detailing all money that Council has invested under Section 625 of the Local Government Act 1993.

As at 31 August 2020, the investments held by Council in each fund is shown below:

	31/08/2020	31/07/2020
General Fund	67,918,237.02	69,739,640.53
Water Fund	54,864,104.36	57,860,451.54
Sewer Fund	50,974,740.92	50,308,439.29
Total Funds	173,757,082.30	177,908,531.36

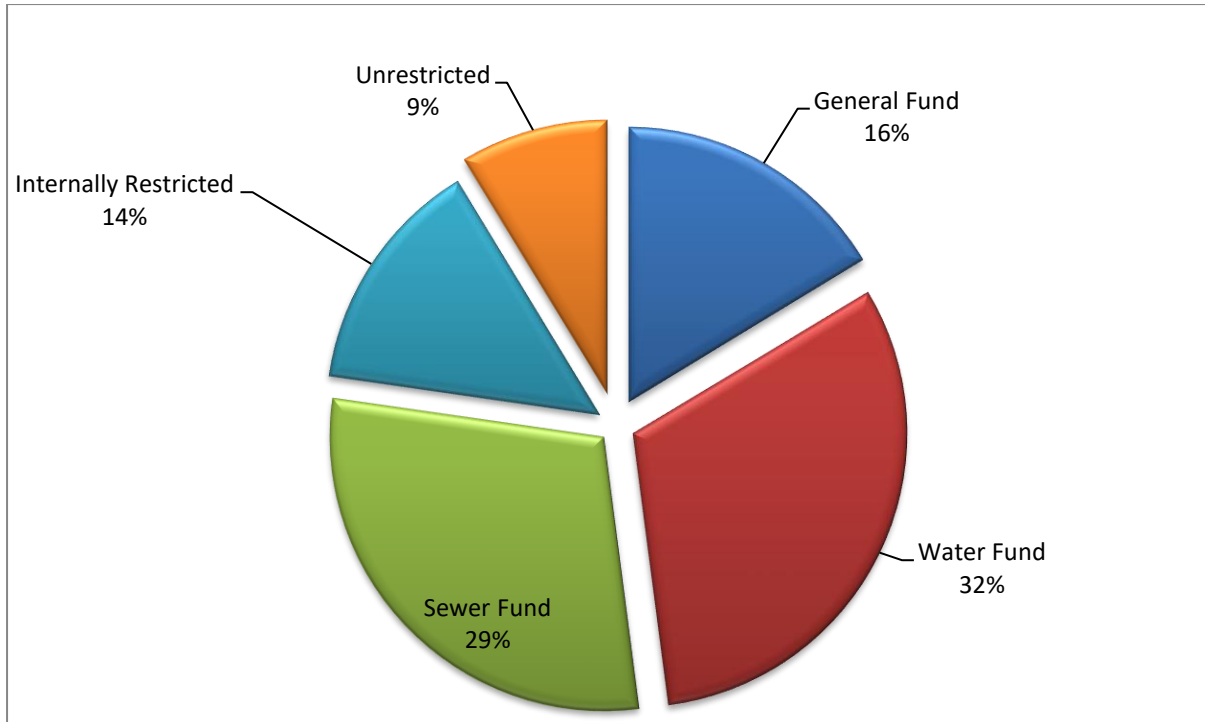
5.2 Statement of Investments - August 2020



A reconciliation of Council's investment portfolio provides a summary of the purposes for which Council's investments are being held. The summary is as follows:

	31/08/2020	31/07/2020
Externally Restricted		
- General Fund	28,423,606.01	29,242,915.50
- Water Fund	54,864,104.36	57,860,451.54
- Sewer Fund	50,974,740.92	50,308,439.29
Internally Restricted	24,397,707.81	23,818,518.89
Unrestricted	15,096,923.20	16,678,206.14
Total Funds	\$173,757,082.30	\$177,908,531.36

The unrestricted cash position movements during the month are normal as projects commence and income is received. Movements may also arise following processing of income received between funds or into restricted assets to appropriately allocate for the purposes Council has determined. Council's cash flow is monitored on a daily basis and some investments have been redeemed rather than rolled over to support operational requirements.

**Portfolio Advice**

Council utilises the services of an independent investment advisor in maintaining its portfolio of investments. Council's current investment advisor is Imperium Markets, an independent asset consultant that works with wholesale investors to develop, implement and manage their investment portfolio. Imperium Markets is a leading provider of independent investment consulting services to a broad range of institutional investors including government agencies, superannuation funds and not-for-profit organisations.

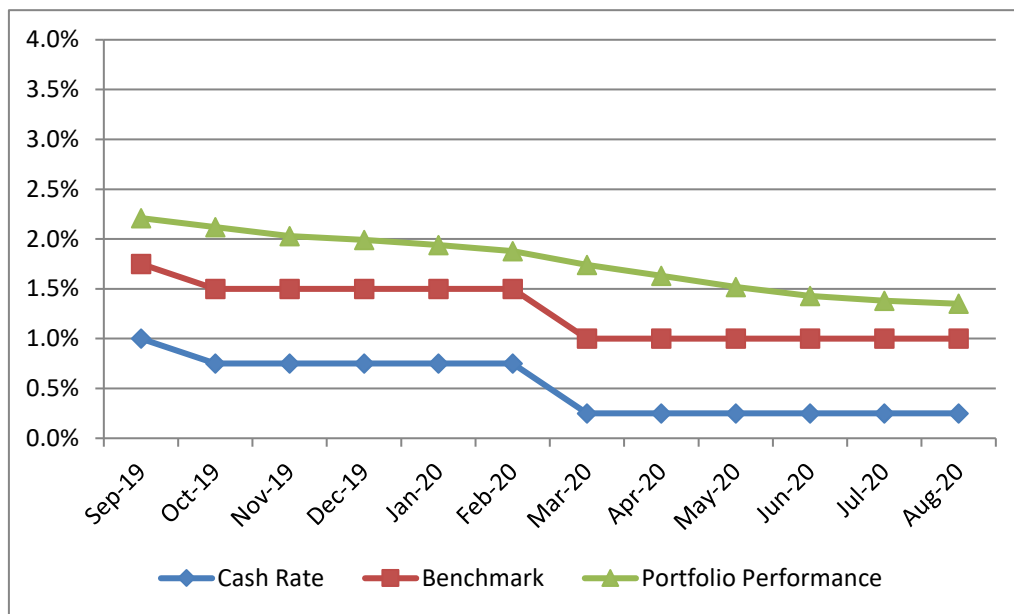
Imperium Markets major services provided to Council include:

- Quarterly portfolio summary reports
- Advice on investment opportunities, in particular Floating Rate Note products
- Advice on policy construction
- Year-end market values for Floating Note Rate products held by Council.

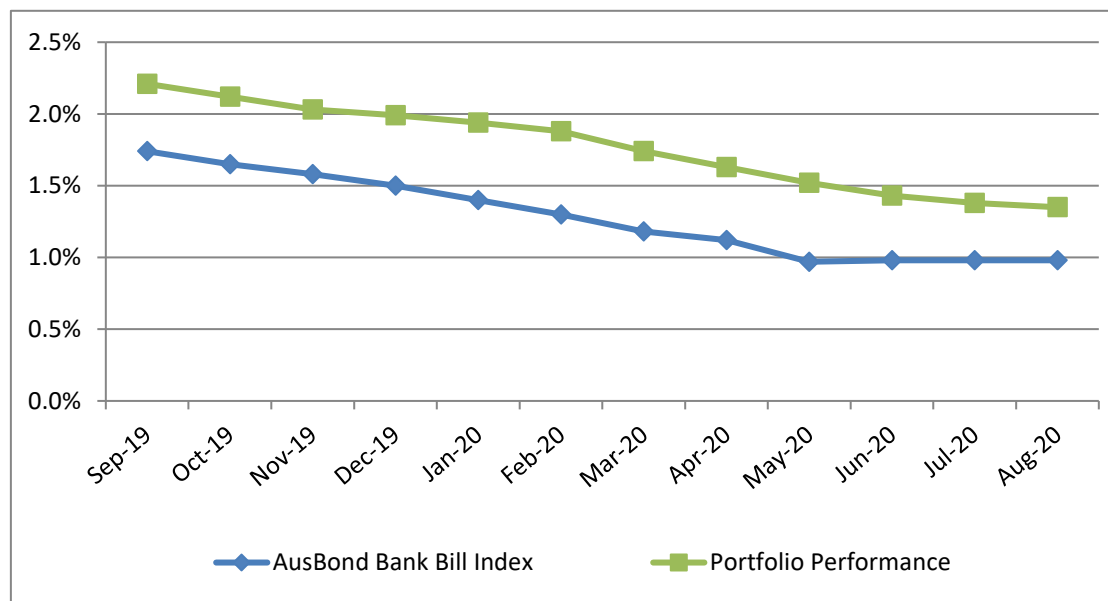
Portfolio Performance

Council's current Long Term Financial Plan establishes the benchmark for Council's interest on investments at "75 basis points above the current cash rate". The cash rate as at 31 August 2020 remained at 0.25 per cent. The weighted average interest rate of Council's investment portfolio at the same reporting date was 1.35 per cent which continues to exceed Council's benchmark i.e. the cash rate of 0.25 per cent plus 0.75 per cent (or 75 basis points).

5.2 Statement of Investments - August 2020



Council has also utilised the AusBond Bank Bill Index to provide a further benchmark focused towards long term investments. As at 31 August 2020, the AusBond rate was 0.98 per cent. The weighted average interest rate of Council's investment portfolio at the same reporting date was 1.35 per cent.



Council's Investment Policy establishes limits in relation to the maturity terms of Council's investments as well as the credit ratings of the institutions with whom Council can invest.

The following tables provide a dissection of Council's investment portfolio as required by the Policy. The Policy identifies the maximum amount that can be held in a variety of investment products or with institutions based on their respective credit ratings.

5.2 Statement of Investments - August 2020

Table 1 shows the percentage held by Council (holdings) and the additional amount that Council could hold (capacity) for each term to maturity allocation in accordance with limits established by Council's Policy.

Table 1: Maturity – Term Limits

Term to Maturity Allocation	Maximum	Holding	Remaining Capacity
0 - 3 Months	100.00%	20.70%	79.30%
3 - 12 Months	100.00%	45.53%	54.47%
1 - 2 Years	70.00%	21.13%	48.87%
2 - 5 Years	50.00%	12.65%	37.35%
5+ Years	25.00%	0.00%	25.00%

Table 2 shows the total amount held, and the weighted average interest rate (or return on investment), by credit rating. The credit rating is an independent opinion of the capability and willingness of a financial institution to repay its debts, or in other words, the providers' financial strength or creditworthiness. The rating is typically calculated as the likelihood of a failure occurring over a given period, with the higher rating (AAA) being superior due to having a lower chance of default. However, it is generally accepted that this lower risk will be accompanied by a lower return on investment.

The level of money held in the bank accounts has been added to the table to illustrate the ability of Council to cover the operational liabilities that typically occur (for example payroll, materials and contracts, utilities).

Table 2: Credit Rating Limits

Credit Rating	Maximum	Holding	Remaining Capacity	Value	Return on Investment
Bank Accounts	100.00%	7.21%	92.79%	\$12,533,364.96	0.25%
AAA	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	N/A	N/A
AA	100.00%	32.66%	67.34%	\$56,756,160.00	1.36%
A	60.00%	30.73%	29.27%	\$53,400,000.00	1.30%
BBB & NR	40.00%	29.39%	10.61%	\$51,067,557.34	1.36%
Below BBB	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	N/A	N/A

Certification by Responsible Accounting Officer

I, Jason Cooke, hereby certify that all investments have been made in accordance with Section 625 of the Local Government Act 1993, Clause 212 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 and Council's Investment Policy.

5.3 REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE - ORANGE WINE MONTH

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1681

AUTHOR: Sharon D'Elboux, Manager Business Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Request for financial assistance from Orange Region Vignerons Association (ORVA) was deferred to the 15 September meeting, awaiting confirmation of the event continuation in light of COVID-19.

A letter outlining that the signature events to the festival have been cancelled is attached. However, the ORVA wishes to continue supporting many smaller events over the month of October, rebranding the festival for 2020 as Orange Wine Month. The requested funding will contribute to the marketing and promotion of the Orange Wine Month's smaller event and activities for local businesses.

The ORVA's application requests \$20,000 from the sponsorship Event Development Fund to supplement a reduced income stream caused by the challenges of drought, bushfires and COVID-19 restrictions.

The application meets the criteria for the Event Development Fund. However, the amount requested is double the limit.

In line with the policy, staff are only able to recommend support to the maximum amount of \$10,000.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "11.2 Prosper - Develop and attract a variety of events, festivals, venues and activities for locals and visitors, ensuring accessibility for all".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Council's budget for the Event Sponsorship Program for the 2020/21 financial year is \$200,000. So far this year there has been a commitment of \$13,500 for two events.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Council can only assist other organisations financially (in cash or in kind) in accordance with section 356 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and therefore a Council resolution is required to allocate funds to any external entity.

Council's Strategic Policy - ST144 - Event Sponsorship Program and its related Event Sponsorship Program Guidelines are used to assess applications for Event Sponsorship. The recommendation from staff is in line with the maximum allowable under the policy.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves that funding of \$10,000 be made from the Event Sponsorship Program to Orange Region Vignerons Association for the sponsorship of the 2020 Orange Wine Month.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

In the Events Sponsorship Program Strategic Policy and guidelines, the following categories exist to support assessment of applications received:

Category	Description
Incubator Event Fund	Provides seed funding to events in their first or second year of activity. Funding range is \$1,000 to \$5,000.
Flagship Event Fund	Identifies and assists the development of events that contribute to the unique character and culture of the Orange360 tourism region and can demonstrate that they attract overnight visitation. Funding range is \$1,000 to \$10,000.
Event Development Fund	Supports events that have already received funding from Council in previous years and can present a comprehensive strategy for future growth that includes the continued development of its tourism potential to drive overnight visitation to the event. Funding range is \$1,000 to \$10,000.
Quick Response Event Fund	Provides seed funding and/or support to events that occur as new and unplanned opportunity for Orange and have not met the funding rounds as outlined below. Funding range is \$1,000 to \$20,000.

The cancellation of signature events, Orange Wine Festival has rebranded as Orange Wine Month, small events to be hosted over 5 weekends in October. These events will include intimate lunches, dinners, tastings, tours and masterclasses at local businesses. Funding request will contribute to the marketing and promotional delivery of these events.

The attached application documents from the organising committee details the environmental effects on the industry since the last festival which included the prolonged drought, state wide bush fires resulting in smoke taint in the harvest as well as COVID-19. The effects of COVID-19 were two-fold with restaurants closing for dine-in service the sales of wines to restaurants plummeted and the closing of cellar doors cut-off the other source of income for many wineries.

5.3 Request for Financial Assistance - Orange Wine Month

The wine industry members fund the operation of Orange Regional Vignerons Association through levied contributions based on harvest or production. Having the triple negative of drought, smoke taint and COVID-19 has severely undermined the industry's ability to contribute to this year's event. Due to this reason, the committee has sought an amount higher than the maximum allowable in the policy. The precis of the application is in the following table.

Application Number ESP20/05	Orange Region Vignerons Association
Not for profit (yes/no)	Yes
Event name	Orange Wine Month
Event date/s	2 to 31 October 2020
Level of participation	10,000 participants/attendees
Ticketed event	All event require tickets
Amount requested	\$20,000
Category and Category range	Event Development Fund - \$1,000 to \$10,000
Aligned with Community Strategic Plan	Yes
Comment and recommendation <p>The Wine Festival (originally called Wine Week) has been held in October annually since 2005. Each year the event is hampered by a shortage of available accommodation due to timing associated with the long weekend, Bathurst 1000 and ANFD. This year the Festival is being extended with the intention of encompassing the long weekend, filling the void from spectators at the Bathurst 1000 and the ANFD cancellation.</p> <p>In the past the Wine Week event has struggled to accommodate all the people wishing to attend. By extending the festival to one month it allows more people to attend than ever before, even without large events, in turn leading to more people undertaking return visitation. This will be an incredibly important timed event where Orange will be in the spotlight leading up to the event from travel shows and blogs. People in NSW who would normally travel overseas for holidays will be looking elsewhere in the state for holidays. This event provides the vehicle to capture mature age travellers with a high disposable income.</p>	

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Event Sponsorship Supporting Letter - Redacted - Orange Region Vignerons Association - Orange Wine Month 2 to 31 October 2020, D20/53434 [↓](#)
- 2 CCL 18 August 2020 - Redacted - Event Sponsorship Application Form - Orange Wine Festival - Application ESP20/05, D20/47239 [↓](#)



ORVA

Orange Region Vignerons Association

1st September 2020

To the Mayor: Cr Reg Kidd

Orange City Council
Byng Street
Orange NSW

Leading into 2020 and to the present, the Orange Wine Industry has had to face and deal with significant challenges.

- Drought has impacted the 2019 and 2020 grape production.
- Extensive and prolonged smoke taint from the devastating NSW bushfires has resulted in up to a 60 % reduction in the grape harvest in 2020. For many wineries this will mean a shortage in wine production for the next 12 to 24 months.
- COVID 19 closed the region's cellar doors and wine related businesses for many weeks, and now has placed restrictions on the way they can operate their businesses.

A time frame for a return to 'normality' is unknown. What we do know is that the residents of NSW are wanting to travel and Orange has the opportunity during October to encourage and maintain visitation to the area by promoting our cool climate wine industry by offering a number of COVID safe events and activities.

After considerable discussion and consultation, the Orange Regional Vignerons Association (ORVA) has cancelled its Signature Events and has decided to rebrand the Orange Wine Festival to Orange Wine Month. ORVA in conjunction with Orange 360 will concentrate its efforts to support a number of smaller COVID 19 events over the 5 weekends of October. These include intimate lunches and dinners, tastings and masterclasses, tours, art trails and music events presented by Orange Wineries, restaurants art and music groups.

A detailed and targeted Marketing Plan has been developed and it currently being actioned by Orange 360.

Due to the cancellation of the National Field Days and very limited crowd numbers attending the Bathurst Supercar Race, Orange will have a further opportunity to accommodate visitors for every weekend of the month.

ORVA's funding request is to assist with the delivery of the Marketing and Promotion of Orange Wine Month and includes:

Marketing Campaign	- \$16,000
Cellar Door/Event Venue Welcome Banners	- \$ 4,500
Digital Program & Printed Promotional Material	- \$ 6,240

Other expenses and Income Streams have been outlined in Event Sponsorship Application.

ORVA's income stream has been significantly affected this year by a reduction in member's fees which are calculated on their anticipated level of grape production. As noted above this could be reduced as much as 60% in 2020 due to the drought and smoke taint. Additionally, the cancellation of ORVA's Signature Events will mean there won't be any event income and sponsorship associated with these events.

The ORVA Executive believes this is not the time to cut back on projects, but to continue to promote our Wine Industry to give our members the best opportunity to rebuild and to continue to deliver a quality product and experience to visitors and our own community.

Thank you for consideration of this request.

Regards

Executive Officer
Orange Region Vignerons Association



A: 135 Byng Street, Orange
T: 6393 8000
E: council@orange.nsw.gov.au
W: www.orange.nsw.gov.au

EVENT SPONSORSHIP COVER APPLICATION FORM

APPLICANT'S DETAILS

Name of organisation: Orange Region Vignerons Association

Postal address:

Contact name: Charlotte Gundry

Position: Executive Officer

Phone: BH: / AH:

Mobile: /

Email:

What is the legal status of your organisation? (eg Incorporated, Association, etc.)

If not-for-profit please attach evidence – such as charter/constitution showing no personal gain will be available to members, charitable status advice or a statutory declaration

Please select: ☐ Profit or ☒ Not-for-Profit

If not-for-profit: ☒ Constitution, tax ruling or other document confirming not-for-profit status is attached

Is your group/organisation registered for GST? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If applicable, please provide: ABN: ACN:

EVENT DETAILS

Name of event:	ORANGE WINE FESTIVAL
Location of event:	Orange Region
Proposed date/s of event:	2nd October to 31 October, 2020
If the event is on Council land/ premises, have you booked this space with Council?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
How many people will be involved in your event? (Estimate)	10,000
How many people will come from outside Orange for the day? (Estimate)	50% from outside the region
How many people will stay overnight? (Estimate)	95% of Visitors (av. stay 2.3 nights)

Please provide an outline of the event, including a summary of proposed activities and schedule:

The key purpose of the Orange Wine Festival is to celebrate and educate the community and visitors to the area about the Orange Wine Region and all the ancillary businesses. This festival is an opportunity to showcase the cool climate wine industry of Orange and the surrounding region and increase visitation and tourism. The Orange Region Vignerons' Association (ORVA) is representative of the Wine industry and its members are cellar door operators, vineyard and winery businesses.

In 2020, the Festival will be expanded and be held over the month of October (2nd Oct to 31st Oct). This year more than ever, we need visitation to the region as the drought, the effects of smoke taint and COVID 19 have had a dramatic effect on the industry's profitability and sustainability.

The Orange Wine Festival is the only major consumer and industry wine event in the Orange Region. During the month of October over 90 events will showcase the region's cool climate wines through tastings, workshops, dinners, lunches and events that combine other attributes of the Orange Region such as local produce, music, art, gardens and history.

We are also wanting to develop some 'rebranded' marketing collateral this year including updated street banners and tear drop banners to be located at the region's cellar doors as a way of alerting and welcoming visitors to the festival.

This year, due to current COVID environment, the Festival won't be able to hold its large Signature events such as the Night Market and the Orange Wine Show Tasting, however alternative smaller events are being developed to replace these including a Masterclass Series and a number of Twilight Wine and Food Events to launch the Festival. This, along with the associated event sponsorship will impact the ability of ORVA to generate festival income.

It is however, committed to supporting its member and other businesses to hold smaller COVID Safe events via a broad marketing campaign in conjunction with Orange 360.

EVENT BUDGET

Please outline the proposed income and expenditure budget for the event

Income Source (cash)	\$
eg: Organisation X	\$ 1000.00
Program	\$ 10,000
Sponsorship	\$ 5,000
ORVA	\$ 6,000
	\$
	\$
Orange City Council Event Sponsorship request	\$ 20,000
Total Income	\$ 41,000
Expenditure Items (cash)	\$
eg: Marketing - 8 x TV adverts	\$ 2000.00
Marketing	\$ 16,000
Program + Promotional Postcard	\$ 6,240
Street Banners	\$ 1,760
Cellar Door Banners	\$ 4,500
Administration	\$ 2,000
Merchant Fees	\$ 500
Event Management	\$ 10,000
Total Expenditure	\$ 41,000
Total Income and Total Expenditure must equal	\$
In-kind Contributions	\$ Value of In-kind Contributions
(People's time/ value: Based on May 2017 to May 2018 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) figures, volunteers are now worth \$41.72 per hour)	
eg: letter drop/ street walk - 1 hour, 1 person	\$ 41.72
Volunteer Hours - 100 hours	\$ 4,172.00
Orange 360 - 200 hours	\$ 9,053.00
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
Total In-kind Contribution Value	\$ 13,225.00

DECLARATION

On behalf of: (name of organisation if applicable)

- ☒ I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this application and any supporting documentation are true.
- ☒ I understand that should this application be approved by Orange City Council, I may be required to submit any requested Tax Invoices, plans or reports and will be required to enter into an Event Agreement with Council.
- ☒ I declare that the Organisation will provide all required paperwork, including a Certificate of Currency of Public Liability Insurance (to a minimum of \$10 million) with Orange City Council noted as an interested party.

Signed

Date 27th July, 2020

Print name

Charlotte Gundry

Position in organisation

Executive Officer

The information you provide will be handled in accordance with the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998. The supply of information by you is voluntary. If you cannot provide or do not wish to provide the information sought, your application may be unable to be processed. Any personal information collected from you will be in order to process your application.



A: 135 Byng Street, Orange
T: 6393 8000
E: council@orange.nsw.gov.au
W: www.orange.nsw.gov.au

EVENT SPONSORSHIP

Event Development Fund Application

EVENT DETAILS

Please detail how the event will drive visitation to the Orange360 region, encourage international visitation or undertake a new activity that will increase length of stay and average spend in the local economy.

The Orange Wine Festival has been held annually since 2005 and has had a significant impact on bringing visitors to the region as well as benefiting other associated businesses. This is one of the festivals to put Orange on the destination wish list and map.

In 2020, as a response to the devastating effects of the drought, smoke taint from the extensive NSW bushfires (resulting in well over 50% decline wine production) and now COVID 19, the Orange Wine Festival will be held over the entire month of October.

This has been done to capitalise on the restrictions on interstate and international travel and to contribute to the promotion to NSW residents to travel and support "Regional NSW" (# Love NSW Campaign).

At a time when demand on accommodation is significant, spreading the event over a month allows more scope and flexibility for visitors to the region. The Wine Festival can potentially fill the 'void' that is being left by the cancellation of the Orange National Field Days and heavy restrictions on the participation of crowds at the Mt Panorama Super Car Race.

ORVA is committed to supporting smaller COVID safe events held by members, encouraging visitation to the region's cellar doors and associated wine and food businesses. We will be fostering opportunities for greater collaboration amongst cafes, restaurants, accommodation providers to partner with wineries to feature wines during the festival and in particular mid-week specials. By increasing the festivals mid-week events, there will be a direct impact on length of stay and boost the visitor economy.

Please indicate how the amount sought from Council is essential to the success of the event. As financial sustainability is an eligibility requirement, how does your organisation plan to sustain this activity into the future?

The Orange Wine Festival has become sustainable through holding a number of successful Signature Events and attracting commercial sponsorship. Like any sectors of the economy, the recent effects of the bush fires over summer, ongoing drought and now COVID 19 have brought significant hardship to our members and the community. In the recent lock down, all of the region's cellar doors were closed, which has severely impacted their annual incomes. Traditionally, Easter, FOOD Week and the school holidays is a time of year where many of them would receive up to 50% of their annual income.

The consequences of this downturn are significant not only to the members' business but also ORVA. The Members' fees (based on production) form an important resource for promotion and seed funding for the festival. These could be reduced to as much as 60% due to drought, smoke and COVID 19. The ORVA executive believes this is not a time to cut back on projects, but where possible put more into promotion to give our members the best opportunity to rebuild. The \$20,000 sought will provide this much needed resource for this year's festival to support and promote member's events and to hold a number of smaller COVID Safe events. With a return to 'normality' in 2021, we foresee this shortfall in funding will be short term and the Festival and the organisation will be able to hold their signature events, the Wine Show and benefit from commercial sponsorships (which will not be available this year).

EVENT DETAILS (CONTINUED)

Please outline the long term strategic plan that identifies the event's potential to continue to grow and demonstrate event sustainability. If a strategic plan has been developed, please attach it to your application.

The Orange Regional Vignerons Association has developed an Orange Wine Festival Strategic Plan in line with identified unique selling points. (attached)

- * Fine Elegant Wines. Intense varietal flavour: region signature varieties of Chardonnay, Shiraz and Pinot Noir.
- * Unique GI. Altitude. Showing diversity - pairing with quality local food
- * Sustainability. Provide educational pieces on wine making practices of the region.
- * Beautiful wine region. Stunning landscapes and sunset vistas are met with magnificent starry skies all with a glass of Orange NSW wine.
- * Family wine business'. You can meet the maker with access to Masterclasses and even a Cooking School!

The Objectives of the Wine Festival are: (please scroll down)

1. Position Orange NSW as a highly desirable, cool climate wine region
2. Increase the number of people attending the festival
3. Increase overnight stays

Please outline the strategies that will be used to promote the event to both local and out of region audiences and how the success of these strategies will be measured. If a marketing plan has been developed, please attach it to your application.

The Marketing Strategy will address:

1. Education. Continue to educate key markets on the Orange region's USP – "What makes Orange NSW wines so special"? – ALTITUDE
2. Integration. Integrated digital marketing campaign with a call to action – visit orangewinefestival.com.au – Integrate key festival messages:
 - List event(s) on Get Connected (ATDW) and other save the date locations
 - Online competition to create user generated content & grow database
3. Introduction. Introduce Orange Wine Festival itineraries based on education, signature varieties and wine trails
4. Target. Target Sommeliers. Target a guest ambassador or celebrity wine person to come to Festival for range of Masterclasses supported by Riedel

A broad range of marketing will be undertaken, including: (please scroll down)

- Destination NSW # Love NSW Campaign
- Gourmet Traveller (digital, print in 2 editions, famil)

Please provide details of how the event will involve and engage local businesses, sporting groups, artists, community groups and or interested individuals that will assist in building the reputation of Orange by associating with positive and inclusive activities in the Orange community.

The Orange Wine Festival will engage a broad range of local wine and other local businesses. As well as a number of wine businesses hosting events, there are many other venues and activities that will involve associated businesses. These include restaurants, art galleries and art groups, musicians, accommodation venues and community groups such as Rotary.

Local designers and printers will be used to develop 'rebranding' designs and to print/produce marketing collateral.

We anticipate that a number of volunteers will be used for the Orange Wine Show and the Masterclass series if they are able to proceed.

As a critical eligibility item, financial sustainability of the organisation has to be assessed. Please complete the table below.

Current cash on hand and in accounts	\$
Current assets	\$
Net Assets	\$
Current debts	\$
Current financial position	\$

The logo for Orange360, featuring the text "Orange360" in a white, sans-serif font on a solid yellow rectangular background.

Nicole Samodol
President
Orange Region Vignerons Association
ORANGE NSW 2800

24 July 2020

Dear Nicole,

Re 2019 Orange Wine Festival – Letter of Support

I am writing on behalf of TDO Ltd trading as Orange360 in support of the 2020 Orange Wine Festival application to Orange City Council for its Event Development Fund.

Orange360 is a long term supporter of the Orange Wine Festival. Each year the festival continues to build on our region's premium destination positioning and overall visitor experience, whilst educating the public as to what makes our region's cool climate wines so special.

The Orange Wine Festival continues to grow in appeal, bringing many visitors from as far away as Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide and of course Sydney. This in itself contributes to the economic and social aspect of Orange region as well as our surrounding villages and towns.

This funding will enable this annual event to further increase awareness, promotion of tourism and ultimately future visitations to the area. Marketing for 2020 will continue to focus on introducing new markets to the event and our region via digital marketing platforms driving interested visitors to the festival content on the Orange360 website.

Once again the program offers a full range of activity and events across varying degrees of wine interest and budgets perfect for growing our visitor economy for the full month of October. The efforts, expertise and dedication of the Orange Wine Festival committee members to continue to put on a fine show each year is to be commended and we wish them every success in their application for funding assistance.

Orange 360 strongly supports this application and looks forward to hearing of a positive outcome.

Yours sincerely,

Caddie Marshall
General Manager
TDO Ltd trading as Orange360
E:

TDO Limited t/as **Orange360**
30 616 158 822 582
150 Peisley Street (platform of the Orange Railway Station) · PO Box 8567, EAST ORANGE NSW 2800, Australia
+61 (0)2 6360 1990
www.orange360.com.au

5.4 LOCAL STRATEGIC PLANNING STATEMENT 2020

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1573

AUTHOR: Craig Mortell, Senior Planner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its meeting of 21 July 2020 Council resolved to place the draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) on public exhibition. The LSPS was exhibited for 28 days, concluding on Monday, 24 August 2020. A variety of submissions, primarily from government agencies were received during this period.

Arising from these submissions are a number of suggested changes, primarily in the form of additional actions for the 19 Planning Priorities. Importantly the submissions generally supported the initiatives, priorities or actions contained in the exhibited version of the LSPS, with the suggested changes focussing on extending or expanding the LSPS.

The suggestions have been evaluated with regard to whether they might necessitate a re-exhibition of the LSPS, however it is considered that the items included in the recommendation are unlikely to adversely impact upon residents, ratepayers or other stakeholders. Therefore, should council be supportive of the changes, the draft LSPS can include these minor changes without further re-exhibition.

One submission was critical of the structure and approach of the LSPS, arguing that it lacked a coherent and logical flow. These remarks are primarily directed towards the introductory and overview sections of the LSPS that seek to establish the existing context, and do not raise concerns with any of the planning priorities or proposed actions.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan Strategy “7.1 Preserve – Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Council is legally required to prepare and adopt an LSPS.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 That Council acknowledge the contents of this report and attached submissions.**
- 2 That Council resolve to adopt the LSPS subject to the changes detailed in the consolidated list of supported changes.**
- 3 That the LSPS, updated with the endorsed changes, be forwarded to the Department of Planning Industry and Environment for finalisation and publication on the NSW planning portal.**

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 has been amended to introduce a new component to the planning system to be known as Local Strategic Planning Statements, or LSPS.

The LSPS mechanism seeks to link State and Regional policies with local implementation found in Local Environmental Plans (LEP) and Development Control Plans (DCP), while also ensuring consistency with Community Strategic Plans (CSP).

Broadly an LSPS is expected to set out the 20 year vision for land-use in the local area, the special character and values that are to be preserved, and how change will be managed into the future. Once implemented, performance of the LSPS is to be monitored over time, with regular reviews required no less than once every seven years as a minimum, although it is recommended these reviews coincide with reviews of the CSP every four years.

The level of detail within an LSPS varies from council to council, reflecting the different internal processes for strategic land use planning. Additionally, while primarily a land use planning document given the connection to the CSP, an LSPS will typically discuss and outline intended actions beyond the traditional land use planning sphere. The benefit of this interaction is to ensure that planning decisions are aligned with other council and community initiatives as well as seeking to ensure that land use planning implications are identified in those other processes.

Other Councils have adopted a more spatially oriented document that maps out specific parts of their respective LGAs for investigation as residential, industrial or other activities. That approach would provide significant clarity, but would also constrain the ability to contemplate other lands or options. By contrast Orange has several themed supporting strategies that can investigate the entire LGA in relation to their topic.

The draft Orange LSPS provides the narrative of land use planning decisions and assists the community to understand how the various components of the strategic framework are connected. The structure of the LSPS is broadly as follows:

- Introduction – sets out the legislated requirements for an LSPS.
- Policy context – sets out the relationship between the various parts of the NSW planning system.
- Community Profile – provides a contextual overview of Orange, our community, people, places, values, challenges and so forth.
- A Vision Statement – that seeks to encapsulate the overall direction and goal of Orange, particularly in terms of land use management.
- Shared Values – broken down by theme an intended to support the vision statements.

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- Action Plan – contains an overview of the various documents that make up the Orange strategic framework, what each document is, how often it should be reviewed and the anticipated next review date.
- Policy Line of Sight – this is a table that, by colour coding, illustrates how various policy objectives relate from the State level through to the local, beginning with the Premiers Priorities, the Central West and Orana Regional Plan, the Orange CSP, this draft LSPS and finally which supporting local strategies, policies and plans are applicable.
- Planning Priorities – a list of 19 priorities, a rationale for each with actions and suggested monitoring and reporting.

Submissions

Council received a number of submissions during the exhibition period, primarily from government departments and agencies, but with one from a local resident and another from a planning consultant. The matters raised in the submissions are outlined below.

Mr Stuart's submission argues that private vehicle usage is too dominant and provides a series of principles, minimum requirements and suggestions. The suggested principles include:

- Alternative modes of transport (pedestrian and cyclist) to be encouraged/provided.
- Public transport to be encouraged/provided.
- Vibrant places, spaces and streets.
- Open space provision within walking distance of homes.
- Design on neighbourhood focus with facilities in walking distance.
- Car parking facilities at appropriate locations.

The suggested minimum requirements include:

- Footpaths in every street.
- Reduced speed limits for urban streets.
- Intersections designed to prioritise pedestrians over vehicles.
- Cycle paths separated from vehicles and pedestrians.

Other Suggestions

- Develop and implement a cycling network plan.
- Re-design Summer Street to prioritise pedestrians, cyclists and public domain.
- Remove roundabouts and replace with marked pedestrian crossings.
- Lobby NSW Government for more daily train services to Sydney.
- Lobby NSW Government for improved local bus services.
- Encourage infill development and establish an urban development boundary to limit sprawl.

Response:

Planning Priority 10 relates to transport, including alternative modes of travel - an action could be added to review and update the cycling network and pedestrian access and mobility plan (PAMP) within this planning priority.

Specific matters relating to intersection treatments are considered through the framework of Council's Traffic Committee. Lobbying of State government is addressed through Planning Priority 18 - an action could be added to include advocating for enhanced train and bus services to and within Orange.

General amenity matters in relation to the public realm and prioritisation of pedestrians and cyclists is already considered through the existing development assessment process and other strategic initiatives. For example, re-designing of Summer Street is being investigated through the FutureCity initiative. Additionally, the drafting of the LSPS has deliberately avoided being overly site specific or too granular in the level of detail as this is likely to constrain the ability of supporting strategies and initiatives (like FutureCity) to respond flexibly.

Mr Brown's submission is highly critical of the structure and formatting of the LSPS document, arguing that there is a lack of coherence between different sections which may inhibit a clear understanding of the local context and where the goals and aspirations within the document come from.

The submission also criticises the lack of spatial mapping and other illustrative material and not focussing on the geographical dimensions of the LGA. Additionally, it is critical of the LSPS in terms of the vision and perceives a range of gaps and weaknesses.

Response:

Much of the goals, challenges and contextual information within the LSPS are derived from existing Council documents, such as the Community Strategic Plan and other adopted policies.

Contextual setting sections of the LSPS can be updated during the next review of the LSPS. The Act requires the LSPS to be reviewed at least every 7 years and it is proposed to be reviewed in conjunction with the each review of the Community Strategic Plan (every 4 years).

With regards to the spatial mapping and geographic concerns, the LSPS has been deliberately drafted to avoid conflict with strategies currently being developed, or due to be undertaken/ reviewed in the near term. To include maps within the LSPS would potentially bias or constrain the ability of each strategy to fulfil its intended role.

For example, the Local Housing Strategy is currently considering the opportunities for both greenfield and infill development over the next 15-30 years, and significant work has been undertaken in identifying a range of constraints; however, it may be inappropriate to elevate such mapping to the LSPS as this would set those constraints as effectively fixed. By not mapping the constraints in the LSPS the Local Housing Strategy can, if required, consider to what extent constrained land might still play a role without also needing to argue a case for going against the LSPS.

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There would also be a risk that the drafting and review of supporting strategies might become overly reliant on LSPS mapping work and cease to properly consider constraints with fresh eyes at each future iteration. Constraints on land can and do evolve over time.

An example is bushfire prone land which can increase due to natural regrowth or deliberate re-forestation efforts, or it can decrease due to land clearing.

Another example is the extent of flooding hazard. New development changes the extent and speed of stormwater runoff; while new dams, detention basins and other works can alter the areas affected both upstream and downstream.

If supporting strategies had to first wait for an iteration of the LSPS to “catch up” to the new reality before they could properly respond to the change, this could result in either inappropriate land being identified for a given purpose, or for planning proposals to be rejected even though they appear to be consistent with the LSPS.

The submission includes a lengthy list of recommended changes, which are themselves generalised and lacking in specificity such that to fully incorporate the suggestions would require a substantial re-write of the document. While this may improve the reader’s understanding of the strategy, there is little indication that any substantive change would be required for any of the planning priority or actions.

Cancer Institute submission seeks to encourage the provision of shade within and throughout the urban environment as a key method in combating skin cancer. They urge Council to recognise the importance of shade as a key issue for planning, design and health within the LGA and to include appropriate design principles and guidelines when preparing policy both for the private and public realms. Specific suggestions for the LSPS include incorporating the attached suggested text within the LSPS (note that the example text is not specific to the Orange LSPS format or structure and would likely need some adaptation to incorporate).

Specific comments for the Orange LSPS include adding a specific priority to the natural hazards section:

Recognise ultra-violet (UV) radiation from the sun as a natural hazard in the LGA and respond to the mitigation of this hazard.

The cancer institute recommends the above priority be accompanied by actions such as:

- *“Plan and budget for well-designed and correctly positioned shade, from both natural vegetation and built structures, throughout public areas in the LGA.*
- *Update the Development Control Plan to require the provision of well-designed and correctly positioned natural and built shade in relevant commercial, recreational and public building developments, or in developments adjoining public spaces.*
- *Prepare a Shade and UV Protection Strategy / Policy.”*

Response:

The section on environmental challenges can be expanded to include natural hazards including UV radiation and the need for shade (along with flooding and bushfire). Planning Priority 16 relates to hazards and can be expanded to include actions in relation to UV radiation as well as flooding and bushfire.

Cancer Council submission, similar to the Cancer Institute submission, provides example text for inclusion in the LSPS to address in relation to shade provisions within the planning framework.

Response:

As per the response to the Cancer Institute submission.

Heritage NSW submission includes some general guidance for all councils in preparing their respective LSPS which is attached to this report. Specific comments in relation to the Orange LSPS include a stronger focus on both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage in the LSPS, and Council's LEP and DCP. Areas they recommend Council consider when finalising the LSPS are:

- *if the relevant Aboriginal communities and/or groups have not already been consulted about the content of the LSPS, this should be done prior to the LSPS being finalised*
- *preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study to inform amendments to Council's LEP to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage and cultural landscapes*
- *considering the linkages between culture, heritage and tourism, and the opportunities culture and heritage bring for economic growth*
- *further articulating heritage as it relates to local character, including potentially identifying clusters of places and items which contribute to the significant character of the place*
- *considering the linkages between actions and priorities, e.g. the ways in which heritage and culture contribute to attractive and liveable places, local employment and community wellbeing, and*
- *adding the Heritage Act 1977, Heritage Regulations 2012 and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 to the Appendix of Related Legislation and State Policies.*

Additionally there are ten state heritage register (SHR) items and 47 recorded Aboriginal sites in the Orange LGA and care must be taken to avoid impacts on these items and sites.

Response:

Planning Priority 1 relates to heritage and already infers a clear linkage with culture heritage and tourism. An action can be included in relation to preparation and maintenance of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study in close consultation with Aboriginal communities and/or groups.

Clusters of heritage items are effectively already identified through the establishment of heritage conservation areas within the LEP.

School Infrastructure NSW (part of Department of Education) submission is supportive of the overall direction of the LSPS and seeks ongoing collaboration to ensure infrastructure provision aligns with growth through to 2040. Noting that Orange will grow to 50,000 people by 2036, SINSW uses population and dwelling projection data as the basis of school planning to distribute student numbers and deliver new and upgraded facilities.

SINSW suggests including an additional action in the LSPS to look at opportunities for joint and shared-use facilities where there is a mutual benefit for the school and local community (subject to timing, funding and a MoU being developed between relevant parties).

SINSW also notes the action to review and update the Development Contributions Plans and request that such reviews consider including an exemption for public schools as they are a form of social infrastructure that provide direct benefit to the local community.

SINSW also requests contributions plans should include requirements for public domain, transport and other infrastructure works required to support public schools and that Council support the collection of contributions to deliver school infrastructure as part of any special infrastructure contribution (SIC).

On transport, SINSW see an opportunity to include an additional action for Council to develop innovative transport solutions with a range of stakeholders to increase alternative and sustainable transport options to school, with SINSW being party to such discussions.

On Heritage, SINSW support review and updating of listings and request that where schools are listed as heritage items the listing be refined to only include those buildings and elements of heritage value in the listing and associated maps, rather than the entire school site, as this has implications for exempt and complying development under State policies.

Response:

Planning Priority 19 relates to working with Government agencies and other stakeholders in general. An action can be included to explicitly consult with the Department of Education in relation to population growth over time.

Planning Priority 18 relates to advocating for infrastructure to support development. This includes an action to review and update contribution plans. This can be supplemented by an action to consult with government agencies such as the Department of Education in relation to the level of contributions payable for developments that have a clear public benefit.

Planning Priority 10 relates to access and transport to, from and within Orange. An additional action can be included to investigate and promote innovative transport solutions to service schools and other public and community facilities, such as the hospital precinct in Forest Road.

Department of Primary Industries (DPI) submission commends Council for recognising the need to balance urbanisation with the protection of valuable agricultural land, and also supports the recognition of the wine and food tourism sectors, the contribution of the Mount Canobolas food production region and the potential for more value added manufacturing.

However, the submission is concerned about the final sentence on page 22 (Environmental Challenges – Agriculture) that states *“Not all farming enterprises need 100ha of land to be viable”*. DPI notes that subdivision for agriculture can be undertaken below this figure without creating a dwelling entitlement and that rural lifestyle blocks consume land for minimal production. DPI recommend removing the sentence.

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On page 27 DPI suggest that it may be worth noting that agribusiness would also support the prosperity of the Cabonne Council agricultural sector.

DPI note that page 28 includes climate resilience as an environmental goal, and that farmers are noted as a key stakeholder on page 65 but that no actions to assist farmers to prepare for changing conditions are included.

On Planning Priority 11 DPI suggests including that the agricultural sector be planned for and protected from incompatible land uses to protect employment and downstream processing jobs.

Finally, on Planning Priority 14 DPI notes that agricultural land can assist in meeting the priority by contributing to the visual quality of Orange's scenic backdrop and views to and from Mount Canobolas.

Response:

Dwelling entitlement on land below 100ha. The agriculture paragraph under Environmental Challenges on page 22 acknowledges the pressure that rural lifestyle properties place on productive farmland. However, the 100ha standard has been seen to be a relatively blunt approach to this issue. The intention of the sentence *"Not all farming enterprises need 100ha of land to be viable"* in this context is to indicate a need to enable genuine, in unconventional, forms of primary production. The concern expressed by DPI that this sentence may be seized upon by those seeking a simple rural-lifestyle subdivision resulting in reduced primary production is fair. However, instead of just striking out the sentence it is suggested this be reworded to better reflect the intention. Alternative text proposed would be:

"The ability of primary producers to live on site should, where this does not undermine the productive output of the land, be supported."

Agribusiness – relevance for Cabonne. The suggestion is noted, however the Orange LSPS should remain focussed on our LGA and refrain from making explicit statements or assumptions about the strategic direction of other councils. Nevertheless, the agribusiness text within the Economic Goals of page 27 could be reworded to read (additions in bold):

*"Agriculture and related enterprises will continue to provide a strong contribution to the local **and regional** economy and underpin the clean, sustainable and environmentally friendly branding of Orange **and the central west** as a food and wine destination"*

Climate resilience – assistance for farmers. Planning Priority 16 is considered an appropriate section to include an action for supporting farmers adapting to the changing climate situation. The suggestion in the submission to consider 'urban farming' on flood prone land is minimal in scope as it only relates to a relatively small portion of farmers. Therefore the following actions for Planning Priority 16 are proposed:

- *Council support 'urban farming' particularly on flood prone or otherwise constrained land to showcase production systems to the visitor economy, mitigate the urban heat island effect and contribute local produce with reduced food miles.*
- *Council allow for the planting of appropriate trees along roadsides and other public lands in rural areas, particularly in combination with farm windbreaks, to improve shelter from strong winds and storms while enhancing local ecological outcomes.*

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- *Council support initiatives that seek to improve access to renewable energy, telecommunications (including internet services) for remote and isolated properties.*
- *Council develop and adopt planning controls within the LEP and DCP that enable innovative and/or unconventional forms of primary production where they can be shown to sustain or improve productive output.*

Planning Priority 11 – protecting agriculture from incompatible land uses. Council is working collaboratively with Blayney and Cabonne Shires as well as the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment on a review and update of the sub-regional strategy, a key focus of which is the protection of agriculture from incompatible land uses. This review is already an action within Planning Priority 11.

Planning Priority 14 – scenic contributions of agriculture. The contribution of agriculture to the scenic values of Orange is significant and the submission is right to suggest that this be reflected within the planning priority. It is recommended that the following be added to the rationale:

“The rural and agricultural lands surrounding our city and villages provide a relaxed and bucolic setting, maintaining a connection to nature and the land. Vista’s and view corridors are sustained by ensuring the scale of development does not crowd out the scene and is instead enhanced with landscaping and rural styles of construction.”

And the following action be included:

“Council establish and update rural guidelines for the design and siting of farm buildings, fencing and earthworks to allow for the efficient operation of agriculture while minimising the potential visual impact on scenic landscapes.”

Resilience Planning (part of the Department of Planning Industry and Environment) submission acknowledges the resilience and recovery actions within the LSPS but also suggests including the following:

- *The Orange LSPS would benefit from the inclusion of available hazard maps and information on the projected impacts of climate change in the region.*
- *It is recommended that the LSPS include an action to review of bushfire mapping and management plans.*
- *Actions that address recovery after a natural hazard event would help promote resilience-building within the LGA.*
- *Actions to manage future risk so as to not to increase the population at risk and the demand on Emergency Services personnel and volunteers should be included in the LSPS.*
- *The third action under Priority 16 could include establishing hazard planning and disaster resilience principles as primary considerations in all development proposals. A planning principle that ensures that local/regional hazard risk assessments inform land use planning decisions could be included.*
- *The third action under Priority 16 could include a review of development controls to encourage adaptable and resilient buildings.*
- *Actions under priorities should be numbered for easier reference.*

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- *Actions under priorities should include timeframes (preferably in years). It is important that the LSPS include short, medium, long term and ongoing actions to ensure that resilience is managed and sustained in the LGA.*

Response:

The draft Orange LSPS has deliberately refrained from spatially mapping various issues that are more appropriately addressed via supporting strategies and plans. This allows those strategies and plans to be updated without generating an inconsistency with the LSPS.

Planning Priority 16 relates to hazards and climate change. Additional actions can be included to:

- Review bushfire mapping – note that RFS have oversight of bushfire mapping.
- Address recovery after natural hazard events by developing, reviewing and maintaining a disaster recovery strategy, and ensure that local and regional hazard risk assessments inform land use planning decisions
- Ensure that future population growth is planned and located to minimise exposure to natural and technological hazards.
- Prepare hazard planning and disaster resilience principles for inclusion in the Development Control Plan to be considered.
- Review development controls to encourage adaptable and resilient building designs.

Numbering the actions in the planning priorities is supported for ease of reference. Future reviews and iterations of the LSPS can establish timeframes for actions. This is not recommended for the initial LSPS as many actions relate to new projects or new policy initiatives and appropriate resourcing needs to be evaluated and responsibilities assigned.

Public Spaces Division (part of the Department of Planning Industry and Environment) submission relates primarily to the provision and embellishment of public spaces. While generally supportive of the LSPS the submission recommends a number of changes and additions be considered for inclusion. These are:

- Embedding a definition of ‘Public Space’ within the context, vision and planning priorities.
- Increase the mapping of public spaces.
- Embed access to quality public spaces in current and future planning.
- Promote access to quality public space to ensure liveable, sustainable and well-designed neighbourhoods.
- Promote access to quality public space to support strong town centres and improve the local economy.
- Recognise and embed green infrastructure as an important component to delivering infrastructure to support growth.
- Include reference to Government Architect NSW’s Greener Places Design Framework.
- Additional actions for Planning Priorities (PP) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18.

Response:

Defining public space, the submission offers the following definition:

‘places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive’, and these include:

- a) Public open spaces: active and passive (including parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and publicly accessible bushland)*
- b) Public facilities: public libraries, museums, galleries, civic/community centres, showgrounds and indoor public sports facilities*
- c) Streets: streets, avenues and boulevards, squares and plazas, pavements, passages and lanes, and bicycle paths*

Response: It is considered that this is a useful definition that provides clarity to a frequently used planning term and should be adopted. As noted in the submission, public space is not just open space but also includes facilities and streets freely available to the public. The definition can be included within a glossary section of the LSPS, which is suggested to help improve the legibility.

Mapping of public spaces as stated in response to the resilience planning submission, drafting of the LSPS refrained from spatially mapping issues as these matters are more appropriately addressed via supporting strategies and plans. Publicly owned open space tends to remain in public ownership and control over prolonged periods, such that mapping open space networks would be less likely to result in inconsistencies between the LSPS and supporting strategies. However new open space provision, particularly in greenfield subdivisions, is difficult to foresee, especially over the longer term. Land conditions change over time, and ecological values can both degrade and enhance in response to management practices. Community needs and expectations for open space are also subject to change.

Response: Mapping such areas should remain part of the rezoning/master-planning process, or if included in the LSPS be limited to the established urban areas only. This will avoid generating inconsistencies and conflicts between the LSPS and supporting strategies, and also allow those strategies to respond to the circumstances of the day.

Embed access to quality public spaces in current and future planning - the submission includes suggested changes to planning priorities (PP) 5, 6 and 10. This includes:

- Develop mechanisms in LEP/DCP to encourage applicants to explain how their development will improve the quantum and/or quality of public space. (PP 5)
- Include Government Architect NSW’s (GANSW) ‘Better Placed’ and ‘Designing with Country’ as key reference plans to inform future LEP/DCP provisions. (PP 5)
- Updates of the Recreation Needs Study to consider all types of public space with a focus on walkability, access and diversification of use and participation (PP 6)
- Use GANSW’s ‘Movement and Place Framework to inform development of an integrated, place-based transport strategy for the LGA.

Response:

- Applicants are already required to explain the nature of their proposed developments, this includes in relation to site context and public realm.
- GANSW reference documents are a valuable source of information and design options. Referencing them during LEP/DCP preparation, where relevant, is supported.
- Updating the Recreational Needs Study is already identified as an action for Planning Priority 6.
- Development of an integrated, place-based transport strategy for the LGA is supported.

Promote access to quality public space to ensure liveable, sustainable and well-designed neighbourhoods - the submission includes suggested changes to planning priorities (PP) 2, 4, 9, 12 and 14.

- Include an action for increasing number of homes with 10-minute access to quality green, open and public space. (PP 2 and 4)
- Include an action to undertake an LGA-wide public space audit as part of the recreation needs study - this would inform the above action. (PP 4)
- Draft local character statement to inform future planning and review of the DCP to ensure infill development contributes to neighbourhood character. (PP 9)
- Co-design of public realm projects through consultation and collaboration with Local Aboriginal Land Council and broader Aboriginal community. (PP 12)

Response:

- A 10-minute vehicular access would be redundant in the Orange context. However, a pedestrian/cyclist 10-minute access objective could be considered as part of a review of the Recreational Needs Study.
- A public space audit is supported as a precursor to a review of the Recreational Needs Study.
- Preparation of local character statements is supported but will require significant community consultation with respective neighbourhood residents.
- Collaboration with LALC and the broader Aboriginal community in relation to public realm projects is supported; projects emerging from the FutureCity project can serve as a pilot program in this respect.

Promote access to quality public space to support strong town centres and improve the local economy - the submission includes suggested changes to planning priorities (PP) 1, 3 and 9.

- Include an action for a lighting strategy as an efficient place-making activity to support centres and the night-time economy strategy. (PP 1)
- Reviews of LEP/DCP to consider activities permitted within/adjacent to public spaces to support activation (PP 1)

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- Develop an Arts and Cultural Strategy for the LGA. (PP 3)
- Develop a program for temporary activations – similar to NSW *Streets as Shared Spaces* program. (PP9)

Response:

- Preparation of a lighting strategy is supported. The suggestion is interpreted to be broader than street lighting and should include parks, sporting facilities and other public realm locations.
- Review of permitted uses in the RE1 Public Recreation zone can be considered, however the structure of the standard LEP instrument does not allow “sub-zoning”, ie permissible if within a given distance of a zone.
- Development of an Arts and Cultural Strategy is supported. This could be a broad overarching strategy that encompasses many existing initiatives and may lead to identification of gaps and opportunities within this space.
- Development of a Temporary Activations policy is supported. Interventions in the public realm, such as redesigning streets and establishment of shared spaces, can be perceived as disruptive or potentially damaging by some locals and businesses. A temporary activations policy would outline methods by which such interventions can be trialled and evaluated to give confidence before such decisions are locked in.

Recognise and embed green infrastructure as an important component to delivering infrastructure to support growth - the submission includes suggested changes to planning priorities (PP) 2, 4, 9, 13, 16 and 18. The submissions offers the following definition for ‘Green Infrastructure’

Green infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural systems including bushland, parks, private gardens, rivers and streams and native vegetation. In urban areas, these systems have typically been modified compared to their natural state, strategically planned, design and/or managed. These systems play an important part in supporting a good quality of life for people now and into the future.

- Integrate green infrastructure where possible within grey infrastructure strategies, including housing strategies. (PP 4)
- Develop controls to maintain current tree canopy in the LGA. DCP provisions could establish an appropriate tree replacement ratio for public and private trees removed in the LGA. (PP 13)
- Establish a target to improve tree canopy and green cover through the LGA and consider a base-level embellishment of open space to achieve a 40% canopy. (PP 13)
- Embed green infrastructure and tree canopy in reviews and updates of LEP/DCP, recreation needs study and plans of management for all parks and reserves. (multiple PPs)
- Include green infrastructure and tree canopy as a consideration in the development of precinct level masterplans for commercial areas of Orange. (PP 9)

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- Develop/review tree planting program to improve physical and visual amenity along active and vehicular transport corridors as part of Orange Street Tree Master Plan 2023.
- Increase tree canopy along footpaths as part of improving pedestrian linkages through the City. (PP 9)
- Investigate funding green infrastructure and tree canopy as part of the review of contribution plans. (PP 2 and 18)
- Develop or implement green grids and networks to support population and environmental health, including biodiversity. (PP 16)

Response:

- The Green infrastructure definition is supported. Note only the first sentence actually conforms to a definition, the remainder is in the form of objectives/rationale. Nonetheless the text provides a clear frame of reference which will assist in planning
- Integrating green infrastructure within other infrastructure strategies is supported in principle and will help to ensure a balanced approach is maintained even where the focus is on grey (constructed) infrastructure.
- Maintaining and improving tree canopy and establishing tree replacement ratios for development is supported. As noted in the response to the resilience planning submission, tree canopy is a key method of combatting UV radiation and associated cancer risk, mitigating the urban heat island effect, and also has urban ecological benefits.
- A target for tree canopy and green cover through the LGA is supported. This should be differentiated for different parts of the LGA (ie by commercial, industrial, residential and rural areas).
- Consideration of green infrastructure funding in the reviews of contribution plans is supported (noting that the State government imposes a cap on the amount of contributions that can be required).
- Establishment of green grids and networks are supported. This would be achieved through a combination of public realm enhancements by Council for the established urban areas, and establishing a requirement that new release areas and subdivisions be designed to incorporate suitable measures.

Include reference to Government Architect NSW's Greener Places Design Framework - the submission includes suggested changes to planning priorities 2, 6 and 13.

- Prepare 'Open Space Strategy' taking into account the needs of new growth areas. (PP 2)
- Provide high-quality public open space in residential subdivisions through relevant DCP controls and improve accessibility within subdivision open spaces with walking/ cycling paths. (PP 2)

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- Assess all proposed community facilities, play spaces and public spaces with NSW Governments 'Everyone Can Play' Guidelines'. (PP 2)
- Identify potential funding mechanisms for quality open space and recreation provision. (PP 2)
- Review Development Contribution Plans to deliver quality public open space for recreation. (PP 2)
- Plan and allow for effective management and embellishment of quality open spaces for recreation. (PP 2)
- Implement 'Greener Place Design Framework' for planning, design and delivery of public open space for recreation. (PP 6)
- Prepare 'Open Space and Recreation Needs Study'. (PP 6)
- Prepare and implement a Strategic Urban Biodiversity Framework (SUBF) in line with Greener Places Design Framework. (PP 13)

Response:

- The existing Recreation Needs Study effectively fulfils the role of an Open Space Strategy. This is to be reviewed and updated.
- Provision of high-quality public open space in residential subdivisions is already considered in the rezoning and development application assessment process, and this requirement will be considered during the review of the Recreation Needs Study.
- Consideration of the Everyone Can Play guidelines for public facilities is supported and can be referenced in an update to the DCP.
- Funding of Open Space and Recreation is already considered under the Development Contributions Plans, which will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.
- Plans of Management (PoM) for public open space and recreation areas under the control of Council have been prepared and are periodically reviewed.
- The Greener Place Design Framework from the Government Architect NSW is in draft form and can be considered during rezonings, subdivisions and development assessments.
- The Recreation Needs Study is identified for review under the LSPS.
- Preparation of a Strategic Urban Biodiversity Framework (SUBF) is supported, and once prepared would be used when considering rezonings, subdivisions and development applications.

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF NOMINATED CHANGES:

1. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 1 that:
“an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study be prepared and maintained in close consultation with Aboriginal communities and/or groups.”
2. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 1 that:
“Council develop a Temporary Activations Policy, based on the framework of the *NSW Streets as Shared Spaces* program as a vehicle to test ideas and community acceptance for public realm interventions.”
3. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 2 that:
“Council require new subdivisions, greenfield estates and rezoning proposals to include measures that respond to and incorporate green grids and networks.”
4. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 3 that:
“Council prepare an Arts and Cultural Strategy, in consultation with a broad range of community groups, sectors and peoples.”
5. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 4 that:
“Council evaluate the Government Architect or NSW guideline documents, such as *‘Better Placed’* and *‘Designing with Country’* when updating the LEP and DCP in relation to housing supply.”
6. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 6 that:
“Council undertake a public space audit as a precursor to updating the Recreational Needs Study, the audit to include identifying gaps in pedestrian and cyclist access to recreational facilities across the LGA.”
7. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 9 that:
“Council undertake a program of preparing neighbourhood character statements across the LGA in consultation with residents and the community, to be included in the Development Control Plan.”
8. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 9 that:
“Council prepare a lighting strategy to enhance our streets, parks, recreational facilities and other public spaces.”
9. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 10 that:
“The cycling network and pedestrian access and mobility plan (PAMP) be reviewed on a four yearly basis.”
10. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 10 that:
“Council investigate and promote innovative transport solutions to service schools and other public and community facilities.”

11. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 12 that:
“Council will consult and collaborate with the local Aboriginal community in relation to public realm projects to elevate the profile of indigenous culture across the LGA.”
12. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 13 that:
“Council seek to preserve and enhance the urban tree canopy throughout Orange and establish a target canopy coverage rate for the urban areas accompanied by a replacement planting ratio within the DCP.”
13. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 13 that:
“Council prepare a Strategic Urban Biodiversity Framework (SUBF) in line with Greener Places Design Framework provided by the Government Architect NSW.”
14. The rationale section of Planning Priority 14 be amended to include:
“The rural and agricultural lands surrounding our City and villages provide a relaxed and bucolic setting, maintaining a connection to nature and the land. Vistas and view corridors are sustained by ensuring the scale of development does not crowd out the scene and is instead enhanced with landscaping and rural styles of construction.”
15. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 14 that:
“Council establish and update rural guidelines for the design and siting of farm buildings, fencing and earthworks to allow for the efficient operation of agriculture while minimising the potential visual impact on scenic landscapes.”
16. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:
“Council prepare planning controls for the LEP and DCP to address the hazard of Ultra-Violet (UV) radiation and the need for shade within the public and private realms.”
17. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:
“Council work with the Rural Fire Service to review bushfire mapping and appropriate planning controls” – note that RFS has oversight of bushfire mapping.
18. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:
“A disaster recovery strategy be developed and maintained to address recovery after natural hazard events and ensure that local and regional hazard risk assessments inform land use planning decisions.”
19. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:
“Planning for population growth be located and designed to minimise exposure to natural and technological hazards.”
20. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:
“Hazard planning and disaster resilience principles be developed for inclusion in the Development Control Plan.”
21. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:

“Development controls in the LEP and DCP be reviewed to encourage adaptable and resilient building designs.”

- 22. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:**

“Council support ‘urban farming’ particularly on flood prone or otherwise constrained land to showcase production systems to the visitor economy, mitigate the urban heat island effect and contribute local produce with reduced food miles.”

- 23. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:**

“Council allow for the planting of appropriate trees along roadsides and other public lands in rural areas, particularly in combination with farm windbreaks, to improve shelter from strong winds and storms while enhancing local ecological outcomes.”

- 24. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:**

“Council support initiatives that seek to improve access to renewable energy, telecommunications (including internet services) for remote and isolated properties.”

- 25. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 16 that:**

“Council develop and adopt planning controls within the LEP and DCP that enable innovative and/or unconventional forms of primary production where they can be shown to sustain or improve productive output.”

- 26. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 18 that:**

“Council advocate at all levels of government for the provision and enhancement of train and bus services to and within the Orange LGA.”

- 27. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 18 that:**

“Council consult with Department of Education in relation to review and updates of contributions plans, particularly for greenfield areas and areas anticipated to undergo urban intensification.”

- 28. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 18 that:**

“Consideration of Green Infrastructure be included in all reviews and updates of servicing and infrastructure strategies and contribution plans.”

- 29. An additional Action be inserted into Planning Priority 19 that:**

“Council consult with Department of Education in relation to population growth as it relates to school infrastructure.”

- 30. The section on environmental challenges be expanded to include natural hazards and reference ultraviolet radiation, bushfire and flooding.**

- 31. Include the Recreational Needs Study as an LSPS framework document in the Action Plan, to be reviewed and updated on a five yearly basis.**

- 32. Include a Public Lighting Strategy as an LSPS framework document in the Action Plan, to be reviewed and updated on a five yearly basis.**

- 33. Include an Arts and Cultural Strategy as an LSPS framework document in the Action Plan, to be reviewed and updated on a five yearly basis.**

34. Include an integrated, place-based transport strategy as an LSPS framework document in the Action Plan, to be reviewed and updated on a five yearly basis.
35. The *Heritage Act 1977*, *Heritage Regulations 2012* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* be added to the Appendix of Related Legislation and State Policies.
36. That a Glossary of Terms be inserted into the LSPS, as set out in the attached draft glossary.
37. That within the glossary of terms the term 'Public Space' be defined as per the submission from the Public Spaces Division of the Department of Planning Industry and Environment.
38. That within the glossary of terms the term 'Green Infrastructure' be defined as '*Green infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural systems including bushland, parks, private gardens, rivers and streams and native vegetation*'.
39. The actions within all planning priorities be numbered for ease of reference.

Glossary of Terms

Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study

Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy

City of Orange Heritage Manual

Council means Orange City Council.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Development Contributions Plan is the document that sets out the rationale, calculations, rates and methods by which financial contributions are levied on certain forms of development.

Disability Inclusion Action Plan

Green Grids/Networks

Green Infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural systems including bushland, parks, private gardens, rivers and streams and native vegetation.

Grey Infrastructure

Local Aboriginal Land Council means the Orange Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Local Government Area (LGA) means the geographic area of Council.

Local Housing Strategy provides the basis for future residential land releases, as well as infill and medium density housing options.

Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)

MasterPlan

Orange Development Control Plan 2004 (DCP) is closely associated with the LEP and governs the design requirements of development throughout the LGA.

Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP) is the principle land use regulation document governing development in the LGA. It establishes permissibility, various development standards and matters for consideration.

Orange Mobility Map***Orange Street Tree Master Plan******Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan*** (PAMP)

Planning for Bushfire Protection 2018 is prepared and maintained by the NSW Rural Fire Service and provides guidance and requirements for development and subdivisions in or near bushfire prone lands.

Plan of Management (PoM)

Public Space includes all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive', and these include:

- a) Public open spaces: active and passive (including parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and publicly accessible bushland).
- b) Public facilities: public libraries, museums, galleries, civic/community centres, showgrounds and indoor public sports facilities.
- c) Streets: streets, avenues and boulevards, squares and plazas, pavements, passages and lanes, and bicycle paths.

Recreation Needs Study***Strategic Urban Biodiversity Framework*** (SUBF)

Sub-regional Strategy means the Blayney, Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy.

Water-Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) refers to a series of design principles intended to minimise the impact of development on the natural hydrological cycle and manage both water quality and water quantity throughout the urban landscape.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement, D20/41349 [↗](#)
- 2 Submissions, D20/54699 [↗](#)
- 3 NSW - Everyone Can Play Guideline for open spaces (referenced by Open Spaces Division), D20/51629 [↗](#)



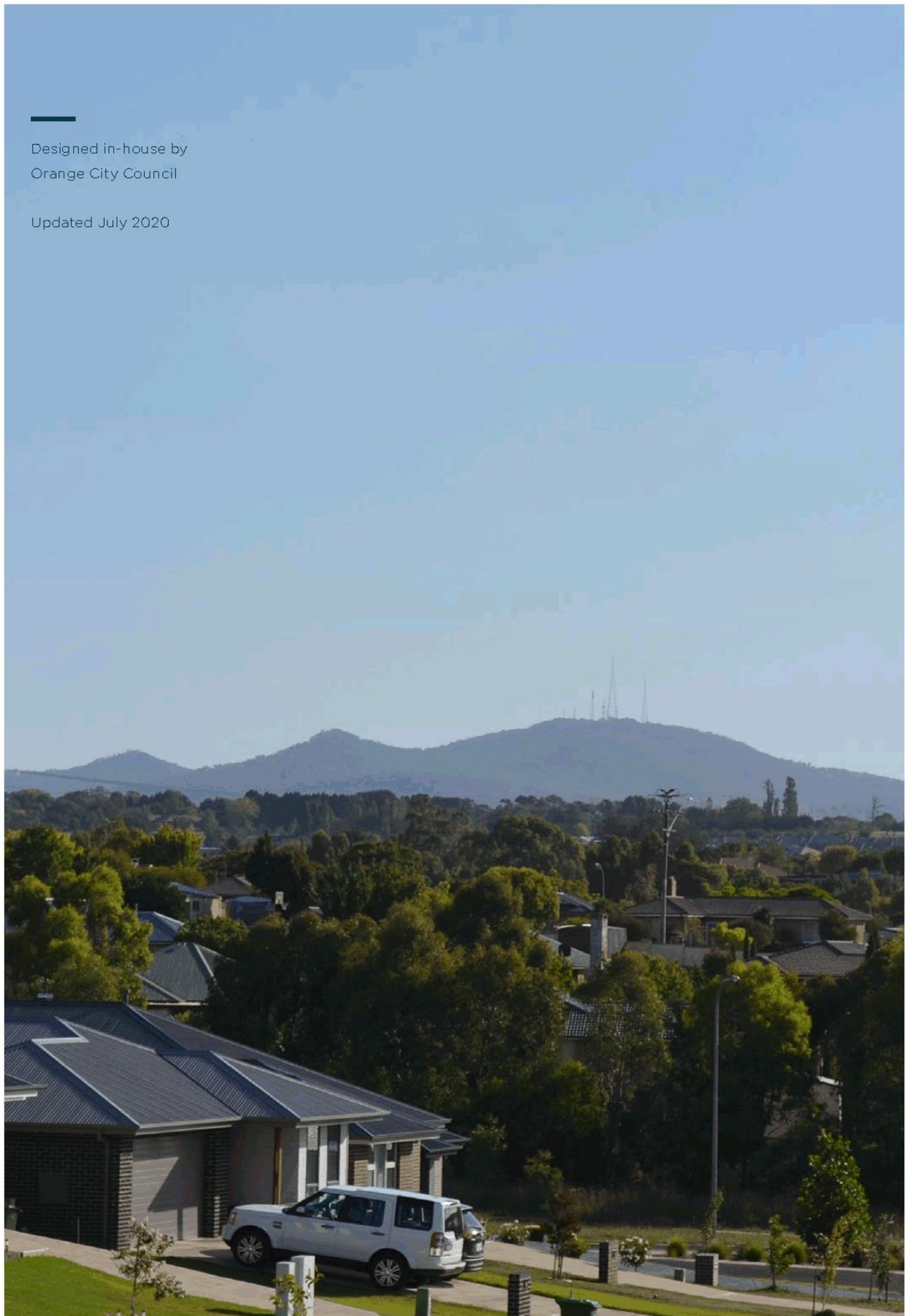
ORANGE LOCAL STRATEGIC PLANNING STATEMENT

2020



Designed in-house by
Orange City Council

Updated July 2020



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Acknowledgement of Country

In preparation of this Statement, Council acknowledges the traditional lands of the Wiradjuri people, and pays respect to elders both past, present and emerging.



Forward

Orange City Council is pleased to prepare this Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS). Among the suite of planning documents which guide the development of the region, the LSPS acts as a link between the strategic priorities identified at a regional level to ensure consistency in strategic planning approaches.

The city of Orange is a key centre for the region, delivering a wealth of resources:

It is a provider of professional and administrative services, as well as a key transport hub. It is a source of educational and health services. It's depth of cultural and historical resources are an attractive drawcard for both visitors and families seeking a longer-term change of pace.

In order to continue its key role as a driver of economic growth, the community of Orange will need realise it its vision for the future.

I look forward to this new LSPS becoming a valuable tool as a key element of this process.

Cr Reg Kidd
Mayor of Orange

Introduction

What is a Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)

In March 2018, amendments to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) introduced new requirements for councils to prepare and make local strategic planning statements (LSPS). The LSPS acts as a link between the strategic priorities identified at a regional or district level, and the finer-grained planning at a local level expressed in council's local environmental plan and development control plans, to ensure consistency in strategic planning approaches. While mainly related to land use planning from the State to the local level the LSPS is also intended to connect and align with Council's broader role via the Community Strategic Plan.

Requirements of the EP&A Act

The legal framework for the LSPS are set out in section 3.9 of the Act. This requires that the LSPS must include or identify:

- The basis for strategic planning in the area, having regard to economic, social and environmental matters,
- The planning priorities for the area that are consistent with any strategic plan applying to the area and (subject to any such strategic plan) any applicable Community Strategic Plan,
- The actions required for achieving those planning priorities,
- The basis on which the council is to monitor and report on the implementation of those actions.

Orange LSPS response:

Contextual Basis

An overview of the policy context and legal framework within which the LSPS operates.

A profile of the community and where we are now, identifying:

- Our relationship to the region,
- Socioeconomic and demographic overview of the community.
- Overview of the special environmental characteristics of Orange.
- the special characteristics which contribute to local identity,

An analysis of trends and challenges affecting or likely to affect the future of Orange.

A clear line of sight relationship between state, regional and local policies and plans.

Vision Statement

A 20-year vision for Orange that outlines how growth and change will be managed into the future.

Shared community values to be

maintained and enhanced, which are expressed through:

- Cultural goals,
- Economic goals,
- Environmental goals,
- Built environment goals

Action plan

- Establish a roster for the review and update of related strategies, policies and supporting documents.
- List planning priorities via a policy line of sight table connecting to State, regional and local strategies, policies and plans.
- A framework of actions related to each planning priority.
- Identification of relevant stakeholders for each planning priority to inform consultation efforts.

Monitoring and reporting

- Identify and track relevant metrics for each planning priority.
- For each planning priority identify which strategies, policies and plans are relevant.

About this Statement

Through the LSPS Council will show how their vision gives effect to the regional or district plan, based on local characteristics and opportunities, and Orange's own priorities in the community strategic plan it prepares under local government legislation. Informed by the strategic and community planning work undertaken across regions, districts and local government areas, the LSPS will be the key resource to understand how strategic and statutory plans will be implemented at the local level.

The 20 year vision for land use planning in the Orange Local Strategic Planning Statement ('this Statement'), outlines how growth and change will be managed to maintain the high levels of environmental amenity, liveability and landscape quality that characterises Orange. It identifies the special characteristics that contribute to Orange's local identity and recognises the shared community values to be maintained and enhanced. This Statement identifies 19 Planning Priorities to achieve the Council's vision for Orange, along with actions and the means for monitoring and reporting on the delivery of the actions. This statement is consistent with the NSW Government's strategies and plans for land use planning in the Central West – The Central West and Orana Regional Plan – and is aligned with Orange City Council Community Strategic Plan 2018 - 2028.

Policy context

The Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) links the State and Regional vision through to the local planning context, while also ensuring planning responds to the adopted Community Strategic Plan (CSP).

Relationship to other plans



Regional Plan

The Central West and Orana Regional Plan sets out a vision that leverages the existing diversified economy by fostering innovation and improving transport and logistic connections while protecting and enhancing the significant landscapes and natural resources.

provide a high quality of life for people living in rural communities supported with health, aged care and other community services. Under the regional plan the Central West population is projected to increase from 285,500 as of 2016 to approximately 308,950 people by 2036.

District plan

There is no adopted district plan that applies to Orange. However two sub-regional strategies encompassing Orange, Blayney and Cabonne Councils are in effect and provide guidance at a sub-regional (district) level:

The Blayney Cabonne Orange Sub-regional Rural and Industrial Strategy (BCO), adopted in 2008, which seeks to guide and inform the LEP particularly in relation to agriculture, industry and large lot residential development. The BCO is currently under review.

The Orange Blayney and Cabonne Regional Economic Development Strategy 2018 - 2022 (REDS), adopted 2018, sets out a long term economic vision for the sub-region. It builds on the region's endowments, specialisations and core competencies to guide investment over the four year period.

Community Strategy Plan

The Community Strategy Plan 2018 – 2028 (the CSP) is Orange City Council's blue-print to let us stay ontrack with what the community expects to happen. In that sense, the CSP document is the highest level of planning that our council will undertake.

The CSP is prepared after extensive community consultation that seeks to discover the priorities, values and needs of the whole community of Orange. Council uses the CSP as a 10 year guide to shape the development of Orange. The CSP informs the Delivery/Operational Plan and a Resourcing Strategy that encompasses workforce management, asset management and long term financial plans.

Consultation

Council prepared this Statement by building upon the results of extensive engagement undertaken in developing Council's Community Strategic Plan, during 2017-2018, including community feedback regarding what residents most like and dislike about Orange, and what residents would like to see retained and changed. The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

Local Environmental Plan

Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 (the LEP) regulates land use within the Orange Council area. The LEP establishes a range of land use zones that determine what forms of development are permissible without consent, with consent or prohibited in different areas of Orange. Each zone includes objectives to inform assessment of development.

The LEP also provides a range development standards such as minimum lot sizes, building height and floor space requirements and also outlines the range of matters to be considered in the design of development.

Development Control Plan

Orange Development Control Plan 2004 (the DCP) provides the detailed design requirements for development in Orange. The DCP covers a wide range of issues including:

- Protection of natural resources and ecological values.
- Conserving our shared cultural heritage.
- Managing natural and technological hazards.
- Landscaping for aesthetic, ecological and climate benefits.
- Accessibility, transport and parking provision.
- Identifying and preserving neighbourhood character.
- Regulating signage and advertising to reasonable levels.
- Regulating subdivision of land for efficient use of infrastructure and public assets supported by open space, recreation and community facilities.
- Managing visual and acoustic privacy, solar access, overshadowing and visual bulk and scale.

Our Place in the Central West



Orange is strategically located in the heart of NSW.

Orange Local Government Area (LGA) Encompasses 284 km² bounded by Blayney Shire and Cabonne Shire councils. Orange LGA includes the regional city of Orange and the villages of Spring Hill and Lucknow. The land comprises part of the highly productive Mount Canobolas horticultural precinct which contributes strongly to both Orange and the regions reputation as a food and wine destination.

Positioned on the Mitchell Highway that connects Sydney through to Dubbo, Bourke and beyond. Orange has strong linkages with Bathurst, Dubbo, Parkes, Forbes and Cowra. Only three and a half hours from Sydney and a similar distance to the nation's capital Canberra. A modern airport at Spring Hill provides regular air services to Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne and by rail Orange is part of the Indian-Pacific route.

Within a broader context, Orange is identified in the Central West and Orana Regional Plan as a Regional City being one part of the Twin Centres of Orange and Bathurst. The Regional Plan identifies the role of Orange as providing higher order services to the wider region through the Western NSW Local Health Service Orange Hospital, Charles Sturt University and TAFE, a regional airport at Spring Hill.

Orange serves a broad region well beyond the LGA boundaries.

Orange provides higher-order services to the wider region through the Western NSW Local Health Service Orange Hospital, Charles Sturt University and TAFE, and a regional airport at Spring Hill. Orange is also home to the Head Office of the NSW Department of Industry, Skills and Regional Development as well as the commonwealth governments Regional Investment Corporation. With a strong retail and services sector Orange provides employment, shopping and trades to the region.

Orange is a growing community with opportunities.

At 30 June 2019 Orange LGA had an estimated population of 42,451 people and the city (SUA) had a population of 40,804 people, an annual growth of 1.1% and 0.9% respectively (ABS ERP Cat 3218.0). Orange Local Government Area contributed \$3.15 billion to Gross Regional Product (GRP) in 2019 (REMPPLAN estimate – RDA Central West), driven by health care, retail, mining, public administration, tourism and education.

The city includes new release areas for residential and industrial land uses. The housing stock caters to a wide range of household and lifestyle preferences supported by a broad and diverse local economy. As a key agricultural region Orange capitalises on being at the heart of NSW to drive tourism and recreation.

Orange is a productive community.

Expansive wine and horticultural industries throughout the Local Government Area underline Orange's reputation as a food and wine destination reinforcing the city's agricultural focus and support a significant tourism sector. Mining and support industries have expanded our technical and engineering strengths, a major hospital underpins a vibrant healthcare sector with over 100 specialists and allied health experts available, education has a strong and growing reputation for excellence and the tourism sector showcases the enviable lifestyle that Orange can provide.

Orange is a diverse community with deep roots.

The area's history began with the Wiradjuri people, who cared for the country for countless generations. Later European settlement brought new traditions and customs. Today, Orange welcomes people from all corners of the globe and is an established regional city with an enviable relaxed lifestyle, healthy and sustainable environment and opportunities for all.

Our Community

Who

Orange LGA is home to more than 42,000 residents and includes the regional city of Orange and the small villages Lucknow to the east and Spring Hill to the south. Today about 6.2% of the Orange population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (2016 Census).

Population

Orange is the 34th largest city in Australia and the 12th largest in NSW. The population of Orange has recorded growth over many decades and has been resilient through most droughts, recessions and changes in major industry employers. The 2001 – 2006 intercensal period during the millennium drought is the only period in the last 60 years where population declined marginally before returning to strong growth on the back of mining and investment in health services.

Orange is expected to grow to over 50,000 residents by 2036 and just over 1 in 5 of them will be over the age of 65. Children under the age of 14 comprise 21.2% of the Orange population, a higher proportion than for NSW (2019 Department Primary Industries and Environment Population Projections).

Compared with NSW as a whole, Orange has slightly larger proportion of aged people as well as having more young people. While lone person households are more common than the state average (potentially accounting for the higher aged population), families are more likely to have children than the state average accounting for the higher young population. Orange has a lower proportion of people between 20 and 65 than the state average. This suggests that young people often leave to commence careers but many return to raise children.

While the aged population is higher than the state average the difference is not substantial indicating that Orange is not a major draw for retirees outside of the region but is likely to be well regarded in terms of services and lifestyle by locals and neighbouring shires.

Where

Orange is a thriving regional city located on the Mitchell Highway, just 3.5 hours' drive West of Sydney and North of Canberra. The Orange Local Government Area sits within the traditional lands of the Wiradjuri people. Orange is part of Wiradjuri land – the largest Aboriginal territory at the time of European settlement, covering the Central West Slopes and Plains.

Housing & Households

17,386 private dwellings

The average household size in Orange is 2.5 people, compared to 2.6 for the state. The median rent in "Rest of NSW" was \$350 per week, the same as in Orange (NSW Communities & Justice, Rent Tables, March Quarter 2019).

History

The Orange region is part of Australia's 'historical heartland' with the discovery of gold at Ophir in 1851 resulting in a subsequent gold rush in the region. By the 1860s Orange had developed into an important business centre. The railway came in 1874 and by 1890 the Town Hall, Post Office and Court House in Orange were all built. The beautiful parks and gardens that are enjoyed in the city today were born of that era.

Land Distribution

Orange is one of the smallest local government areas in regional NSW, measuring only 284 km² in area, with around 13.7% of this land zoned for residential use, the villages of Lucknow and Springhill comprise a further 0.3%. Open space and recreation accounts for 3.3%, industrial land occupies 1.7%, with 0.9% for commercial, 72.6% rural or agricultural, 7.1% infrastructure (major roads, airport, water storages and the like).

Notable large holdings include:

- Orange City Council 1983 ha including:
- Public Parks and Reserves 603 ha
- Orange Airport 440 ha
- Combined Water storages (Suma Park & Gosling Creek) 339 ha
- Charles Sturt University 444 ha
- NSW Trade & Investment 114 ha
- Crown land (including TAFE) 64 ha
- Department of Primary Industries 62 ha

Nature

The spectacular natural environment and highly productive agricultural land contribute to a thriving tourism sector.

Orange has four distinct seasons, elegant streetscapes, beautiful parks and some of the best regional food and wine in Australia. The Orange region celebrates the beautiful great outdoors, a flourishing cultural scene, fine produce and cosmopolitan cafes and restaurants.

Production

There are more than 80 wineries and 30 cellar doors that regularly open in the region showcasing the areas award winning wines. Festivals and events showcase the quality regional produce with Food of Orange District (F.O.O.D) Week festivities, Wine Festival and the Orange Regional Farmers' Market celebrating this sector locally and attracting visitors to the region.

Work

The Orange LGA economy is driven by health, mining, retail, public administration, tourism and education.

Major employers in the area include Newcrest Mining, Orange Local Health Service, NSW Department of Education, Charles Sturt University, Orange City Council and the NSW Department of Primary Industries, as well as key businesses servicing these large employers including mining support businesses such as Pybar and Hort Enterprises.

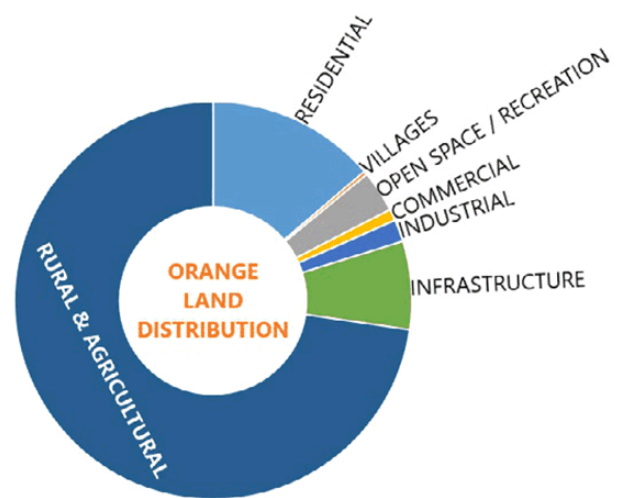
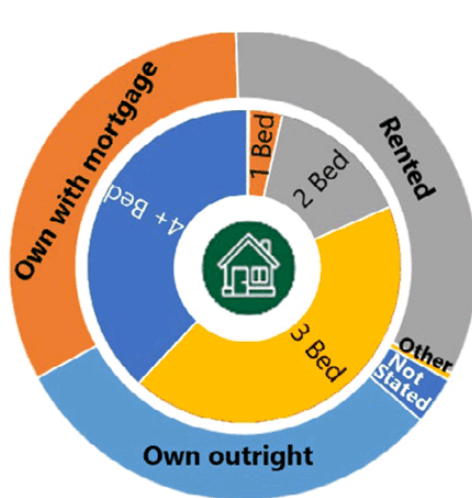
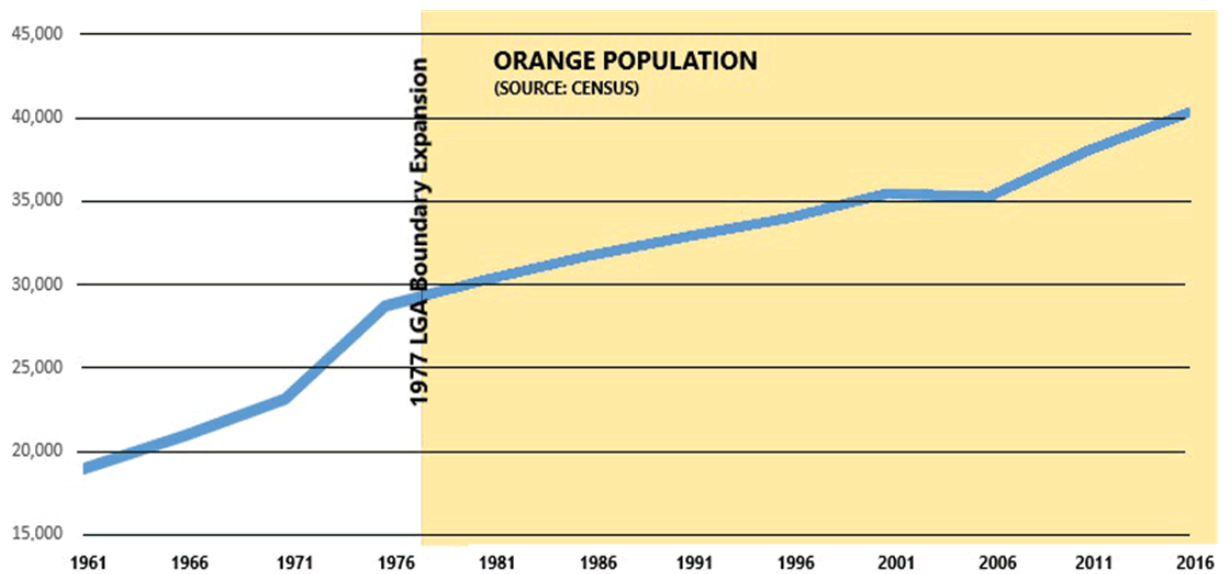
The Orange region is well-served by educational facilities and community infrastructure, making it the ideal place to call home. Orange also supports the surrounding region providing key health and education services through Orange Health Service, Charles Sturt University and Western TAFE. Orange also boasts a significant regional airport with direct flights to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that connect the city to metropolitan markets.

Service

Orange also supports the surrounding region providing key health and education services through Orange Health Service Charles Sturt University and Western TAFE. Orange is also the key hub for retail, sports and extra-curricular activities for the region.

Orange boasts a significant regional airport with direct flights to Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane that connect the city to metropolitan markets.

Community snapshot





Private dwellings: 17,386



Household composition	
Families*	68.2%
Lone Person	28.6%
Group Households	3.2%

*Family composition	Orange	NSW
Couple with kids	38.2%	36.6%
Couple without kids	41.9%	45.7%
One parent family	18.8%	16.0%
Other family	1.2%	1.7%



Census 2016	Orange	NSW
Population	40,344	7,480,228
Median age	37	38
Age 65+	16.7%	16.2%
Under 20	27.7%	24.5%
Male	48.6%	49.3%
Female	51.4%	50.7%



Educational attainment		
	Orange	NSW
Bachelor or above	17.4%	23.4%
Adv Diploma	8.4%	8.9%
Cert IV	4.0%	2.8%
Cert III	15.0%	12.0%
Yr 12	11.0%	15.3%
Yr 11	3.5%	3.3%
Yr 10	15.2%	11.5%
Cert II	0.1%	0.1%
Yr 9 or below	10.6%	8.4%



Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander People

2,549 or 6.3% Median age 20

Country of birth:

Australia, UK, India, NZ, Phillipines, South Africa

Languages:

English, Malayalam, Mandarin, Italian, Nepali, Cantonese

Our Environment

Recreation is an important part of the lifestyle of residents of Orange and also attracts large numbers of visitors.

Passive recreation

Robertson Park

Located in the heart of Orange's main shopping and business area, Robertson Park offers space for quiet recreation next to a busy retail zone. The collection of established trees and grassed open spaces is popular with locals and visitors who pass through Orange on the Mitchell Highway (Summer Street) Street which borders the park.

The beauty of the park sees it chosen as a venue for high-profile community events such as the night markets during Orange's major food and wine festivals. The cenotaph at the southern end of the park is a focus for community commemorations such as Anzac Day and Remembrance Day.

Cook Park

Originally a public reserve in the 1840s, in 1873 the site of Cook Park was proclaimed as a park and in 1882 was officially named in honour of Captain James Cook. From the 1870s onwards the first trees were planted resulting in today's mature specimens. Cook Park is 4.5 hectares of parkland in the heart of Orange. Built alongside Summer Street, the park embodies the seasonal colours of Orange. Cook Park was laid out in a traditional Victorian design with straight paths and rows of trees, and much of the original design is still in place.

Botanic Gardens

Orange Botanic Gardens is a natural undulating 17 hectare site which features an impressive native and exotic plant collection. The Gardens were officially opened in 1988 for the Australian Bicentenary with plantings ranging from original native and exotic trees to newly developed displays.

Gosling Creek Reserve

Gosling Creek was named after Jonathon W. Gosling, a free settler who arrived in Australia by ship in 1827 and became the first property owner in the district. The reservoir provided the first town water supply to Orange after being officially turned on in 1890 by the NSW Governor Charles R B Carrington. Gosling Creek Reservoir is the first of three reservoirs which have been constructed in the Summer Hill catchment area. Gosling Creek Reserve has been reclaimed from a pine plantation and is undergoing regeneration from the remnant vegetation.

Trees of interest in the area also include two Giant Sequoia trees and one mature Deodar Cedar which are thought to date from the time of the official opening of the dam. Two of the trees can be found near the main entrance to the reserve on Forest Road.

Bloomfield Park

Bloomfield Park covers an area of approximately 21 hectares. A former sporting oval, the park now offers an established parkland setting with both native and exotic trees of considerable age. Two existing playing fields can be used for informal games of cricket and football, or for other activities such as kite flying. A sealed shared pedestrian/cycle path provides a link through the park from Huntley Road to Gosling Creek Reserve.

The Mountain

Mount Canobolas, an ancient volcano, stands 1395 metres above sea level. The mountain is the highest peak between the Blue Mountains and the Indian Ocean. A sealed but winding road takes visitors to the summit of the mountain. A stunning 360-degree view from the summit encompasses the city of Orange, the rolling countryside and the Blue Mountains in the distance.

A series of walking trails have been created to take bushwalkers around the mountain's attractions like Federal Falls, Mount Towac, Bald Hill and Young Man Canobolas.

The Lake

Located at the foot of Mt Canobolas is Lake Canobolas, a large tranquil lake that provides a range of activities with the changing seasons. The lake is fed by Molong Creek whose waters flow from melting snow and rain that falls on Mt Canobolas and the surrounding Towac Valley.

Following extensive rehabilitation work over many years the lake environs have an abundance of bird life and are home to a number of species of water fowl and native fauna. Keen eyes may occasionally observe a platypus surfacing on the still waters after it has been diving for prey amongst the silty bed of the lake, or spot an echidna searching for food or a wallaby browsing.

Active recreation

Wade Park

Wade Park is a sports ground originally constructed for cricket. The park has hosted Sheffield shield matches, an International T20 match between Hong Kong and Sydney Thunder plus a number of competitive A-League matches and City vs Country Origin NRL Game. The ground is home to the Orange Hawks' Group 10 rugby league team. It is also one of the home grounds for the NSW Country Eagles team that plays in the National Rugby Championship.

Sir Jack Brabham Park

Sir Jack Brabham was once the location of the Orange Airport and the surrounding roads formed part of the Gnoo Blas Motor Racing Circuit which operated between 1953 and 1961. The 21 hectare site is now home to cricket, soccer, softball and many varied junior sports carnivals and junior championships.

ANZAC Park

In 2009 the home of netball was relocated to the newly constructed multidisciplinary sports facility at Anzac Park which includes the new Sir Neville Howse Stadium. This facility includes the largest PCYC in NSW, four court indoor sports hall and multipurpose spaces for gymnastics, boxing, martial arts, dance and cultural activities. Externally, eight high quality mat surfaced netball courts have been constructed with lighting.

Skate Parks

Orange has two permanent skate parks and a relocatable skate park that can be moved around the city as required.

Golf Courses

Orange has two 18 hole golf courses, reduced from three by agreed amalgamation by 2 clubs in early 2020. The closed course will make way for the new sports complex at Bloomfield. The golf courses in Orange attract visitors from across the state and are often one of the deciding factors in people relocating to Orange.

Waratah Sports Club

The Club has 18.5 hectares of land and has eight full-size, multi-purpose playing fields, as well as areas for juniors and specialised athletics. Almost all have lighting.



Our Challenges



Economic challenges

Employment

To maintain a vibrant economy, Council must provide opportunities for a broad range of industries and businesses to operate, while minimising land use conflicts with nearby residents. To deliver meaningful careers for our growing population Council must work with the private sector to diversify the range of industries and services in Orange.

Evolving Work Practices

There has been significant speculation over the recent years that working from home and tele-commuting can become a reality, in turn making regional areas more appealing for professionals to call home. The social distancing restrictions through the Covid-19 pandemic has shown the speculation was well founded and anecdotal evidence has shown that people are relocating out of the Greater Sydney area to places like Orange to enjoy the benefits of Orange lifestyle while maintaining their careers in Sydney. To further facilitate this, careful consideration will need to the installation and upgrades of physical and wireless connectivity in the city.

Education

The existing schools, TAFE and university campus are all highly valued assets that contribute to our workforce skillbase, research, administrative, academic and cultural capacities. We need to expand upon these foundations to broaden the range and extent of expertise. Additionally we need to improve on supporting our entrepreneurial base to tap into this educational resource and generate the rewarding careers and vocations that will sustain our future generations.

Tourism & recreation

Orange has established a strong and enviable brand, and with good transport linkages within the region as well as direct flights to Sydney and interstate we are well placed to capitalise on this strength. However, the popularity of the regular FOOD and Wine week festivals, as well as major sport and music events, shows that our capacity to stage and host the next level of events requires more visitor accommodation across a range of price points, more and larger venues for conferences, concerts and events, and continued investment in sporting and cultural infrastructure.



Built Environment challenges

Infrastructure

The framework that underpins any city is its essential infrastructure. Water & sewer, transport, energy and telecommunications underpin services such as schools, hospitals, child care, libraries, galleries, theatres, stadiums and sports fields. Combined with public realm enhancements of our streets, parks and reserves infrastructure provides an often hidden enhancement of city life. These are a mixture of public and private assets which must be maintained and augmented to cater for a growing and aspirational population.

Housing

The most significant challenges in land use planning facing Council include meeting future housing demands within the limits of available land whilst preserving productive agricultural land. Different age brackets, cultural backgrounds and family compositions require a diverse range of housing forms, yet what is built for today may need to adapt for tomorrow. As the main regulator of the built form Council must work to deliver appropriate guidelines and controls to guide the industry and deliver housing that meets current and future needs.

Transport

Orange's distinctive character and special sense of place, as well as ensuring an adequate capacity of infrastructure to support the growth in population, particularly regional population growth and the road network.

Land availability for urban development, including housing, is constrained by: urban water catchments, protection of ecological values, preserving primary production, naturally occurring asbestos, topographical.

New release areas and/or intensification of existing urban areas require additional infrastructure and services. This affects Council infrastructure including sewer and water reticulation, local roads, footpaths and cycleways, community parks, gardens and sportsfields, as well as community centres, library and gallery services to name a few. Growth also requires other, non-council, utilities like electricity, gas and telecommunications.

Growth also generates demand for public / private sector developments such as health, education and training facilities, retail and office premises, industrial, warehousing and logistics centres. These and other developments will take up available land and add to parking demand and traffic generation.

Orange has over 350 Heritage items and 5 Heritage Conservation Areas recognised as important to be retained for future generations, including buildings, gardens, archaeological sites, roads and areas which define the stages of European settlement from the early 1830s when the area was known as Blackmans Swamp through to the early twentieth century.



Environmental challenges

Water security

As an inland regional city that is not located on a major river Orange will always need to be strategic, resourceful and efficient in the capture, treatment, use and re-use of water. Demand side management, stormwater harvesting, pipelines linking catchments, treatment and re-use of greywater and other strategies and initiatives can all help to stretch the resource further. Land use regulation and development controls also form an important part of the picture by ensuring that development is appropriately designed to conserve and efficiently use water whenever possible.

Ecological

Orange has a strong agricultural background that has resulted in disturbed landscapes. Yet there are many areas of native habitat and vegetation scattered across the Council area. Preserving viable remnants and building linkages, particularly from Mount Canobolas through to bushland in Cabonne northeast of the City must be a priority. Enhancing riparian corridors through and around

the City can play a pivotal role in this regard.

Agriculture

With highly valued agricultural soils, particularly to the south of the city, Orange must protect and support primary production. We face strong pressure for rural-lifestyle properties close to the city that consume significant amounts of land and typically have negligible food production. Balanced against this is a need to foster innovation in agriculture, including smaller holdings, to ensure the sector can respond to changes in demand for different types of produce as well as avoiding barriers to entry for new farmers with different land management approaches. Not all farming enterprises need 100ha of land to be viable.



Cultural challenges

Youth

Like many regional areas many of our young people move away after high school to pursue education or career opportunities elsewhere, and while the Charles Sturt University campus does draw in a growing number of students this does not fully offset the departures. Census data indicates an inflow of people in their 30s and 40s in the peak family formation age range. Therefore our youth challenge is two-fold. First, we need to deliver the best environment for school age children, educationally, recreationally and culturally. Second, we also need to improve the range of opportunities for local children to be able to remain in Orange beyond their formal schooling. This includes supporting jobs that lead into rewarding careers, housing to meet the needs of first homebuyers, recreational and cultural options that appeal to young adults.

Inclusiveness

The demographics of Orange are evolving and becoming more diverse over time. To maintain social cohesion our city needs to ensure that the needs of all groups and

backgrounds are accommodated. To achieve this requires that our rules and regulations are flexible and adaptable to the varied demands that will be placed on them, yet stringent enough to prevent exclusionary forms of development.

Aged

Nationally, Australia has an ageing population and this is also reflected in Orange. Being a regional centre with excellent health facilities and various lifestyle benefits draws in retirees from the surrounding region as well as tree changers from elsewhere. Provision of aged care and appropriate housing forms to enable people to age in place is needed to meet the needs of this demographic. Access to services, venues and events is a critical to ensuring Orange is aged-friendly. This relies on more than convenient parking and must include transportation modes that respond to those less mobile.

Orange: Vision Statement

LIVE

Our shared vision is for Orange to be a healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community. We recognise the importance of encouraging healthy lifestyles, community pride and a sense of belonging. This can be achieved by maintaining a safe, caring and connected community, with active community participation supported by enhanced cultural and recreational facilities and inclusive services that cater to all of our residents. The beautiful parks, gardens and natural assets of our City are amongst our most cherished assets and contribute to making Orange a desirable place to live, work and play.

PRESERVE

Our shared vision is to balance the natural and built environment. We aim to ensure that the unique natural, cultural, social and historical aspects of our community are preserved while recognising the need for growth and development. Our community is strong in its desire to be more sustainable by promoting renewable energy, reducing waste and protecting our natural resources. There is also an expectation for infrastructure to support a growing city, with roads, footpaths, parking and a vibrant CBD.

PROSPER

Our shared vision is to be a smart, innovative and resilient economy. We will aim to provide the community with positive choices for investment, employment and study. We will aim to strengthen and diversify our economy by targeting new and innovative industries, as well as fostering our existing strengths such as medical services, mining, local food and wine production and tourism. Orange residents are keen to see more engagement between Council, local business and industry and the education providers.

COLLABORATE

Our shared vision is to forge a collaborative community that engages with open and ongoing decision making. We will aim to develop future leaders and supporting community groups to deliver services and programs identified priorities during community consultation. We expect the community will look to Council to provide leadership, guidance and responsible governance.





Our Shared Values

Over the next 20 years as Orange grows and changes to meet community needs, a key priority for Council will be to maintain the high levels of environmental amenity, liveability and landscape quality that characterises Orange.

Cultural Goals

Heritage

Our heritage will be protected and conserved; development will be of high-quality design sympathetic to the character of our neighbourhoods. A dominance of landscape over built form will be enhanced particularly within conservation areas, with design ensuring views to and from Mount Canobolas and other key landscapes are protected where viable.

Orange's environmental heritage – Aboriginal, landscape and built form, – will be recognised, valued and protected, providing the community with a sense of living history and a physical link to the work and way of life of earlier generations.

Employment

Our youth will be able to find and pursue interesting and rewarding careers locally. New arrivals will bring additional skills and talents to enhance the vitality of the local economy. A growing mix of talent will enable Orange to tap into new and emerging sectors that will in turn provide opportunities for new businesses to flourish. Self employment and home based businesses will contribute to work-life balance outcomes.

Engagement

Our community, stakeholders and interest groups are actively consulted on policies and projects that guide the growth and management of Orange.

Economic Goals

Diversification

Our economy will build upon its strengths while adding new and emerging sectors to build resilience, increase career options and improve the range of goods and services available locally, which will in turn reduce the amount of expenditure escaping our city and help to draw more trade to Orange.

Agribusiness

Agriculture and related enterprises will continue to provide a strong contribution to the local economy and underpin the clean, sustainable and environmentally friendly branding of Orange as a food and wine destination.

Visitor Economy

Visitation will continue to play an important role in Orange's productivity and employment with key attractors including food and wine, sporting events and passive recreation in scenic environments.

Health

Our public and private hospitals, medical centres, doctors, nurses, specialists and allied health professionals deliver a range of exceptional health outcomes to residents of Orange and throughout the region. In turn the community supports our medical fraternity with a range of supporting services, facilities and advocacy to enable them to pursue their primary mission.

Education

Our schools, TAFE and university – supported by industry through traineeship and apprenticeship programs – will provide a strong and growing range of educational opportunities locally.

Environmental Goals

Water security

Stormwater harvesting, water sensitive urban design and a network of pipelines will continue to underpin the urban water supply. The catchments of Suma Park dam and Gosling Creek dam will be managed to promote water quality. Demand side management will encourage residents and businesses to be efficient and practical in their water usage.

Energy Security

Renewable energy sources will be encouraged throughout the city and deployed sensitively to respect heritage and streetscape values. Developments will respond to micro-climate opportunities and seek to minimise the need for heating and cooling through passive solar design. Landscaping will assist in moderating temperature variations.

Climate Resilience

The effects of climate change and natural hazards will be managed through good planning, ensuring resilience and a sustainable urban environment. Waste outcomes will be safe, efficient and cost effective, maximise recycling, and well-planned waste infrastructure will contribute to the built form and liveability of the community. Tree coverage will be enhanced to mitigate the heat island effect and maintain the landscape amenity of Orange.

Ecological Protection

Our waterways, wetlands, parks and native vegetation will be maintained and enhanced where possible to promote positive biodiversity outcomes. Mature urban trees will be valued not only for their scenic contribution but also in terms of water and air quality and reducing the urban heat island effect.

Built Environment Goals

Housing

Housing opportunities and choice will continue to be provided to cater for changing demographics and population needs, ensuring that resident amenity is maintained. Housing growth will be in the form of infill development and selected greenfield subdivision releases. Opportunities for medium density residential development will be fostered close to the CBD, while the scale of development will respect the human scale of neighbourhoods and the established character.

Open Space and Recreation

Management of existing open spaces will continue to provide important passive and active recreation opportunities. Parks, sports fields, walking tracks, and other public spaces will be maintained and enhanced to support healthy lifestyles. Open spaces will also be valued and maintained for ecological benefits and as important contributors to air and water quality.

Transport and Traffic

Improved traffic solutions to ease congestion will continue to be advocated for. Sustainable transport, such as buses, cycling and walking will be encouraged for a healthy, active community. Council will be responsive to flexible and innovative solutions.

Neighbourhoods and Villages

Neighbourhood and local centres will support the community as great, connected places. The country town atmosphere and character of centres will be retained as Orange grows and changes to meet community needs.

Orange: Action Plan

LSPS Framework Documents			
Status / Function	Document	Review frequency	Next Review Due
Framework	Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)	Every four to seven years*	2023
Core - Internal	Community Strategic Plan (CSP) – Review	Every four years,	2021
Core - Internal	Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	Every five years	2024
Core - Internal	Development Control Plans (DCP)	Every five years	2020
Core - External	Sub-Regional Rural and Industrial Strategy	Every five years	2020
Core - External	Orange Blayney and Cabonne Regional Economic Development Strategy	TBD	TBD
Socioeconomic	Local Housing Strategy	Every seven years	2020
Socioeconomic	Business Centre Review Strategy	Every seven years	TBD
Socioeconomic	Tourism Strategy	TBD	TBD
Socioeconomic	Health & Education Strategy	TBD	TBD
Socioeconomic	Disability Inclusion Action Plan	TBD	TBD
Environmental	Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy	TBD	TBD
Environmental	City of Orange Heritage Manual	Every ten years	2021
Environmental	Urban Efficiency Strategy	TBD	TBD
Environmental	Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study	Every ten years	TBD
Environmental	Orange Street Tree Master Plan	TBD	TBD
Resourcing	Workforce Management Plan	Every four years	2021
Resourcing	Long Term Financial Plan	Every four years	2021
Resourcing	Asset Management Plan	Every four years	2021
Resourcing	Development Contribution Plans	Every four years	2021
Monitoring & Reporting	Community Strategic Plan (CSP) – Reporting	Annually & quarterly	2020
Monitoring & Reporting	State of the Environment (SoE) report	Annually	2020

OVERVIEW

Implementation of the Local Strategic Planning Statement is comprised of two core elements.

- The ongoing review, maintenance and updating of the LSPS framework, comprised of various strategies and policies that supports the LSPS.
- Identification within the LSPS of Planning Priorities and associated actions consistent with the framework.

LSPS Framework

Orange City Council has adopted a policy framework to support the role of the Orange LSPS in planning for the development of our community. This approach acknowledges the 'line of sight' strategies and plans required by the Act as 'Core' LSPS documents and supplements this with a range of supporting strategies and plans to help inform and guide specific elements of the strategy.

PLANNING PRIORITIES

To achieve the 20-year vision for Orange, the LSPS has identified the 19 Planning Priorities, shown in the Policy Line of Sight table. These indicate the focus of future strategic planning work in Orange, which are consistent with the:

- Directions of the Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Strategic direction for Orange expressed in the Orange City Council Community Strategic Plan, 2018-2028.

ACTIONS

Orange's Planning Priorities will be delivered through actions to be undertaken by Council over the coming years. These may include the research of identified planning issues, preparation of strategies or policies, implementation of specific projects, or amendment to existing Council plans such as Orange's Local Environmental Plan or Development Control Plans.

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Council will monitor and report on the implementation of the actions to ensure that the planning priorities are being achieved. This will, as much as possible, be aligned to other Council review and reporting processes such as:

Rolling Review of Orange's Policy Framework:

- This approach is consistent with the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework under the Local Government Act 1993, which recognises that council plans and policies are inter-connected.
- This Statement will be reviewed at least every seven years pursuant to section 3.9(1) of the Act. The intention is to align the review with the Community Strategic Plan (CSP) which is required to be reviewed every four years.



Policy Line of Sight

Live			Prosper	
A city for people	Housing the city	A city of Great Places	A well Connected city	Jobs and skills for the city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting our Kids Reducing Domestic Violence Reoffending Reducing Youth Homelessness Tackling Childhood Obesity 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making Housing More Affordable Improving Education Results Delivering Infrastructure Creating Jobs 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting our most vulnerable children Increasing permanency for children in out-of-home care Reducing domestic violence reoffending Reducing recidivism in the prison population Reducing homelessness Towards zero suicides 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bumping up education results for children Better customer service Improving outpatient and community care 	
Direction 5: Improve access to health and aged care services Direction 29: Deliver healthy built environments and better urban design	Direction 25: Increase housing diversity and choice Direction 26: Increase housing choice for seniors Direction 27: Deliver a range of accommodation options for seasonal, itinerant and mining workforces Direction 28: Manage rural residential development	Direction 4: Promote and diversify regional tourism markets Direction 12: Plan for greater land use compatibility Direction 16: Respect and protect Aboriginal heritage assets Direction 17: Conserve and adaptively re-use heritage assets	Direction 10: Promote business and industrial activities in employment lands Direction 18: Improve freight connections to markets and global gateways Direction 19: Enhance road and rail freight links Direction 20: Enhance access to air travel and public transport	Direction 2: Grow the agribusiness sector and supply chains Direction 3: Develop advanced manufacturing and food processing sectors Direction 6: Expand education and training opportunities

Preserve			Collaborate	
A city in its landscape	An efficient resilient city	An inclusive city	A city supported by infrastructure	A collaborative city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keeping our Environment Clean 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving Government Services Improving Service Levels in Hospitals Creating Diversity in the Public Sector 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the number of Aboriginal young people reaching their learning potential Greener public spaces Greening our city 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving service levels in hospitals World class public service 	
Direction 1: Protect the region's diverse and productive agricultural land	Direction 9: Increase renewable energy generation	Direction 7: Enhance the economic self-determination of Aboriginal communities	Direction 21: Coordinate utility infrastructure investment	Direction 22: Manage growth and change in regional cities and strategic and local centres
Direction 8: Sustainably manage mineral resources	Direction 11: Sustainably manage water resources for economic opportunities			Direction 24: Collaborate and partner with Aboriginal communities
Direction 13: Protect and manage environmental assets	Direction 14: Manage and conserve water resources for the environment			
	Direction 15: Increase resilience to natural hazards and climate change			
	Direction 23: Build the resilience of towns and villages			

Policy Line of Sight

Live	Prosper
<p>A healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community.</p> <p>Objective 1: A liveable city that is connected through open spaces</p> <p>Objective 2: A healthy and active community that is supported by sport and recreational infrastructure</p> <p>Objective 3: A friendly environment where people feel safe and included.</p> <p>Objective 4: A creative community participating in arts and cultural activities</p> <p>Objective 5: Responsive programs and services that support our community's lifestyle and social needs</p> <p>Objective 6: A community that values and protects domestic animals, and the role they play in residents' wellbeing, both physical, social and psychological.</p>	<p>A smart, innovative and resilient economy.</p> <p>Objective 11: Sustainable tourism, events and visitor experiences</p> <p>Objective 12: A smart, innovative and resilient industry sector</p> <p>Objective 13: Transport services, connectivity and infrastructure that support community, tourism, business and industry.</p>
<p>Planning Priority 1 Capitalise on Orange's character, lifestyle and heritage to enhance tourism and attract new residents.</p> <p>Planning Priority 2 Support the delivery of new homes in residential release areas, including North Orange and Shiralee, and increase the range of housing options in existing urban areas.</p> <p>Planning Priority 3 Provide a range of facilities and services to meet community needs, and foster a culturally rich, creative and socially connected Orange community.</p> <p>Planning Priority 4 Provide diverse housing choices and opportunities to meet changing demographics and population needs, with housing growth in the right locations.</p> <p>Planning Priority 5 Ensure that building design and construction is of high quality, and maintains resident amenity.</p> <p>Planning Priority 6 Provide recreational opportunities to meet the needs of residents of, and visitors to, Orange.</p>	<p>Planning Priority 7 Leverage Orange's rural character to support diverse industries such as value-added manufacturing and food tourism.</p> <p>Planning Priority 8 Support the growing healthcare sector and related industries in the health precinct at Bloomfield around Orange Health Service.</p> <p>Planning Priority 9 Enhance local and neighbourhood centres as great, connected places, whilst maintaining the regional town atmosphere.</p> <p>Planning Priority 10 Improve access to, from and within Orange, and encourage active transport.</p> <p>Planning Priority 11 Provide for opportunities for local employment.</p>

Preserve	Collaborate
<p>Balancing the natural and built environment.</p> <p>Objective 7: Sustainable growth and respectful planning that values the natural environment</p> <p>Objective 8: Managing our resources wisely</p> <p>Objective 9: Infrastructure for our growing community</p> <p>Objective 10: Celebrate our cultural, social, natural and built heritage assets</p>	<p>Leadership and partnership</p> <p>Objective 14: An informed community</p> <p>Objective 15: Leaders in our community</p> <p>Objective 16: Strong relationships</p> <p>Objective 17: Responsible governance</p>
<p>Planning Priority 12</p> <p>Protect and conserve the natural, built and Aboriginal cultural heritage of Orange.</p> <p>Planning Priority 13</p> <p>Protect, conserve and enhance Orange's urban tree canopy, landform, waterways and bushland.</p> <p>Planning Priority 14</p> <p>Protect, conserve and enhance the natural, visual, environmental and heritage qualities of Orange's scenic areas, and significant views to and from Mount Canobolas.</p> <p>Planning Priority 15</p> <p>Manage energy, water and waste efficiently to ensure a sustainable urban environment.</p> <p>Planning Priority 16</p> <p>Adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change.</p>	<p>Planning Priority 17</p> <p>Plan for industrial land and protect industrial areas from incompatible land uses</p> <p>Planning Priority 18</p> <p>Advocate for development to be supported by infrastructure.</p> <p>Planning Priority 19</p> <p>Work together with Government agencies and other stakeholders to promote good outcomes for Orange.</p>

Policy Line of Sight

Live	Prosper
Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy (OSSS)	Activate Orange
To be reviewed and updated with a new housing strategy in 2020.	Orange, Blayney and Cabonne Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS) 2018 - 2022
Future City	Adopted 2018 with a review and updated process commencing in 2020
To be launched in 2020	Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)
Heritage Infill Guidelines	To be reviewed and updated with a new more focussed industrial and employment strategy in 2020
	Business Centres Review Strategy (BCR)
	To be reviewed and updated in 2022

Preserve	Collaborate
<p>Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)</p> <p>The industrial component of the BCO is to be superseded by the forthcoming review industrial and employment review in 2020.</p> <p>The rural residential component of the BCO is to be superseded by the forthcoming housing strategy in 2020.</p> <p>The remaining agricultural component of the BCO is to remain in effect until a new strategy can be prepared.</p> <p>Heritage Strategy</p>	<p>Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS)</p> <p>Adopted XX to be reviewed and updated XX</p>

Planning priority 1

Live

Capitalise on Orange's character, lifestyle and heritage to enhance tourism and attract new residents.

Rationale

A strong vibrant community is one that can provide a growing range of services and facilities for locals and visitors alike. As well as providing immediate economic benefits tourism serves to introduce the community to new people and positive tourist experiences encourage people to settle in Orange. New residents bring with them skills, experiences and new capacities which in turn benefit the broader community.

Such growth in population makes new enterprises viable, diversifies the economy and builds economic resilience. Local character, heritage and a relaxed lifestyle are instrumental to the ability to attract tourists and new residents. Accordingly Orange seeks to leverage the reputation, assets and environment built up over many decades and generations.

Tourism numbers and population growth also serves as a natural form of feedback and evaluation. Strong numbers coming in demonstrates that the community is on the right path and delivering a city, culture and environment that is desirable and affordable.

Council will seek to ensure ongoing opportunities for urban development. Protection of rural lands and primary production means this will need to include appropriate density of development in established areas. Such density will in turn need to be balanced with protecting the heritage and lifestyle values that are currently enjoyed.

Actions

- Review the Local Environmental Plan to consider additional opportunities for Tourism related developments.
- Review the Local Environmental Plan on a regular basis to update the heritage listings.
- Review and update the City of Orange Heritage Manual by 2023.
- Review and update heritage study, amend LEP to include recommendations.
- Review and update heritage infill policy.
- Collaborate with neighbouring Councils and regional forums to promote Orange.
- Continue to attract tourism related events to Orange that add to an active year-round calendar.
- Facilitate the development of venues in appropriate locations to cater for new and diverse activities.
- Facilitate the development of tourist and visitor accommodation in appropriate locations and for a wide range of price points. Review and update the Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS) by 2024.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to the number of new dwellings approved.
- Track and publish statistics in relation to the amount of tourist and visitor accommodation in Orange on an annual basis.

- Track and publish statistics in relation to the number of heritage assistance grants provided.
- Maintain a calendar of tourist related events on Councils website.
- Create and maintain a directory of venues able to host events, conferences and seminars in and around Orange in conjunction with Orange 360.
- State of the Environment Reporting
- Monitor and publish the estimated resident population (ERP) of Orange on an annual basis.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Accommodation providers
- Local businesses with skill shortages
- Orange360
- Relationship to Other Plans
- Heritage Strategy
- Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Tourism Strategy
- City of Orange Heritage Manual
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies

Planning Priority 2

Live

Support the delivery of new homes in residential release areas, including North Orange and Shiralee, and increase the range of housing options in existing urban areas.

Rationale

The supply of land for new residential development and the capacity for infill development are important factors in maintaining a balanced housing market.

When insufficient land is available land values may rise to a point that effectively prices out most aspiring home builders. Conversely if too much land is available competition between developers may drive margins too low to be profitable resulting in land banking.

Insufficient land in greenfield areas may stimulate demand for infill development in established areas. However existing home owners may oppose such developments partially out of concern for impact on property values. In the broad sense infill development pressure may actually underpins property values overall. Existing residents may also be concerned over intensification and changes to the general character of their neighbourhoods.

Infill development therefore needs to be managed so as to 'fit' the character of the area and respond harmoniously with its surrounds. This requires a more nuanced and skilful design than would be typical of greenfield developments and a more constrained level of design freedom.

Accordingly, there is a need to provide an appropriate amount and mix of new release areas in locations that can be readily serviced with infrastructure and community facilities. Balanced against this is a need to examine development controls and requirements in relation to infill development of established areas.

Council will continue to support the delivery of residential release areas and promote diversity in the housing stock to reflect the composition of the Orange households. This will be achieved through preparation, review and updating of local housing strategies and associated development controls.

Actions

- Prepare a revised housing strategy, informed by affordable and accessibility requirements, to replace the Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy.
- Ensure a stable supply of residential land, supported by infrastructure, to provide housing opportunities for new residents.
- Review the subdivision code to reflect the Disability Inclusion Action Plan recommendations.
- Review and update development controls in relation to established areas, particularly heritage conservation areas and other neighbourhoods where the established character should be maintained or enhanced.
- Review and update the Development Contributions Plans

Monitoring and Reporting

New housing strategy to be published on Councils website, with annual figures on residential subdivisions and dwellings approved as well as residential construction and occupation certificates issued. The annual report to include a breakdown on the composition of new housing construction in terms of size and number of bedrooms as it relates to the household composition of Orange.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Architects and designers
- Building construction firms
- HousingPlus and other housing services

Relationship to Other Plans

- Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy (OSSS)
- Orange Local Housing Strategy
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Subdivision Code
- Development contributions plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy 70 – Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004

Planning Priority 3

Live

Provide a range of facilities and services to meet community needs, and foster a culturally rich, creative and socially connected Orange community.

Rationale

The attraction of living in Orange, and surrounding areas, is boosted by provision of facilities and services that promote social connection, cultural exchange, creativity and other community needs.

A diverse and dynamic community generates opportunities, both economic and social, that empower residents and improve living standards. Creativity can lead to new businesses, products and services being established or expanded. This may create employment opportunities or enable residents to acquire goods locally that were previously not available.

Quality of life depends upon more than economic opportunity. Social cohesion adds a sense of belonging and improves security. Connection among people builds support networks, both formal and informal, that reduce isolation, enhance well being and improve mental health outcomes.

Both the public and private sector contribute to this fabric of social capital. Council has a role to play both directly and indirectly. Directly as a provider of various services to the community and indirectly as the regulator of development Council establishes the planning controls that all providers need to follow.

As new providers and services emerge in response to changing community needs, periodic reviews of planning controls must ensure that requirements are not onerous or unduly restrictive. At the same time new development can be disruptive and stressful for neighbours, so the planning system must continue to provide a framework that supports stability for residents while encouraging innovation in this sector.

Council will address the needs of the community, both directly and through the support of 3rd parties, to promote social, cultural and creative vibrancy. This will involve advocacy, assistance in seeking funding, periodic reviews of planning controls, as well as ongoing liaison with various community groups to stay informed on the aspirations of our residents.

Actions

- Support and facilitate existing and emerging festivals and events, especially those that tap into culture, creativity and diversity.
- Require all Council supported events to incorporate accessibility measures.
- Review planning controls in relation to festivals, events and tourism
- Review planning controls in relation to community services and facilities.
- Monitor grant funding sources with a view to alerting our community to potential opportunities via the news section of Councils website.

Monitoring and Reporting

Track and publish statistics in relation to events sponsored by Council

Publish a calendar of events on Councils website.

Key Stakeholders

Residents

Relationship to Other Plans

- Heritage Strategy
- Tourism Strategy
- Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

Planning Priority 4

Live

Provide diverse housing choices and opportunities to meet changing demographics and population needs, with housing growth in the right locations.

Rationale

Safe, secure and affordable housing is a fundamental component of modern life. A stable home provides the basis from which people participate in the broader community, and allows them to pursue with confidence their goals and ambitions.

It follows that an effective housing supply must meet the diverse range of needs of the entire community. Homes that suit families may not be suited to lone person households, Buildings designed for young able-bodied people may not be useable by elderly, infirm or disabled people. Homes built for and by the wealthy may be out of the reach of lower socio-economic people with limited options.

Supply and demand alone only tell part of the story. Inadequate supply of land and limited opportunities for infill development drive costs and prices up. Such constraint would restrict new development, impact on the construction industry and price some households out of the market.

People will always seek the highest standard of accommodation that their circumstances allow, and naturally the construction industry will preference those projects with higher profit margins. Consequently the construction industry has a clear tendency to focus on the upper end of the market.

Conventionally this focus on the upper end of the market may still address the needs of the mid – lower end. This occurs through a trickle down effect, as new homes are occupied at the upper end of the market, their vacated homes become sold/rented to mid level households who in turn vacate homes that become available to the lower end of the market.

However when a community experience population growth, particularly through in-migration, this trickle down effect becomes disrupted. New residents participating in the market add to demand for their respective level and if the industry is not supplying new stock at that price point housing stress is likely to increase.

Therefore the industry must be encouraged to deliver a broad range of housing forms at a range of price points. Adequate supply of land in residential release areas that respond to a range of lot sizes and prices will go some way to reducing housing stress.

Council will seek to encourage the delivery of housing that reflects the range of household composition across Orange. This will involve reviewing planning controls in relation to lot sizes, as well as density and design controls and contribution plans to ensure that requirements do not unduly constrain the ability of the construction industry to meet the real needs of our community.

Actions

- Review the Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy and replace with a Local Housing Strategy
- Review and update the Orange Development Control Plan with provisions tailored to the various forms of residential development.

Monitoring and Reporting

Track and publish statistics in relation to subdivision of land and new dwelling approvals.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Property developers and construction companies
- Landowners identified in housing strategies as potential sites for developments
- housing service providers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy
- Local Housing Strategy
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Servicing Strategy
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy 70 - Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004

Planning Priority 5

Live

Ensure that building design and construction is of high quality, and maintains resident amenity.

Rationale

The built form environment has a substantial influence over the day to day lives of residents. Issues around scale, density, access to sunlight, aesthetic presentation as well as acoustic and visual privacy all have an influence over the quality of life and psychological health of people.

Building construction quality or standards effect the durability, maintenance costs and energy efficiency of the structure and the safety, comfort and ease of access for occupants. Externally, construction standards may impact upon neighbours in terms of acoustic amenity, protection from stormwater runoff and potential for erosion or landslip.

Quality buildings are also more energy efficient, passive solar design reduces the need for artificial heating and cooling, resulting in smaller and potentially quieter air conditioning compressors.

Durable buildings require less maintenance and have longer structural lifetime and so consume fewer materials. Designs that are adaptable enable buildings to have multiple uses over their structural lifetime reducing the need for demolition and rebuilding, again saving materials and reducing waste being sent to landfill.

Therefore buildings need to be well designed and constructed:

- to provide safe, efficient and fit for purpose environments for occupants,
- to preserve amenity for neighbours,
- to reduce energy consumption and waste generation,
- to contribute to the broader community by enhancing the public realm.

Meeting such design standards can bring additional costs to construction projects and this could limit the provision of some housing forms that may in turn limit housing availability for some sectors. In response to this Council will seek to enable innovative forms that meet the above concerns while also catering for under served sectors of the community.

Through the land use planning system Council will ensure that new developments respond positively to resident, and neighbour, amenity. This will entail a review of planning controls and requiring all new greenfield rezonings and large subdivisions to be supported by a masterplan or dedicated DCP chapter that considers the needs of our diverse households.

Actions

- Review and update the Orange Development Control Plan to deliver a well rounded synthesis of:
- Enhancing residential amenity
- Water Sensitive Urban Design principles
- Ecologically Sustainable Development principles
- Universal Design Principles
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles
- Planning for Bushfire Protection 2018 recommendations

Monitoring and Reporting

Track and publish non-identifying statistics in relation to development objections

Publish non-identifying numbers and types of amenity complaints and concerns - distinct from new development objections (eg. noise, privacy concerns, solar access, barking dogs and the like) to gain a better understanding of the matters affecting the community so that reviews of planning controls can proactively seek to prevent these matters in future.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Architects and building designers
- Construction companies

Relationship to Other Plans

- Orange Development Control Plan
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

Planning Priority 6

Live

Provide recreational opportunities to meet the needs of residents of, and visitors to, Orange.

Rationale

Both passive and active forms of recreation have important benefits for all people in terms of both physical and psychological health. Recreational opportunities also enhance tourism by providing more reasons to explore the area, activities to engage in and experiences to share.

While much recreation happens in private yards and gardens, public recreation brings social opportunities to meet new people with similar interests, which in turn builds community and social cohesion. Recreational facilities help to foster sporting and athletic talent and enables Orange to gain economically from the tourism derived from hosting events.

Expanding the range, availability and quality of recreational assets makes Orange a desirable place to live and work. Attracting new residents leads to more participants and members for sporting and recreation groups. A thriving sport and recreation community expands the range of options for residents.

Providing public recreational opportunities, both passive and active, is especially important in areas where intensification occurs, or is likely to occur. Apartments and other households with minimal private open space need access appropriate public spaces. In turn such spaces need to be designed and maintained to encourage their ongoing use.

Council will support and provide for the recreational needs of our community on an ongoing basis to ensure that all residents and visitors have access to both passive and active recreation forms to benefit their physical health as well as the opportunity to connect with nature for the important psychological benefits that provides.

This will be achieved through ensuring that new greenfield estates incorporate appropriate levels of public open space and that existing natural features are preserved and enhanced where possible. Embellishment of public open spaces will be designed and implemented in an accessibility friendly manner so that all of our residents are able to use these assets in a fair and equitable manner.

Actions

- Review and update the Orange City Council Recreation Needs Study
- Require residential rezoning of more than 15 lots to include space for public recreational activities commensurate with the scale of the area to be rezoned, or planning agreements to embellish existing nearby public open space.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Publish statistics in relation to visitor numbers to Orange and patronage of recreational facilities where possible.
- Seek statistics from local sports organisers on the number of registered and active participants.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Local and regional sports organisers
- Tourism operators and accommodation providers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Tourism Strategy
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Recreation Needs Study
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies

Planning Priority 7

Prosper

Leverage Orange's rural character to support diverse industries such as value-added manufacturing and food tourism.

Rationale

Logistically, being located in the centre of the state enables our industries to tap into a wide range of resources, services and goods from across NSW and beyond. With a growing population base and diverse skill base a wide array of industries can be attracted to and grow in Orange. Our location also enables Orange to be a hub for firms and government agencies to connect with rural and remote populations. These advantages are also enhanced by connection to a rich and authentic rural character.

Our heritage and history, with the initial discovery of gold in Australia and our association with Banjo Paterson underline the agricultural and rural aesthetic. The built form of Orange, particularly in our heritage conservation areas, preserves the look and feel of a country town. Combined with extensive orchards, vineyards and farming enterprises generate a relaxed rural feel.

Our location and proximity to Mount Canobolas provides high grade soils that underpins the agricultural sector, which in turn sustains a strong food tourism brand for Orange. Value-added manufacturing is able to leverage the food tourism brand and rural character to boost both exposure and perceived quality for local products.

In collaboration with neighbouring shires Council will seek to protect this established character, through ensuring development in rural areas is consistent with rural enterprises and designed to protect views and scenic values as well as retention and enhancement of native vegetation to retain a natural backdrop.

Rural-residential lifestyle developments will only be

considered where it can be clearly demonstrated that rural enterprises are not impacted. Such developments will also be required to adopt a sympathetic rural character in their design and embellishment. This will be identified in planning controls related to lifestyle developments.

Actions

- Review the Orange Local Environmental Plan (LEP) to provide more opportunities for value-added manufacturing, food tourism and other industries in appropriate locations.
- Review the Orange Development Control Plan (DCP) to ensure industry in rural areas is appropriately designed and operated to protect the rural character and operational integrity of surrounding farms.
- Review DCP provisions in relation to rural building design requirements to limit intrusive elements in scenic areas.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to rural residential lifestyle estates
- Publish statistics in relation to key tourism events, such as food and wine week where available.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Farmers
- Tourism operators and accommodation providers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS)
- Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production and Rural Development) 2019

Planning Priority 8

Prosper

Support the growing healthcare sector and related industries in the health precinct at Bloomfield around Orange Health Service.

Rationale

The Orange Health Service and surrounding medical facilities in Forest Road, combined with rural medical training from public universities, make Orange a focal point for health services across the region. First class facilities and higher order services attract specialist medical services that benefit both local and regional health outcomes.

Other medical and related services across Orange more generally provide convenient localised access.

To support and sustain this vital sector Council and the community must maintain a strong program of advocacy and collaboration. Locally based and visiting medical staff, as well as students, need to be able to access appropriate and affordable housing. The needs of allied health professions and supporting industries must be accommodated to fully leverage the existing assets.

Additionally Council will enable these services throughout the urban fabric of our city by ensuring that planning controls recognise the value these services have for residents and allow for flexibility in the design and siting of health services.

This will be identified in planning controls and conceptual precinct plans as they are prepared.

Actions

- Review the Orange Local Environmental Plan to ensure that there are opportunities for healthcare and allied professions in appropriate locations and zones.
- Review the parking requirements for healthcare and allied professions.
- Review other design requirements to ensure that protection of residential amenity is retained while also allowing flexibility to provide for the sometimes specific needs of different health care facilities.
- Advocate for additional facilities in the health precinct to deliver a wider range of health and related services.
- Support and advocate for the establishment and growth of a rural medical school in conjunction with tertiary education providers and the health service facilities.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to traffic volumes and parking demand in Forest Road.
- Report on advocacy measures taken by Council to assist the sector
- Seek out data from other stakeholders in relation to patient and medical student outcomes.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Doctors, nurses and allied health professionals
- Universities and training providers
- Medical and other scientific research organisations

Relationship to Other Plans

- Health & Education Strategy
- Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS)
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (infrastructure) 2007

Planning Priority 9

Enhance local and neighbourhood centres as great, connected places, whilst maintaining the regional town atmosphere.

Rationale

While building design and subdivision layouts create the underlying structure of a neighbourhood it is the actual use of public spaces that establish atmosphere, vibrancy and community.

Empty places, while functional, lack a sense of welcome and conviviality. Conversely activities in the public realm bring people together and create opportunities for incidental interactions, which help build neighbourhood spirit. To facilitate this outcome the embellishment and design of the public realm needs to go beyond the functional aspects of traditional engineering and enable people to linger and mingle.

For this the public realm needs to accommodate a range of outdoor and street activities, which may include: outdoor/ footpath dining, vending machines, advertising, filming & photography, busking & public address, temporary displays, markets, festivals and stalls, mobile food and drink vending, charity (donation) bins, public meetings, public collections & surveys, Hoarding & scaffolding, Parades, marches & demonstrations, Guided tours & group activities.

Not all activities are suitable in all locations and Council needs to develop focal points and linkages. This urban fabric can then be activated with events, formal and informal, to encourage people to meander and encounter each other in passing. Each encounter building upon the last to create a sense of familiarity and trust.

Council will continuously seek to embellish the public realm in local and neighbourhood centres to increase the value of these places to local residents. This will involve working with the community in each location to establish the vision

and priorities people have for their neighbourhoods. This in turn will feed through to reviews of planning controls and integration with other policies and programs as appropriate.

Actions

- Review and update the Orange Development Control Plan to include provisions relating to cyclist parking and end-of-trip facilities in commercial precincts.
- Improve pedestrian linkages throughout the city, particularly in proximity to significant destinations and parks.
- Develop a comprehensive outdoor and street activities policy in relation to public land and road reserves.
- Review and update plans of management for all parks and reserves.
- Develop precinct level masterplans for all commercial areas within Orange.

Monitoring and Reporting

- track and publish statistics in relation to the number and type of street activity approvals sought
- Spatial identification of local and neighbourhood centres and collation of suggestions and requests received in relation to those centres.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Local and neighbourhood enterprises
- public transport providers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Business Centres Review Strategy
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Future City
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies

Planning Priority 10

Improve access to, from and within Orange, and encourage active transport.

Rationale

Other than online activities, physical access is a prerequisite for all activities and enterprises that people need to use. Traditionally developments are designed to cater for private vehicles with parking requirements being the main focus. Alternative modes of transport include walking, cycling, public transport and ride-share services, all of which are more ecologically sustainable and reduce emissions. Additionally active transport has health benefits and is more readily available to people with limited incomes.

Access is also related to physical and cultural impairment. Disabled parking spaces are only one measure that seeks to improve access for these groups. Building standards from access ramps to disabled toilets help to make our city more welcoming to all.

Businesses seek locations that maximise the population catchment that can easily reach and access their premises. Increased density, in appropriate locations, results in a greater local population that may sustain shops and services within a walking distance catchment, negating the need for private transport.

Additionally private vehicle ownership forms a significant component of most household budgets. Studies overseas have shown that cyclists spend more money per capita in their local economies, increasing the amount of money in local circulation compared to motorists (given that at least the capital cost of the vehicle leaves the local economy).

Council will therefore seek to promote alternative active modes of transport by reviewing development controls so that the built form of the city becomes more accessible over time. Pedestrian and cyclist facilities will be elevated in status to match that of other modes of transport and access requirements of all residents, including those with physical or cultural impairment, are given proper consideration.

This will involve review and updating of relevant policies

plans and controls.

Actions

- Incorporate recommendations of Disability Inclusion Action Plan into the DCP
- Review, Maintain and update the Disability Inclusion Action Plan and Orange Mobility Map
- Require Greenfield subdivisions involving new roads to include footpaths and pedestrian friendly layouts by minimising path gradients and maximising permeability with mid-block connections.

Monitoring and Reporting

Track and publish statistics in relation to traffic volumes, parking utilisation, parking fines.

Key Stakeholders

- Taxi operators
- Bus operators
- Residents
- Cyclists and pedestrians
- Challenge Disability Services, LiveBetter
- NSW Roads and Maritime Services

Relationship to Other Plans

- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Access & Mobility Plan
- Orange Development Control Plan 2004
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

Planning Priority 11

Provide for opportunities for local employment.

Rationale

Employment opportunities provide multiple benefits to society and individuals. For the individual it provides an income source, a sense of purpose, an ability to contribute and a chance to connect and interact.

Income from employment reduces homelessness and housing stress. A gainfully employed community builds wealth and cohesion, while reducing incidents of crime.

A diversified economy provides a wider range of occupations, which in turn builds up the local skill base, and generates career pathways. More opportunities and diversification also increases the range of services and goods available locally. A stronger local skill base enables new businesses to start and expand.

Council has a significant role to play in helping to boost employment. From ensuring enough land is appropriately zoned for commercial, industrial and tourism purposes through to advocacy and tangible assistance where the return to the community is likely to be significant.

Council will review internal plans, policies and controls to assist the generation of local employment. This includes ensuring that land use regulation caters for future growth and expansion of industry, commerce, retail, tourism, health and education sectors.

This involves ensuring that relevant strategies are reviewed and updated on a timely basis and also ensuring Council maintains a flexible and responsive posture so that unforeseen opportunities can also be harnessed as they arise between strategy reviews.

Actions

- Monitor the take up rate of industrial land and seek to maintain a 10 – 20 year supply.
- Review and update the Blayney Cabonne Orange rural and industrial lands strategy in conjunction with partner councils.
- Advocate for local employment opportunities with State and Federal government agencies.
- Pursue grant funding opportunities to assist new and growing local businesses.

Monitoring and Reporting

Track and publish statistics in relation to the take up rate of industrial and employment land.

Track and publish non-identifying data on the number and type of economic enquiries received by Council.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Employers
- Job Network operators
- Orange Chamber of Commerce

Relationship to Other Plans

- Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS)
- Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies

Planning Priority 12

Protect and conserve the natural, built and Aboriginal cultural heritage of Orange.

Rationale

Our heritage is derived from many sources and retains the stories of previous generations in a tangible form. The names of places, parks, streets and buildings punctuate our conversations; we navigate our city through the landmarks of buildings and landscapes; our memories recall people, events and stories sparked by a familiar sight or sound.

Our workplace banter, school day adventures and family gatherings are woven into the places where they happen. The sights and sounds of our journeys to work, shops and schools become familiar patterns in our daily lives, such that we often notice changes more starkly than may be warranted.

Whether built, natural or cultural these values underpin our sense of identity and character. To be a strong community requires a rich heritage to remind us of who we are and where we come from.

Heritage is important to all members of the community, indigenous and non-indigenous alike. Yet we acknowledge that a living thriving city must continue to evolve over time. Each generation layers their own experiences over those that came before and this will include building new places and adapting the old.

Therefore heritage does not prevent new development but asserts influence over design, placement and scale. It calls for harmony, not mimicry, so that our past can still be read, remembered and shared. The new should be a welcome extension or reinterpretation of the old, not a replacement.

In this respect Council will maintain a heritage inventory and appropriate protections within the planning controls. Reviews and updates will involve community and landowner engagement and the generated resource will be made

available to the public for research and general interest purposes, subject to protection of privacy requirements.

Actions

- Regularly review and update the heritage inventory and associated heritage listings in the Local Environmental Plan.
- Consult on a regular basis with the Local Aboriginal Land Council and broader Aboriginal community in relation to indigenous heritage matters.

Monitoring and Reporting

Track and publish statistics in relation to heritage grant funding and applications.

State of the environment reporting

Key Stakeholders

- Indigenous custodians of the land.
- Local Aboriginal Land Council.
- Owners of listed heritage items
- Residents, particularly those within heritage conservation areas
- Farmers, as custodians of natural heritage assets.

Relationship to Other Plans

- Heritage Strategy
- Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

Planning Priority 13

Preserve

Protect, conserve and enhance Orange's urban tree canopy, landform, waterways and bushland.

Rationale

Urban trees, bushland, waterways and land form combine to provide a variety of ecological services that are often underappreciated due to being “free” to those who benefit. These services include:

Reducing the urban heat island effect, in turn reducing energy demand for air conditioning.

Increased shade also reduces exposure to ultraviolet radiation and may contribute to reducing incidence of melanoma.

Vegetation of all forms also removes carbon from the atmosphere and may sequester carbon into the soil in the form of roots and organic matter.

Plants also assist in cleaning the air of particulate pollution that may otherwise impact on respiratory health.

Filtering stormwater runoff improving water quality creating a healthier environment and pre-treating a resource that can then be harvested to supplement the urban water supply.

Providing habitat to urban and urban-peripheral wildlife, including birds, lizards, insects and other biota. The foraging activities of such wildlife clean up or dispose of unpicked fruit and other organic matter. Processing the nutrients back into the environment before such build up could become problematic.

Council will seek to maximise the benefits of these services to our community through a combination of direct management of the public realm and appropriate planning requirements for new developments.

Actions

- Review and update the Orange Street Tree Master Plan by 2023.
- Review and update the Orange Development Control Plan to:
 - Require greenfield subdivisions to protect and enhance waterways and riparian corridors.
 - Require multi dwelling housing to include a minimum area of deep-root landscaping for trees, proportional to the scale of the development.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to street tree planting and replacement.
- Publish statistics in relation to tree preservation orders.
- Publish statistics in relation to landscaping related conditions of consent on new developments.
- State of the environment reporting

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Tourists
- NSW Office of Water
- Local Land Services

Relationship to Other Plans

- Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy
- Orange Street Tree Master Plan
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

Planning Priority 14

Protect, conserve and enhance the natural, visual, environmental and heritage qualities of Orange’s scenic areas, and significant views to and from Mount Canobolas.

Rationale

It is easy to underestimate the importance of scenic values in the broader civic and development context. Aesthetic and cultural values of the environment are often correlated with other beneficial outcomes, but are also important in their own right.

These include tourism by providing a desirable backdrop to the visitor experience as well as generally coinciding with ecological values. Attractive landscapes also provide important psychological benefits to the community and boost overall lifestyle amenity.

Additionally Scenic values do not have to be of iconic status, such as views of Sydney Harbour or the Opera House, to be worthy of preserving. Instead the features that comprise the local context are what give a place a sense of identity and character. Our backdrops are valued for helping to make Orange recognisable.

The distinctiveness of local elements is what establishes our brand as a community. Our brand helps to draw people to Orange specifically ahead of simply any regional centre.

The entrances to our city serve to create a sense of arrival and welcome. The Mountain, visible from many parts of the City, connect us with nature. Heritage buildings, sites and areas are seeded throughout our city linking us to our past and recording our stories.

Council will manage these values through land use planning, zoning and heritage protection controls.

Actions

- Retain appropriate land use zones in scenic areas to avoid inappropriate development in highly visible areas.
- Review and update the Development Control Plan in relation to design and siting requirements on land of scenic significance.
- Review and update the city of Orange Heritage Manual by 2021.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics relevant to environmental standards
- State of the environment reporting

Key Stakeholders

- Indigenous custodians of the land
- Residents
- Tourists
- Office of Environment and Heritage
- Local community groups
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017

Relationship to Other Plans

- Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management

Planning Priority 15

Manage energy, water and waste efficiently to ensure a sustainable urban environment.

Rationale

Orange is a large, growing inland regional city that uniquely is not located on a major river. Together with Australia's variable climate this means that water security is an important ongoing challenge. Council will continuously seek to enhance and improve water management for the benefit of our community.

Through our renowned storm water harvesting approach new development and greenfield release areas can be designed to be water neutral in normal weather conditions. Infill development can be encouraged to incorporate rainwater harvesting and grey water reuse. Water tank rebates are already in place for households and will be continued.

Landscaping of development and existing homes can be encouraged to adopt water efficient species to build drought resilience. Other water sensitive urban design principles can be incorporated into both the public and private realm.

Energy efficiency is important on both environmental and economic grounds. As a significant land and building owner Council needs to set an example and stretch ratepayers funds further. Street light upgrades to more energy efficient forms as well as targeted retrofits of buildings will reduce carbon emissions and Councils power bills.

Waste streams can be minimised through reduction, recycling and reuse efforts. Opportunities should always be sought to view the material as a potential resource. Green waste can be composted to provide nutrients to gardens.

All council assets will be managed consistent with this priority and Council will seek to assist residents and other groups within the community through a mix of direct assistance where appropriate and creation of informative and educational resources specific to Orange.

Actions

- Provide assistance to households to improve water efficiency.
- Produce and publish a list of water efficient plants suitable to the local climate.
- Seek opportunities to install solar panels at all Council owned buildings.
- Continue to upgrade streetlights to more energy efficient forms.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to energy, water and waste.
- Report on energy consumption and generation as part of the annual budget process.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Local businesses
- Farmers
- Relationship to Other Plans
- Urban Efficiency Strategy
- Asset Management Strategy
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004



Planning Priority 16

Preserve

Adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change.

Rationale

Orange's terrain, of rolling hills with farms and orchards interspersed with bushland provides a rural setting around the city.

Some areas of the municipality are more prone to natural hazards including bushfire and flooding. Land in the vicinity of Mount Canobolas, for example, is bushfire prone due to the presence of State Forests and other large bushland areas.

The diverse mix of farming enterprises from orchards and vineyards through to grazing and cropping have adapted to the variable climate of the central west. This adaptability is facing new challenges from climate change.

Climate change is resulting in increasing temperatures and dryer weather patterns, more extreme storms could also be anticipated which will exacerbate these natural hazards. This poses a challenge for Orange in meeting the needs of current and future population. Placing development in hazardous areas or increasing the density of development in areas already subject to hazardous conditions increases the risk to people and property.

However Orange, and the broader central west region, remain popular destinations for both visitors and tree-changers seeking to relocate from congested metropolitan areas. Our economy remains strong and robust further enhancing the attraction for new residents. Therefore as Orange continues to grow, incremental loss of vegetation and expansion of urban areas will alter continue.

At the micro-climate level New roads, driveways and buildings absorb, hold and re-radiate heat, raising the air temperature, adding to an urban heat island effect. Orange's location in the central west and elevation above sea level means that it does not experience extreme high temperatures to the same extent as other regions to our

west, however high temperatures can occur, adding to energy demand for cooling. Maintaining an urban tree canopy cover and ensuring good building design is thus important to help mitigate the heat island effect.

Additional population will also continue to add, incrementally, to the demand for water. Orange is not located directly on a major river and the water supply is principally derived from a modest catchment area feeding into Suma Park dam. This has been supplemented in recent years with various initiatives such as storm water harvesting, raised dam walls and pipeline connections to the Macquarie River and other regional storages. These measures have improved the supply of water by increasing and diversifying the effective catchment area, improving storage capacity and enabling the resource to be reused.

On the demand side of water there are more options to be explored. From encouraging water efficient appliances, rainwater tanks and grey water reuse through to including stormwater capture as a priority in subdivision design.

Actions

- Consider initiatives that respond to the impacts of climate change, mitigate the urban heat island effect and reduce vulnerability to extreme heat.
- Ensure development, including rezonings, is consistent with the Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study.
- Maintain, and review as necessary, existing planning controls and objectives within Orange's Local Environmental Plan and Development Control Plans relating to natural hazards and climate change.
- Prepare planning controls for the Orange LEP and DCP to require that new greenfield subdivisions are designed to facilitate stormwater harvesting on an estate wide basis.
- Undertake an Urban Efficiency Strategy to enhance local resilience and to guide the security of water and energy supplies while minimising waste generation.

Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study – April 2019, to be reviewed by 2030.

Key Stakeholders

- Residents
- Farmers

Relationship to Other Plans

- Urban Efficiency Strategy
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004

Monitoring and Reporting

Track and publish statistics in relation to water supply and consumption levels, including figures on stormwater harvesting and pipeline transfers between catchments.

Publish statistics in relation to the urban tree canopy including number of street trees, numbers lost (to development or natural causes), replaced and added.

Through aerial images map the canopy coverage across urban parts of Orange to identify which streets and neighbourhoods have opportunity to improve coverage.

Annual State of the Environment Reporting

Planning Priority 17

Plan for industrial land and protect industrial areas from incompatible land uses

Rationale

Industrial activities are an important part of the local economy that contribute to employment, economic resilience and are enablers of other economic sectors. Many industries generate unavoidable impacts such as noise or heavy vehicular traffic that would be detrimental to more sensitive land uses such as residential, tourism or commercial activities.

Some industrial activities require a regional location either to access rural suppliers or because metropolitan land values are prohibitive. Each regional centre has its own particular strengths drawn from the range and scale or primary production occurring in that location and enhanced by the skill base of residents and the services available from existing firms.

The current location of industrial zoned land is the result of many land use decisions over the course of Oranges development. Historically, land along the railway corridor was designated for this style of development. Subsequent growth of the city has resulted created significant amount of interface between industrial and residential land.

The original placement of industry alongside a rail line is clearly of a logistical nature, however contemporary industrial development is rarely dependent upon direct access. Freight rail typically seeks to minimise the number of stops by consolidating loading to designated inter-modal hubs. Thus freight that is intended for rail haulage will typically rely upon road connections for "last mile" movement making road and highway access more important and some sectors are also likely to seek access to air transport options. Therefore the presence of the rail corridor should not be viewed as fundamental to any specific industrial estate.

Many of Oranges inner industrial sites are experiencing a transition from conventional 'industrial' forms to more trade and service sector uses. This is partly in response to land use conflict resulting in noise and other complaints driving some operators further out, and partly in response the higher land value typical of inner central locations which are in demand from higher order developments – primarily retail, commercial and bulky goods.

Newer industrial estates, beginning with the Leewood estate in the 1970s through to Narrambla and Clergate have moved outwards allowing for industrial traffic flows to be separated from more urban traffic. Providing specific locations for industry to cluster together enables them to operate away from those that would be most impacted.

Future industrial land should therefore be segregated from those most likely to be affected. Buffers around such areas may provide opportunities to establish ecological corridors as a visual screen and where acoustic issues require physical separation the intervening land can be considered for a range of beneficial uses from sports fields to stormwater retention basins or artificial wetlands.

Existing industrial land where it is isolated from residential and other land uses should be retained, however where industrial sites interface with more sensitive uses a transition to more benign forms should be considered if and when current operators move on. This could be in the form of higher order uses or a transition to medium density residential development, but such a change must ensure that there remains an adequate supply of employment lands overall.

Actions

- Review and update of the sub-regional strategy with neighbouring Councils to prepare a new Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy.
- Avoid or minimise the extent of Industrial to non-industrial land through appropriate land use zone patterns.
- Review and update Development Control Plan provisions relating to developments located on the edge of industrial estates.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to industrial subdivision and take up rates.
- Complete review and update of BCO by 2021

Key Stakeholders

Sub-regional partners Blayney and Cabonne Shire Councils

Relationship to Other Plans

- Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies
- State Environmental Planning Policy (infrastructure) 2007

Planning Priority 18

Advocate for development to be supported by infrastructure.

Rationale

The orderly and efficient use of land is dependent upon provision of relevant infrastructure. The costs of infrastructure need to be equitably spread among the beneficiaries. Inter and intra-regional infrastructure requires a partnership approach across all tiers of government and the private sector.

Most forms of development require some level of infrastructure. Smaller scale development can frequently be catered for within the existing capacity limits, but it is important to recognise the cumulative effect of many such developments over time. Development Contribution Plans are the primary method by which these effects can be equitably managed.

Imposition of caps on contribution plans significantly constrains the ability of Councils to manage these costs. Any shortfall can only result in one of four outcomes. 1) forgone development opportunities, 2) cost burden being shifted onto other ratepayers, 3) project specific planning agreements, or 4) grants or other opportunistic funding sources. Each of these options is problematic in its own way and for this reason Council will continue to advocate for the removal of contribution plan caps.

Specific infrastructure domains include transportation, communications, education, recreation, healthcare, social & cultural needs to name a few.

Transportation is vital to keep Orange connected with the rest of the state and Australia. The movement of people and goods depends upon external road, rail and air links across the region and between various destinations. All linkages need to be maintained and enhanced where possible. Internal transport relies heavily upon the local road network for both private and public transport options. However pedestrian and cycle way networks are also important in enabling alternative modes of transport.

While connections with Sydney should always be strengthened, enhancing other intra-regional connections boosts productivity by enabling localised supply chain and value-adding networks, which help to diversify local economies and boost regional resiliency. In short vibrant and viable regions provide an alternative lifestyle to Sydney that can alleviate congestion on traffic and housing stress in metropolitan areas.

Communications infrastructure can reduce physical distance and reserve transport capacity. Improved digital access enable regional firms and individuals to market services directly to the world, raising incomes and living standards and diversifying the skill base of regional centres. Early and rapid provision of new and innovative technologies is essential to limit the loss of regional talent to metropolitan areas.

Notwithstanding the benefit of reducing pressure on Sydney, strong regional centres provide social cultural and economic benefits in their own right. Tourism, sport and recreation are all able to flourish in regional areas where land prices and space are more available.

Actions

- Review and update the Orange Development Contributions Plan.
- Review and update sewer and water servicing strategies.
- Regularly monitor water consumption and supply to inform water security projects and related advocacy.
- Regularly monitor traffic and parking levels across the city and promote alternative travel modes to reduce private vehicle dependency.
- Promote the retention and enhancement of rail and air services to connect Orange with key centres around Australia.
- Research and prepare an Airport master plan in close consultation with the community and key airport users.

Key Stakeholders

- Infrastructure NSW
- Infrastructure Australia
- Transport for NSW
- CASA & Airservices Australia
- Essential Energy / Transgrid
- NBNco and other telecommunications providers

Relationship to Other Plans

Development Contributions Plan

Asset Management Strategy

State Legislation, Programs and Policies

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to development contributions levied and spent.
- Track and publish information on the current capacity levels of existing infrastructure.
- Review Development Contributions Plan by 2022

Planning Priority 19

Work together with Government agencies and other stakeholders to promote good outcomes for Orange.

Rationale

Orange does not exist in isolation from the rest of NSW or Australia. Our residents, like any other, contribute to the state and the nation in many ways from taxes and productive output through to custodianship of the land and culturally. Our residents and community rightly expect strong representation with all tiers of government and public sector agencies.

Advocacy is important to ensure a regional voice in decisions that impact upon our city, surrounds and residents. Economic and employment opportunities in both the public and private sector need to be extended beyond the metropolitan out to the regions to enhance both living standards and local economic resiliency.

Investment, whether for infrastructure or other projects, by the State or Commonwealth has great potential to catalyse regional economic activity while simultaneously increasing the contribution that Orange and surrounding areas can make to the State and Federal economy. Such investment can be seen as a return to local taxpayers and producers.

Additionally regional residents have legitimate expectations to access services and facilities that are available to metropolitan people. Regional residents contribute to the tax base directly and, by virtue of living outside metropolitan areas, we reduce pressure and congestion on metropolitan infrastructure and these savings should be recognised.

To ensure that Orange and the regions continue to provide an alternative to metropolitan lifestyles it is important to

ensure that all services, facilities and infrastructure upon which our community depends are of the highest standard possible.

Positive environmental outcomes also need to be pursued to further enhance local resiliency, residential attraction and avoid the costs associated with remedying degradation. As a minimum maintenance of current environmental values should be considered as the baseline, with a focus on continual improvement and enhancement wherever possible.

Actions

- Respond (ongoing) to State and Federal government exhibitions of discussion papers and draft policies / legislation.
- Review (ongoing) State and Federal government funding initiatives and programs for applicability to projects within Orange and the region so as to deliver better outcomes to ratepayers at least cost.
- Advocate (ongoing) for Orange, and regional NSW more broadly, to benefit from government expenditure and employment opportunities.
- Advocate (ongoing) for investment in regional infrastructure as a catalyst to enhance the economic contribution and growth of Orange and regional areas.
- Maintain clear and current data on local environmental and economic indicators to serve as an evidence base for advocacy work.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Track and publish statistics in relation to state and federal grant funding.
- Publish on Councils website copies of Council submissions to State / Federal exhibitions of discussion papers, draft policies / legislation.
- Work with the community to identify and publish a priority list of potential infrastructure and other projects for investigation and further advocacy, to be updated periodically.

Key Stakeholders

- NSW & Commonwealth Government including all agencies and departments
- Neighbouring and regional Councils
- Orange Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Community groups and organisations

Relationship to Other Plans

- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Sub-Regional Rural and Industrial Strategy
- Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- State Legislation, Programs and Policies

Appendix

Related Legislation and State Policies

- Local Government Act 1993
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000
- State Environmental Planning Policy 70 – Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Primary Production and Rural Development) 2019
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004
- Central West and Orana Regional Plan
- Commercial & Industrial
- Tourism and Recreation Strategy
- Business Centres Review Strategy
- Recreation Needs Study
- Future City
- Natural Environment
- Urban Efficiency Strategy
- Biodiversity / Ecological Strategy
- Orange Street Tree Master Plan
- Botanic Gardens Master Plan
- Gosling Creek Reserve Plan of Management
- Built Environment
- Heritage Strategy
- City of Orange Heritage Manual
- Social and Cultural
- Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- Orange Active Travel Plan
- Health & Education Strategy

Related sub-regional plans and policies

- Regional Economic Development Strategy
- Blayney Cabonne Orange Rural and Industrial Lands Strategy (BCO)
- Infrastructure & Engineering
- Asset Management Strategy
- Blackmans Swamp Creek and Ploughmans Creek Flood Study

Related Orange Council plans and policies

- Main Town Planning Framework
- Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011
- Orange Development Control Plan 2004
- Orange Development Contributions Plan
- Subdivision Code
- Residential
- Orange Local Housing Strategy
- Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy (OSSS)





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From: cameron steuart
Sent: Tuesday, 4 August 2020 12:32 PM
To: Orange City Council
Subject: Local Planning Strategic Statement (LSPS) - feedback

Hi

My wife and I moved to Orange this year from Sydney. I have lived in the inner city of Sydney for almost 10 years, but grew up in the Blue Mountains. So I get the different lifestyles of the city vs suburbs and their pros/cons. I was pretty excited to move to Orange and get a feel for what it's like to live out of Sydney.

Regional centres have appealed to me because many of them follow the old planning principles. With relatively dense, vibrant town centres that include everything you need within walking distance. And also medium density old style housing within the walking catchment of the centre. Effectively, the neighbourhood structure that dominated prior to the introduction of the car.

Now living in Orange, I see that it has fallen foul of the suburban approach that has dominated Western Sydney. Cheap land, small blocks, big (energy inefficient) houses, poor public domain, no walking / cycling connectivity, no local facilities within walking distance (except an obligatory supermarket dumped somewhere near a main road), low quality open space (with no way to get there unless driving), terrible public transport, and streets designed for cars and nothing else. All of these issues have been greatly exacerbated by the pandemic.

I, like many of my generation (I'm a millennial), don't want to be forced to drive everywhere. And I won't live somewhere that doesn't give me choices.

You have a lot of good stuff in the LSPS. I really hope you get to implement at least some of it. I would suggest that you have too much, and not enough priority of what you really want. You can't have everything. Anyway, based on my experience, below are my suggested principles, non-negotiables, and specific ideas if you really want to attract young people to live in Orange. This is in addition to the obvious stuff about needing access to good jobs, education, culture, nightlife etc (which I actually think Orange has done quite well).

Principles

- Design for pedestrians and cyclists first
- Design vibrant places, spaces and streets
- Provide great and varied open space for all residents within walking distance of their home
- Design based on neighbourhood structures centred around walking catchments
- Provide the facilities people need to live day to day within walking distance
- Provide residents with high quality public transport options; including better local bus services
- Maintain an appropriate level of car parking facilities to accommodate residents travelling from areas outside the immediate town centre catchment

Non-negotiables

- Every street in Orange needs footpaths
- Every urban street should have a speed limit that protects vulnerable road users (preferably 40km/hr or less)
- Every urban street intersection should provide priority to pedestrians, not vehicles
- Cycle paths within the urban centre need to be fully separated from vehicles and pedestrians
- Cycle paths outside the urban centre need to be fully separated from vehicles

Specific ideas

- Develop a cycling network plan and start implementing it. There are bits and pieces but its very disjointed. Design for children, not middle aged men
- Re-allocate road space along Summer Street to pedestrians, cyclists and public domain. What was the point of building the Northern Distributor if you don't re-allocate space? Summer St doesn't need to be 2 lanes in each direction
- Get rid of a lot of the roundabouts! The traffic volumes are not high enough to justify them and they simply give priority to cars. There is no reason that marked pedestrian crossings cant be provided at many of them. If 1 pedestrian comes every min then its not going to make a difference to traffic, if that's the concern
- Lobby the NSW Government to provide more than 1 daily train to Sydney. That is crazy! Orange has a population of over 40,000 people! Not to mention the train also provides access to Bathurst and Dubbo which are major centres in their own right. With the new regional train fleet now committed, and Fast Rail being investigated, now is the time for some strong lobbying
- Lobby the NSW Government for improved local bus services. I note the recent improvements to extend hours to 7pm. But that's really nowhere near enough. A service this poor wouldn't be accepted for a population area of 40k in Sydney, so why should it be in Orange? Also – the loop services don't work. Some people forced to travel 5km to go to a destination only 1km away. Its an inefficient, inequitable, infrequent and illegible bus network. No wonder no one catches it unless they absolutely have to. And of course the people that have to are the most disadvantaged, so they get the worst deal as usual
- Start seriously considering infill development opportunities and implement an urban development boundary. I think we know enough about urban sprawl to know that more of it is not a good thing for anyone. There are other ways to accommodate growth

Thanks for your time and I hope this is useful. My intention isn't to be negative, but to be realistic and clear about the challenges and opportunities Orange faces. Everything I have outlined can be technically achieved, its just a question of priorities and getting the community on board. Easier said than done, I know. Thanks again for the opportunity to comment.

Cheers

Cameron Steuart

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10



Working together to lessen
the impact of cancer
.....

Mr David Waddell, Chief Executive Officer
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
ORANGE NSW 2800

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Submission to *Local Strategic Planning Statement Orange City Council*

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on Council's *Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)*.

The Cancer Institute NSW (the Institute) is a state government agency responsible for the delivery of the [NSW Cancer Plan](#) to reduce the incidence of cancer in NSW and the [NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy](#). The Institute works closely with key stakeholders with health and built environment expertise to reduce the incidence of skin cancer by improving access to adequate shade in NSW. The Institute also promotes healthy lifestyle behaviours, including physical activity, which reduce the risk of certain cancers.

The Institute is committed to supporting your Council to reduce skin cancer in your LGA and has prepared the following submission that will:

1. Outline the importance of well-designed shade for the prevention of skin cancer
2. Explain the role of local policy in shade provision and skin cancer protection
3. Offer specific suggestions regarding your draft LSPS
4. Provide further information and contacts to assist your LGA in planning for good quality shade.

1. Skin cancer and shade

Skin cancer is the most common cancer in Australia. At least 95 per cent of melanoma skin cancer and 99 per cent of non-melanoma skin cancers are caused by overexposure to ultra-violet radiation (UVR) from the sun.¹ UVR is a carcinogen, and two in three Australians are expected to develop skin cancer before the age of 70.² In Orange LGA, the age-standardised incidence rate of melanoma between 2012 and 2016 was 57.4 per 100,000 population. The NSW average rate was 51.7 per 100,000 population.³

Across NSW, UVR levels are high enough to damage unprotected skin for at least 10 months of the year.¹ Unlike temperature, UVR can't be seen or felt and damage to unprotected skin can still occur on cool or overcast days.

The good news is that skin cancer is highly preventable. In addition to personal protective behaviours ([Slip Slop Slap Seek Slide](#)), there is evidence that well-designed and correctly

positioned shade, from both natural vegetation and built structures, can reduce exposure to UVR by up to 75 per cent.⁴

The provision of good quality shade is integral to assisting the community in reducing its exposure to UVR. However, quality shade needs to be planned and provided with careful thought if it is to be effective. This is where your Council can play an important role through the planning and design of good quality shade.

2. The role of local policy in shade provision and skin cancer prevention

Local planning provisions have a key place in ensuring the practical planning and delivery of shade, as does other policy that encourages the retention and addition of shade in a range of settings. As such, the Institute urges Council to 'step up' its priority for natural and built shade by:

1. **recognising shade** as a key planning, design and health issue for your LGA
2. **recognising the range of co-benefits** of shade in addition to protection from UVR ie comfort, shelter, aesthetics, biodiversity, reduction of the urban heat island effect, less evaporation, climate resilience, cooling of surrounding areas, improvements in health and wellbeing etc.
3. **preparing policy** to specify high quality design principles for shade in new private developments (for example by updating Development Control Plans for residential and commercial development)
4. **preparing policy** (eg Engineering Guidelines) to ensure the provision of adequately budgeted and well-designed shade in public spaces and as part of public infrastructure eg in playgrounds, recreation areas, commercial and activity centres, bus stops, along footpaths and streets etc.

[*Shade: A planning and design priority that prevents skin cancer, 2019*](#) provides a summary of the benefits of shade, and its importance in the planning process.

[*Guidelines to Shade - A practical guide for shade development in New South Wales, 2013*](#) provides practical design details and guidance for Council and can be referenced in Council policies and engineering guidelines etc. It is also a useful reference for engineering and facilities staff involved in the design and installation of shade structures.

3. Specific suggestions regarding Council's draft LSPS

The Institute recognises the LSPS as the key strategic land use planning document for your LGA for the following 20 years, and hence considers it vital to include within it specific references to shade provision.

The [example LSPS text relating to shade provision](#) (click hyperlink to be taken to document) provides detailed suggestions to assist you in finalising your LSPS. The example text outlines:

- Why shade (both natural and built) is important
- The co-benefits of well-designed shade and green spaces
- What is well-designed shade?

- Detailed LSPS actions relating to review of DCPs, consideration of shade in specific types of DAs and public infrastructure assessment, and commitment to shade provision in Council projects and infrastructure provision.

The Institute also suggests that in the LSPS section relating to natural hazards, that Council add a specific Priority:

"Recognise ultra-violet (UV) radiation from the sun as a natural hazard in the LGA and respond to the mitigation of this hazard".

Accompanying Actions to this Priority could be:

- *"Plan and budget for well-designed and correctly positioned shade, from both natural vegetation and built structures, throughout public areas in the LGA.*
- *Update the Development Control Plan to require the provision of well-designed and correctly positioned natural and built shade in relevant commercial, recreational and public building developments, or in developments adjoining public spaces.*
- *Prepare a Shade and UV Protection Strategy / Policy."*

Council could also place the following background information in the LSPS to support this Priority and Actions:

"Ultra-violet (UV) radiation is a type of natural hazard. At least 95 per cent of melanoma skin cancer and 99 per cent of non-melanoma skin cancers are caused by overexposure to UV radiation from the sun. Well-designed and correctly positioned shade, from both natural vegetation and built structures, can reduce exposure to UV radiation by up to 75 per cent. Council can assist in the provision of shade throughout its public and open spaces, and can require its provision in relevant private developments."

Other councils have already included this issue in their LSPSs – for examples see Blue Mountains, Northern Beaches and Burwood final LSPSs.

The [Guidelines to Shade](#) and [example LSPS text](#) referenced above will assist in the implementation of the suggested Actions. The Institute would be pleased to assist Council in the development of a Shade and UV Protection Strategy/Policy.

4. Summary

The Institute's key message is that the provision of well-designed, appropriately located and properly budgeted built and natural shade is integral to assisting the community in reducing its over-exposure to UVR, and hence in reducing the risk of skin cancer in the community.

Local planning strategies/guidelines and DCP provisions have a key place in ensuring the practical planning and delivery of shade, as does policy that encourages the retention and addition of shade in a range of settings. Council's draft LSPS is critical to setting the agenda for the development of such policy in the future, and the Institute has been pleased to provide practical suggestions on how this can be done.

5. Further information and assistance

Resources regarding how to design good quality shade for UVR protection, tools for performing shade audits, and shade case studies are provided in the *Additional Information* section below.

We can provide assistance in developing local government policy and strategy relating to shade, and can refer you to technical documents for the planning and construction of shade. A consultant Registered Planner, Jan Fallding RPIA, has been engaged by the Institute to offer further support to regional Councils.

Further information and assistance can be obtained from the Institute:

Nikki Woolley or Nicola Groskops, Skin Cancer Prevention & Healthy Lifestyles
Email: CINSW-SkinCancerPrevention@health.nsw.gov.au or Phone: 8374 3661

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Council's draft LSPS. Please keep the Institute informed as to the progress of the LSPS and any further relevant planning policy related to shade.

Yours sincerely,

Ms Sarah McGill
Director of Cancer Screening & Prevention, Cancer Institute NSW

18 May 2020
Copy: Western NSW Local Health District

References

1. Armstrong BK, Kricker A. 1993. *How much melanoma is caused by sun exposure?* Melanoma Research 3(6):395-401.
2. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. *Skin cancer in Australia. Cat. no. CAN 96. Canberra: AIHW*
3. Cancer Institute NSW Statistics Portal [https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/data-research/access-our-data/cancer-statistics-nsw#//](https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/data-research/access-our-data/cancer-statistics-nsw#/)
4. Parsons, P., Neale, R., Wolski, P. & Green, A. 1998, *The shady side of solar protection*, Medical Journal of Australia, 168: 327-330.

Additional information

- i. Cancer Council NSW, 2013: [*Guidelines to Shade - A practical guide for shade development in New South Wales*](#)
- ii. Cancer Institute NSW, 2017: [*NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy*](#)
- iii. Cancer Institute NSW, 2019: [*Shade: A planning and design priority that prevents skin cancer*](#)
- iv. Cancer Institute NSW, 2019: [*Sun protection behaviours in NSW, 2017*](#)
- v. Cancer Institute NSW, undated: [*How schools, councils, community groups and sporting organisations created shade: 10 Case Studies*](#)
- vi. Fallding, J for NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy Shade Working Group, 2019: [*Shade Provision: Suggested text for inclusion in Local Strategic Planning Statements*](#) (also attached to this submission)
- vii. [*cancer.nsw.gov.au/shade-and-uv*](https://cancer.nsw.gov.au/shade-and-uv)
- viii. [*cancercouncil.com.au/cancer-prevention/sun-protection/shade-and-sun-protection*](https://cancercouncil.com.au/cancer-prevention/sun-protection/shade-and-sun-protection)
- ix. [*healthstats.nsw.gov.au*](https://healthstats.nsw.gov.au)



**Shade provision:
Suggested text for inclusion in Local Strategic Planning Statements***

INTRODUCTION

The text below is example text that could be used by NSW councils in the preparation of their Local Strategic Planning Statements (LSPSs), required to be produced by each council under the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act.¹

The text specifically relates to the provision of well-designed shade, from the perspective of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Shade Working Group, under the [NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy](#).²

The text will need to be considered in context with the remainder of the LSPS, particularly its structure, and its inclusion of other items relating to healthy built environments.

The text is designed to be placed under the following headings within the LSPS – headings as provided by the NSW Department of Planning's [Example LSPS, February 2019](#).³

- Theme
- Planning Priority
- Rationale
- Council will
- Actions

Example text is provided in *italics* below.

EXAMPLE TEXT

Theme

Note that the NSW Department of Planning's [Example LSPS, February 2019](#) does not contain an explicit theme relating directly to the design of healthy built environments. The themes provided in the Example LSPS are only suggestions for councils, and the themes most relevant to healthy built environments in that document are 'Thriving Places to Live and Grow' and 'A Sustainable Environment'.

It is suggested that an alternate theme could be:
'Providing Healthy Places to Live, Work and Visit'.

Planning priority

A suggested planning priority that could be placed under one of the above themes is:
'Design and provide places and spaces that are healthy to live in, to work in and to visit'.

This generic planning priority should then incorporate other aspects of the healthy built environment, as explained in the following 'rationale' section.

Rationale

There may be many items included in this section that relate generally to healthy built environments. The following 'rationale' text relates specifically to the provision of shade, written from the perspective of providing well-designed shade for protection from ultraviolet radiation (UV).

*** Shade provision: suggested text for inclusion in Local Strategic Planning Statements**

Prepared by Jan Fallding, Registered Planner, June 2019, on behalf of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy Shade Working Group, operating within the auspices of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy,² led by Cancer Institute NSW.

.....
Cancer Institute NSW

Why is shade important?

Australia has the highest rate of melanoma in the world.⁴ Skin cancer is the most common cancer in Australia, with 2 in 3 people diagnosed in their lifetime.⁵ UV causes 95% of melanomas and 99% of non-melanoma skin cancers,⁶ making it a highly preventable cancer.

The incidence rate of melanoma in the [insert name] LGA is [insert age-standardised incidence rate] per 100,000. The NSW average melanoma incidence rate is 51.0 per 100,000.⁷ Go to [Cancer Institute NSW Statistics Portal](#) to find melanoma age-standardised incidence rates by LGA.

Well-designed and correctly positioned shade, both natural and built, can reduce UV exposure by up to 75%.⁸

Shade offers a number of benefits for people and the environment and has an increasingly important role to play in mitigating the effects of climate change and reducing heat in urban areas.

The co-benefits of well-designed shade and green spaces include:*Health benefits:^{9, 10}*

- Reduced UV exposure and the prevention of skin cancer.
- Improved thermal comfort in times of heat. Evidence shows that trees can reduce temperatures by 8°C.
- Enhanced childhood development.
- Increased recreation and physical activity, and a reduction in obesity and risk of chronic disease.
- Faster healing times and pain tolerance for hospital patients in a room with a view of trees.
- Improvements in mental health and wellbeing, including stress reduction and relaxation, greater happiness, lower rates of anger and depression and improved mental function and concentration.
- Noise reduction.

Environmental benefits:^{9, 10}

- Reduced build-up of heat in urban areas and consequent 'heat island' effects.
- Reduced air pollution.
- Reduced water evaporation, soil erosion, and storm water run-off.
- Reduced atmospheric carbon.
- Increased animal habitat and maintenance of biodiversity.

Social and economic benefits:^{9, 10}

- Increased social connectivity and sense of community by providing pleasant and aesthetically pleasing places for people to meet, socialise, exercise and rest.
- Reduced neighbourhood aggression, violence and crime.
- Street trees can help define or preserve the culture and history of a place.
- Improved thermal efficiency of buildings through shading and energy savings of up to 12-15%.
- Increased land and property values. Just one tree can increase the value of a property by approximately \$5,000.
- Opportunity to reduce socioeconomic and health inequities, which have been shown to be smaller in green areas.

*** Shade provision: suggested text for inclusion in Local Strategic Planning Statements**

Prepared by Jan Fallding, Registered Planner, June 2019, on behalf of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy Shade Working Group, operating within the auspices of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy,² led by Cancer Institute NSW.

Cancer Institute NSW

It is likely that [insert name] LGA will experience more frequent, longer and more extreme periods of uncomfortable summertime heat and heat wave events in the future. The provision of quality shade throughout the LGA will be one of the most cost-effective ways to address this situation in the long term, and has the co-benefit of protecting us from UV exposure.

Natural and built shade can be easily included in planning processes for developments, particularly in urban areas. Well-designed shade, effectively planned and correctly positioned, can also alleviate concerns about needing to remove or modify trees to address engineering, wiring or maintenance issues.

What is well-designed shade?

Well-designed shade uses a combination of natural and built shade to provide protection from UV radiation where it is needed, at the right time of day and at the right time of year.

The latest [Guidelines to Shade](#) from Cancer Council NSW¹ is a practical tool to aid LGA's in the design of quality shade.

In a playground setting, the [Everyone Can Play Guideline](#) from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment² provides a set of design principals and best practice recommendations to develop inclusive playspaces which provide well-designed shade for the comfort and protection of children and carers.

Good design is NSW Government policy, as described in [Better Placed](#) from the Government Architect NSW³, which outlines an integrated design policy for the built environment in NSW.

Council will

Suggested text for this section is:

- 1. Consider the provision of well-designed shade, both natural and built, in the provision of all public infrastructure, from large developments such as major recreation facilities, public buildings and town centre upgrades, to the smallest public domain improvements such as bus shelters.*
- 2. Encourage the provision of well-designed shade in all private developments, particularly recreation facilities and those that adjoin public places, such as commercial developments.*
- 3. Consider the co-benefits of shade in all decisions about infrastructure provision and maintenance.*

Actions

Suggested text for this section is:

- 1. Council's [insert relevant name] Development Control Plan will be reviewed to:*
 - a) incorporate design considerations regarding the provision of well-designed shade, with reference to the latest shade guidelines⁹;*
 - b) require well-designed shade in any private buildings or developments that adjoin public places that are likely to have significant visitation (e.g. high pedestrian traffic or people visiting or pausing in public spaces);*
 - c) require the provision of well-designed shade in recreation facilities;*
 - d) require the provision of well-designed shade in the design of any public infrastructure;*
 - e) require the consideration of the benefits of shade in any application to remove trees or vegetation currently providing significant shade and communicate to residents the benefits of shade; and*

*** Shade provision: suggested text for inclusion in Local Strategic Planning Statements**

Prepared by Jan Fallding, Registered Planner, June 2019, on behalf of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy Shade Working Group, operating within the auspices of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy,² led by Cancer Institute NSW.

- f) *encourage the provision of well-chosen and well-placed street trees in residential or public domain developments.*
2. *Council's Engineering Design specifications [insert relevant document name] will be updated to include specifications for the provision of well-designed shade.*
3. *Council will prioritise well-designed shade in its provision of new and upgraded public infrastructure and spaces.*
4. *Council will consider retrofitting current public infrastructure and spaces to include well-designed shade.*

REFERENCES

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<https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1979/203>
2. NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy, Cancer Institute NSW. Sydney, 2017.
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7. Cancer Institute NSW Statistics Portal [https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/cancer-statistics-nsw#//](https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/cancer-statistics-nsw#/)
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10. *Five million trees for Greater Sydney. Local Government Grant Program*. Department of Planning and Environment, Sydney, 2018. Available from: <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/-/media/Files/DPE/Guidelines/Policy-and-legislation/Open-Space-and-Parklands/five-million-trees-for-greater-sydney-guidelines-2018-11-07.pdf>

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13. *Better Placed: an integrated design policy for the built environment of New South Wales*. Government Architects NSW. Sydney 2017. Available from: <https://www.governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/resources/ga/media/files/ga/strategy-documents/better-placed-a-strategic-design-policy-for-the-built-environment-of-new-south-wales-2017.pdf>

OTHER RESOURCES

- <https://www.sunsmart.com.au/communities/local-government> - a range of resources to assist councils in providing well-designed shade. Based on Victorian examples, but can be easily adapted to NSW.
- <https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/shade-and-uv> - Shade case study examples by Cancer Institute NSW
- http://www.lowcarbonlivingcrc.com.au/sites/all/files/publications_file_attachments/rp2024_guide_to_urban_cooling_strategies_2017_web.pdf Osmond, P., and Sharifi, E., 2017: *Guide to Urban Cooling Strategies*. Low Carbon Living CRC.

CONTACT DETAILS / MORE INFORMATION

- NSW Shade Working Group email: CINSW-SkinCancerPrevention@health.nsw.gov.au
- Cancer Council NSW website: www.cancercouncil.com.au/cancer-prevention/sun-protection/
- Cancer Institute NSW website: www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/shade-and-uv

This information is based on available evidence at the time of review.
It can be copied for distribution.
Latest update: July 2019

For further information contact the NSW Shade Working Group via email
CINSW-SkinCancerPrevention@health.nsw.gov.au or go to
<https://www.cancercouncil.com.au/cancer-prevention/sun-protection/shade-and-sun-protection/>

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13 August 2020

David Waddell
Chief Executive Officer
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
Orange NSW 2800

Dear Orange City Council,

Re: Feedback on the Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Draft LSPS.

Cancer Council NSW is committed to reducing the impact of cancer on individuals and the community, and to lessening the burden for people affected by cancer. We are community funded and community focused. We believe health is central to urban planning in order to create environments that promote cancer-smart behaviours and reduce exposure to known cancer risks such as solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

Cancer Council NSW is a key partner in the implementation of the *NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy* (2017) which defines a comprehensive approach to reducing overexposure to (UV) and ultimately the incidence of skin cancer in NSW. The Strategy is a multidisciplinary initiative lead by Cancer Institute NSW which is an agency of NSW Health.

As part of the delivery of the Strategy, the Shade Working Group is committed to increasing shade across NSW for skin cancer prevention by influencing the planning system and advocating for shade in the local community. Member organisations of the Shade Working Group include: Cancer Institute NSW, Cancer Council NSW, University of New South Wales City Future Research Centre, and a strategic and social impact planner consultant. This submission is being provided by Cancer Council NSW, which also is Chair of the *NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy Shade Working Group*.

Skin cancer in Australia

Australia has the highest levels of UV radiation and the highest incidence rates of skin cancer worldwide, where two out of every three people are likely to be diagnosed with skin cancer by the age of 70. UV radiation causes 95% of melanomas and 99% of non-melanoma skin cancers in Australia. This means skin cancer is highly preventable.

In comparison to another important preventable social issue, nearly twice as many people die from melanoma than they do on our roads in NSW. 354 people died on our roads in 2018; while 638 people died of skin cancer in the same year¹. We wear a



seatbelt every time we get in the car, and we should think about UV radiation in the same way.

Council can play an important role in reducing the risk of skin cancer of its residents through planning and designing shade. Good quality shade can reduce UV exposure by up to 75 per cent. Further information including the co-benefits of shade, are attached. They are also accessible via Cancer Council NSW's [website](#), along with the *Cancer Council NSW Guidelines to Shade* and example case studies of well-designed shade.

Response to the Draft LSPS

Cancer Council NSW strongly encourages Council to ensure the value of shade for UV radiation protection and other co-benefits are fully recognised in the vision for the LGA.

We have suggestions to support you with this, and attached to this letter is example text developed to include in your LSPS which supports shade as a planning priority for the LGA. We recommend that council look to include all or part of this text in relevant Themes or Planning Priorities from the Draft LSPS. This text can also be accessed via Cancer Council NSW's [website](#).

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide comment on your Draft LSPS. If you would like any further support, please feel free to contact me via Elizabeth.king@nswcc.org.au or ph: (02) 9334 1760.

Yours sincerely,

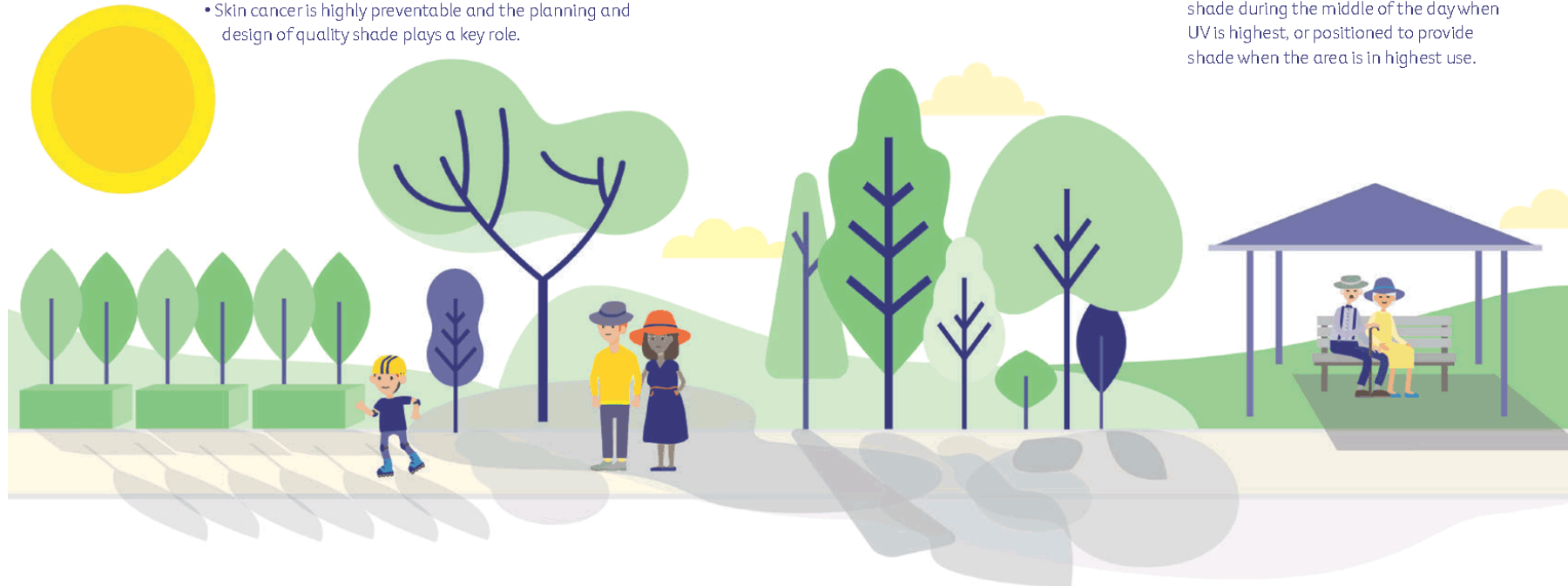
Elizabeth King
Chair, NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy Shade Working Group
Skin Cancer Prevention Manager
Cancer Council NSW

¹ Cancer incidence and mortality projections 2011 to 2021. Cancer Institute NSW, Sydney, May 2011.
Centre for Road Safety, Transport for NSW <https://roadsafety.transport.nsw.gov.au/downloads/road-toll-progress-2018.pdf>

Shade. A planning and design priority that helps prevent skin cancer.

Shade protects us from harmful ultraviolet radiation (UV)

- UV from the sun causes at least 95% of all skin cancers in Australia.
- Skin cancer is the most common cancer in Australia - 2 in 3 people will be diagnosed.
- Skin cancer is highly preventable and the planning and design of quality shade plays a key role.



Quality shade can reduce UV exposure by up to 75%

What is quality shade?

Natural shade: trees with a canopy that is dense and close to the ground.

Built shade: stand-alone, portable or add-on structures positioned to provide shade during the middle of the day when UV is highest, or positioned to provide shade when the area is in highest use.

A combination of natural and built shade provides the best UV protection.

Benefits of quality **shade** and **green spaces**.

Health benefits

- Reduces UV exposure and helps prevent skin cancer
- Improves thermal comfort in times of heat
- Increases recreation and physical activity
- Reduces obesity and risk of chronic disease
- Improves mental health and wellbeing

Environmental benefits

- Reduces build-up of heat in urban areas
- Reduces air pollution
- Reduces water evaporation, soil erosion and storm water run-off
- Reduces atmospheric carbon
- Maintains animal habitat and biodiversity

Social and economic benefits

- Improves social and community connection
- Reduces neighbourhood crime
- Better placemaking
- Reduces socioeconomic and health inequities
- Increases land and property value
- Reduces energy usage and costs



How to plan and design quality shade.

Professional resources are available to support you in planning good shade.

- [Cancer Council NSW Guidelines to Shade](#) including a shade audit tool.
- [Cancer Institute NSW Shade Case Studies](#); and
- Support for local governments to prioritise shade in their planning policies.

For more information and access to the online resources:

- Contact the NSW Shade Working Group via email: CINSW-SkinCancerPrevention@health.nsw.gov.au
- Visit cancercouncil.com.au/shade and cancer.nsw.gov.au/shade-and-uv



This document was prepared by the NSW Shade Working Group within the auspices of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy led by Cancer Institute NSW. Date: 12/2019.

Cancer Institute NSW





**Shade provision:
Suggested text for inclusion in Local Strategic Planning Statements***

INTRODUCTION

The text below is example text that could be used by NSW councils in the preparation of their Local Strategic Planning Statements (LSPSs), required to be produced by each council under the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act.¹

The text specifically relates to the provision of well-designed shade, from the perspective of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Shade Working Group, under the [NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy](#).²

The text will need to be considered in context with the remainder of the LSPS, particularly its structure, and its inclusion of other items relating to healthy built environments.

The text is designed to be placed under the following headings within the LSPS – headings as provided by the NSW Department of Planning's [Example LSPS, February 2019](#).³

- Theme
- Planning Priority
- Rationale
- Council will
- Actions

Example text is provided in *italics* below.

EXAMPLE TEXT

Theme

Note that the NSW Department of Planning's [Example LSPS, February 2019](#) does not contain an explicit theme relating directly to the design of healthy built environments. The themes provided in the Example LSPS are only suggestions for councils, and the themes most relevant to healthy built environments in that document are 'Thriving Places to Live and Grow' and 'A Sustainable Environment'.

It is suggested that an alternate theme could be:
'Providing Healthy Places to Live, Work and Visit'.

Planning priority

A suggested planning priority that could be placed under one of the above themes is:
'Design and provide places and spaces that are healthy to live in, to work in and to visit'.

This generic planning priority should then incorporate other aspects of the healthy built environment, as explained in the following 'rationale' section.

Rationale

There may be many items included in this section that relate generally to healthy built environments. The following 'rationale' text relates specifically to the provision of shade, written from the perspective of providing well-designed shade for protection from ultraviolet radiation (UV).

*** Shade provision: suggested text for inclusion in Local Strategic Planning Statements**

Prepared by Jan Fallding, Registered Planner, June 2019, on behalf of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy Shade Working Group, operating within the auspices of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy,² led by Cancer Institute NSW.

Cancer Institute NSW

Why is shade important?

Australia has the highest rate of melanoma in the world.⁴ Skin cancer is the most common cancer in Australia, with 2 in 3 people diagnosed in their lifetime.⁵ UV causes 95% of melanomas and 99% of non-melanoma skin cancers,⁶ making it a highly preventable cancer.

The incidence rate of melanoma in the [insert name] LGA is [insert age-standardised incidence rate] per 100,000. The NSW average melanoma incidence rate is 51.0 per 100,000.⁷ Go to [Cancer Institute NSW Statistics Portal](#) to find melanoma age-standardised incidence rates by LGA.

Well-designed and correctly positioned shade, both natural and built, can reduce UV exposure by up to 75%.⁸

Shade offers a number of benefits for people and the environment and has an increasingly important role to play in mitigating the effects of climate change and reducing heat in urban areas.

The co-benefits of well-designed shade and green spaces include:

Health benefits:^{9, 10}

- Reduced UV exposure and the prevention of skin cancer.*
- Improved thermal comfort in times of heat. Evidence shows that trees can reduce temperatures by 8°C.*
- Enhanced childhood development.*
- Increased recreation and physical activity, and a reduction in obesity and risk of chronic disease.*
- Faster healing times and pain tolerance for hospital patients in a room with a view of trees.*
- Improvements in mental health and wellbeing, including stress reduction and relaxation, greater happiness, lower rates of anger and depression and improved mental function and concentration.*
- Noise reduction.*

Environmental benefits:^{9, 10}

- Reduced build-up of heat in urban areas and consequent 'heat island' effects.*
- Reduced air pollution.*
- Reduced water evaporation, soil erosion, and storm water run-off.*
- Reduced atmospheric carbon.*
- Increased animal habitat and maintenance of biodiversity.*

Social and economic benefits:^{9, 10}

- Increased social connectivity and sense of community by providing pleasant and aesthetically pleasing places for people to meet, socialise, exercise and rest.*
- Reduced neighbourhood aggression, violence and crime.*
- Street trees can help define or preserve the culture and history of a place.*
- Improved thermal efficiency of buildings through shading and energy savings of up to 12-15%.*
- Increased land and property values. Just one tree can increase the value of a property by approximately \$5,000.*
- Opportunity to reduce socioeconomic and health inequities, which have been shown to be smaller in green areas.*

*** Shade provision: suggested text for inclusion in Local Strategic Planning Statements**

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Cancer Institute NSW

It is likely that [insert name] LGA will experience more frequent, longer and more extreme periods of uncomfortable summertime heat and heat wave events in the future. The provision of quality shade throughout the LGA will be one of the most cost-effective ways to address this situation in the long term, and has the co-benefit of protecting us from UV exposure.

Natural and built shade can be easily included in planning processes for developments, particularly in urban areas. Well-designed shade, effectively planned and correctly positioned, can also alleviate concerns about needing to remove or modify trees to address engineering, wiring or maintenance issues.

What is well-designed shade?

Well-designed shade uses a combination of natural and built shade to provide protection from UV radiation where it is needed, at the right time of day and at the right time of year.

The latest [Guidelines to Shade](#) from Cancer Council NSW¹ is a practical tool to aid LGA's in the design of quality shade.

In a playground setting, the [Everyone Can Play Guideline](#) from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment² provides a set of design principals and best practice recommendations to develop inclusive playspaces which provide well-designed shade for the comfort and protection of children and carers.

Good design is NSW Government policy, as described in [Better Placed](#) from the Government Architect NSW³, which outlines an integrated design policy for the built environment in NSW.

Council will

Suggested text for this section is:

- 1. Consider the provision of well-designed shade, both natural and built, in the provision of all public infrastructure, from large developments such as major recreation facilities, public buildings and town centre upgrades, to the smallest public domain improvements such as bus shelters.*
- 2. Encourage the provision of well-designed shade in all private developments, particularly recreation facilities and those that adjoin public places, such as commercial developments.*
- 3. Consider the co-benefits of shade in all decisions about infrastructure provision and maintenance.*

Actions

Suggested text for this section is:

- 1. Council's [insert relevant name] Development Control Plan will be reviewed to:*
 - a) incorporate design considerations regarding the provision of well-designed shade, with reference to the latest shade guidelines⁹;*
 - b) require well-designed shade in any private buildings or developments that adjoin public places that are likely to have significant visitation (e.g. high pedestrian traffic or people visiting or pausing in public spaces);*
 - c) require the provision of well-designed shade in recreation facilities;*
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- f) *encourage the provision of well-chosen and well-placed street trees in residential or public domain developments.*
2. *Council's Engineering Design specifications [insert relevant document name] will be updated to include specifications for the provision of well-designed shade.*
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4. *Council will consider retrofitting current public infrastructure and spaces to include well-designed shade.*

REFERENCES

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OTHER RESOURCES

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- <https://www.cancer.nsw.gov.au/shade-and-uv> - Shade case study examples by Cancer Institute NSW
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CONTACT DETAILS / MORE INFORMATION

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- Cancer Council NSW website: www.cancercouncil.com.au/cancer-prevention/sun-protection/
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Latest update: July 2019

For further information contact the NSW Shade Working Group via email
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*** Shade provision: suggested text for inclusion in Local Strategic Planning Statements**

Prepared by Jan Fallding, Registered Planner, June 2019, on behalf of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy Shade Working Group, operating within the auspices of the NSW Skin Cancer Prevention Strategy,² led by Cancer Institute NSW.

14th August 2020

Mr David Waddell
Chief Executive Officer
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
Orange NSW 2800

Dear David,

Re: Feedback on the Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on Orange City Council's Draft LSPS.

Cancer Council NSW is committed to reducing the impact of cancer on individuals and the community, and to lessening the burden for people affected by cancer. We are community funded and community focused. We believe health is central to urban planning in order to create environments that promote cancer-smart behaviours and reduce exposure to known cancer risks such as solar ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

As a Community Programs Coordinator at Cancer Council NSW, I am committed to driving positive and lasting change towards a cancer free future for our local communities. One of the priority cancer prevention areas our organisation is committed to is skin cancer prevention.

Skin cancer in Australia

Australia has the highest levels of UV radiation and the highest incidence rates of skin cancer worldwide, where two out of every three people are likely to be diagnosed with skin cancer by the age of 70. UV radiation causes 95% of melanomas and 99% of non-melanoma skin cancers in Australia. This means skin cancer is highly preventable.

In comparison to another important preventable social issue, nearly twice as many people die from melanoma than they do on our roads in NSW. 354 people died on our roads in 2018; while 624 people died of skin cancer in 2016¹. We wear a seatbelt every time we get in the car, and we should think about UV radiation in the same way.

Council can play an important role in reducing the risk of skin cancer of its residents through planning and designing shade. Good quality shade can reduce UV exposure by up to 75 per cent. Further information including the co-benefits, the *Cancer Council NSW Guidelines to Shade* and example case studies of well-designed shade can be accessed via Cancer Council NSW's website cancercouncil.com.au/shade

¹ Cancer incidence and mortality projections 2011 to 2021. Cancer Institute NSW, Sydney, May 2011. Centre for Road Safety, Transport for NSW <https://roadsafety.transport.nsw.gov.au/downloads/road-toll-progress-2018.pdf>

**Response to the Draft LSPS**

We strongly encourage council to ensure the value of shade for UV radiation protection and other co-benefits are fully recognised in the vision for the LGA.

You can access example text developed by Cancer Council NSW to include in the LSPS which supports shade as a planning priority on their website cancercouncil.com.au/shade

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide comment on your Draft LSPS.

Yours sincerely,

Fiona Markwick
Western NSW Communities Cancer Council NSW
PO Box 1977
Orange NSW 2800



Our ref: DOC20/623743

Mr Damien Pfeiffer
Director, Western Region
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
damien.pfeiffer@planning.nsw.gov.au

CC: Mr David Waddell
Chief Executive Officer
Orange City Council
council@orange.nsw.gov.au

Draft Orange Local Strategic Planning Statement

Dear Mr Pfeiffer

We are writing to provide comment on Orange City Council's draft Local Strategic Planning Statement.

Heritage, culture, history and tradition are fundamental aspects of the identity of a place, and can include Aboriginal, non-Aboriginal, natural, archaeological, movable, maritime and intangible cultural heritage. These aspects define the local character of a place and help create and maintain a sense of meaning for communities.

Local Strategic Planning Statements (LSPS) provide an important opportunity for communities to describe the local character of their places, and what makes them distinctive and different from other places. Through the LSPS, Heritage NSW encourages both Council and the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (the Department) to consider how known and potential heritage places and values contribute to the local character and sense of place for their community.

We have prepared some general guidance for councils to consider in the preparation of their LSPS, this is provided as **Attachment 1**.

Heritage NSW supports many of the initiatives in the Orange LSPS, including:

- capitalising on Orange's character and heritage to enhance tourism and attract new residents
- protecting and conserving natural, built and Aboriginal cultural heritage
- consulting on a regular basis with the Local Aboriginal Land Council and broader Aboriginal community in relation to indigenous heritage matters
- protecting, conserving and enhancing the natural, visual, environmental and heritage qualities of scenic areas, and significant views to and from Mount Canobolas
- reviewing Council's heritage study, updating Council's heritage inventory and associated heritage listings in the Local Environmental Plan (LEP)

- reviewing and updating development controls for established areas, particularly heritage conservation areas and other neighbourhoods where the established character should be maintained or enhanced, and
- reviewing and updating the City of Orange Heritage Manual and updating Council's Heritage Infill Policy.

While these initiatives are positive, we consider that there are opportunities to provide a greater level of information on Council's heritage and how it is considered during planning. The greatest opportunity here is a stronger focus on and consideration of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage in the LSPS, and Council's LEP and Development Control Plan (DCP).

We note that there is an inconsistency between the timeframe identified in the LSPS for review of the City of Orange Heritage Manual. Under the Action Plan (page 29) and Planning Priority 14 (page 60) the timeframe is identified as by 2021, but under Planning Priority 1 (page 38) it is by 2023.

Areas we suggest that Council and the Department consider when finalising the LSPS are:

- if the relevant Aboriginal communities and/or groups have not already been consulted about the content of the LSPS, this should be done prior to the LSPS being finalised
- preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study to inform amendments to Council's LEP to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage and cultural landscapes
- considering the linkages between culture, heritage and tourism, and the opportunities culture and heritage bring for economic growth
- further articulating heritage as it relates to local character, including potentially identifying clusters of places and items which contribute to the significant character of the place
- considering the linkages between actions and priorities, e.g. the ways in which heritage and culture contribute to attractive and liveable places, local employment and community wellbeing, and
- adding the *Heritage Act 1977*, *Heritage Regulations 2012* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to the Appendix of Related Legislation and State Policies.

Addressing these considerations would give greater alignment to Council's local strategic planning with the *Central West and Orana Regional Plan*, specifically:

- Direction 16 – Respect and protect Aboriginal heritage assets, and
- Direction 17 – Conserve and adaptively re-use heritage assets

Our records show that, in addition to the items of local heritage significance which are listed under *Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011*, the local government area contains:

- ten State Heritage Register (SHR) items:
 - 'Berrilea' (SHR 00361)
 - 'Bloomfield Hospital' (SHR 01745)
 - 'Bowen Terrace' (SHR 00013)
 - 'Cook Park' (SHR 01998)
 - 'Duntryleague with Lodge, Park, Gates, Stables' (SHR 00318)
 - 'Orange Post Office' (SHR 01416)
 - 'Orange Railway Station and yard group' (SHR 01218)
 - 'Union Bank of Australia (former)' (SHR 00230)
 - 'Uniting Church & Kindergarten Hall' (SHR 00419), and
 - 'Wentworth and Reform Gold Mines' (SHR 02004)
- 47 Recorded Aboriginal Sites.

Care must be taken to avoid impacts on these items and sites, and consideration needs to be given as to how to mitigate any impacts where they are unavoidable. We can provide specific information and more detailed advice on the State heritage items and Aboriginal sites if required.

Heritage NSW has several publications which may be of assistance when addressing the heritage objectives of the LSPS. These objectives should be incorporated with environmental, social and economic considerations to achieve high quality strategic planning outcomes. These publications are available online at environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage/publications/index.htm.

Additionally, Government Architect NSW's (GANSW) recent publication *Design Guide for Heritage* may be of use, this can be found at governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/guidance/heritage. GANSW is also undertaking a project to explore opportunities and approaches for *Designing with Country*, more information on this can be found at governmentarchitect.nsw.gov.au/projects/designing-with-country.

If you have any questions regarding this matter please contact James Sellwood, Senior Heritage Programs Officer, Statewide Programs at Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet by phone on 02 9274 6354 or via email at james.sellwood@environment.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Rochelle Johnston
Manager, Statewide Programs
Per **Pauline McKenzie**
Executive Director
Heritage NSW
As delegate of the Heritage Council of NSW

19 August 2020

Attachment 1

Heritage in Local Strategic Planning Statements

Heritage NSW encourages councils to take a strategic approach to developing and implementing the priorities, policy positions and actions in its Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS). To ensure that the LSPS provides strong strategic guidance with regards to both Aboriginal and Historic heritage, we recommend that it should consider the following:

Character Statements

Character Statements which recognise heritage and culture as a fundamental aspect of the identity of the place.

Planning Priorities

Planning Priorities which:

- identify Aboriginal cultural heritage and Historic heritage values and opportunities to protect and celebrate those values
- recognise the contribution which Aboriginal cultural heritage and Historic heritage make to the sense of place and belonging of a local area
- support the protection and celebration of heritage sites and values
- identify and celebrate the diversity and heritage of the many cultural groups in the community, and
- recognise that Aboriginal and Historic heritage and diversity are a cultural asset and potential driver of tourism and economic growth and the opportunities that this can provide.

Actions

Actions which:

- capture the identification, appropriate protection, interpretation and promotion of Aboriginal cultural heritage and Historic heritage
- require meaningful and ongoing consultation with the Aboriginal community to identify important values and potential issues regarding cultural heritage and connection to land
- require meaningful, ongoing and representative community engagement which captures the diversity of the local community
- require consultation with State Government agencies in relation to both Aboriginal cultural heritage and Historic heritage
- support the ongoing identification and documentation of heritage places and context early, to assist more detailed planning actions to avoid or mitigate impact on heritage items and places
- where possible, strategically identify key heritage places and clusters
- support heritage asset revitalisation and adaptive reuse
- provide guidance for sensitive heritage areas subject to major infrastructure or development
- identify funding and resourcing for Aboriginal and Historic heritage priorities
- allow for the development of plans and strategies which interpret, celebrate and promote Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal identity, culture and heritage, and
- develop strategies and programs to tell the story of a local area, and the diversity of its history and culture.

Naming of Public Authorities

Following the 2019 Machinery of Government changes, the names of many public authorities have changed. The Office of Environment and Heritage (Heritage Division) is now Heritage NSW. Council's should update their LSPS to reflect these new public authority names.



17 August 2020

Orange City Council
PO Box 35
Orange, NSW 2800

Attn: General Manager

Dear Sir/Madam,

SUBMISSION TO LOCAL STRATEGIC PLANNING STATEMENT

School Infrastructure NSW (SINSW), as part of the Department of Education (DoE), welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback on Orange City Council's draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (draft LSPS).

SINSW is supportive of the overall direction and actions contained in the draft LSPS, subject to ongoing collaboration between SINSW and Council to ensure infrastructure provision aligns with growth through to 2040.

Growth Impact on Teaching Spaces:

The draft LSPS predicts that from 2019 to 2036, the total population of the Orange Local Government Area (LGA) will increase from 42,451 people to over 50,000 people. Areas identified to provide new homes to support this growing population include residential release areas at North Orange and Shiralee. Infill development in existing urban areas is also encouraged.

SINSW uses population and dwelling projection data provided by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) as the basis for school planning. SINSW assesses schools within an area or region to identify the best way to distribute student numbers and deliver new and upgraded facilities. Based on this, SINSW requests that consultation between SINSW and Council occur before the finalisation of future strategic directions and planning proposals that will increase the residential population of the LGA. This is to ensure appropriate resourcing is provided for local schools.

Joint and Shared-Use Opportunities

There is an opportunity for the draft LSPS to include an additional action recommending Council work with SINSW to provide joint or shared use facilities. SINSW seeks to explore and implement such facilities with Council where there is a mutual benefit for the school and the local community. However, this is subject to timing, funding and a Memorandum of Understanding being developed between the parties.

Infrastructure Delivery

The draft LSPS includes an action to review and update the Development Contribution Plans that apply throughout the Orange LGA. SINSW requests that



any future reviews or amendments to Orange's Development Contribution Plans considers including an exemption for public schools.

This request is sought on the basis DoE provides essential social infrastructure for the direct benefit of the local community. SINSW also requests Council's contributions plan should include requirements for public domain, transport and other infrastructure works required to support public schools in the LGA. Further, it is requested that Council support the collection of contributions to deliver school infrastructure as part of any special infrastructure contribution (SIC).

Transport

There is an opportunity for the draft LSPS to include an additional action which requires Council to develop innovative transport solutions with a range of stakeholders that seek to increase alternative transport options to support sustainable travel to school. SINSW is seeking to be a party to these discussions and initiatives, where appropriate.

Heritage

The draft LSPS includes an action to review the Local Environmental Plan on a regular basis to update the heritage listings. SINSW is supportive of this action and requests that heritage listings and maps contained to the *Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011* (OLEP 2011) considers SINSW schools. Often, only a portion of the site or school development contains elements or fabric of heritage significance. SINSW requests that heritage listings and mapping contained to the OLEP 2011 only reflect the elements of significance rather than the entire site. This will ensure vital alterations and additions to non-heritage significant school elements can be carried out as exempt or complying development under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities) 2017*, where appropriate.

Should you require further information about SINSW or this submission, please contact Alejandra Rojas at Alejandra.Rojas1@det.nsw.edu.au or Jarred Statham at Jarred.Statham2@det.nsw.edu.au.

Yours Sincerely,

Alix Carpenter
Director - Statutory Planning

From: Amanda Carnegie
Sent: Monday, 17 August 2020 11:05 AM
To: Craig Mortell
Subject: FW: Orange LSPS Resilience Planning Comments

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Hi Craig – please see below comments from resilience planning

From: Haydon Murdoch
Sent: Monday, 17 August 2020 8:40 AM
To: Jessica Holland ; Amanda Carnegie
Subject: FW: Orange LSPS Resilience Planning Comments

See below

Thanks

Haydon Murdoch
Manager, Local and Regional Planning
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
Level 4, 76 Morgan Street | Wagga Wagga NSW 2650
T



The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and we show our respect for elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically.

From: Rachel Beard
Sent: Tuesday, 4 August 2020 4:40 PM
To: Haydon Murdoch
Cc: Melanie Schwecke
Subject: Orange LSPS Resilience Planning Comments

Hi Haydon,

Below are the comments from the Resilience Planning team on the **Orange LSPS**.

Regarding resilient places, the LSPS provides sufficient resilient/recovery actions, but would benefit from the following actions:

- The Orange LSPS would benefit from the inclusion of available hazard maps and information on the projected impacts of climate change in the region.
- It is recommended that the LSPS include an action to review of bushfire mapping and management plans.
- Actions that address recovery after a natural hazard event would help promote resilience-building within the LGA.
- Actions to manage future risk so as to not to increase the population at risk and the demand on Emergency Services personnel and volunteers should be included in the LSPS.
- The third action under Priority 16 could include establishing hazard planning and disaster resilience

principles as primary considerations in all development proposals. A planning principle that ensures that local/regional hazard risk assessments inform land use planning decisions could be included.

- The third action under Priority 16 could include a review of development controls to encourage adaptable and resilient buildings.
- Actions under priorities should be numbered for easier reference.
- Actions under priorities should include timeframes (preferably in years). It is important that the LSPS include short, medium, long term and ongoing actions to ensure that resilience is managed and sustained in the LGA.

If you have any questions or need anything clarified, feel free to let me know. Happy to discuss further.

Thanks!

Rachel

Rachel Beard

Graduate

Resilience Planning | Green and Resilient Places

Place, Design and Public Spaces | Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

T | **E**

4 Parramatta Square, 12 Darcy Street, Parramatta NSW

www.dpie.nsw.gov.au



**Planning,
Industry &
Environment**

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment acknowledges that it stands on Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and we show our respect for elders past, present and emerging through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work, seeking to demonstrate our ongoing commitment to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically.



Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.



David Waddell
Chief Executive Officer
Orange City Council
City Centre
135 Byng Street
Orange NSW 2800

Our ref: LSPS Submission to Orange City
Council – Public Space

council@orange.nsw.gov.au

20 August 2020

Dear Mr Waddell

Subject: Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement Submission to Orange City Council

The Places Branch, Public Spaces Division within the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment (the Department) welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback on Orange City Council's (Council) Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS).

The Public Spaces Division sponsors the Premier's Priority 11: '*Greener Public Spaces: Increase the proportion of homes in urban areas within 10 minutes' walk of quality green, open and public space by 10% by 2023*'. Partnering across government, industry and Councils will be key to achieving the Premier's Priority and supporting communities through:

- a) Helping create more liveable neighbourhoods and communities,
- b) Bringing economic, environmental, social and cultural value to places and residents,
- c) Helping mitigate urban heat island effect, and support biodiversity, and
- d) Improving physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Further information on Premier's Priority 11 can be found at: <https://www.dpie.nsw.gov.au/our-premiers-priorities/great-public-spaces>

What is Public Space?

The Public Spaces Division has adopted the United Nations' (UN) definition of public space for the purposes of Greener Public Spaces, that is '*places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive*', and these include:

- a) *Public open spaces: active and passive (including parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and publicly accessible bushland)*
- b) *Public facilities: public libraries, museums, galleries, civic/community centres, showgrounds and indoor public sports facilities*
- c) *Streets: streets, avenues and boulevards, squares and plazas, pavements, passages and lanes, and bicycle paths*



This can also incorporate privately owned public space. Walkability and accessibility are key focus areas for the Priority and quality is being defined through:

- a) Physical form: Design, maintenance and integration with the natural environment, such as green infrastructure and tree canopy,
- b) Activities and meaning: What the community values, along with the diverse, inclusive, free, welcoming uses available.

Submission

The Places Branch, Public Spaces Division commends Council on its draft LSPS's strong focus on increased liveability through creation of and access to high-quality public space.

These generally reflect the Directions raised in both the Central West and Orana Regional Plan and the two sub-regional strategies encompassing Orange, Blayney and Cabonne Councils that promote strong actions relating to the importance of providing quality public space.

Table 1 below identifies recommendations for consideration by Council to assist with further embedding public spaces into the LSPS. If you would like to discuss these recommendations further, please contact Sid Walls, Policy Officer, Public Spaces Division at Sid.Walls@planning.nsw.gov.au.

Table 1 – Places Branch, Public Space Division's Comments

LSPS Section	Considerations
All Sections	<p>1. Embed the Public Space definition and reference to public spaces into Council's Context, Vision and Planning Priorities.</p> <p>We suggest 'Public Space' is referred to consistently throughout the LSPS, as per the definition on page 1 being:</p> <p><i>'places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive', and these include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Public open spaces: active and passive (including parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and publicly accessible bushland)</i> b) <i>Public facilities: public libraries, museums, galleries, civic/community centres, showgrounds and indoor public sports facilities</i> c) <i>Streets: streets, avenues and boulevards, squares and plazas, pavements, passages and lanes, and bicycle paths</i> <p>We suggest acknowledging that public space is not just open space and that public facilities and streets play an important part in providing access to quality public space.</p>



LSPS Section	Considerations
	<p>2: Increase mapping of public spaces.</p> <p>We are pleased Council has identified and signalled the significance of its key active and passive recreation sites. Maps and figures of key public spaces within the LGA could be included in the LSPS to locate these sites as well as key squares and plazas, cycling/pedestrian networks within and between towns and villages and public facilities including important cultural facilities, museums, sports grounds, libraries etc. We suggest the LSPS note why the mapped spaces, in addition to those identified under active and passive recreation, are important at a local, regional or State level.</p>
<p>Planning Priorities (PP)</p> <p>5 Ensure that building design and construction is of high quality, and maintains resident amenity.</p> <p>6 Provide recreational opportunities to meet the needs of residents of, and visitors to, Orange.</p> <p>10 Improve access to, from and within Orange, and encourage active transport.</p>	<p>3: Embed access to quality public spaces in current and future planning.</p> <p>The LSPS has eloquently articulated the benefits of planning for public space infrastructure within the LGA, including social, environmental, cultural and economic benefits.</p> <p><u>We suggest including the following actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The policies do not appear to be identified in the Policy Line of Sight table - the 'y' axis label may be missing. b) PP5 - Develop mechanisms in LEPs/DCPs to encourage applicants to explain how their development proposal will improve the quantum and/or quality of the public space. c) PP5 – Government Architect NSW's (GANSW) <i>Better Placed</i> and <i>Designing with Country</i> design policies and guides could be included as key reference plans to inform future mechanisms in LEPs/DCPs. d) PP6 – Ensure the update of the Orange City Council Recreation Needs Study considers all types of public space with a focus on walkability, access and how to increase diversification of use and participation in existing and new public spaces. e) PP10 – GANSW's <i>Movement and Place Framework</i> could be used to inform development of an integrated, place-based transport strategy for the LGA as it sets out principles and design processes for this purpose.



LSPS Section	Considerations
<p>Planning Priorities</p> <p>2 Support the delivery of new homes in residential release areas, including North Orange and Shiralee, and increase the range of housing options in existing urban areas.</p> <p>4 Provide diverse housing choices and opportunities to meet changing demographics and population needs, with housing growth in the right locations.</p> <p>9 Enhance local and neighbourhood centres as great, connected places, whilst maintaining the regional town atmosphere.</p> <p>12 Protect and conserve the natural, built and Aboriginal cultural heritage of Orange.</p> <p>14 Protect, conserve and enhance the natural, visual, environmental and heritage qualities of Orange's scenic areas, and significant views to and from Mount Canobolas.</p>	<p>4: Promote access to quality public space to ensure liveable, sustainable and well-designed neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The LSPS acknowledges that access to public space is an essential outcome to create liveable neighbourhoods and great places to live by promoting physical and mental wellbeing, encouraging social connection, creating attachment to place, protecting heritage and local character and supporting growing density and population. It could incorporate this further in its residential development related Planning Priorities.</p> <p><u>We suggest including the following actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) PP 2 & 4 - Include an action for increasing number of homes with 10-minute access to quality green, open and public space, in accordance with the goal of Premier's Priority 11. This can include supporting greater housing choice to be located near public space, including open space, public facilities and active transport networks, as well as creation of new public space where required. b) PP 4 – Recommend undertaking an LGA-wide public space audit as part of updating the Orange City Council Recreation Needs Study to inform action (a). c) PP9 - Consider maintaining local character through drafting of local character statements to inform future planning and review of the DCP to ensure in-fill development contributes to neighbourhood character. d) PP12 – during ongoing consultation with the Local Aboriginal Land Council and broader Aboriginal community Council could explore the potential for co-design public realm projects. GANSW's Designing with Country can help to inform this engagement. e) PP 14 - We are particularly impressed with Council's actions to preserve the benefit provided by scenic values in the public realm. No action.



LSPS Section	Considerations
<p>Planning Priorities (PP)</p> <p>1 Capitalise on Orange's character, lifestyle and heritage to enhance tourism and attract new residents.</p> <p>3 Provide a range of facilities and services to meet community needs, and foster a culturally rich, creative and socially connected Orange community.</p> <p>9 (as before)</p>	<p>5: Promote access to quality public space to support strong town centres and improve the local economy.</p> <p>The LSPS could highlight the important role access to quality public space plays in creating vibrant town centres. This includes access to cultural spaces, which are an important part of public space and social infrastructure.</p> <p>We also suggest that planning priorities related to building a strong economy articulate the role access to quality public space plays, including by creating vibrant town centres, activating the day and night-time economy, supporting the tourism economy and attracting new residents and workers.</p> <p><u>We suggest including the following actions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) PP1 - Council could support its tourism strategy and the day and night-time economy through a program designed to activate its public spaces and heritage places. As part of this, a lighting strategy may be an efficient place-making activity that could support the centres and the night-time economy strategy by creating activation, supporting an attractive public domain and providing a sense of safety to increase dwelling times and business patronage in the CBD beyond daytime hours. b) PP1 - As part of its LEP/DCP review, Council could review what activities are permitted in and adjacent to public spaces and how these can be updated to support activation. c) PP3 – Recommend developing an arts and cultural strategy for the LGA. This can help to support public facilities, festivals, events and tourism and increase the local economy. d) PP9 - a program for temporary activations, similar to the Government's <i>Streets as Shared Spaces</i> program could help to support this priority and provide additional public space during COVID.



<p>Planning Priorities</p> <p>4 Provide diverse housing choices and opportunities to meet changing demographics and population needs, with housing growth in the right locations</p> <p>5 Ensure that building design and construction is of high quality, and maintains resident amenity.</p> <p>6 Provide recreational opportunities to meet the needs of residents of, and visitors to, Orange.</p> <p>9 Enhance local and neighbourhood centres as great, connected places, whilst maintaining the regional town atmosphere.</p> <p>10 Improve access to, from and within Orange, and encourage active transport.</p> <p>13 Protect, conserve and enhance Orange's urban tree canopy, landform, waterways and bushland.</p> <p>16 Adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change.</p>	<p>6: Recognise and embed green infrastructure as an important component to delivering infrastructure to support growth</p> <p>We recommend in all LSPSs that green infrastructure is given an equal weighting to social and grey infrastructure and that the LSPS recommends planning for green infrastructure to support growth, including population and environmental health. We are pleased Council's LSPS notes how green infrastructure can support the LGA by enhancing resilience to climate change, improving air quality, providing shade to reduce ambient temperature, and extending biodiversity habitat.</p> <p>There is no reference to the term "green infrastructure" in the Orange City LSPS. Council could adopt the following definition, which is based on the Government Architect's Greener Places: <i>an urban green infrastructure design framework</i>:</p> <p><i>Green infrastructure is the network of natural and semi-natural systems including bushland, parks, private gardens, rivers and streams and native vegetation. In urban areas, these systems have typically been modified compared to their natural state, strategically planned, design and/or managed. These systems play an important part in supporting a good quality of life for people now and into the future.</i></p> <p><u>We suggest including the following actions, provided by the Green and Resilient Places Division:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) PP 4 - Consider integrating green infrastructure where possible within grey infrastructure strategies, including the review the Orange Sustainable Settlement Strategy and the development of a Local Housing Strategy. b) PP 13 - Embed controls to maintain current tree canopy in the LGA. The DCP could establish an appropriate tree replacement ratio for public and private trees removed in the LGA (e.g. ratios of at least 2:1 [new to old] can assist in combatting overall canopy cover loss). c) PP 13 - Target an improvement to tree canopy and green cover throughout the LGA. An example is the Greater Sydney Region Plan's target of 40% canopy cover by 2036. This could be achieved by including planting programs to improve physical and visual amenity along active and vehicular transport corridors. Consider a base-level embellishment of open space i.e. including a requirement for tree planting to achieve 40% tree canopy. d) Multiple PP's - Embed green infrastructure and tree canopy as part of the review and update of the Orange Development Control Plan (DCP), the Orange City Recreation Needs Study, plans of management for all parks and reserves as well as the Local Environmental Plan. e) PP 9 - Consider opportunities to incorporate green infrastructure and tree canopy in the development of precinct level masterplans for commercial areas in Orange. f) Develop a tree planting program to improve physical and visual amenity along active and vehicular transport corridors as part of the Orange Street Tree Master Plan 2023. g) PP 9 - Consider opportunities to increase tree canopy along footpaths as part of improving pedestrian linkages throughout the city (Priority 9)
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LSPS Section	Considerations
18 Advocate for development to be supported by infrastructure.	<p>h) PP 2 & 18 - Consider opportunities to fund green infrastructure and tree canopy as part of the action to review and update the Orange Development Contributions Plan</p> <p>i) PP 16 - Develop or implement green grids and networks to support population and environmental health, including biodiversity corridors.</p>



Open Space Unit Submission

The Open Space Branch of the Public Spaces Division has also reviewed the Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) prepared by Orange City Council.

Table 2 below identifies considerations for Council to assist with further embedding public open spaces recommendations into the LSPS.

If you would like to discuss these further, please contact Sarika Shasidharan, Senior Open Space Planner, Public Spaces Division at

Table 2 – Open Space Branch, Public Space Division's Comments

LSPS Section	Considerations
Include Greener Places Design Framework reference in the LSPS.	<p>Include Reference to Government Architect NSW's Greener Places Design Framework:</p> <p>Open Space team recommends that a reference is made in the LSPS to Government Architect NSW's Greener Places Design Framework in planning, designing and the delivery of green infrastructure in urban areas.</p> <p>Greener Places is a Green Infrastructure design framework that guides the planning, design and delivery of Green Infrastructure in urban areas across NSW. It aims to create a healthier, more liveable and sustainable urban environment by improving community access to recreation and exercise, supporting walking and cycling connections, and improving the resilience of urban areas.</p> <p>The provision of Green Infrastructure will help improve the quality of our urban areas and help to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change. Well-designed and planned Green Infrastructure will help absorb flood water, cool the urban environment, clean the air, provide space for local food production and ensure the survival of NSW's fauna and flora as well as providing space for recreation, sport and leisure.</p> <p>The Greener Places design framework will assist Orange City Council to create better public open spaces and landscape outcomes for the significant urban release area, including North Orange and Shiralee.</p>
Recreation (page 16)	<p>Open Space team acknowledges that the LSPS has identified 'recreation' as an important part of lifestyle of orange residents and visitors and highlighted on the existing open spaces that cater to the current needs of Orange residents and visitors.</p> <p>Passive Recreation Reserves: Robertson Park, Cook Park, Botanic Gardens, Gosling Creek Reserve, Bloomfield Park, The Mountain, The Lake.</p> <p>Active Recreation Reserves: Wade Park, Sir Jack Brabham Park, Anzac Park, Skate parks, Golf Course and Waratah Sports Club.</p>
Planning Priority 2:	<p>Planning Priority 2 (PP2): Support the delivery of new homes in residential release areas, including North Orange and Shiralee, and increase the range of housing options in existing urban areas:</p> <p>Following Actions are recommended for inclusion in the PP2 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare 'Open Space Strategy' that takes into account the needs of the new growth areas.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide high-quality public open spaces in the residential subdivision, through relevant development control plans. Improve accessibility within the subdivision and its open spaces with accessible walking and cycling paths. - Assess all proposed community facilities, play spaces and public spaces with NSW Governments 'Everyone Can Play' Guidelines.' <p>The Everyone Can Play (ECP) guideline helps to deliver play spaces that are designed to be more inclusive of everyone in the community. The guideline outlines the process and tools for inclusive play. It presents a new way of thinking about how play spaces are planned, designed and managed. The ECP process and tools can be extended to public open space, to deliver inclusive public spaces for the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify potential funding mechanisms required or secured for quality open space and recreation provision. - Review of development contributions plans to help deliver quality public open spaces for recreation. - Plan and allow for effective management and embellishment of quality open spaces for recreation.
Planning Priority 6:	<p>Planning Priority 6 (PP6): Provide recreational opportunities to meet the needs of residents of, visitors to, Orange.</p> <p>Open Space team recommends following action to be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement on Greener Place Design Framework for planning, designing and delivery of public open space for recreation. - Prepare 'Open Space and Recreation Needs Study' to understand the community's current and future open space and recreation needs, including the visitors.
Planning Priority 13:	<p>Planning Priority 13 (PP13): Protect, conserve and enhance Orange's urban tree canopy, landform, waterways and bushland.</p> <p>Open Space team recommends following action to be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare and implement strategic urban biodiversity framework (SUBF) in line with the Greener Places Design Framework.



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ABN 63 131 246 508

24 August 2020

CEO, Orange City Council
ATTENTION: Strategic Planner
PO Box 35
ORANGE NSW 2800

To whom it may concern,

RE: Draft Orange Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS)

Please find below comments on Council's draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) for your consideration. In preparing these comments, the draft LSPS has been reviewed in terms of Orange's emerging planning context, the NSW government's requirements and the statement's strategic policy framework.

Overall comments

While the draft LSPS addresses a broad range of planning issues for the Orange LGA, the document nevertheless exhibits key gaps and potential weaknesses that may warrant further attention. Key issues include:

1. Many sections appear to be incomplete or inadequately resolved prior to publication, particularly those parts of the document dealing with the draft statement's broader policy context, the analysis of existing land use conditions and the definition of challenges and goals.
2. The overall document structure, particularly in its initial sections, is difficult to follow in terms of the hierarchy and sequencing of topics. A clearer and better resolved document structure would help to optimise the useability of the statement as a policy instrument while at the same time allowing it to better communicate its intent and organising logic to those reading it.
3. In general, there is a need to better iron out and explain the interconnections between the document's various components (ie, context analysis, definition of challenges, vision, goals, objectives, planning priorities, actions and monitoring mechanisms). In its current form, the document's "Policy Line of Sight" section lacks adequate explanation and is largely unhelpful in this regard.

4. The draft LSPS avoids any real engagement with geographical dimensions of the LGA, including analysis of urban structure within the core city area. While this appears to be the result of a deliberate decision on Council's behalf, it comes at the expense of undermining the effectiveness of the document as a land-based policy instrument. A more direct engagement with the spatial planning dimensions of the LGA would help to better communicate the rationale behind the statement's priorities and actions, while at the same time ensuring these are more robustly vetted against actual geographical conditions rather than abstract goals and values.
5. Relatedly, there is an absence of mapping and associated illustrative material, constraining the document's communicative potential and in the process inhibiting one of its critical policy functions.
6. The draft LSPS does not articulate a compelling, unified vision for the LGA. While the various themes and planning priorities might each make sense when considered in isolation, the document does not demonstrate how these elements are intended to work collectively, nor whether in aggregate they are likely to make sense in terms of their material spatial implications. In their present form, the various goals and planning priorities tend not to add up to a unified whole that is greater than the sum of its parts.
7. As a result of the points raised above, there are several gaps and weaknesses in the draft statement's definition of goals and planning priorities. In particular, the absence of a consistently holistic and integrated approach to the analysis and definition of problems and strategies means that the current suite of planning priorities, while thematically comprehensive, lacks consistency and depth. A consistent thread in this regard is that the various planning priorities tend to overlook or under-emphasise the significance of key urban structure aspects of Orange's evolving urban form, particularly those relating to the integration of movement networks and land use.

Specific aspects that may benefit from further consideration are described in more detail below.

Document structure and approach

While the contents of the draft LSPS broadly address the requirements of the EP&A Act, the structure of the document is confusing, hampering its useability and effectiveness as a policy instrument. Key aspects to this include:

- / There is no clear hierarchical ordering of the document's contents. Consolidating some current sections to fit under some basic key headings (eg, "Introduction", "Context", "Vision", etc) would help greatly to make the document more legible and easier to follow, especially for members of the general public.
- / The sequencing of chapters/sections is illogical and difficult to follow. Reference to a simplified sequential logic of "analysis" > "vision" > "planning priorities" > "implementation + monitoring" (or similar) might help to instil the document with a more readily comprehensible organising logic. At present, the draft LSPS follows this kind of sequence only in a partial and inconsistent way.

- / The current sequencing means that sections jump between different thematic structures, making any interpretation of the connections between these and the document contents represented by them difficult. For instance, both “Our Challenges” (pp. 20-23) and “Goals” (pp. 27-28) employ an object-based thematic structure made up of “culture”, “economy”, “environment” and “built environment” (albeit in different orders within each section). These sections dovetail with the “Vision Statement” (p. 24) and “Policy Line of Sight” (pp. 32-37), both of which employ the Community Strategic Plan’s value-based thematic logic of “live”, “prosper”, “preserve” and “collaborate”. There is no explanation provided of the relationship between these competing thematic structures, nor how they have been derived (eg, what is the difference between “environment” and “built environment”?). Consideration should be given to better articulating the progression from one thematic structure to the other, including making the connections between them more obvious.

Relationship to other plans (pp. 8-9)

This section faithfully reproduces the information included in the NSW Government’s LSPS guide, but might also benefit from articulating the role of other local policies, particularly those mentioned later in “Policy Line of Sight” and Appendix.

Our Place in the Central West (pp. 12-15)

The illustrative map (p. 10) requires a key or additional explanation. In its current form, this image portrays an overly simplified and misleading depiction of the relative economic significance and population sizes of the various urban centres shown.

In general, this section could benefit from a more precise elaboration of the geographical dimensions of Orange’s regional setting and key economic links. This should ideally include articulation of key regional corridors and transport routes. A further consideration in this regard is whether the LSPS should reflect the potential role of emerging planning and investment priorities within its regional market, such as the planned Western Sydney Aerotropolis and Agribusiness logistics precinct. Given the emphasis of Planning Priority 18, this could help to highlight the specific need for improved regional connecting infrastructure between Orange and surrounding regional and metropolitan destinations (including road and rail to the east), which are likely to grow in significance both in their own right and as connectors to global supply chains and markets.

Our Community (pp. 12-15) and Our Environment (pp. 16-18)

These sections appear to be incomplete and seem to have employed a somewhat scattergun approach to the issues presented. The choice of subheadings/topics is random and doesn’t follow any obvious logical thread, and leaves several important gaps in terms of the range of topics described. This is a significant weakness in the document, as these sections are (or at least should be) important to framing the understanding of “challenges”, “goals” and “planning priorities” described in later sections.

In this light, it is recommended that consideration be given to the following:

- / A more thorough and systematic approach to the existing conditions analysis. At present, this bears very little relation to the diversity and scope of topics addressed in the definition of challenges and planning priorities.
- / Inclusion of illustrative mapping to help describe the spatial dimensions of the elements discussed. While the intention of this part of the document to limit itself to providing only a 'snapshot' profile of the LGA makes sense, it nevertheless fails to adequately depict the LGA in terms of its internal spatial ordering. The addition of some basic mapping could significantly help in this regard.
- / Removal of duplication (eg, "Who" and "Population"; "Where" and "Our Place in the Central West").

In general, the intended purpose and focus of these sections needs to be reviewed with a view to how the information informs the definition of challenges and priorities.

Our Challenges (pp. 20-23)

Similarly, this section appears to be incomplete and overlooks key strategic challenges for the Orange LGA. Some subheadings appear to be missing while some examples of text do not align with the subheading shown (eg, "Transport").

In general, the list of challenges included in the draft LSPS should be embellished to more directly acknowledge issues of an underlying structural (ie, enduring, chronic and long-term) nature, as opposed to those of a more temporary and cyclical nature. A key consideration in this regard is that while Orange continues to enjoy many of the advantages of being a regional "town", both its current form and future growth trajectory imply an increasing emergence of "city-scale" issues and problems. While the LSPS is obviously required to cater for the LGA as a whole, it is the growing significance of these city-scale problems and their implications for urban structure within the core urban area that are likely to become increasingly important drivers of investment priorities and strategic needs. In this light, it is recommended that reference be made to the following strategic challenges:

- / The impacts of long-term climate change and habitat loss, including the strategic need for the city to adapt by evolving a lower-carbon urban form and structure. There are several dimensions to this, but one issue concerns the need to strengthen and consolidate the city's emerging corridor and centres hierarchy through appropriate densification, mixed use development and outlay of public and active transport infrastructure. This issue is partially recognised in planning priorities 15 and 16, and warrants emphasis as a headline strategic challenge.
- / Relatedly, there is excessive reliance on private cars to meet travel demands within the city, and a strategic need to better integrate land use, density and transport (particularly innovative forms of public transport) as a means overcoming this. In general, the challenge of achieving a more compact and transit-oriented city form with less reliance on continued low-density expansion at the fringes will be crucial to maintaining the kinds of ecological qualities and lifestyle attractors that currently underpin the Orange "brand". This is broadly acknowledged within Planning Priority 10 and should also be highlighted as a key strategic challenge given its implications for urban structure and resilience.
- / The need to continue supporting strategic industry sectors through appropriate land use planning, infrastructure provision and incentivisation. This is a fundamental and long-

standing role for Council, although it is not currently directly identified in the challenges. This is reflected in planning priorities 11, 17 and 19, and given its foundational significance to the LGA's community should ideally be emphasised as a strategic challenge.

- / Recognition of changing work practices should include reference to the need to enable a diverse range of affordable spaces for co-working and business start-ups. More broadly, there should ideally be recognition that the city's centres (and especially its CBD) are locations for economic production, and do not simply function as service centres for economic exchange and consumption. This role is likely to become increasingly important to the viability of the LGA's economy into the long term.
- / Declining housing affordability is acknowledged to a limited extent within the planning priorities, and should ideally be emphasised as a frontline strategic challenge. It is important to recognise that this is not simply a temporary or cyclical function of housing supply and demand, but at its root is the result of a deeper and more permanent shift in the economic and financial role of housing as an investment asset and leveraged commodity. Substantially broadening opportunities for well-located and affordable medium density housing (eg, within and in proximity to centres and transit corridors) is a key strategic challenge in this regard.
- / Similarly, gentrification of the city's 'inner ring' is by now a very real phenomenon and one that portends significant implications for both social cohesion in general and the successful functioning of the envisioned "Future City" CBD. While housing affordability in a generalised sense is currently being addressed through the draft Local Housing Strategy process, the specific spatial challenges posed by this issue should also ideally be reflected more strongly within the adopted LSPS.
- / Growing disparities in wealth and income, increasingly expressed as a durable feature of Orange's evolving socio-economic geography. While the draft statement's emphasis on the need to attract to new residents, visitors and industry investment functions perfectly well as an umbrella priority (eg, Planning Priority 1), this needs to be counterbalanced by stronger recognition of the differentiating (and potentially polarising) spatial effects of underinvestment within the city's community structure and geography. Ideally, the LSPS should at least acknowledge the kinds of planning challenges posed by this structural tendency, including a stronger emphasis on the need to ensure communities are equitably serviced by affordable housing and social, recreation and transport infrastructures.

In general, the analysis and interpretation of strategic challenges would benefit from the inclusion of a spatial plan (or plans) highlighting these.

Vision statement and "Our Shared Values" (pp. 24-28)

Similarly to other parts of the draft LSPS, the various sections comprising the proposed vision statement and goals do not appear to have been fully resolved prior to publication. Key issues include:

- / There is a mismatch between the different thematic structures employed within the vision statement (p. 24) and the articulation of goals (pp. 27-28). These elements would be better combined into a unified "Vision" section.
- / The terminology used is also problematic and may benefit from review or additional explanation. In particular, what is the difference between a "value" and a "goal"? Are they meant to be the same thing or different?

- / Some statements require review. For instance, “A dominance of landscape over built form will be enhanced particularly within conservation areas” (p. 27) makes no sense when one of the city’s most important conservation areas encompasses the CBD.
- / In general, there should be better alignment between the various goals described and the definition of challenges in “Our Challenges” (pp. 20-23). While the scope of goals included in the draft LSPS is reasonably comprehensive, the document overall would make far more sense if this were also reflected in the definition of challenges.
- / The articulation of a less generic and more place-specific vision would be substantially aided by the inclusion of an overall spatial plan to illustrate the combined geographical and land use implications of the various planning priorities.

Action Plan (pp. 29-30)

These sections are difficult to interpret in their current form. Key issues include:

- / “Action Plan” (pp. 29-30) doesn’t really include what would normally be considered an action plan, with this section ultimately relating to the various review horizons for Council’s wider policy framework. This information may be better conveyed in either the Introduction (pp. 6-7) or “Relationship to other plans” (pp. 8-9), or else relocated to the end of the document.
- / The table of “LSPS Framework Documents” (p. 29) requires further elaboration in terms of what it is for and what its contents actually mean (eg, what is meant by the various “Status/Function” categories?). In its current form, this table appears to have nothing to do with any action plan as such and relates more to a discussion around the draft statement’s wider policy context.
- / “Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting” (p. 30) conflates two distinct issues: (1) the monitoring of individual actions identified for each planning priority, and (2) the broader review processes for Council’s various policy documents. The text should be reviewed in order to clarify what is intended to be communicated here.

It is worth noting that, strictly speaking, the inclusion of an “Action Plan” in the LSPS is not formally required. That said, the intention is a worthy one, and to this end it may be beneficial to summarising the various “actions” listed under the planning priorities into a consolidated matrix at the end of the document. This could potentially be achieved by embellishing the “Policy Line of Sight” table (pp. 32-37) to include the document’s various actions and monitoring mechanisms, or else by creating a separate table at the end of the document.

Policy Line of Sight (pp. 32-37)

The various “Policy Line of Sight” tables (pp. 32-37) appear to be lacking key headings and require further elaboration. While the intended purpose of these tables is broadly clear from the explanation provided on page 30, in practice the various “lines of sight” are largely indecipherable. This section of the document should ideally be revised to better communicate the interconnections between the draft LSPS and other policy instruments. This should include a more comprehensive explanation of how the various components have been derived (even if only to make it clear that key components, such as the themes and objectives, have been copied across from the Community Strategic Plan).

Planning priorities (pp. 38-71)

Issues pertaining to specific planning priorities that may warrant further consideration are included below.

Planning Priority 4 – Provide diverse housing choices and opportunities to meet changing demographics and population needs, with housing growth in the right locations

At face value, Planning Priority 4 effectively duplicates Planning Priority 2. The rationale for Planning Priority 4, however, introduces additional notions of affordable housing, diversification of housing needs and housing typology as standalone policy foci. Given the rapidly rising significance of these issues within Orange, it is recommended that this planning priority be reworded to reflect the prioritisation of affordable housing as a policy focus.

In addition to the issues and actions described, it is recommended that the rationale for this planning priority be revised to include reference to the need to cater for an increasingly diverse range of affordable housing tenures and supply and management models (including additional social, community housing and other not-for-profit opportunities).

Planning Priority 9 – Enhance local and neighbourhood centres as great, connected places, whilst maintaining the regional town atmosphere

There are some statements accompanying this planning priority that are problematic and should be reviewed. Key points warranting further attention include:

- / “building design and subdivision layouts” fundamentally *do not* “create the underlying structure of a neighbourhood”; there is a distinction here between what constitutes “urban form” in a very generalised sense and the elements and processes that go into defining the underlying structure of an urban locality that is currently missing from this analysis.
- / “Empty places” is an odd term that is largely nonsensical, even if the broad intention to draw attention to the importance of the social use of space seems reasonably clear from the accompanying text.

The explanatory text for this planning priority would benefit from a more systematic and precise analysis the specific challenges and needs (including those of a spatial nature) pertaining to Orange’s emerging centres hierarchy. Key considerations in this regard include the emerging need to consolidate Orange’s existing urban structure through an emphasis on the transit-oriented development of its centres and corridor hierarchies.

Planning Priority 10 – Improve access to, from and within Orange, and encourage active transport

While the basic intention of this priority is difficult to argue against, there are other dimensions to the city's transport context that deserve attention as strategic drivers of change. The expansion of public transport integrated with incremental restructuring (densification, centres and corridor definition) within the city's urban form represents both a key strategic opportunity and likely necessity for the realisation of a low-carbon urban form. Without this acknowledgement, the critical links between transport, urban form and the kinds of resource efficiency, equity and climate change mitigation measures implied elsewhere in the draft LSPS (eg, planning priorities 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 15 and 16) risk remaining unrealised. A key consideration here is that while active transport infrastructure may justify prioritisation, it is the integration of different network scales across various non car-based modes (ie, integrating both transit and active transport) that will ultimately enable a more efficient and equitable movement network overall. To this end, priority should also be placed on the augmentation of a range of existing and innovative public transport models, with active transport and spatial planning integrated with this.

Planning Priority 15 – Manage energy, water and waste efficiently to ensure a sustainable urban environment

Planning Priority 16 – Adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change

Both these planning priorities tend to overlook or underemphasise the role of urban form and structure in achieving the goals implicit within them. Both priorities could benefit from acknowledging this, and in particular the decisive role played by the integration of public transit, active transport, urban density and land use in establishing a structural basis for the achievement of a resilient, low-carbon city form.

Planning Priority 18 – Advocate for development to be supported by infrastructure

The intended meaning of this priority is ambiguous; to the extent that Council controls and determines the sequencing of development, then its priority should be to *ensure* development is supported by infrastructure, and not simply to advocate for such an outcome. On the other hand, if the intended meaning is for Council to advocate for regional infrastructure to support Orange's overall growth and development, then it would be better for the planning priority to be reworded to articulate this specific intention more clearly.

To the extent that intra-city transport infrastructure is referred to in the accompanying text, the significance of non-car based transport modes to achieving a low-carbon urban form could be expressed far more strongly and precisely. While all categories of infrastructure are important, potential transformations within transport and movement network infrastructure presents a key 'city-shaping' opportunity for Orange generally not offered to the same extent by the outlay of other services and utilities.

Additional comments - absence of a spatially-integrated approach

It is strongly recommended that Council revisit its 'non-spatial' approach to the LSPS prior to finalisation. A critical weakness in both the draft LSPS and Council's wider land use planning framework is the absence of an holistic, city-wide and spatially-aligned approach to the definition of planning priorities and desired strategic outcomes. While the briefing note accompanying the draft LSPS (2020/1200, 21 July 2020) points to the suite of local strategy documents that might in part contribute to the definition of unified spatial strategy for the LGA, none of these (whether considered individually or collectively) are capable of properly filling this gap. This is compounded by the fact that new draft policies, most notably the current draft Local Housing Policy (Research Phase), appear to completely misinterpret the concept of urban structure (1.2.2, page 28).

Within the draft LSPS, there are several key planning priorities (most notably, planning priorities 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17 and 18) that entail significant and direct implications for the city's urban structure, but little interpretation is provided describing how these measures might collectively and cumulatively drive Orange's emerging urban form. A key thread missing in this regard is the need realise the holistic integration of urban form and transport as a critical enabler of sustainable city form for Orange. In this light, it is recommended that the draft LSPS be reviewed to more clearly articulate those priorities and measures with direct city-shaping implications. Key issues in this regard include:

- / Neighbourhood and community structure, including the spatial distribution and hierarchy of current social infrastructure and recreational assets.
- / Densification and consolidation within and in proximity to existing and planned activity centres, including the facilitation of appropriate built form typologies.
- / Associated development and consolidation of transit and active transport corridors supporting (and supported by) this hierarchy.
- / Definition and embellishment of ecological (green and blue) corridors as key habitat, hazard management, recreation and social infrastructure resources.
- / Definition and augmentation of city-serving corridors at both regional (inter-city) and district (eg, airport-CBD) scales.
- / Improved articulation of planned economic agglomerations and their overlapping access and infrastructure requirements (eg, the combination of logistics and tourism along the Northern Distributor corridor).

I trust the above comments are of assistance. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on 0436 411 272 should you wish to discuss any of the matters raised.

Yours sincerely,

Chris Brown

strategic planning + urban design

**Department of
Primary Industries**

OUT20/10180

Chief Executive Officer
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
ORANGE NSW 2800

Council@orange.nsw.gov.au

Attention: Strategic Planner

Dear Sir/Madam

Draft Orange Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on the above document as per your correspondence dated 11 August 2020. The NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI) Agriculture provides advice to consent authorities about the protection and growth of agricultural industries and the resources upon which these industries depend to provide economic growth.

We commend Council for the recognition in the draft LSPS of the ongoing issue balancing urbanisation of the council area and the need for protection of the valuable agricultural land resource to the south of Orange. We also support the planning priorities that recognise the importance of the wine and food tourism sectors, the contribution of the Mount Canobolas food production region and the potential for more value added manufacturing.

Specific commentary is included in the below paragraphs for your consideration.

Page 22 – This paragraph includes a sentence that not all farming enterprises need 100 ha of land to be viable for primary production. While we agree that productive agriculture can be undertaken on range of lot sizes, the 100ha standard referred too is related to the construction of a dwelling, it does not restrict the use or viability of any farming land below that size. The Orange LEP already enables subdivision for primary production purposes to any minimum size, and it is noted there are a range of farm sizes in existence throughout the LGA. The paragraph otherwise recognises the pressure for rural lifestyle blocks already faced, and that this use consumes tracts of land with negligible production. It is recommended the last sentence be removed as a proliferation of small lots with dwelling eligibility only exacerbates the loss of agricultural productivity.

Page 27 - The inclusion of agribusiness as an Economic Goal is supported. It may be worth noting that this would also contribute to the prosperity of the neighbouring Cabonne Council agricultural sector.

Page 28 - Climate Resilience is noted as an environmental goal on Page 28. On Page 65 farmers are noted as a key stakeholder, however no actions are included to assist farmers prepare for the changing conditions. A potential action might include the consideration of 'urban farming' on the floodprone land discussed, to showcase production systems to the visitor economy, mitigate the urban heat island and contribute local produce with reduced food miles.

Planning Priority 11 - We suggest that the agricultural sector be planned for and protected from incompatible land uses to protect direct employment and downstream processing jobs. This is in

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keeping with the Blayney Cabonne Orange rural and industrial lands strategy action, and also assists with the action in encouraging new and growing local businesses.

Planning Priority 14 – Agricultural land can assist meeting this planning priority by contributing to the visual qualities of Orange's scenic backdrop and significant views to and from Mount Canobolas. Consideration might be given to mentioning agricultures contribution in this section.

Should you require clarification on any of the information contained in this response please contact Agricultural Land Use Planning Officer Mary Kovac on 68811250.

Yours sincerely

25/8/20

Tamara Prentice
Manager Agricultural Land Use Planning Unit



EVERYONE CAN PLAY

A GUIDELINE TO CREATE
INCLUSIVE PLAYSPACES





Acknowledgement of Country

The Department of Planning and Environment acknowledges the traditional custodians of the land and pays respect to the Elders past, present and future. We honour Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to place and their rich contribution to our society.

Enquiries

For enquiries or more information on the Everyone Can Play guideline, please contact the Office of Open Space and Parklands on (02) 8289 6673, email everyonecanplay@planning.nsw.gov.au or visit planning.nsw.gov.au/everyonecanplay

Disclaimer

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Office of Open Space and Parklands
Department of Planning and Environment
320 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000



The community playspace has always been loved in Australian culture. Many of us look back on our childhood with fond memories of playing on slides and swings with friends and family. It is a place where communities come together, interact, and enjoy the outdoors.

It is only natural when kids grow up, they want future generations to share these experiences. Our Everyone Can Play program ensures that playspaces are better – and more inclusive – than ever before.

Everyone Can Play is a best practice toolkit for councils, community leaders, landscape architects – even passionate local residents – to use when creating world-class playspaces designed to include everyone in the community.

On behalf of the New South Wales Government, I encourage you to adopt this guideline and ensure meaningful change can be made for future generations. Together we can create playspaces that leave lasting memories for future generations.

– Anthony Roberts MP
Minister for Planning and Housing

**Can I get there?
Can I play?
Can I stay?**

These three questions should be central when creating and modernising playspaces across New South Wales.

Whether you are a local council, a playspace designer or a passionate community member, Everyone Can Play is your toolkit for checking your playspaces are designed and delivered according to best practice and will be enjoyed by everyone in the community.

At the heart of Everyone Can Play is a declaration that play really is for everyone, regardless of age, ability or cultural background. As you will read, even the smallest changes can do wonders for ensuring an inclusive playspace.

I would like to thank everyone involved in creating these guidelines. Through sharing your stories, dedication and passion, you have been part of a landmark project that will leave a legacy of wonderful playspaces across NSW.

See you in the playspace!

– Fiona Morrison
Commissioner, Open Space and Parklands
NSW Department of Planning and
Environment

Everyone Can Play was developed through a highly collaborative process. Special thanks to the following groups for their expert advice and guidance in developing Everyone Can Play.

Advocacy Group:

Joshua French, Western Sydney Parklands Trust
Bec Ho, Touched by Olivia Foundation
Chris Maclean, Local Government NSW
Lucilla Marshall, Port Macquarie-Hastings Council
Rachael McWilliam, Central Coast Council
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A commitment for inclusive playspaces in NSW

Our society is incredibly diverse, comprising people of all ages, abilities and cultural backgrounds.

Our communities have playspaces for adventure, discovery, relationship building and creating joy and memories. But there is more we can do to ensure our playspaces are designed to bring people together.

Play is for everyone.
Our playspaces should be too.

Playspaces exist at the heart of our neighbourhoods and should cater for everyone – young and old, families and carers, and people of all abilities.

Playspaces should be welcoming and comfortable, easy to navigate and interesting. They should offer a range of physical challenges, a variety of landscape settings and provide opportunities to connect with others.

Let's ensure Everyone Can
Play in NSW.

Whether you are a member of council, a community leader, a landscape architect or a passionate citizen, you can inspire change.

This document outlines the key principles of inclusive playspaces and provides tools to convert your ideas into improvements.

Everyone Can Play is not a new standard but a commitment to the future of play in NSW. This is a set of best practice recommendations designed to encourage more people to create more inclusive playspaces.

A new way of thinking

The creation of inclusive playspaces requires a new way of thinking about the way playspaces are planned, designed and managed. The three principles of Everyone Can Play will promote thinking for more inclusive playspaces across NSW.

For a playspace to be truly inclusive, it is important to consider the wider context. Can I get there? Can I play? Can I stay?



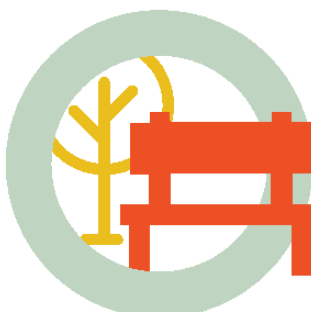
Can I get there?

Consider location, layout, signage, wayfinding and accessibility to ensure everyone can find their way to, in and around the playspace.



Can I play?

The play experience, including the equipment and surfacing, should allow everyone to experience a variety of challenging and engaging play opportunities in a way that suits them.



Can I stay?

Consider safety, facilities, landscape and the wider environment to ensure everyone can stay at the playspace for as long as they would like.





1. BACKGROUND



INCLUSIVE PLAYSPACES ARE FOR EVERYONE

Understand what makes a playspace inclusive, why inclusive play matters and what Everyone Can Play hopes to achieve.



What is an inclusive playspace?

An inclusive playspace invites people of all ages, abilities and cultures to come together.

Inclusive playspaces are easy to access, easy to move around, provide a range of play options and challenges, and have appropriate facilities in a comfortable environment. Inclusive playspaces encourage everyone to stay as long as they choose.

A playspace is more than just equipment. It is the entire setting used and enjoyed as part of the play experience.

An inclusive playspace utilises principles of inclusive design and accessibility, creating spaces people of all ages and abilities can enjoy.

Accessibility vs. Inclusivity

Accessibility is commonly associated with mobility standards and safety compliance. Accessibility refers to the physical ability of people to access a place or thing. Accessible design mainly addresses the movement needs of people with disabilities. When applied to playspaces, conforming to accessibility standards in key aspects including the equipment, surfacing and supporting facilities, creates an all abilities playspace.

Inclusive playspaces consider as many needs as possible. They provide a welcoming place where people feel comfortable yet challenged, and remove obstacles and barriers that prevent people of all ages, cultural backgrounds and abilities (both physical and mental) from playing.

Inclusive playspaces provide access to a variety of play experiences people enjoy together. The Everyone Can Play guideline encourages users to think beyond accessibility needs, so everyone can experience the joys of play.



Accessibility is
one piece of
the puzzle.

Seeing new perspectives

A CONVERSATION WITH MEGAN AND EMILY

All Megan, who is legally blind, wanted to do with her daughter Emily was be able to take her to a playspace. Megan wanted a place for the two of them to belong. She wanted to be equal in a community space.

What does taking Emily to a playspace mean to you?

“Going to a playspace is extremely meaningful, as it allows me to feel like I’m being a great parent. I’m not the parent with a disability who can’t read her daughter print books. I’m the parent who can take her to the park and race her down the slippery dip. It’s a place where I feel I can go and be myself, and my daughter can be herself. We can be comfortable, and people can be comfortable with us.

Our children learn boundaries in playspaces. They are where adults teach our children about sharing, collaboration, cooperation and community. If a park does one thing, it breaks down barriers. It breaks down cultural barriers, diversity barriers, and disability barriers. Inclusion matters on all levels, and it’s about everybody.”

– Megan and Emily
Mother and daughter



The importance of inclusive play

Play is for everyone. It is essential to children's development, shaping the way they interact with the world around them. It enables them to learn new skills, make friends and build self-confidence. Play is also important to the health and wellbeing of people of all ages, abilities and cultural backgrounds.

Play is important for all children. Through play, children develop the skills they need for life. It teaches children to socialise and interact with others. It allows them to develop creativity and imagination and helps with emotional and cognitive development. Play gives children opportunities to take risks and challenges. Besides the obvious benefits of movement, exercise and fitness, physical play also provides the building blocks for a child's complete development, from balance, vision and hearing, to tactile learning and sensory integration.

Play is not just focused on young children. Young people and the young at heart also benefit from playspaces. So inclusive design needs to consider more than the needs of young children. Everyone Can Play ensures people of all ages have places to be active and have fun.

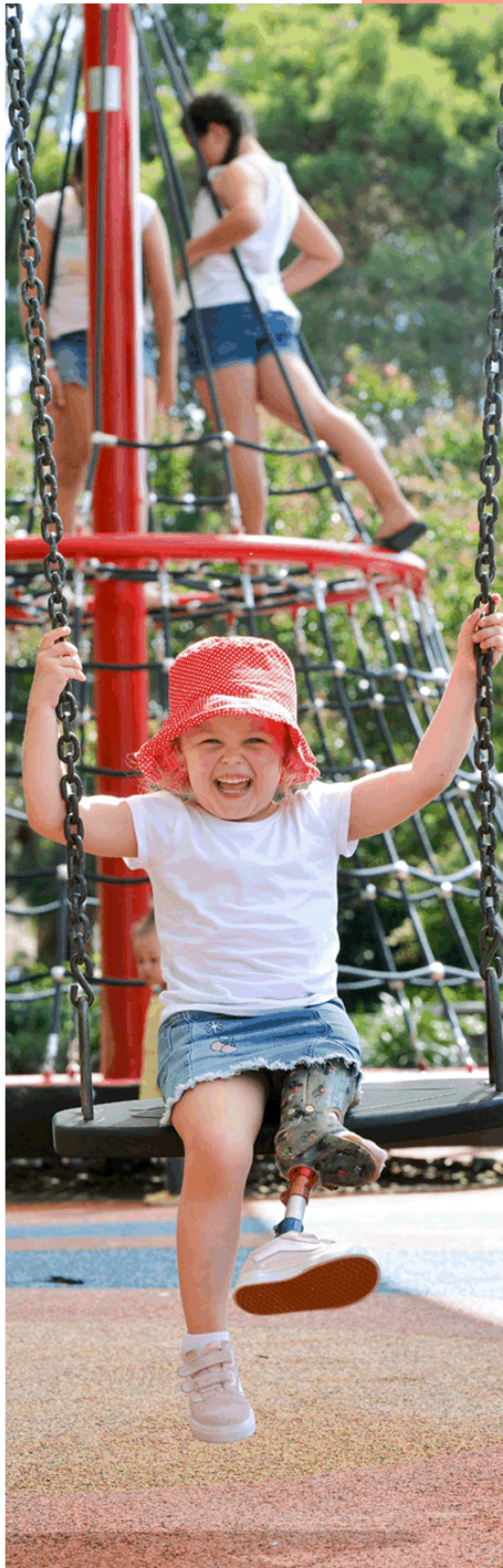
Providing inclusive playspaces is crucial given 1.3 million people in NSW live with a disability, our ageing population is increasingly involved in the everyday care of grandchildren, and our multicultural society has almost 100,000 overseas immigrants arrive in NSW annually.

Playspaces are key community assets, designed to bring everyone together in a fun, welcoming and comfortable environment.

Everyone Can Play will ensure NSW playspaces invite all people to participate in a variety of play experiences, in ways that challenge, excite and promote an active and healthy lifestyle.

Play is a vital socialisation opportunity for children and their parents or carers. Communities come together, connect and build relationships in playspaces. It is very important to consider this in planning and designing of playspaces.

Creating playspaces that allow people of all ages, abilities and cultural backgrounds to play together is essential for community harmony, building a society of tolerance and understanding is a value of inclusive playspaces in our community.



Levelling the playing field

A CONVERSATION WITH LEILA AND MIA

When Mia's mum, Leila, wants to take her daughters, Mia (four) and Andie (two) to a playspace, she has to do her research. She needs to check access to the playspace, what the play surfaces are (bark chips are the hardest for Mia to navigate with her prosthetic leg) and whether there is equipment both her girls can enjoy.

A trip to a playspace can cause anxiety for many parents and carers. Everyday things can present huge obstacles to people like Leila and Mia.

"So many playspaces have no options that suit everyone. It's disappointing to me because Mia is more able than some. If I struggle, I can't imagine how it must feel for people who have children or family members with higher needs. It would make such a big difference if designers were to think about accessibility to the playspace and the choices of equipment for everyone in the community."

What does the playspace mean to Mia?

It means Mia can be a kid! She gains more confidence, improves her motor skills and gets to make new friends! Every time we get to the playspace her face lights up and she has the biggest smile. With the right design, it's a place she can be on the same level as all of the other kids."

– Leila and Mia
Mother and daughter

About Everyone Can Play

THE PRINCIPLES

The creation of inclusive playspaces requires a new way of thinking about the way playspaces are planned, designed and managed. The three principles of Everyone Can Play encourage thinking about creating more inclusive playspaces across NSW.

Can I get there?

Consider location, layout, signage, wayfinding and accessibility to ensure everyone can find their way to, in and around the playspace.

Can I play?

The play experience, including the equipment and surfacing, should allow everyone to experience a variety of challenging and engaging play opportunities in a way that suits them.

Can I stay?

Consider safety, facilities, landscape and the wider environment to ensure everyone can stay at the playspace for as long as they would like.

THE INCLUSIVE PLAY PROCESS

The six-step inclusive play process will help playspace designers, planners and managers integrate the principles of Everyone Can Play into the design and management of inclusive playspaces.

Strategic Planning

Plan for inclusive play across your community.

Scope

Review existing playspaces, determine improvements and create a scope for a new playspace.

Design

Use inclusive design principles to inform playspace design.

Deliver

Build inclusive play opportunities.

Evaluate

Conduct continuous reviews and measurement of success.

Champion

Become an inclusive playspace champion.

Inclusion is a sliding scale. Not all playspaces can cater to everyone. Everyone Can Play is a guideline intended to help designers and those planning playspaces to do the best with what they have, within the budget and site constraints they are faced with.

Who is Everyone Can Play for?

Children, adults and young people

Playspaces are utilised by a range of people, including children, adults, young people, families and carers. Everyone Can Play will ensure there are inclusive play opportunities available for a broader range of users.

Communities

Playspaces exist in diverse communities, with people of all ages, abilities and cultural backgrounds. Improving the network of inclusive playspaces will make our communities more resilient and connected.

Playspace professionals

Councils, developers, designers, planners and manufacturers collaborate to build playspaces. Everyone Can Play provides the considerations and tools to guide the planning, design and delivery process. The majority of playspaces are inspected and maintained by councils. Everyone Can Play sets best practice recommendations for planning, evaluation and ongoing monitoring.

We encourage every agency – private and public – to include the principles of this guideline in the design of their playspaces.



How to use Everyone Can Play

Everyone Can Play is a key resource for the planning, design and evaluation stages of new and existing playspaces in NSW. It aims to ensure everyone can play in NSW. It sets expectations and priorities for improved inclusive play opportunities in regional and metropolitan areas.

Current playspace design theory and an acknowledgment of how universal design creates comfortable and inclusive places guided Everyone Can Play's development.

This development included the establishment of the Everyone Can Play principles and the inclusive play process.

Everyone Can Play is not a new standard and not intended to be prescriptive. Not all recommendations and considerations within Everyone Can Play will be relevant for all playspaces. Our communities are diverse and our playspaces should be too. Everyone Can Play provides guidance for the planning, design and delivery of inclusive playspaces.

Importantly, Everyone Can Play is about doing the best you can with the resources you have.

Councils

can use Everyone Can Play to:

- Inform design briefs.
- Address existing playspaces.
- Determine what improvements can be made to increase inclusivity.
- Influence budget setting for playspaces.
- Educate staff on the importance of inclusion in our open spaces.
- Form part of council's Play Delivery Program.

Communities

can use Everyone Can Play to:

- Inform and educate the community.
- Advocate for more inclusive playspaces.
- Understand what inclusive play is and its importance in the community.

Playspace designers

can use Everyone Can Play to:

- Act as a checklist and reminder of the principles and goals of inclusive design.
- Be an industry leader in the design of inclusive playspaces.
- Lead and influence clients to create more inclusive playspaces.

Industry

can use Everyone Can Play to:

- Educate and inform others on the value of inclusion.
- Act as a vision and commitment to all decision-making.

How was Everyone Can Play developed?

Everyone Can Play's goals and principles were defined by a review of current theory and research into playspace design, accessibility standards and universal design. A common set of principles and criteria were developed, guiding improved inclusive play opportunities in both regional and metropolitan areas.

Everyone Can Play was developed during a highly consultative process, to ensure its principles and aims could easily be applied to industry and councils for maximum influence and benefit. The Office of Open Space and Parklands undertook extensive stakeholder engagement in the preparation of the draft guideline. Advocacy and advisory groups provided guidance and critical review of the draft guideline.

The advocacy group, consisting of nine representatives from the play industry, worked closely to guide the foundation of the guideline. It established the foundation of design principles adapted to the creation of playspaces.

An advisory group of 55 council, community and industry representatives was established to test and challenge the evolving guidelines, ensuring the guideline evolved into a workable and usable document.

These groups met on several occasions between December 2017 and June 2018 to review Everyone Can Play, incorporating their feedback and recommendations were incorporated. At key points in its development, Everyone Can Play underwent rigorous testing against sample playspaces. This included desktop reviews of playspaces currently in the design phase, as well as on-site assessments of existing playspaces.

The draft guideline was placed on public exhibition for a period of six weeks, giving the community, industry and councils the opportunity to submit feedback and comments.

The Office of Open Space and Parklands also held a series of workshops in eleven locations across NSW, where councils and industry representatives were invited to participate and provide feedback.

Feedback received during the public exhibition of the draft Guideline was reviewed and informed the development of the final Everyone Can Play Guideline.



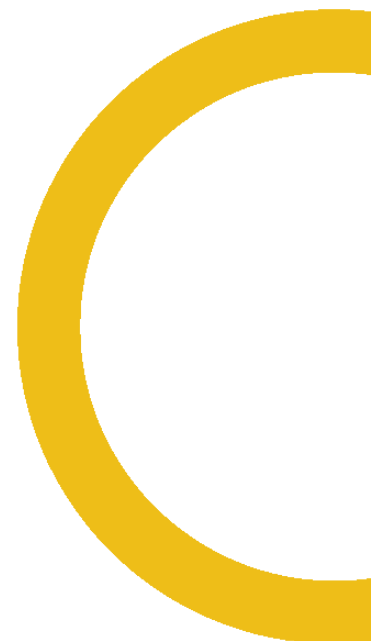




2. THE INCLUSIVE PLAY PROCESS

THE PROCESS OF PLANNING, DESIGNING AND DELIVERING INCLUSIVE PLAYSPACES

Learn more about strategic planning, preparation, delivery and evaluation, the Everyone Can Play design principles, and why standing up for inclusive play is important.



The six-step inclusive play process

Our playspaces are diverse. The steps we take towards improving them will be diverse as well.

Everyone Can Play has been structured to provide concise principles that focus on creating playspaces where people of all backgrounds, abilities and ages can access and enjoy. To achieve these principles across NSW, all stages of the play process require thinking about inclusion needs.

The six-step play process is designed to assist playspace designers, planners and managers make decisions and recommendations where inclusion is the foundation principle.

Everyone has a role in the play process – from designers understanding community needs, to communities acknowledging site limitations, to council maintenance crews providing ongoing playspace monitors. This six-step process helps integrate the principles of Everyone Can Play into the day to day planning design and management of inclusive playspaces.

The inclusive play process is flexible and can be adjusted for each project, as some stages may not be needed for all playspaces. This process should be used to establish different roles, and includes recommendations to help deliver inclusive playspaces in your community.





Fun for all ages

A CONVERSATION WITH COLIN AND ALFIE

"I love taking my three grandchildren, Alfie, Ollie, and Charlie, to the park. We love going to playspaces that provide for everyone."

"I've just turned 71 so I want to relax but two-year-old Alfie wants to run around, enjoy himself and make new friends. These playspaces have seats and shade but what we enjoy most is when I can join in and play alongside him. We love to play on the big basket swing together and the higher we swing the bigger he smiles.

If I could influence the design of playspaces, I would ask the designers to imagine how the playspace will be used all year round. I would ask them to design the park to be exciting and enjoyable for the children but also to make it

comfortable for the adults who accompany them. I would ask them to make sure it's easy for us to get to with prams or walkers, that there's shade, water and bathrooms close by and places for all of us, even the big children, to play.

I have really enjoyed the opportunities I've had to influence the design of a playspace in my community. The opportunity to share my experiences and preferences with the people who are creating places for me and my grandchildren has been exciting, especially when I get to see my requests come to life in the new space."

– Colin and Alfie
Granddad and grandson

STRATEGIC PLANNING

Successful delivery of inclusive playspaces requires enthusiasm and commitment, but it also requires careful thought about location, resources, policies and community needs and perceptions.

Making appropriate plans to deliver inclusive playspaces will provide a strong base for engagement and successful delivery. Each organisation involved in the development of new or renewed playspaces should embed the principles of Everyone Can Play into strategic and project decision-making about play in their community.

Strategic planning considerations

Creating a network of inclusive playspaces across NSW requires strategic leadership from all councils. Embedding Everyone Can Play into the strategic direction of the planning, design and management of open space will build a wider statewide network.

Strategic planning steps

STEP 1

Determine where Everyone Can Play sits in relation to the organisation's strategic and statutory planning documents.

STEP 2

Undertake a review of key planning documents relevant to playspaces and align documents with the aims and principles of Everyone Can Play.

This may include a review of: current master plans; plans for management; development control plans; community strategic plans; open space strategies; public domain technical manuals; and voluntary planning agreements between developers and councils.

If required, update planning documents to incorporate key inclusive playspace considerations or reference Everyone Can Play to inform future thinking. Consider whether an inclusive playspace implementation plan is required to ensure success.

STEP 3

Undertake an analysis of the distribution of existing playspaces and identify opportunities to maximise inclusion in existing playspaces.

Distribution mapping will indicate the current distribution of inclusive play opportunities. This will help identify gaps that can be addressed to provide equitable access to inclusive playspaces across NSW.

STEP 4

Identify the needs of the local community and align strategies and distribution of playspaces to meet these needs and address deficiencies.

STEP 5

Develop appropriate annual budgets for the planning, design, delivery and maintenance of inclusive playspaces.

There are costs required to create change but simple solutions can have a big impact. Consider appropriate budgets for the planning, design, delivery and ongoing maintenance of new and renewed playspaces to ensure they provide long-term benefit to the community.

STEP 6

Embed the overall principles of Everyone Can Play into all statutory and strategic documents to maximise uptake of inclusion in the planning, design and management of playspaces across the local community.

STEP 7

Instil a culture of collaboration between planners, designers, builders and managers to achieve best practice inclusive decision-making.

Project planning considerations

With Everyone Can Play embedded into the strategic framework for the planning of playspaces, the next step is focusing on the Everyone Can Play principles in the planning of individual projects.

When planning a new playspace or an upgrade to an existing one, think of the three Everyone Can Play principles as the overall outcome. That is: I can get there. I can play. I can stay.

To achieve these principles and create a more inclusive playspace, consult the following steps.



Project planning steps

1. Consult with the local community to understand their priorities, cultural considerations and expectations.
2. Understand who you are providing inclusive playspaces for and their unique requirements.
3. Understand the role and function of the playspace within the strategic playspace network. This will help clarify size, function and ancillary facilities needed.
4. Understand the budget for the project and use the outcomes of previous investigation to develop priorities for design.
5. Ensure appropriate resources are available to plan, design, evaluate, deliver and monitor inclusive playspaces.
6. Use the three Everyone Can Play principles (Can I get there? Can I play? Can I stay?) to inform a brief or return brief and define the objectives and expectations for the playspace.
7. Collaborate with suitably qualified professionals to design and deliver improvements.

SCOPE

Applying The
Can I get there?
Can I play?
Can I stay? Principles
to existing playspaces
across NSW.

There are more than 6,000 existing playspaces across NSW. Retrospective application of the Everyone Can Play principles to these playspaces will significantly increase opportunities to improve inclusion. All councils should consider what modifications or upgrades can be made to existing playspaces. Even the smallest changes to an existing playspace can have a big impact. Changes may take the form of additional shade or seating, a new access path or soft fall surface, or additional play equipment that will offer new play challenges.

The first step is understanding how to modify existing playspaces is to complete an assessment against the Everyone Can Play principles. The completed assessment will formulate a scope for upgrades and modifications.

Conducting a rigorous on-site evaluation of all playspaces in a community will establish inclusive play opportunities.

The Everyone Can Play Evaluation Checklist

The Everyone Can Play Evaluation Checklist provides a set of specific criteria to guide you through an on-site assessment. It is essential for determining improvements to existing playspaces. The results from this comprehensive set of questions will determine improvements needed to deliver inclusive playspaces in your local community.

From this process, key considerations for inclusive playspace delivery can be identified, and opportunities for improvement can be developed. Actions developed from the evaluation set the basis for an implementation strategy, which includes costing, budgeting and programming requirements.

The Everyone Can Play Evaluation Checklist is a best practice measure for existing playspaces to identify ways to improve inclusive play across NSW.

The Everyone Can Play **Evaluation Checklist** can be found in Tools section.

Muston Park Playspace, Chatswood

BEST PRACTICE
PLAYSPACE UPGRADE



Expand
existing seating
opportunities

Locate equipment
underneath existing
tree canopy

Use existing
"Space" theme to
inform selection of
new equipment

Extend existing
pathway to
provide access to
play equipment

Replace existing
play equipment
with accessible
pieces

Reposition
entrance gate to
allow for pause
point upon entry

Using the Playspace Evaluation Checklist:



Can I get there?

- ✓ The layout of the playspace can be easily understood
- ✓ Points of entry and exit are easy to locate



Can I play?

- ✓ Equipment is well connected
- ✓ Equipment theming and colour palette respond to the local context



Can I stay?

- ✓ Adequate amount of shade to cover play activities
- ✓ Range of seating options

DESIGN

Playspaces can be designed and built in different sizes, each with unique requirements. Whether regional or metropolitan, with a small or large budget, playspace designers should consider the site's characteristics, community considerations and design aspirations.

Everyone Can Play is not a new standard and is not intended to be prescriptive. Not every recommendation and consideration within this guideline will be relevant for all playspaces.

Our communities are diverse and our playspaces should be too. Everyone Can Play provides guidance for the planning, design and delivery of inclusive playspaces. Importantly, Everyone Can Play is about doing the best you can with the resources you have.

Refer to the **Design Principles Checklist** in the Tools section to help you design your next playspace project.



Design steps

1. Understand where the playspace sits within the local playspace network.
2. When designing a new playspace, determine a suitable location within the park using the design principles as a guide.
3. Consider the site's context and plan to celebrate the space's unique qualities.
4. Understand who you are designing for by consulting with the local community to recognise their priorities and expectations.
5. Use Everyone Can Play to inform your design brief.
6. Use the six design principles when shaping your concept and detailed design phases (or renewal works) to ensure you are enhancing inclusive play opportunities.
7. Critically review your playspace design against Everyone Can Play.



The game plan

A CONVERSATION WITH LUCILLA

“Play has been part of my life since my landscape architecture degree. Play is such an important part of growing up and developing our skills, no matter what age or ability.”

“It’s not just something that’s important in my work, but in my personal life too. I have five children, two of them are on the spectrum. So it’s really important I can take them places they feel part of and can socialise. It’s something I take seriously in the playspaces I work on.

Everyone Can Play will help people like me plan more inclusive playspaces. We can use Everyone Can Play to design something that will actually bring everybody together, and will have ongoing impacts for everyone. It’s an awesome guide for every council, but particularly us in the regional areas that don’t always have a lot of support and information about inclusive play.

Everyone Can Play complements the various Australian standards that ensure our playspaces are safe. Through application of Everyone Can Play and the Australian Standards, we can ensure our playspaces are safe and inclusive.”

– Lucilla
Landscape Architect and Group Manager, Community Place
Port Macquarie Hastings Council

Universal design

Universal design is the process of designing for everyone. It is the “design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation and specialised design.”

- Ron Mace, 1997

Everyone Can Play is strongly influenced by universal design thinking. Everyone Can Play takes the emphasis for design of playspaces beyond accessibility and ability, to ensure equal emphasis is placed on maximising play opportunities and social integration for people of all ages and cultures.

The principles of inclusive playspaces provided in Everyone Can Play are an adaptation of the Seven Principles of Universal Design (developed by Ron Mace et al. 1997) and the Eight Goals of Universal Design (Steinfeld and Maisel, 2012). These principles and goals have been applied in a practical way to playspaces in NSW.

Seven Principles of Universal Design

1. Equitable use
2. Flexibility in use
3. Simple and intuitive to use
4. Perceptible information
5. Tolerance for error
6. Low physical effort
7. Size and space for approach and use

Playspace design theory

Due to ever changing technology, an increasing awareness of the differing needs of our community, and a greater understanding of child psychology and physical development, a review of best practice theory and design recommendations was required to give Everyone Can Play a well-informed foundation.

We reviewed local and international industry-leading publications to gain an understanding of current innovative design for all abilities. They were also reviewed for intergenerational play, sustainable playspace initiatives and the influences of cultural perceptions on play.

Consultation for Everyone Can Play was a critical source of knowledge, bringing together industry leaders from design, delivery, playspace management organisations and community advocates. We consulted people whose daily lives would be improved by the successful delivery of more inclusive playspaces.

The understanding and insight gained from this consultation ensured Everyone Can Play developed a holistic approach to inclusive play opportunities, for participants and carers.

Eight Goals of Universal Design

1. Body fit
2. Comfort
3. Awareness
4. Understanding
5. Wellness
6. Social integration
7. Personalisation
8. Cultural appropriateness

The design principles

These six guiding design principles address the intent of inclusive playspace design in greater detail. The principles are an important reference for inclusive playspace design. Established through a review of current theory and research into playspace design, accessibility standards and universal design.

The design principles extend the focus beyond accessibility to include opportunities for play and social interaction for people of all ages, abilities and cultures.



Find

Communicate the purpose and location of play elements and facilities.



Fit

Provide a range of play opportunities for people of all abilities and sizes.



Choose

Enable exciting individual experiences and social interaction.



Join In

Create opportunities for everyone to connect.



Thrive

Challenge and involve people of all capabilities.



Belong

Create a place that's welcoming and comfortable.

Refer to the **Design Principles Checklist** in the Tools section to help you design your next playspace project.

Find

Communicate the purpose and location of play elements and facilities.



Focus areas

Location
Layout
Accessibility
Signage
Wayfinding
Play experience
Equipment
Surfacing
Landscape
Safety
Facilities

Outcomes

Playspace users should be able to find their way to, in and around the playspace.

Making the playspace as clear, easy to get to, and logical in its location and layout will assist removing any perceived barriers and encourage users to visit.

Linking the playspace to surrounding elements such as paths and cycle routes, will help people get to the playspace. Additionally, providing a connection between the playspace and the surrounding landscape broaden the play experience.



Fit

Provide a range of play opportunities for people of all abilities and sizes.



Focus areas

Location
Layout
Accessibility
Signage
Wayfinding
Equipment
Surfacing

Outcomes

Inclusive play is about ensuring people of different sizes, abilities and cultural backgrounds can play together.

By playing, users can develop problem-solving skills, foster creativity and imagination, build relationships, and improve emotional and social skills.

Being able to participate in activities and play can increase one's self-esteem, lead to feelings of acceptance and being valued, and encourage people to feel positive about themselves.



Choose

Enable exciting individual experiences and social interaction.



Focus areas

Location
Layout
Accessibility
Signage
Wayfinding
Play experience
Equipment
Surfacing
Landscape
Safety
Facilities

Outcomes

Playspaces should provide a range of options for the user, so they can choose how they wish to play.

Confidence and comfort in decision-making are important skills to develop. If the playspace provides multiple play opportunities for both individual and group play, it enables people to decide how they want to play, and with whom.



Join In

Create opportunities for everyone to connect.



Focus areas

Location
Layout
Accessibility
Play experience
Equipment
Surfacing
Landscape
Safety
Facilities

Outcomes

Playspaces can provide a safe, secure environment for people to connect with others through play. This participation can lead to the development of cooperation, communication and social skills.

The playspace and play equipment should provide engaging experiences and enable all people to use and join in where possible – helping to improve social skills, as well as physical and mental health.



Thrive

Challenge and involve
people of all capabilities.



Focus areas

Location
Layout
Accessibility
Play experience
Equipment
Surfacing
Landscape
Safety

Outcomes

Playspaces are a great place for children to challenge themselves and develop cognitive, social, emotional and fine motor skills.

By including a range of stimulating and imaginative activities in the playspace, people of all capabilities are challenged – improving their wellbeing.



Belong

Create a place that's welcoming and comfortable.



Focus areas

Location
Layout
Accessibility
Signage
Wayfinding
Play experience
Equipment
Surfacing
Landscape
Safety
Facilities

Outcomes

Playspaces can be a safe space for the community to gather and play.

Creating an inviting space that encourages members of the community to come together can encourage people to make new connections and friends, develop social skills, and leave a positive impact on mental health and development.

This feeling of belonging can also lead to community-building, through a sense of ownership and local participation.



Collaroy Beach Playspace, Collaroy

Best practice case study

Regional playspaces offer an opportunity to combine a variety of play activities within a setting that is comfortable and enjoyable for a wide range of people.

Shade to the majority of the playspace activity zones and central seating areas

Pause point on entry to allow paced movement into activity zones

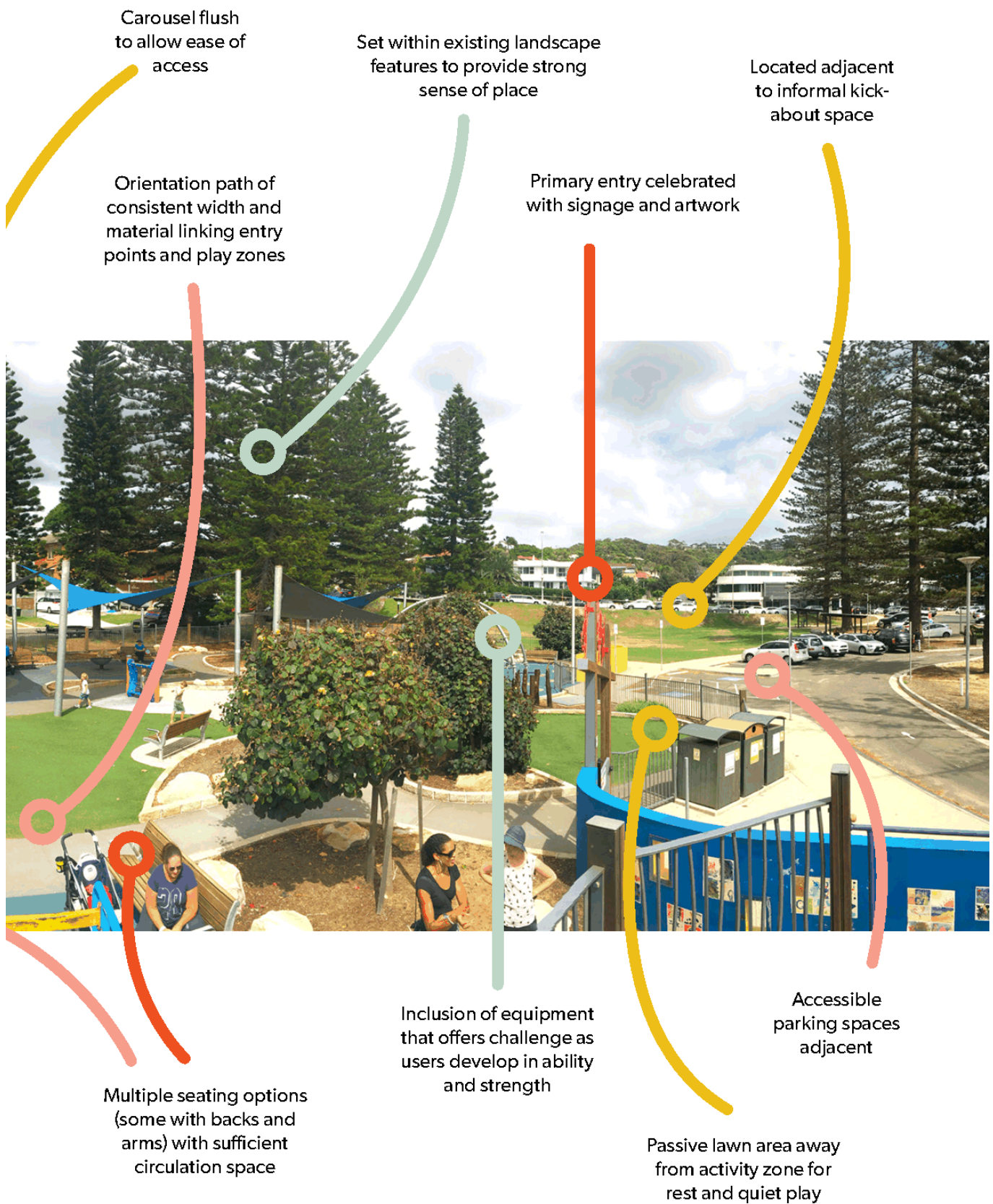


Play experiences suitable for all ages and abilities co-located with more challenging play experiences

Formal enclosure through walls and fences to provide sense of safety and comfort adjacent to potential hazards (e.g. water bodies and roads)

All abilities equipment pieces co-located with standard pieces of same play type (e.g. liberty swing immediately adjacent to other swing types)

Surfacing colour contrasted to show activity vs. circulation space



Sydney Park Playspace, Sydney

Best practice case study

By integrating a playspace into the landscape of a park, playspace users can benefit from not only the challenges of play but also the opportunities of the surrounding park facilities.

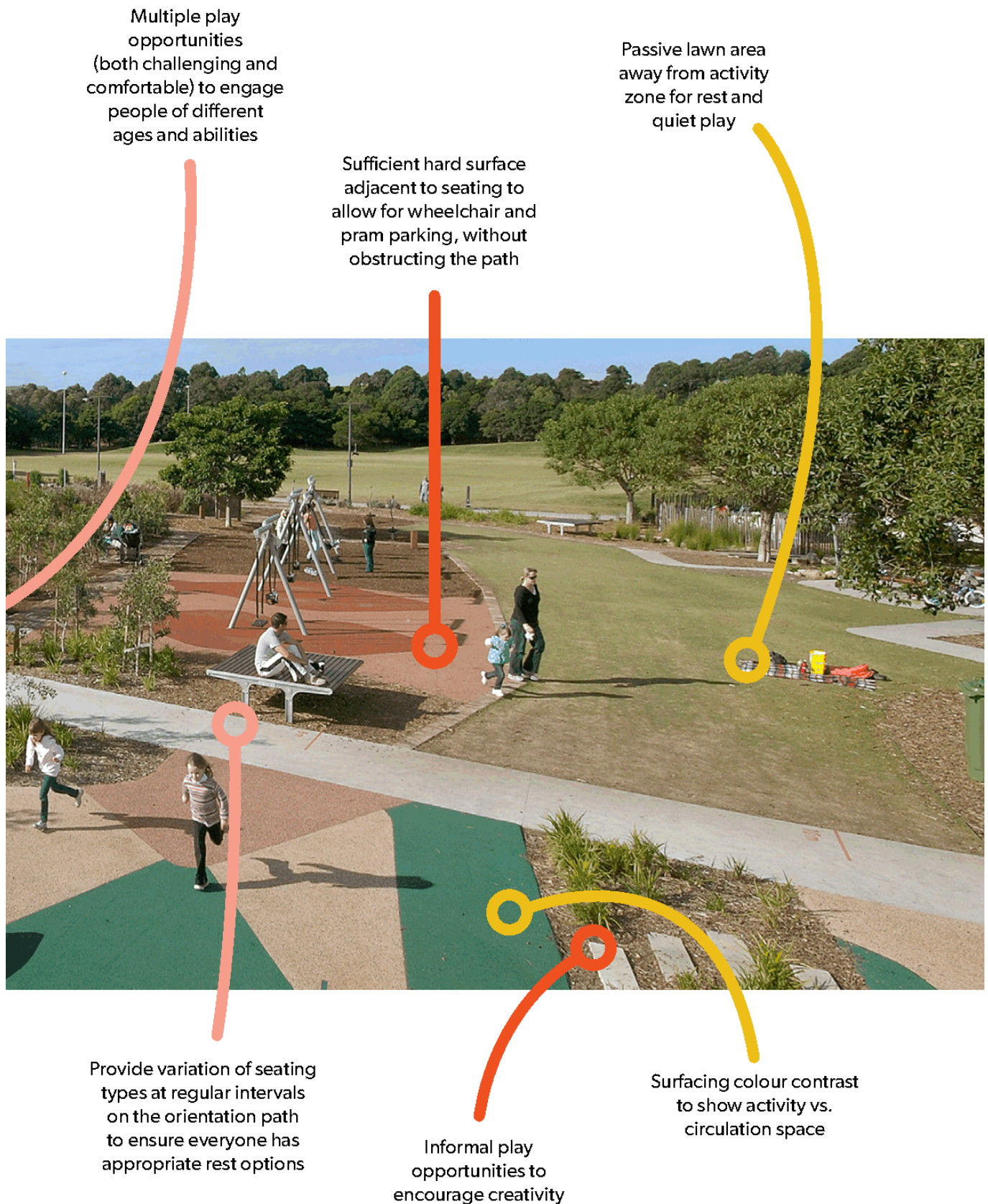
Appropriate lighting to enhance time of day use and provide a feeling of safety



Orientation path of consistent width and material linking entry points and play zones

Equipment for all abilities and ages fully integrated into the playspace and reachable for everyone

Sensory focused and natural elements



Westport Park Playspace, Port Macquarie

Best practice case study

No two inclusive playspaces will look the same, but small inclusions can make a big difference.

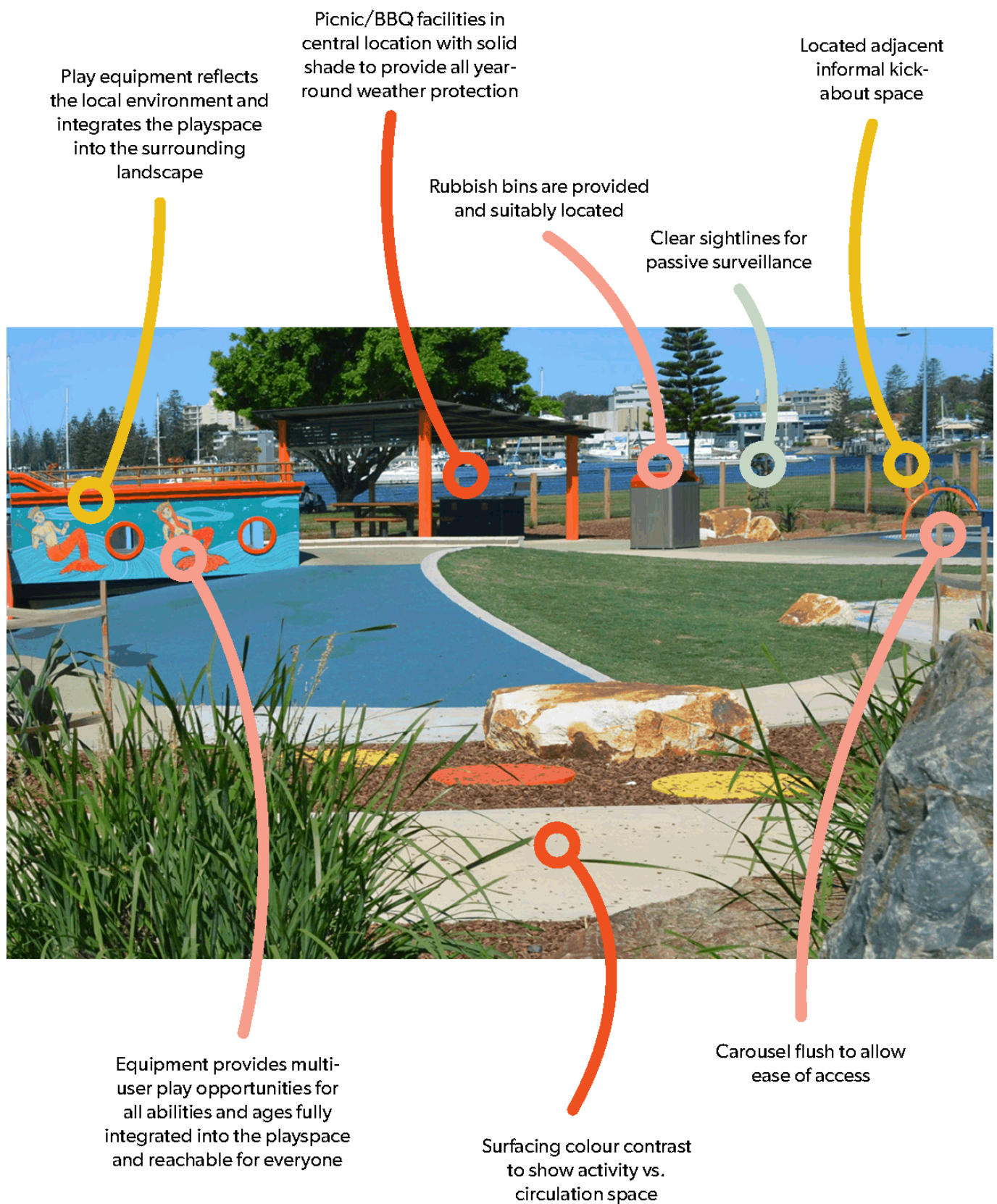
Formal enclosure through fences to provide sense of safety and comfort adjacent to potential hazards (e.g. water bodies and roads)



Passive lawn area
away from activity
zone for rest and
quiet play

Orientation path of
consistent width and
material linking entry
points and play zones

Informal seating
for park users
throughout the
space



Melaleuca Park Playspace, Jordan Springs

Best practice case study

By selecting play equipment and a materials palette relating to the site's context, a playspace can better connect with its surroundings – providing a more integrated play experience.

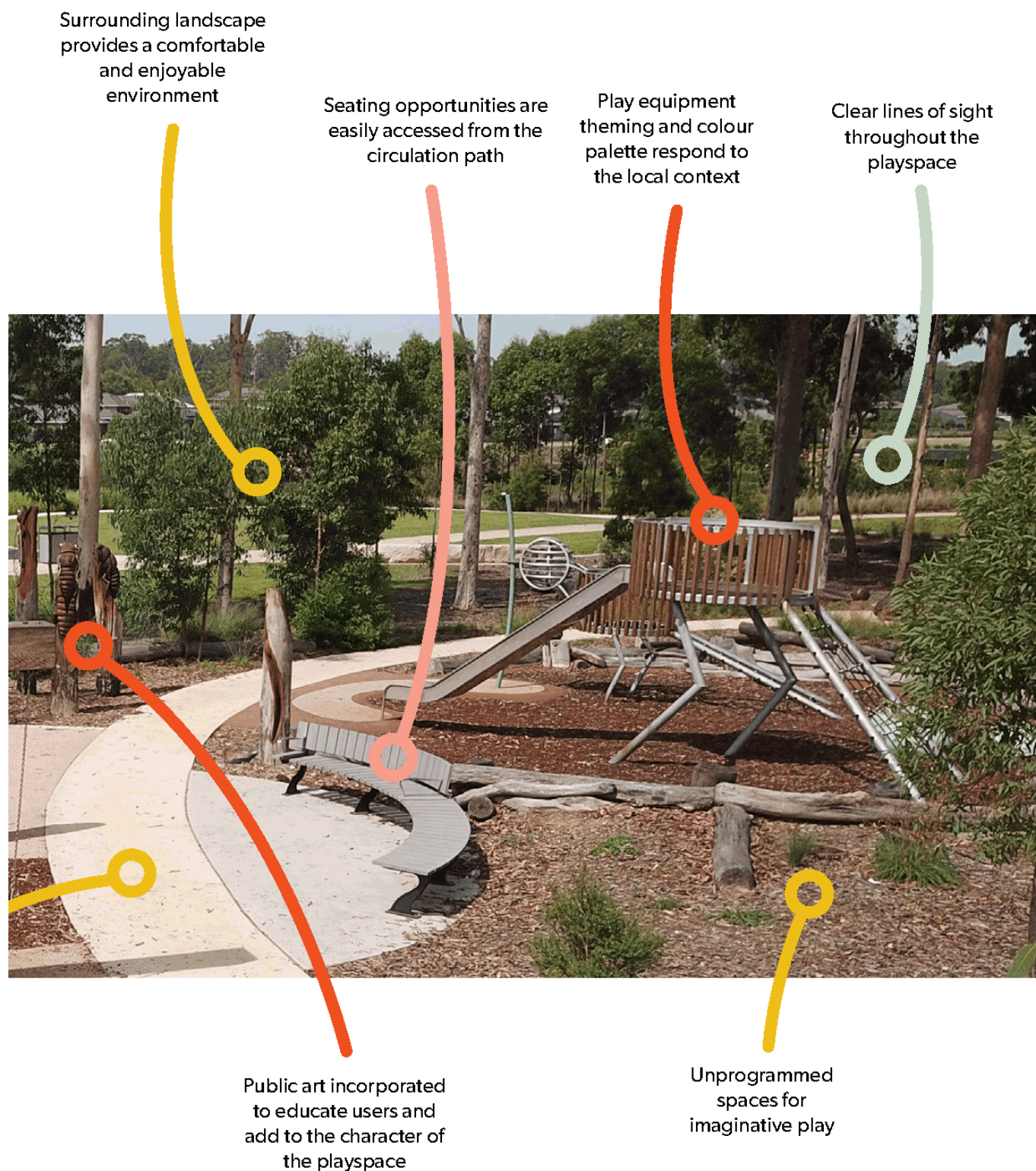
Located adjacent informal kick-about space

Playspace utilises existing trees for shade, with additional trees planted as needed



Layout of playspace can be easily understood by a first-time user

Orientation path links to key areas of the playspace



DELIVER

We acknowledge everyone will have different methods of delivering inclusive playspaces to the community. By collaborating with a wide range of people, including traffic engineers, play equipment manufacturers, landscape architects, developers, community group representatives, open space planners and the community, you will ensure the most inclusive outcome for everyone.

Delivery considerations

The planning

Developing an inclusive playspace implementation plan may be beneficial assisting in the immediate and ongoing delivery of improvements to inclusive playspaces.

The technical elements

Review the playspace against the Evaluation Checklist prior to the finalisation of the playspace documentation to ensure all opportunities to maximise inclusion can be reached. Once complete, undertake any necessary improvements. Review local, statewide and Australian policies and standards to ensure your design is compliant.

Consultation

Consultation is crucial for success. Consult the local community, play equipment manufacturers, advocacy groups, designers, schools, and people who use the playspace to assist with the delivery.

Partnerships

Partnering with others will help deliver better playspaces. Seek partnership opportunities with neighbouring councils, government agencies, local businesses, developers, advocacy groups, designers, and international service organisations, such as Lions Club and Rotary clubs.

Beyond delivery

Ongoing maintenance will ensure playspaces look and function as intended. It is important to educate and upskill professionals on Everyone Can Play, to maintain and improve playspaces. Partner with neighbouring councils to share resources and knowledge, or establish community working groups to foster a sense of ownership and pride of playspaces. It is essential that both new and improved playspaces are continually reviewed, monitored and adjusted.

EVALUATE



Evaluating steps

appropriately. We recommend you review these spaces annually, in line with regular checks already being undertaken.

As the people who make up our communities change, so too will the requirements for playspaces. Similarly, as new equipment and technology is developed, there will be an opportunity to review and adapt our inclusive playspaces.

Everyone Can Play is an important tool for monitoring playspaces. The design principles and Evaluation Checklist are key resources to help review playspaces and ensure they continue to succeed.

These documents will help us understand if, and to what extent, inclusive playspaces become the norm.

1. Use the design section of Everyone Can Play to inform your thinking for new playspaces and existing playspace designs.
2. Understand the current provision, condition, access and distribution of playspaces and identify areas for improvement.
3. Undertake ongoing consultation with the community to understand their changing priorities, cultural considerations and expectations.
4. Update and review relevant planning documents including implementation plans, maintenance programs, playspace strategies and the Everyone Can Play planning section on a regular basis.
5. Keep up to date with current research and innovation of playspace equipment, surfacing materials and inclusive products.

Reality check

A CONVERSATION WITH RACHAEL

In her role in recreational project delivery and design, Rachael delivers playspaces for her region. She knows the importance of thoroughly assessing a space to create an inclusive strategy for each playspace. Rachael tested this guide's Evaluation Checklist (located in the Tools section) and shares her experience of how it will help her in pre-design planning and evaluation.

"The Checklist will empower my team to confidently assess existing and new playspaces against the criteria and ensure we are providing the best possible facilities for our community. It will highlight areas where improvements can be made – especially small changes for big gains and ensure making playspaces inclusive becomes ingrained in the planning stages of all facilities in the Central Coast.

Using this Checklist will guarantee all aspects of inclusiveness are considered and addressed when designing, constructing and maintaining our playspaces.

Simply by going through the list, you understand that designing for inclusion is more than just accessibility, it's about making spaces that are better for the whole community, and that small changes can make a big difference to so many users.

Everyone Can Play and the tools it includes will help ensure we consistently evaluate and plan our spaces. It gives me a tool to promote and to educate staff, project managers and senior management on the importance of providing inclusive facilities."

– Rachael
Project Manager, Recreational Project
Delivery and Design
Central Coast Council



CHAMPION

Education and advocacy

Inclusive playspaces play an important role in the lives of countless Australians. They are spaces for development – of physical and social skills, of learning, enjoyment and growth. Many people experience their first memories at playspaces and continue to visit them throughout their lives.

To champion change, we need the support and dedication of all people involved. This goes beyond the communities, and extends to developers, councils, suppliers, maintenance staff and everyday people.

Championing inclusive playspaces can be as easy as leading by example. It can be creating best practice playspaces that incorporate the principles of inclusive playspace design, or communicating with and educating others on what you know or where they can find information. Councils can include a commitment to provide inclusive playspaces in Disability Inclusion Action Plans, or pass a motion mandating the use of Everyone Can Play for new and upgraded playspaces. Collaboration with other professionals is also critical in overcoming challenges and barriers to inclusion. You should consult with users to achieve playspaces that are embraced by the community and well used.

Championing change could simply be promoting great playspaces.

This could include drawing attention to best practice examples and encouraging others to create more inclusive playspaces.



We are the champions

A CONVERSATION WITH BEC

Playspace champion Bec knows an inclusive community place requires more than just soft fall and wide paths.

"It's about leading and educating, working together to solve problems, and challenging people to think differently.

Once we know what inclusive play looks like it's so important to keep spreading the message, and to promote compassionate design that shows kindness to everyone in the community who will use the space.

Play is the thing that equalises us all. It's the measure recognised internationally of a happy individual and society. Being a champion means you stand up and speak out. You use your capabilities to enable every member of the communities you service, to belong."

– Bec
Inclusive playspace champion



Free to be free

A CONVERSATION WITH BRIAN

Brian's work in disability support services has strengthened his belief that inclusive playspaces are a vital element for working towards an inclusive society.

What challenges do you face when looking for a playspace for your clients?

"It's really important I find somewhere that is inclusive for people of all physical abilities, as well as places that provide a safe environment for those with cognitive impairments, who may be at risk of becoming overwhelmed easily and behave unpredictably in public spaces.

Certain elements can make it easier to enjoy a playspace: tables that are wheelchair friendly; benches easily accessible for people with impaired mobility; play equipment suitable for people who require assistance – like large swings that are lower to the ground and allow the user to lay down in them; and spaces that are interesting and visually unique.

Inclusive playspaces allow people with varied levels of physical ability and cognition to interact with one another. They feel included. They feel as though spaces are made for them and their peers, and not just the portion of the population living without disability.

These spaces are so important because they allow everyone to interact in a fun and stimulating environment. They don't exclude one group through the process of including another. They allow a demographic of people who are marginalised within many aspects of society to feel accepted."

– Brian
Disability support services





3. TOOLS

THE TOOLS TO TRANSLATE IDEAS INTO ACTION

Do the best you can with the resources you have!
The following tools will help ensure everyone can play.



Playspace Evaluation Checklist

A tool for reviewing existing playspaces and playspace designs.

Each playspace is unique and not all playspaces will meet every criteria of this Checklist.

Use the Everyone Can Play Evaluation Checklist to see where improvements can be made, in line with available budget, playspace size and location. Remember, it's about doing the best you can with the resources you have.

This Evaluation Checklist is designed to ensure more people can get to, play and stay at existing playspaces in our communities. It can also be used as a tool for reviewing inclusive playspace designs.

Playspace name: _____

Playspace address: _____

Can I get there?

Location

	NO CHANGE	POTENTIAL CHANGE	CHANGE REQUIRED
Information about the playspace is available before I go.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Car parking is easily available/close to the playspace (e.g. street parking, a dedicated car park).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Accessible car parking bays are provided.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The playspace is connected to a shared path or cycle route.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is a public transport link (bus stop, train station, light rail) close to the playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The playspace's access point can be used easily and comfortably by most people without having to cross a main road or other barrier (e.g. unsignalised intersections, kerbs, streets without footpaths or pram ramps).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Layout

The layout of the playspace can easily be understood by a first-time user.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The playspace has signage or a map to aid navigation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	NO CHANGE	POTENTIAL CHANGE	CHANGE REQUIRED
Points of entry and exit are easy to locate from inside and outside the playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are pause points at the entry and exit to view and assess play opportunities on arrival.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is an area within the playspace for carers to interact and supervise.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are clear lines of sight throughout the playspace for carers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Play equipment for different age groups is grouped together without being separated from the main area of activity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Formal and informal seating is provided in appropriate locations (e.g. at regular intervals, near shade, adjacent to activity areas).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Signage

Signage is easy to read, using simple language, graphics and high colour contrast.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Signage is located at a height that is easy to read for all playspace users, including children and those in wheelchairs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pictographs and braille are provided on key instructional and safety signage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Access

There is an orientation path or circulation path within the playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is a flush edge from the path surface to the play surface for easy access by all users. (The entire surface does not need to be flush – just key transition points.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Access gates can be operated by an adult using a wheelchair or mobility device.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Can I play?

Play experience

	NO CHANGE	POTENTIAL CHANGE	CHANGE REQUIRED
The playspace provides opportunities for a variety of age groups (e.g. toddlers, children, teenagers, adults).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Varied play types are provided.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are a variety of multi-user equipment pieces.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are opportunities for intergenerational play.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Equipment is challenging for multiple age groups and ability levels.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Play opportunities can be accessed at a variety of heights.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Everyone can access the main play piece and have meaningful play experiences.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are multiple opportunities for people with limited mobility.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are unprogrammed spaces for imaginative play.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are quiet points within the playspace for rest and passive relaxation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Wayfinding

There is a map at the playspace entry to assist with navigation and decision-making.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Maps follow the points listed for inclusive signage (i.e. easy to read, located at a height for all users to see).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is directional signage along activity trails.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is a clear path network hierarchy (e.g. easy to distinguish between main orientation path, circulation paths and play paths).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is an appropriate colour contrast between the paths and the play surfaces.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Access	NO CHANGE	POTENTIAL CHANGE	CHANGE REQUIRED
The site's topography creates an obstacle or barrier to playspace access (e.g. steep slope with no footpath, stair-only access).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Any barriers can be overcome with the inclusion of a ramp.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is an orientation path linking to, in and around the playspace that links to access points and key activity areas.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The orientation path is clearly identifiable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The orientation path has a consistent width and surface finish.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The orientation path conforms to relevant Australian access standards.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The orientation path connects directly to all access points.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The majority of play elements are connected to a circulation path.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The circulation path has a consistent width and surface finish.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Equipment			
Equipment is well connected.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The majority of equipment is designed so that adults can be fit in, on or under (e.g. swings, slides, climbing structures).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Elevated equipment pieces include a ramped access point for people of various ages with limited mobility.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dynamic play pieces are arranged in a sequence promoting skill development.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Equipment theming and the colour palette respond to the local context.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NO
CHANGE

POTENTIAL
CHANGE

CHANGE
REQUIRED

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○ ○ ○

○ ○ ○



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Can I stay?

Safety

	NO CHANGE	POTENTIAL CHANGE	CHANGE REQUIRED
The playspace can be clearly observed from the street or neighbouring properties.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are clear sight lines to all play equipment pieces from the pathways and seating options to ensure comfortable supervision by carers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The playspace is protected from adjacent potential risks (e.g. busy roads, open water bodies).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is a sufficient boundary enclosure to provide a secure environment (e.g. fence, natural features such as mounds, rocks, planting).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is adequate lighting provided from the street or within the playspace to support appropriate time of day use.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Supporting facilities (BBQ, toilet, car park) are adequately lit.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Facilities

Seating provided is adequate for the scale and use of the playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Seating provides various options to cater for a range of users (e.g. varied heights, back rests, arm rests).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Various seating arrangements, such as individual and group seating, are provided.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is enough clearance space adjacent to the seat to park a pram, wheelchair or mobility device without blocking the circulation space or path.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are seating opportunities provided in a quiet location for retreat.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is access to drinking water.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Water can easily be accessed by all playspace users and has fixtures that are easy to operate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	NO CHANGE	POTENTIAL CHANGE	CHANGE REQUIRED
Rubbish bins are provided and suitably located.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bins can be utilised by all playspace users.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Toilet access is available within the playspace or nearby.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is an accessible toilet nearby that includes changing facilities for babies, children and adults.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are picnic tables provided within and adjacent to the playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are BBQ facilities provided.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facilities are accessible to all users, are considerate of children's safety and are easy to operate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Landscape

There is an adequate amount of shade to cover the majority of play activities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is an adequate amount of shade to cover seating areas and protect park users.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The surrounding landscape provides a comfortable and enjoyable environment to be in.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are views or visual links to the local context outside the playspace, to contribute to a sense of play.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Design Principles Checklist

A tool to assist determining priorities when designing a playspace.

The best practice recommendations are designed to inspire innovation, challenge existing processes and prompt designers to create inviting playspaces with inclusion top of mind.

Not all design recommendations will be relevant for all playspaces. Consider the unique context of the playspace to ensure the design is appropriate for the site's characteristics, size, budget and design aspirations.

Find

Location, layout and accessibility

	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Connect to street footpaths and the park entry with safe road crossing points.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Connect with transport networks and include appropriate arrival facilities: pedestrian and cycle routes, accessible parking, mini-van drop off zones, busy bays through close proximity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Orientate and position the playspace to utilise the site's unique features, including views, existing vegetation, topography and passive surveillance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include an accessible path (without stair-only access) from/to the street, carpark and supporting facilities that are wide enough for a wheelchair and pram to pass each other with ease.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider a primary entry point that is linked by an orientation path to help people connect between all points of entry and exit.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider a formal entry zone that provides a sense of welcome to the playspace and a pause point to observe the layout, become familiar with the space and decide where to go first. A slow introduction to the playspace is important to some people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Signage and wayfinding

Develop a map of the playspace that outlines the location of key features to help people navigate the space. (Primarily for destination playspaces only.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Play experience				
Create a flexible, imaginative and unique playspace that is not solely reliant on equipment for play value.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider a range of dynamic play options to balance, climb, rock, slide, swing or spin.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide multiple play opportunities (both comfortable and challenging) to engage people of different ages and ability levels.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Position seating and shade directly adjacent to water play to ensure carers can closely supervise.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Equipment and surfacing				
Include equipment pieces for all abilities and ages (flush carousel, hammock or basket swing, in-ground trampolines, ramp access to feature structure) that are fully integrated into the playspace and reachable for everyone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider a variety of play surfacing to provide a contrast between activity, fall and circulation zones.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Landscape				
Develop a design that reflects the local environment and integrates the playspace into the surrounding landscape, utilising existing vegetation and key views.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Safety				
Ensure clear sight lines for passive surveillance from the street or surrounding property are not obstructed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide a formal or informal boundary enclosure (fence, gate, landform, planting) to provide a secure environment from potential risks. Risks could include busy roads and open water bodies.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Provide appropriate lighting provisions (streetscape or playspace specific) to ensure playspaces are safe at different times of the day.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide appropriate lighting to the orientation paths and facilities in larger playspaces to enhance time of day use opportunities and provide a feeling of safety.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Facilities

Create a gathering point with seating and shade to promote social interaction.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide variation of seating types (back and armrest, platform seating) at regular intervals on the orientation path to ensure everyone has appropriate rest options.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide bins, bubbler/water and bike racks near playspace entry points and picnic facilities. (Ensure these facilities are accessible to people of different sizes and mobility.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide appropriate, accessible picnic and BBQ facilities situated within the playspace or close by.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include an accessible toilet/s and feature change facilities (babies, children, adults) near the playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Fit

Location, layout and accessibility

Include an accessible path (without stair-only access) from/to the street, carpark and supporting facilities that are wide enough for a wheelchair and pram to pass each other with ease.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include sufficient hard surface adjacent to all seats, allowing wheelchair and pram parking without obstructing the path.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Ensure there is an appropriately located flush edge to the play surface from the access path to help wheelchairs, prams and people with limited mobility travel between the areas with ease.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Signage and wayfinding

Include universally designed and multi-sensory entry signage and emergency/maintenance contact details if appropriate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Develop a map of the playspace that outlines the location of key features to help people navigate the space. (Primarily for destination playspaces only.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Equipment and surfacing

Ensure the majority of equipment pieces provide inclusive and engaging play experiences for all people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Choose

Location, layout and accessibility

If possible, locate the playspace adjacent to supporting facilities, such as toilets, informal recreation spaces/kick-about and food and beverage facilities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider a formal entry zone that provides a sense of welcome to the playspace and a pause point to observe the layout, become familiar with the space and decide where to go first. A slow introduction to the playspace is important to some people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include a vantage point/s with seating and shade from which the carers can see the whole playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Create a quiet area away from the activity zones with seating and a sense of enclosure to provide a place for quiet play and rest.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Arrange activity zones with subtle separation, without boundaries or significant distance between them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Signage and wayfinding

Develop a map of the playspace that outlines the location of key features to help people navigate the space. (Primarily for destination playspaces only.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Play experience

Create a flexible, imaginative and unique playspace that is not solely reliant on equipment for play value.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider a range of dynamic play options to balance, climb, rock, slide, swing or spin.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure fun and challenging individual and multi-user play options are included.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Create informal and imaginative play opportunities to encourage creativity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider including sensory focused and natural elements. These could include interactive technology, music, sand, water and planting to stimulate the senses.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Explore opportunities for bike tracks and play paths. This could include directional or activity-themed markings, a variety of bumps, dips and level changes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Equipment and surfacing

Include equipment pieces for all abilities and ages (flush carousel, hammock or basket swing, in-ground trampolines, ramp access to feature structure) that are fully integrated into the playspace and reachable for everyone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Ensure surfacing to all abilities play pieces is accessible and compliant with the relevant Australian standards.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Create surfacing to sensory play and main equipment pieces that is comfortably trafficable by all, including those with limited mobility.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Landscape

Include a landscape area (e.g. turf kick-about) close by to provide opportunities for unstructured play and connections to the local environment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Safety

Create a sense of distinction between quiet areas and activity spaces through landform, planting and surface materials.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide appropriate lighting provisions (streetscape or playspace specific) to ensure playspaces are safe at different times of the day.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Facilities

Provide variation of seating types (back and armrest, platform seating) at regular intervals on the orientation path to ensure everyone has appropriate rest options.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide appropriate, accessible picnic and BBQ facilities situated within the playspace or close by.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Join In

Location, layout and accessibility

Connect to street footpaths and the park entry with safe road crossing points.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Connect with transport networks and include appropriate arrival facilities: pedestrian and cycle routes, accessible parking, mini-van drop off zones, bus bays through close proximity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include an accessible path (without stair-only access) from/to the street, carpark and supporting facilities that are wide enough for a wheelchair and pram to pass each other with ease.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider a primary entry point that is linked by an orientation path to help people connect between all points of entry and exit.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure there is an appropriately located flush edge to the play surface from the access path to help wheelchairs, prams and people with limited mobility travel between the areas with ease.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Arrange activity zones with subtle separation, without boundaries or significant distance between them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Play experience

Create a flexible, imaginative and unique playspace that is not solely reliant on equipment for play value.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider a range of dynamic play options to balance, climb, rock, slide, swing or spin.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide multiple play opportunities (both comfortable and challenging) to engage people of different ages and ability levels.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure fun and challenging individual and multi-user play options are included.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Create informal and imaginative play opportunities to encourage creativity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider including sensory focused and natural elements. These could include interactive technology, music, sand, water and planting to stimulate the senses.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Equipment and surfacing	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Include equipment pieces for all abilities and ages (flush carousel, hammock or basket swing, in-ground trampolines, ramp access to feature structure) that are fully integrated into the playspace and reachable for everyone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure the majority of equipment pieces provide inclusive and engaging play experiences for all people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure surfacing to all abilities play pieces is accessible and compliant with the relevant Australian standards.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Create surfacing to sensory play and main equipment pieces that is comfortably trafficable by all, including those with limited mobility.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Landscape				
Include a landscape area (e.g. turf kick-about) close by to provide opportunities for unstructured play and connections to the local environment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Establish a well-considered planting palette specific to the playspace's context (orientation, shade and wind provision) and environment. This will create a micro-climate for year-round enjoyment with seasonal variation and maximise comfort at all times of day.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include shade structures, sails and significant tree canopies to provide shade to play zones and seating areas.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Safety				
Ensure all playspace equipment, fall zones and surfacing complies with relevant Australian standards.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Facilities				
Create a gathering point with seating and shade to promote social interaction.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Provide variation of seating types (back and armrest, platform seating) at regular intervals on the orientation path to ensure everyone has appropriate rest options.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide bins, bubbler/water and bike racks near playspace entry points and picnic facilities. (Ensure these facilities are accessible to people of different sizes and mobility.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide appropriate, accessible picnic and BBQ facilities situated within the playspace or close by.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include picnic facilities with a solid shade structure to provide year-round weather protection.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include an accessible toilet/s and feature change facilities (babies, children, adults) near the playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Thrive

Location, layout and accessibility

Create a quiet area away from the activity zones with seating and a sense of enclosure to provide a place for quiet play and rest.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Arrange activity zones with subtle separation, without boundaries or significant distance between them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Play experience

Create a flexible, imaginative and unique playspace that is not solely reliant on equipment for play value.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide multiple play opportunities (both comfortable and challenging) to engage people of different ages and ability levels.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure fun and challenging individual and multi-user play options are included.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Create informal and imaginative play opportunities to encourage creativity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Consider including sensory focused and natural elements. These could include interactive technology, music, sand, water and planting to stimulate the senses.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Position seating and shade directly adjacent to water play to ensure carers can closely supervise.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Explore opportunities for bike tracks and play paths. This could include directional or activity-themed markings, a variety of bumps, dips and level changes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Equipment and surfacing

Include equipment pieces for all abilities and ages (flush carousel, hammock or basket swing, in-ground trampolines, ramp access to feature structure) that are fully integrated into the playspace and reachable for everyone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure the majority of equipment pieces provide inclusive and engaging play experiences for all people.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Create surfacing to sensory play and main equipment pieces that is comfortably trafficable by all, including those with limited mobility.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Landscape

Include a landscape area (e.g. turf kick-about) close by to provide opportunities for unstructured play and connections to the local environment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Safety

Provide a formal or informal boundary enclosure (fence, gate, landform, planting) to provide a secure environment from potential risks. Risks could include busy roads and open water bodies.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Create a sense of distinction between quiet areas and activity spaces through landform, planting and surface materials.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure all playspace equipment, fall zones and surfacing complies with relevant Australian standards.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Belong

Location, layout and accessibility

Orientate and position the playspace to utilise the site's unique features, including views, existing vegetation, topography and passive surveillance.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If possible, locate the playspace adjacent to supporting facilities, such as toilets, informal recreation spaces/kick-about and food and beverage facilities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include sufficient hard surface adjacent to all seats, allowing wheelchair and pram parking without obstructing the path.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include a vantage point/s with seating and shade from which the carers can see the whole playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Create a quiet area away from the activity zones with seating and a sense of enclosure to provide a place for quiet play and rest.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Arrange activity zones with subtle separation, without boundaries or significant distance between them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Signage and wayfinding

Include universally designed and multi-sensory entry signage and emergency/maintenance contact details if appropriate.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Play experience	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Create a flexible, imaginative and unique playspace that is not solely reliant on equipment for play value.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure fun and challenging individual and multi-user play options are included.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Position seating and shade directly adjacent to water play to ensure carers can closely supervise.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Landscape				
Develop a design that reflects the local environment and integrates the playspace into the surrounding landscape, utilising existing vegetation and key views.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Establish a well-considered planting palette specific to the playspace's context (orientation, shade and wind provision) and environment. This will create a micro-climate for year-round enjoyment with seasonal variation and maximise comfort at all times of day.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include shade structures, sails and significant tree canopies to provide shade to play zones and seating areas.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Safety				
Provide a formal or informal boundary enclosure (fence, gate, landform, planting) to provide a secure environment from potential risks. Risks could include busy roads and open water bodies.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Create a sense of distinction between quiet areas and activity spaces through landform, planting and surface materials.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide appropriate lighting provisions (streetscape or playspace specific) to ensure playspaces are safe at different times of the day.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

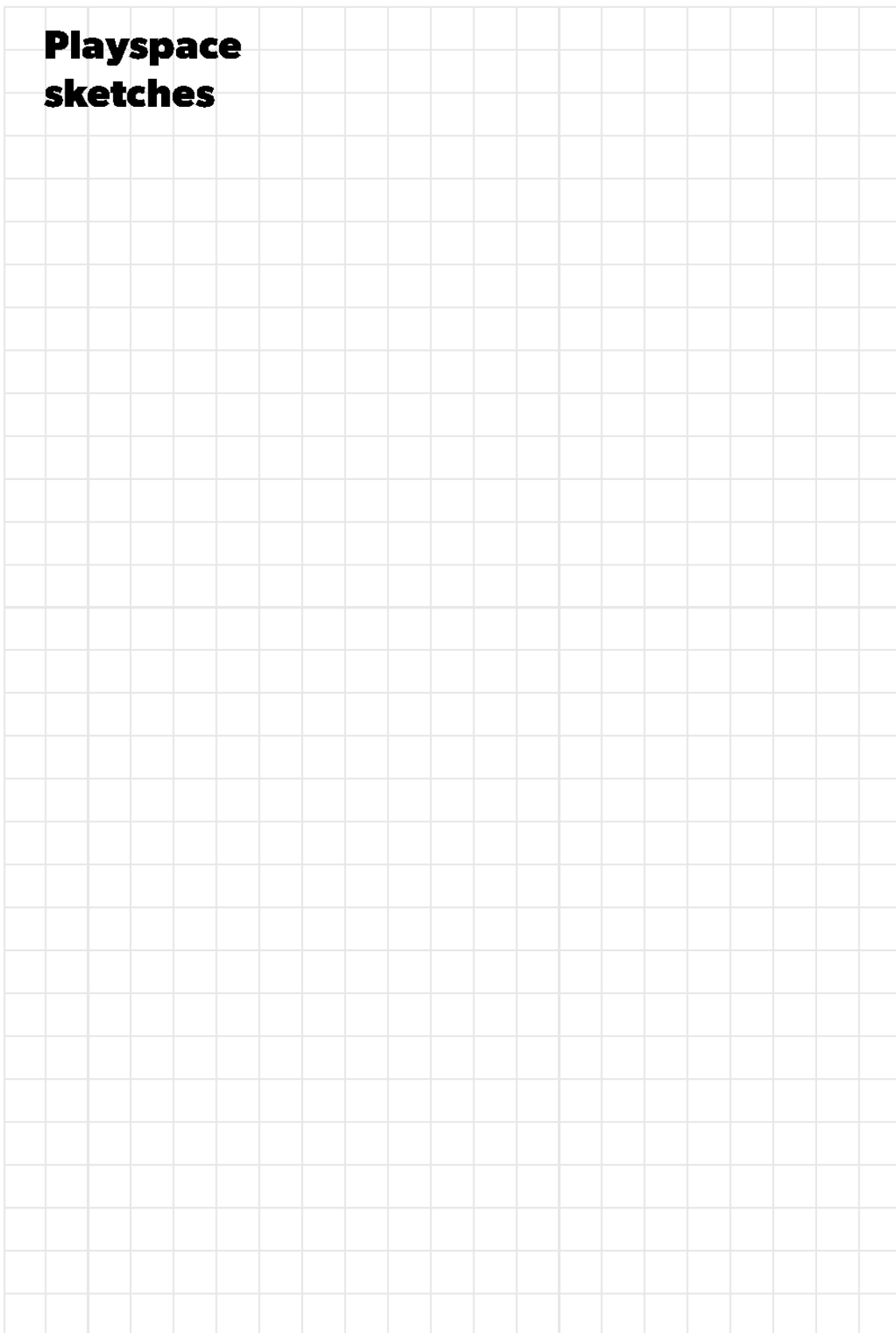
	LOW PRIORITY	MEDIUM PRIORITY	HIGH PRIORITY	N/A
Provide appropriate lighting to the orientation paths and facilities in larger playspaces to enhance time of day use opportunities and provide a feeling of safety.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

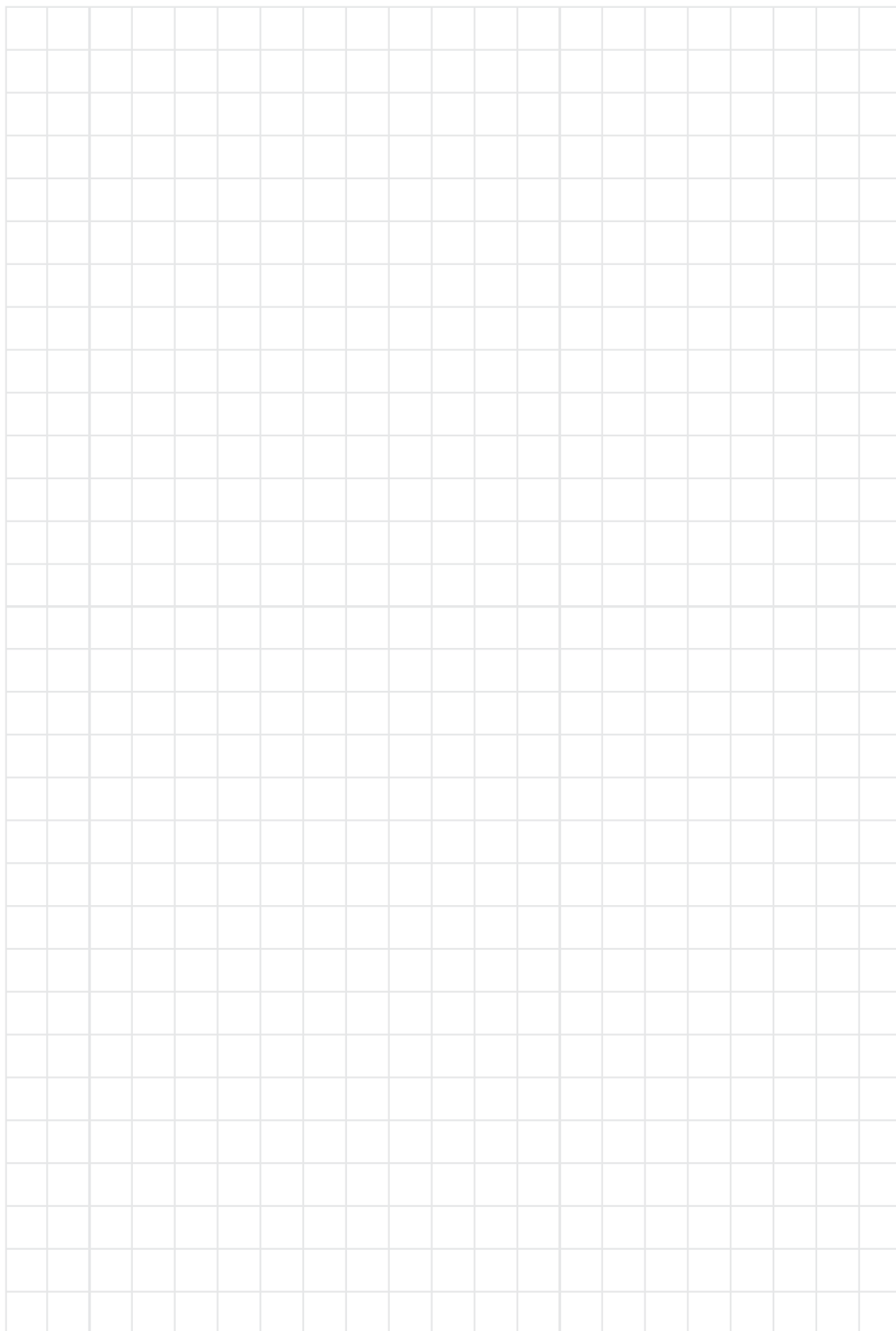
Facilities

Create a gathering point with seating and shade to promote social interaction.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide variation of seating types (back and armrest, platform seating) at regular intervals on the orientation path to ensure everyone has appropriate rest options.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide bins, bubbler/water and bike racks near playspace entry points and picnic facilities. (Ensure these facilities are accessible to people of different sizes and mobility.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provide appropriate, accessible picnic and BBQ facilities situated within the playspace or close by.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include picnic facilities with a solid shade structure to provide year-round weather protection.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include an accessible toilet/s and feature change facilities (babies, children, adults) near the playspace.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Key improvements actions

Playspace sketches

A large grid of squares, approximately 20 columns wide and 30 rows high, intended for sketching playspace designs. The grid is composed of thin grey lines on a white background.





5.5 PROJECTS ACTIVITIES SEPTEMBER 2020

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1683

AUTHOR: David Waddell, Chief Executive Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report responds to feedback from Councillors seeking information on an ongoing basis about the numerous projects staff are working on.

The Executive has brought together the total project list for the 2020-2023 years in a consolidated form to assist with resourcing and to understand the sequence required to deliver our ambitious capital budget for the year.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “17.1 Collaborate - Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That the information provided in the report by the Chief Executive Officer on Capital Projects be acknowledged.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The attached tables show the overall project database of current and planned projects within the next 3-4 years. The tables will be progressively updated to inform Council and the Community.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Works Overview - September 2020, D20/54384 [↓](#)
- 2 Projects Overview - September 2020, D20/54380 [↓](#)

Attachment 1 Works Overview - September 2020

FOOTPATHS / ROADS / ETC - 2020 / 2021				
Category	Sub Category	Location		Status
FOOTPATH WORKS	DEVELOPMENT FUNDED	Garnet Street	Topaz to Sapphire	Complete
FOOTPATH WORKS	DEVELOPMENT FUNDED	Ruby Street	Garnet to Moonstone	Complete
FOOTPATH WORKS	DEVELOPMENT FUNDED	Opal	Diamond to Emerald	Complete
FOOTPATH WORKS	DEVELOPMENT FUNDED	Turquoise	Diamond to Moonstone	Underway
FOOTPATH WORKS	DEVELOPMENT FUNDED	Stevenson Way	William Maker Dr to 38 Stevenson Way	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	DEVELOPMENT FUNDED	Emmaville Street	51 Emmaville St to Stevenson Way	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	DEVELOPMENT FUNDED	Jasper	Turquoise to Moonstone	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	DEVELOPMENT FUNDED	Catania	Remaining	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	DEVELOPMENT FUNDED	Etna	Remaining	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Dalton Street	Clinton to Burrendong	Underway
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Autumn Street	Dalton to March	Complete
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Anson Street	Gardiner to Chestnut	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Anson Street	Gardiner to North End of Woranita Park	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Spring Street	Bletchington to Dalton	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Dalton Street	William to McLachlan	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Prince Street	Woodward to Sampson	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Peisley Street	Margaret to Phillip	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Molong Road	Forbes to Murphy	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	William Street	March to Dalton	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Gardiner Road	Peisley to Lords	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Gardiner Road	Lords to Anson	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Hill Street	Margaret to Roselawn	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	NEW	Various	Short linkages	Ongoing
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	Hill Street	Prince to March	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	March Street	Anson to Sale	Complete
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	McLachlan Street	Little Warrendine to Caroline	Complete
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	Peisley Street	Franklin to Gardiner	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	Autumn Street	Dalton to March	Complete
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	Anson Street	Prince to March	Complete
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	Nile Street	March to Byng	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	Nile Street	Summer to Byng	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	Prince Street	Clinton to Sampson	Planned
FOOTPATH WORKS	RENEW	Localised Segments	Renewal of selected	Planned
KERB & GUTTER + DRAINAGE	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS	Taxiway Echo Drainage		Planned
KERB & GUTTER + DRAINAGE	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS	Jumbuck Place		Planned
KERB & GUTTER + DRAINAGE	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS	Euchareena Tip		Planned
KERB & GUTTER + DRAINAGE	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS	Narrambla		Planned
KERB & GUTTER + DRAINAGE	DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS	Kearneys Phillip Basin		Planned
KERB & GUTTER + DRAINAGE	PIPE RELINING	Drainage Rehab		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	REFUGE	Valencia Drive Crossing		Complete
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	KERB BLISTERS	Kearneys Drive & Matthews Ave		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	KERB BLISTERS	Hill and Casey		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	KERB BLISTERS	Anson and Margaret		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	MODIFY CROSSING	Coronation Drive school crossing		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	LINEMARKING	Byng and McLachlan		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	LINEMARKING	Churchill and Edward		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	LINEMARKING	Byng and William		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	RECONSTRUCT INTERSECTION	Bessley and Blunt Road intersection		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	ROAD WIDENING	Phoenix Mine Road		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	ROAD WIDENING	Cadia Road		Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	ROAD WIDENING AND SAFETY BARRIER	Ophir Road	After 1st crossing	Planned
ROAD SAFETY TREATMENTS	SAFETY BARRIER	Ophir Road	Between Phillip Street and Waste Facility	Planned
ROAD WORKS	HEAVY PATCHING (ASPHALT)	March and Nile		Complete
ROAD WORKS	HEAVY PATCHING (ASPHALT)	Green Lane	intersection with Coronation Dr	Planned
ROAD WORKS	HEAVY PATCHING (GRAVEL)	Forest Road	Buttle Road	Planned
ROAD WORKS	STABILISE PAVEMENT AND SEAL	Tynan Street	Forest Road to Anson Street	Planned
ROAD WORKS	STABILISE PAVEMENT AND SEAL	Icely Road Bridge	x 2 approaches	Planned
ROAD WORKS	STABILISE PAVEMENT AND SEAL	Icely Road	Filtration Plant Road to NDR	Planned
ROAD WORKS	STABILISE PAVEMENT AND SEAL	Icely Road	Park to Paling	Planned
ROAD WORKS	STABILISE PAVEMENT AND SEAL	Ploughmans Lane	Escort to Cargo	Planned
ROAD WORKS	STABILISE AND ASPHALT	Dalton Street	Anson to Peisley	Planned
ROAD WORKS	STABILISE AND ASPHALT	Leewood Drive	Elsham + 170m to Hawthorne	Planned
ROAD WORKS	STABILISE AND ASPHALT	DPI Anson Street		Complete
ROAD WORKS	STABILISE AND ASPHALT	Prince Street	Anson to Hill	Planned
ROAD WORKS	ASPHALT MILL & FILL	Peisley Street	Franklin Rd to Gardiner Rd	Planned
ROAD WORKS	ASPHALT MILL & FILL	Scott Place	90° bend to first cul-de-sac	Planned
ROAD WORKS	ASPHALT MILL & FILL	Salé Street	Byng to March	Planned
ROAD WORKS	CONSTRUCTION	Wakeford Lone Pine	Icely to Bathurst Road	Planned
ROAD WORKS	CONSTRUCTION	Airport Passenger carpark expansion stg 2	Central Carpark	Planned
ROAD WORKS	CONSTRUCTION	Cnr March / Peisley	Old Williams building site	Planned
ROAD WORKS	CONSTRUCTION	Airport airside	Airside Parking	Planned
ROAD WORKS	CONSTRUCTION	Forest Road	Evergreen to Ginns +600	Planned
ROAD WORKS	IMPROVE DRAINAGE	Rossi Drive		Planned
ROAD WORKS	CRACK SEALING	Various		Planned
ROAD WORKS	CONCRETE	NDR & Burrendong Roundabout	new inner kerb ring	Planned
ROAD WORKS	RESEALS	Sieben Drive	Ella Place to Sieben Dr intersection	Planned
ROAD WORKS	RESEALS	Prince Street	Lords to Anson	Planned

MAJOR PROJECTS OVERVIEW 2020/2021					
Community Strategic Plan / LIVE - a healthy, safe, inclusive and vibrant community / PRESERVE - balancing the natural and built environment / PROSPER - a smart, innovative and resilient economy / COLLABORATE - leadership and partnership					
Community Strategic Plan	Division	Main Project	Sub Project	Detail of Works	Status
PROSPER	TECH/DEVEL	ADVANCING HOUSING & INDUSTRIAL LAND PROJECTS	Saleyards		P
PROSPER	TECH/DEVEL	ADVANCING HOUSING & INDUSTRIAL LAND PROJECTS	Clergate Rd Industrial		P
PROSPER	TECH/DEVEL	ADVANCING HOUSING & INDUSTRIAL LAND PROJECTS	Shiralee		P
LIVE	TECH	AIRPORT UPGRADE		WIFI complete/large screen ordered/under awning and car parking in design and procurement	IP
LIVE	CRAC	ANZAC PARK	BMX Demolition	Demolition of BMX Track	B, T & IP
LIVE	CRAC	ANZAC PARK	Extension of Netball Courts	Design of additional courts and flood plan management DA Required?	P
LIVE	CRAC	ANZAC PARK	Extension of Indoor Arena	Design	P
LIVE	CRAC	ANZAC PARK	Design	Design DA -2 additional courts and additional car parking	P
LIVE	CRAC	AQUATIC CENTRE	Aquatic Centre Expansion Design	Small hydro pool, 2nd 25m indoor, flow rider, Gym, water park, repurpose dive tower pool.	Future Project
PRESERVE	TECH	BLACKMANS SWAMP STORM WATER HARVESTING	Stage 2	Compulsory land acquisition commenced. Design, REF & community consultation in progress, to be followed by agency approvals. Contractor procurement to commence following contractor design.	IP
LIVE	CRAC	BOTANIC GARDENS	Church	Fixing Pavers	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	BOTANIC GARDENS	Adventure Playground	Rhino being re fibre glassed and repainted.	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	BOTANIC GARDENS	Adventure Playground	Area to be upgraded and repainted	B & T
PRESERVE	CRAC	BOTANIC GARDENS	Dam Wall	Blue Stone retaining wall to be reconstructed. - Concrete retaining wall, bluestone façade	B & T
LIVE	CRAC	CONSERVATORIUM & PLANETARIUM	Design and Construction	Construction of new Conservatorium and Planetarium	P & IP
	TECH/DEVEL	DOUBLE STOREY CARPARK	Planning	planning stage by December 2020	P
LIVE	CRAC	ELEPHANT PARK	Elephant Park Amenities	Renovation	C, B & T
LIVE	CRAC	ELEPHANT PARK	Awning	Installation of awning - Runners Club	B & T
LIVE	CRAC	ENTRANCES TO THE CITY	Signs	Report to Council	IP
LIVE	CRAC	ENTRANCES TO THE CITY	Briefing		P
LIVE	CRAC	FOOTPATH LIGHTING (Safer Communities)	Tender and Construction	Design and construction of footpath lighting and standalone lights at various locations within Orange. Parks include Elephant Park, Edye Park, Glenroi Oval, Margaret Stevenson Park and the footpath from Myora Place to Algona Crescent.	B & T
PRESERVE	TECH	FOREST ROAD UPGRADE (HOSPITAL TO CADIA RD)		Cadia intersection complete Contract awarded and commenced	C
LIVE PROSPER	CRAC	GALLERY	Tender and Construction	Extension of current building	B & T
LIVE	CRAC	GLENROI	Glenroi Toilet Block Demolition	Demolition of Glenroi Amenities Block - No DA required	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	GLENROI	Glenroi Master Plan	Implementation of Master Plan stage 1	IP & B
LIVE	CRAC	HOCKEY CENTRE	Carpark	Repatching -fill pot holes -complete fix not in budget	P
LIVE	CRAC	JACK BRABHAM	Jack Brabham Forest Amenities	Construction of new amenities on Forest Road	F
LIVE	CRAC	JACK BRABHAM	Jack Brabham renovation Huntly road	Renovation of existing facilities with addition of new awning	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	JACK BRABHAM	Jack Brabham Canteen Renovation	Extension of existing canteen. Going out for design. Indicative cost estimate only.	P
LIVE	ALL	LAKE CANOBOLAS MASTER PLAN		Awarded	P
LIVE	CORP	LAKE CANOBOLAS SCOUT CAMP	Ablutions block	Demolish and rebuild	C
LIVE	CORP	LAKE CANOBOLAS SCOUT CAMP	existing buildings	Renovate	C
LIVE	CORP	LAKE CANOBOLAS SCOUT CAMP	Accommodation Blocks	4 new	P
LIVE	CORP	LAKE CANOBOLAS SCOUT CAMP	Multipurpose Building	New Build	P
LIVE	CORP	LAKE CANOBOLAS SCOUT CAMP	Sporting facilities	flying fox, abseiling, high ropes course	P

Status	
P	Planning
IP	In Progress
C	Under Construction
T	Tendered
B	Identified in Budget
H	On Hold
F	Finished

PRESERVE	CRAC	LUCKNOW WINDING SHED & LIGHTING	Rebuild	Reconstruction of shed RFQ being developed	IP & B
LIVE	CRAC	MOULDER PARK	Painting of old Netball Courts		P & B
LIVE	CRAC	MOULDER PARK	Building - Fire Compliance	Report to be prepared determining building compliance	P
LIVE	CRAC	MOULDER PARK	Bridges	Bridging to be constructed/replaced	P & B
LIVE	CRAC	MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL	REF, Design and Tender	Undertake Investigations – REF and Design Component	IP & B
LIVE	TECH	NEW DEPOT BUILDING		Contract awarded, design complete & DA in progress	IP
	TECH	New STP Inlet Works	Concept Design	RFT for the New Inlet Works Major Equipment was sent to Tenderlink (D20/51289). Closes 18 September and all going well planning report to 20 October meeting. Specialised suppliers expecting to tender include Aqseptence, Aquatec Maxcon, CST Wastewater Solutions, Hydroflux, Ovivo etc.	IP & B
	TECH	New STP Inlet Works	Detailed Design, then Construction	Concept Design Report (IC20/18227) also recently completed by Cardno who are engaged through to end of DD phase (Feb 2021) – they will incorporate equipment design tendered. With DD we immediately go to tender for construct and would hope to commission by Dec 2021.	P & B
LIVE PROSPER	CRAC	ORANGE CIVIC THEATRE	Expansion of Theatre	Design	Future Project
PRESERVE	CRAC	ORANGE REGIONAL SPORTING PRECINCT	Detailed Survey	RFQ, works commenced	B & C
PRESERVE	CRAC	ORANGE REGIONAL SPORTING PRECINCT	Geotechnical Investigation	RFQ awarded, works commence Tuesday 21/7/20, 7 week delivery program	B & C
PRESERVE	CRAC	ORANGE REGIONAL SPORTING PRECINCT	Contamination	RFQ, works commenced	B & C
PRESERVE	CRAC	ORANGE REGIONAL SPORTING PRECINCT	Overview	Construction of Main stadium and forecourt, grandstand athletics track, Bernie Stedman field (football), Cricket Training Facility, Recreation Park, Car parking areas, sporting fields for use by Cricket, Softball, Summer Football, Athletics, Rugby League, Touch Football and other sports and events	IP & B
PRESERVE	CRAC	ORANGE REGIONAL SPORTING PRECINCT	SEE/DA	Tender Development, works to be undertaken Various (Trees, bulk earthworks, Athletics, Main Stadium)	B & T
PRESERVE	CRAC	ORANGE REGIONAL SPORTING PRECINCT	Ex-Services		P
PRESERVE	CRAC	ORANGE REGIONAL SPORTING PRECINCT	Full Delivery		P
PRESERVE	CRAC	ORANGE REGIONAL SPORTING PRECINCT	EIS	RFQ to be awarded 21/7/20, works to be undertaken	P & B
LIVE	CRAC	PERRY OVAL	Demo/Refurb Amenities	Demolition or refurbishment of amenities - 2nd opinion	IP & B
LIVE	CRAC	PERRY OVAL	Irrigation of Field	Installation of irrigation - last 1993	IP & B
LIVE	CRAC	PLAYGROUNDS	Various	New and refurbish playgrounds cost over 4 years	IP & B
LIVE	DEVEL	POUND	Report to Council		F
LIVE	DEVEL	POUND	Fencing	3 separate outdoor areas	F
LIVE	DEVEL	POUND	Fit out	Fit out to commence mid Sept. comprises the construction of the internal walls for Veterinary room, dog and cat isolation room, indoor drop off area with hydro bath, food store area and staff facilities. The contract also includes the construction of the after hours animal drop off facility located towards the front of the property.	C
PRESERVE	CORP/ TECH	PROPERTY REVIEW		Briefing then to Council	
LIVE	TECH	RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT	Solar on Council facilities		P + B
	TECH	RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECT	LED Replacement lighting	182 committed to funding LED swap out across all Council facilities	P
LIVE	CRAC	ROBERTSON PARK	Sir Neville Howse Memorial	Relocation of Sir Neville Howse	IP & B
LIVE	CRAC	ROBERTSON PARK	Cenotaph Tiles	Tiles being replaced, cleaning of tiles and lights being replaced where required.	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	ROBERTSON PARK	Whitney Fountain	Report prepared to assess viability, then fix	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	ROBERTSON PARK	Bins/Chairs	Repaint bins and chairs	C & B
LIVE	CRAC	SHOWGROUND	Showground Fencing	Replace Arena Fencing and Leeds parade Fencing	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	SHOWGROUND	Elf Centre – External	Garden Maintenance	Ongoing
LIVE	CRAC	SHOWGROUND	Showground Amenities	Amenities	B & P
PRESERVE	TECH	SOUTHERN FEEDER ROAD	STAGE 3	Leewood to Highway - contract awarded	C
LIVE	TECH	SOUTHERN LIGHTS		Standard LED's installed, sensor LED's to be installed	C
LIVE	TECH	SPRING CREEK DAM TO ICELY RD PIPELINE		Pipeline complete, testing underway, pumps & pressure vessels to be commissioned in October.	C
COLLABORATE	CORP	SUMMITS/FORUMS		Business, Youth, Housing, Water	H

PRESERVE PROSPER	ALL	UPGRADE CBD (FUTURE CITY)	Tranche 1	McNamara Street South Upgrade Anson Street - Summer to Kite upgrade Stage 1 Byng Street (Lords to McNamara) and Lords Place (Byng to Summer) Community/Council greening projects Orange Public Art Program Lighting Scrambled Crossings Matthews Park Programs Wayfinding/Furniture/Painting upgrades Parking/Transport Review Pop-up/Start-up Support	B & IP
PRESERVE PROSPER	ALL	UPGRADE CBD (FUTURE CITY)	Tranche 2	Lords Place upgrade (Summer to Kite) Robertson Park and McNamara North (Summer to Byng) Programs Community/ Council greening projects Orange Public Art Program Wayfinding/Furniture/Painting upgrades March Street rail crossing Anson Street upgrade Stage 2 Byng Street (Lords to McNamara) and Lords (Byng to Summer) Stage 2	P & B
COLLABORATE	CRAC	VILLAGE CAPITAL GRANTS	Lucknow	Directed by communities	B
COLLABORATE	CRAC	VILLAGE CAPITAL GRANTS	Clifton Grove	Directed by communities	B
COLLABORATE	CRAC	VILLAGE CAPITAL GRANTS	Spring Hill	Directed by communities	B
LIVE	CRAC	WADE PARK	Wade Park Cricket Centre of Excellence	Building indoor cricket centre	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	WADE PARK	Painting Grandstand	Painting of Grand Stand - Anton	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	WADE PARK	Seating Grandstand	Installation of new grand stand seating	B & C
LIVE	CRAC	WADE PARK	Future Grandstand	DA Lodgement	H
PROSPER	TECH	WHITEWAY LIGHTING (under-awning)		upgrade lighting under awnings in Summer Street	C
LIVE	TECH	WILLIAM MAKER DR/HILL ST ROUNDABOUT		Under construction	C
LIVE	TECH/DEVEL	WILLIAMS SHED TEMPORARY CARPARK		Temporary carpark corner of Peisley St & March St	P

5.6 LGNSW CONFERENCE 2020 - LODGEMENT OF MOTIONS / ONLINE ATTENDANCE

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1685

AUTHOR: Catherine Davis, Executive Support Manager

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This year's Local Government NSW (LGNSW) annual conference will be an online event held on Monday 23 November 2020. Expressions of Interest for Motions to be considered at this Conference are required to be submitted by Monday 28 September 2020. Orange City Council has been asked for no more than 5 motions for consideration.

The Council is also permitted up to three voting delegates at the conference and names must be submitted prior to Tuesday 3 November 2020.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "16.1 Collaborate - Work in partnership with other Councils, regional organisations and State and Federal Governments".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

LGNSW Member standard registration is \$66.00 (including GST) per delegate.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1 Identify motions under the motion categories provided by LGNSW to propose for consideration at the 2020 Local Government Annual Conference 2020.**
- 2 Determine Councillor online attendees for the LGNSW Annual Conference 2020 and determine which of these attendees will comprise Orange City Council's three (3) voting delegates.**

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

This Conference is the annual policy-making event for NSW general-purpose Councils and associate members. It is the pre-eminent event of the Local Government year where local Councillors come together to share ideas and debate issues that shape the way Councils are governed. Please see the attached Draft Program for Conference content.

LGNSW member Councils are invited to submit motions to the Conference to advance the sector wide policy agenda. Motions are strategic Local Government issues which affect members state-wide and introduce new or emerging policy issues and actions.

Criteria for Motion Submission

The LGNSW Board has resolved that motions will be included in the Business Paper for the Annual Conference only where they:

1. are consistent with the objects of the Association (see Rule 4 of the Association's rules1);
2. relate to local government in NSW and/or across Australia;
3. concern or are likely to concern local government as a sector;
4. seek to advance the local government policy agenda of the Association and/or improve governance of the Association;
5. have a lawful purpose (a motion does not have a lawful purpose if its implementation would require or encourage non-compliance with prevailing laws);
6. are clearly worded and unambiguous in nature, and
7. do not express preference for one or several members over one or several other members.

Council members are encouraged to review Action Reports from previous Conference(s) before submitting motions for this year's Annual Conference to ensure the proposed motion wording reflects any recent developments and does not duplicate existing positions.

Motion Categories

- Industrial Relations and Employment
- Governance and Accountability
- Economic
- Infrastructure and Planning
- Social and Community
- Environment

Motions are not to conflict with **LGNSW Fundamental Principals** which are identified as the following:

Economic

- Local government must have control of its revenue raising and investment decisions and be fairly funded by the Commonwealth and State/NSW Governments to meet its infrastructure and service responsibilities.
- Local government promotes local and regional economic development and employment growth.

Infrastructure

- Local government is best placed to plan for, deliver and manage essential local infrastructure.

Planning

- Local government is best placed to lead and influence local and regional planning processes according to the needs and expectations of local communities.
- Our communities' quality of life is a priority of local government planning.

Environment

- Local government actions reflect Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). ESD requires the effective integration of economic, environmental and social considerations in decision making processes and is based on the following principles:
 - Intergenerational equity – today's actions maintain or enhance the environment for future generations
 - Precautionary principle – prevent environmental degradation and manage and mitigate risk
 - Conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity
 - Improved valuation and pricing of environmental resources – recognising the value of the environment to the community.

Social and community

- Local government is committed to the principles of:
 - Equity – fair distribution of resources
 - Rights – equality for all people
 - Access – to services essential to quality of life
 - Participation – of all people in their community
 - Recognition – of the unique place of Aboriginal people in NSW and the right of Aboriginal people to be involved in all decisions affecting Aboriginal communities.
 - Health and safety – for all in the community.

Governance

- Local government must be constitutionally recognised and respected as an equal sphere of government
- Local government is democratically elected to shape, serve and support communities.
- Local government is committed to the principles of good governance.

Accountability

- Local government is responsible and accountable to the citizens and the communities it represents, through consultative processes, legislative accountabilities, efficient delivery of services and effective customer service.
- Local government is recognised as a responsible and place-based employer.

The following motions have been put forward for lodgement:

Contact details of relevant officer	Cr Kevin Duffy
Motion category <i>(1. Industrial Relations and Employment; 2. Governance and Accountability; 3. Economic, Infrastructure and Planning; 4. Social and Community; 5. Environment; 6. Don't Know)</i>	Governance and Accountability
Motion title (a few words)	Voting Protocols during COVID-19
Motion (a sentence or two which states the issue and the call to action)	Current COVID-19 guidelines indicate that Elected Members are permitted to attend Council meetings via an online environment (eg. Zoom) or in person. This gives rise to only one method of voting (for example Deputy Mayor elections) that being Open Voting (show of hands). LGNSW amend guidelines to include and allow for an electronic means of ordinary ballot voting.
Background note (a paragraph or two to explain the context and importance of the issue to the local government sector)	In the current pandemic situation where it is the right of Councillors to attend Council meetings via an online platform this restricts any voting situation to an Open Voting (show of hands) situation. It is requested that LGNSW identify an online voting tool that will allow an Ordinary Ballot voting system to take place so that confidentiality of votes is maintained.
Indicate if the motion conflicts with one or more of the Fundamental Principles (Fundamental Principles Attached)	No conflict.

Contact details of relevant officer	Cr Scott Munro
Motion category <i>(1. Industrial Relations and Employment; 2. Governance and Accountability; 3. Economic, Infrastructure and Planning; 4. Social and Community; 5. Environment; 6. Don't Know)</i>	Governance and Accountability
Motion title (a few words)	Working With Children and Police Checks for Elected Members
Motion (a sentence or two which states the issue and the call to action)	That LGNSW advocates for the State Government to introduce Working with Children and Police Checks for Elected Members.
Background note (a paragraph or two to explain the context and importance of the issue to the local government sector)	Given the high profile of Councillors and the range of different events that we are asked/required to attend, it should be a requirement that all Councillors undergo these checks as a minimum requirement.
Indicate if the motion conflicts with one or more of the Fundamental Principles (Fundamental Principles Attached)	No conflict.

Contact details of relevant officer	
Motion category <i>(1. Industrial Relations and Employment; 2. Governance and Accountability; 3. Economic, Infrastructure and Planning; 4. Social and Community; 5. Environment; 6. Don't Know)</i>	
Motion title (a few words)	
Motion (a sentence or two which states the issue and the call to action)	

Background note <i>(a paragraph or two to explain the context and importance of the issue to the local government sector)</i>	
Indicate if the motion conflicts with one or more of the Fundamental Principles (Fundamental Principles Attached)	

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 LGNSW Annual Conference - Draft Program - November 2020, D20/54188 [↓](#)



Annual Conference 2020

Monday 23 November 2020

DRAFT PROGRAM (as of 25 August 2020)

MONDAY 23 NOVEMBER 2020 – Business Session	
8.45am	Demonstration of voting procedure and getting online.
9.00am – 9.05am	Conference introduction by Scott Phillips , Chief Executive, LGNSW
9.05am – 9.45am	<p>President's Welcome: Address by Cr Linda Scott, President, LGNSW Acknowledgement of Country and Opening of conference</p> <p>Opening of the Federal Conference: adoption of standing orders, presentation of the auditor's report, general financial report and operating report to members, business session and consideration of motions.</p> <p>Opening of the State Conference including adoption of standing orders, presentation of the auditor's report, general financial report and operating report to members, business sessions, and consideration of motions.</p> <p>Chaired by Cr Linda Scott Treasurer's report, Cr Jerome Laxale, Treasurer, LGNSW Adoption of the Treasurer's report</p>
9.45am – 10.35am	<p>Meet the Politicians Forum with Masters of Ceremony: Cr Linda Scott, President and Scott Phillips, CE, LGNSW</p> <p>Presentation from Premier of NSW, The Hon Gladys Berejiklian (15 mins) (invited)</p> <p>Followed by the Politicians' panel & Q&A: What is the best way for State Government to partner with councils to assist in a locally led recovery?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hon Shelley Hancock MP, Minister for Local Government (invited) • Ms Jodi McKay, Leader of the Opposition (invited) • Mr David Shoebridge, MLC (invited)

10.35am – 11.15am	<p>Presentation: Facilitated by Linda Scott</p> <p>Keynote address: Building resilience through partnership.</p> <p>Presented by Commissioner of Resilience NSW, Shane Fitzsimmons (sponsor) (10 mins)</p> <p>Panel: Recovery and Resilience & Q&A: local strategies and actions to prepare for, recover from and build resilience to disasters and crisis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leanne Barnes OAM, GM, Bega Shire Council (invited) • Mick Willing, NSW Assistant Police Commissioner, Bushfire Recovery (invited) • Shane Fitzsimmons, Commissioner of Resilience NSW (invited)
11.15am – 11.30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsor address • Presentation of the AR Bluett Awards by the Trustees
11.30am – 11.45am	LGNSW President and Elite Sponsor presents Outstanding Service Awards to elected members
12.00pm – 12.30pm	<p>General Manager's Virtual Lunch (sponsor) (exclusive to GMs)</p> <p>Delegates break for lunch</p>
12.30pm-4.30pm	Conference business if required

5.7 DRAFT PLANNING AGREEMENT - LEP AMENDMENT 17 - TOWAC EQUINE PRECINCT

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1689

AUTHOR: Craig Mortell, Senior Planner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

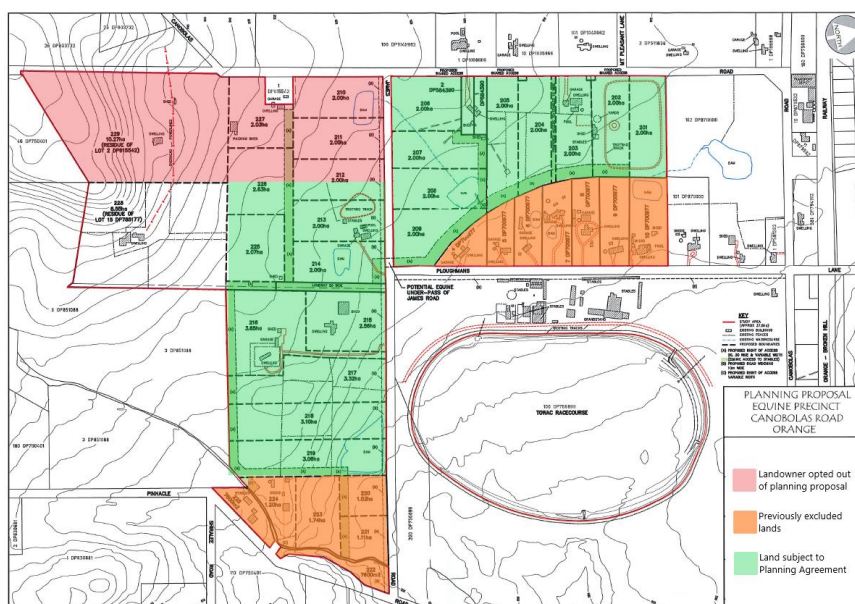
On 17 March 2020 Council resolved to proceed with Amendment 17 in relation to an equine precinct to the south and west of Towac Park Racecourse, subject to Ministerial approval of a variation to the contributions cap, required in order to fund a horse and rider underpass so that delivery of the Southern Feeder Road would not be compromised.

The Minister for Planning did not support the variation to the cap and this has led to negotiations with the relevant landowners for a formal Voluntary Planning Agreement as an alternative means of funding the underpass. One landowner elected not to participate in the planning agreement process, however the remaining three landowners have since negotiated a planning agreement with Council to allow the precinct to proceed.

In addition to the draft planning agreement Council is required to prepare and place on exhibition a draft Section 7.11 Contributions Plan for this new precinct so as to ensure that the development proceeds in a manner that is fully funded. In this respect Councils Technical Services Staff advise:

..... the 2017 Contribution Plan will need to be expanded to include the Towac Precinct instigating a few areas of the plan to be re-written, Contributions Summary for the Towac Precinct to be added as well as the local area works schedule (although there are no local works included in the plan). This may involve looking at each item within the plan and undertaking administrative housekeeping so as to move any completed works from Works Future to recoupment, update project costs, lots remaining and update contribution rates accordingly.

It is recommended that Council supports the terms of the attached Planning Agreement (see attached) and the proposal to amend the Contributions Plan (see attached), and places both documents on public exhibition in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*.



LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “7.1 Preserve - Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The estimated cost of the equine underpass and associated works is \$374,667.03. In the absence of either a contribution plan or planning agreement, this cost would need to be absorbed by the broader ratepayer base.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- 1 Note that items 2, 3 and 4 below will override items 1 and 3 of the resolution of 17 March 2020 in relation to Towac Equine Precinct.**
- 2 Note the content of this report and instruct the Chief Executive Officer to prepare an amended Section 7.11 Contributions Plan to be then placed on public exhibition for 28 days.**
- 3 Instruct the Chief Executive Officer to place the Planning Agreement on public exhibition for 28 days.**
- 4 Subject to there being no objections to the planning agreement, authorise the Chief Executive Officer to enter into the planning agreement and pursue finalisation of Amendment 17 with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.**

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

On 17 March 2020 Council resolved to:

- 1 Endorse and adopt the contributions plan in relation to the Towac Equine Precinct subject to the Minister of Planning authorising a variation to the contributions cap.*
- 2 Endorse and adopt the draft Development Control Plan provisions, to be known as chapter 6A of Orange DCP 2004.*
- 3 Subject to the above, Council endorse the making of Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 – Amendment 17 to establish the Towac Equine precinct and instruct staff to pursue finalisation of this matter with the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.*

Contribution Cap Variation

The first part of the resolution was to address the need to fund an equine underpass linking the proposed subdivision area with Towac Park Racecourse, as the route of the Southern Feeder Road (SFR) would otherwise segregate the equine precinct from the racecourse facilities. This would compromise the safety and efficiency of the SFR as well as the safety of both horses and riders should they seek to cross the SFR at grade during gaps in traffic.

On 30 March the Minister responded to the effect that the contribution cap variation would not be supported and suggested that Council consider negotiating a planning agreement with the relevant landowners to resolve the issue.

Planning Agreement Negotiations

Negotiations in this matter have proceeded over the last few months. In essence four landowners stand to gain subdivision potential as a result of the LEP amendment and Council was advised that one of the landowners did not wish to participate in the planning agreement process. Under the legislation, planning agreements must be voluntary and therefore staff continued discussions with the remaining three parties.

It should be noted that the landowner who has not participated in the voluntary planning agreement will still benefit from Amendment 17 being finalised as their land will still be rezoned and the lot sizes adjusted. The remaining landowners are fully aware that the opting-out by one landowner necessarily increases the cost to the rest, however they remain committed to proceeding with the amendment and have negotiated the attached planning agreement on that basis.

The landowners then prepared a draft planning agreement that was reviewed by staff and Council's legal advisors. This process iterated a few times to confirm all interests are appropriately protected and has resulted in the draft Planning Agreement attached to this report.

Contribution Plan adjustment

Council's engineers have reviewed the implications for the contributions plan and advise that it is appropriate to establish a new contributions area in the current plan encompassing all relevant landowners affected by Amendment 17. The creation of the new area is reflective of the fact that it will not be part of the former RU1 zoning and should therefore be treated in the same manner as other large lot urban areas within the City. This change does not materially alter the financial contribution, but the creation of new area in the plan necessitates an exhibition of the changes. Amending the Contributions plan requires update of a variety of administrative matters.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Minister for Planning Response to Request for Variation to Contributions Cap, D20/54688 [↓](#)
- 2 Draft Planning Agreement, D20/54689 [↓](#)
- 3 Revised Concept Layout Plan, D20/54690 [↓](#)
- 4 Draft Contributions Plan Changes, D20/54691 [↓](#)



Planning,
Industry &
Environment

MDPE20/479

Mr David Waddell
Chief Executive Officer
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
ORANGE NSW 2800

30 March 2020

Dear Mr Waddell

Thank you for your correspondence to the Hon. Rob Stokes MP, Minister for Planning and Public Spaces regarding the Orange Development Contribution Plan 2017 - Equine Precinct catchment. The Minister has asked me to respond on his behalf.

Thank you for forwarding a copy of the revised Plan and for your request to amend the *Environmental Planning and Assessment (Local Infrastructure Contributions) Direction 2012* (the Direction) to apply to the Equine Precinct. Schedule 2 of the Direction specifies land which is subject to the \$30,000 maximum contribution. It is intended to apply to urban release areas experiencing high residential growth, on the fringes of existing urban areas and with a high need for infrastructure to support growth. Given the scale and scope of development proposed for the Equine Precinct, the Department does not support the request to amend the Direction.

In order to charge a contribution rate above the \$20,000 threshold Council may submit the revised contributions plan to the Independent Planning and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) for review. However, the contributions plan would then be subject to the essential works list and other review criteria. More information on submitting a plan for review by IPART can be found at: www.ipart.nsw.gov.au/home/industries/local-government/local-infrastructure-contributions-plans

Council could also consider negotiating a planning agreement for the subject land. Planning agreements can allow councils and developers to work together to deliver innovative infrastructure outcomes. More information on planning agreements can be found at: www.planning.nsw.gov.au/policy-and-legislation/infrastructure/infrastructure-funding/planning-agreements-policy

If you have any questions you are welcome to contact Kate Speare, Director, Infrastructure Funding and Public Space Policy, at the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment on 9274 6230.

Yours sincerely

Luke Walton
Executive Director
Planning Policy

Towac Park Equine Precinct - Voluntary Planning Agreement

Under section 7.4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

Orange City Council

Brad William Draper and Kim Louise Draper

Tania Anne White and Kelvin John White

Bridget Carmel Bourke (as trustee for the Estate of the late Ronald William McMullen)

Towac Park Equine Precinct - Voluntary Planning Agreement

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Towac Park Equine Precinct - Voluntary Planning Agreement

Date

Parties

Orange City Council ABN 85 985 402 386 of Civic Centre, 135 Byng Street, Orange, NSW, 2800 (**Council**)

Brad William Draper and Kim Louise Draper both of 207 Canobolas Road, Orange NSW 2800 (**Draper**)

Tania Anne White and Kelvin John White both of 1 Ploughmans Lane, Orange NSW 2800 (**White**)

Bridget Carmel Bourke (as trustee for the Estate of the late Ronald William McMullen) of 5 Ploughmans Lane, Orange NSW 2800 (**Bourke**)

Recitals

- A Draper owns the Draper Land. White owns the White Land. Bourke is the registered proprietor of the Bourke Land in her capacity as trustee for the Estate of the late Ronald William McMullen.
- B The Landowners wish to carry out the Development if the Instrument Change occurs.
- C The Landowners agree to pay the Monetary Contribution if the Instrument Change takes effect and a Development Consent is issued under the Act authorising the Development subject to the terms of this Deed.

The parties agree, in consideration of, among other things, the mutual promises contained in this Deed as follows:

1 Definitions and interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In this Deed the following definitions apply:

Act means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Bourke Land means the land comprised in Lot 15 DP 785177 and known as 5 Ploughmans Lane, Orange.

Business Day means a day on which banks are open for general banking business in New South Wales, excluding Saturdays and Sundays;

CPI means the Sydney Consumer Price Index (All Groups) published by the Commonwealth Statistician, or if that index no longer exists, any similar index which the Council determines.

Deed means this deed and includes all Schedules, annexures and other documents attached, or referred to, in it.

Determination Notice has the meaning given to that term in clause 10.4.

Development means subdivision of the Land to create smaller lots being subdivision:

- (a) which is made permissible by the Instrument Change; and
- (b) is generally in accordance with the Development Concept Plan.

Development Concept Plan means the plan contained in Schedule 2.

Development Consent has the same meaning as in the Act;

Final Lot means a new lot created by carrying out the Development including any residue lot containing an existing dwelling but not including:

- (a) a Service Lot; or
- (b) a lot that the Council considers, acting reasonably, based on the information provided by the relevant Landowner, will be further subdivided.

Dispute means a dispute or difference between the Parties under or in relation to this Deed described in a Notice of Dispute.

Draper Land means the land comprised in Lot 11 DP 700977 and known as 207 Canobolas Road, Orange.

Equine Underpass means the equine underpass to be constructed generally in accordance with the concept identified as "Potential equine under-pass of Jones Road" on the Development Concept Plan and including any associated fencing.

GST has the same meaning as in the GST Law.

GST Law has the same meaning as in *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth) and any other Act or regulation relating to the imposition or administration of the GST.

Instrument Change means the amendment to the LEP pursuant to the Planning Proposal, otherwise known as Amendment 17 to the LEP.

Land means the Draper Land, the Bourke Land and the White Land:

Landowners means Bourke, Draper and White.

LEP means *Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

Monetary Contribution means the monetary contribution calculated and payable in accordance with clause 9.

Party means a party to this Deed (including their assigns and a person bound by the Deed under s 7.6(3) of the Act) and Parties means all of them.

Planning Proposal means the planning proposal (as amended), within the meaning of section 3.33 of the Act, proposing amendments to the LEP including to:

- (a) reduce the minimum lot size of an area which incorporates the Land from 100 hectares to 2 hectares; and
- (b) rezone an area which incorporates the Land from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential.

Regulation means the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000.

Register means the Torrens title register maintained under the *Real Property Act 1900* (NSW);

Schedule means a schedule to this Deed.

Service Lot means a registered lot that is created for one or more of the following purposes:

- (a) to be dedicated or otherwise transferred to a public authority;
- (b) for any public utility undertaking (within the meaning of the *Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006* as at the date of this Deed; or
- (c) for use for the Equine Underpass.

Subdivision Certificate has the same meaning as in Part 6 of the Act.

White Land means the land comprised in Lot 17 DP 846647 and known as 1 Ploughmans Lane, Orange.

1.2 Interpretation

In the interpretation of this Deed, the following provisions apply unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Deed, words in this Deed have the same meaning as those words have in the Act.
- (b) A heading is for convenience only and does not affect the interpretation of this Deed.
- (c) A reference to a business day means a day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which banks are open generally for business in New South Wales.
- (d) If the day on which any act, matter or thing is to be done under this Deed is a not a business day, the act, matter or thing must be done on the next business day.
- (e) A reverence in this Deed to dollars or \$ means Australian dollars and all amounts payable under this Deed are payable in Australian dollars.
- (f) A reference in this Deed to any law, legislation or legislative provision includes any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment, and any subordinate legislation or regulations issued under that legislation or legislative provision.
- (g) A reference in this Deed to any agreement, deed or document is to that agreement, deed or document as amended, novated, supplemented or replaced.

- (h) A reference to a clause, part, annexure or schedule is a reference to a clause, part, annexure or schedule to this Deed.
- (i) An expression importing a natural person includes any company, trust, partnership, joint venture, association, body corporate or government agency.
- (j) Grammatical forms of defined words or phrases have corresponding meanings;
- (k) A word which denotes the singular denotes the plural, and a word which denotes the plural denotes the singular.
- (l) References to the word 'include' or 'including' are to be construed without limitation.
- (m) A reference to a Party to this Deed includes a reference to the servants, agents and contractors of the Party, the Party' successors and assigns.
- (n) References to a party are intended to bind their executors, administrators and permitted transferees.
- (o) Any annexures or schedules form part of this deed.
- (p) A reference to a period unless specifically written otherwise, excludes the first day of that period.
- (q) A reference to a notice, consent, request, approval or other communication under this Deed or an agreement between the parties means a written notice, request, consent, approval or agreement.

2 Status of this Deed

2.1 Planning agreement

The parties agree that this Deed is a planning agreement within the meaning of section 7.4(1) of the Act.

2.2 Summary

Schedule 1 summarises the requirements for planning agreements under s 7.4 of the Act and the way this Deed addresses those requirements.

3 Application of this Deed

This Deed applies to the:

- (a) Instrument Change;
- (b) the Land; and
- (c) the Development.

4 Commencement of this Deed

This Deed takes effect on and from:

- (a) when all Parties have executed one counterpart of this Deed; and
- (b) when the Instrument Change comes into force.

5 Warranties

The Parties warrant to each other that they:

- (a) have full capacity to enter into this Deed; and
- (b) are able to fully comply with their obligations under this Deed.

6 Further agreements

The Parties may, at any time and from time to time, enter into agreements relating to the subject matter of this Deed that are not inconsistent with this Deed for the purpose of implementing this Deed.

7 Surrender of right of appeal

- (a) The Landowners are not to commence or maintain, or to cause or procure the commencement or maintenance, of any proceedings in any court or tribunal or similar body appealing against, or questioning the validity of this Deed, in so far as the subject matter of the proceedings relates to this Deed.
- (b) Clause 7(a) does not restrict the Landowners or any other person from commencing an appeal in the Land and Environment Court in relation to any development application to carry out the Development, provided that the subject matter of the appeal does not relate to this Deed, the obligations under this Deed, or any condition of development consent requiring entry into this Deed.

8 Application of sections 7.11, 7.12 and 7.24 of the Act

- (a) This Deed does not exclude the application of section 7.11, 7.12 or 7.24 of the Act to the Development.
- (b) Benefits under this Deed are not to be taken into consideration in determining a development contribution under section 7.11 of the Act.
- (c) A Landowner must pay the Monetary Contribution in addition to any contributions payable under the Act.

9 Monetary Contribution

9.1 Monetary Contribution calculation

The Parties agree that the Monetary Contribution is the amount calculated in accordance with the following formula (subject to adjustment under clause 9.2)

Monetary Contribution =	\$22,039.24 (GST incl) per	Final Lot in a plan of subdivision to be registered in the Register under the <i>Real Property Act 1900</i> (NSW) authorised in a Subdivision Certificate relating to the Development.
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9.2 Monetary Contribution adjustment

The Parties acknowledge and agree that the Monetary Contribution is adjusted in accordance with the following formula (so that it is indexed because it is payable after the date of this Deed):

			CPI as at the payment date
Adjusted MC =	MC	X	-----
			CPI as at the date of this Deed

where:

Adjusted MC is the adjusted amount of the Monetary Contribution payable as at the payment date.

MC is the amount of the Monetary Contribution calculated under clause 9.1.

CPI has the meaning given to that term in clause 1.1.

9.3 Monetary Contribution payment

A Landowner must pay the Monetary Contribution in connection with Development of the Land owned by the relevant Landowner if:

- (a) the Instrument Change has taken effect; and
- (b) a Development Consent has been issued under the Act authorising the Development.

9.4 Monetary Contribution payment date

- (a) The Landowner must pay the Monetary Contribution to the Council:

- (i) no later than the date of the relevant Subdivision Certificate authorising the registration of a plan of subdivision in the Register under the *Real Property Act 1900* (NSW) relating to Development on the Land;
 - (i) by way of bank cheque in favour of the Council or by deposit by means of electronic funds transfer into an account specified by the Council.
- (b) Nothing in the Schedule prevents a Landowner from electing to pay the Monetary Contribution prior to the time it is required to do so.
- (c) The Monetary Contribution will be taken to have been made when the Council notifies the Landowner that the bank cheque has been received and cleared funds or electronic funds have been deposited in the Council's bank account.

9.5 Monetary Contribution applied towards

- (a) The Council must apply the Monetary Contribution made by the Landowner under this Deed towards the public purpose of roads and traffic management for which it is made and otherwise in accordance with this Deed.

10 Dispute Resolution - Parties to negotiate

10.1 Reference to Dispute

If a dispute arises between the Parties in relation to this Deed, the Parties must not commence any court proceedings relating to the dispute unless the parties have complied with this clause 10, except where a party seeks urgent interlocutory relief.

10.2 Notice of Dispute

The Party wishing to commence the dispute resolution process must give notice (**Notice of Dispute**) to the other Parties of:

- (a) the nature of the dispute,
- (b) the alleged basis of the dispute, and
- (c) the position which the Party issuing the Notice of Dispute believes is correct.

10.3 Representatives of Parties to meet

- (a) The representatives of the parties must promptly (and in any event within 20 Business Days of the Notice of Dispute) meet in good faith to attempt to resolve the notified dispute.
- (b) The Parties may, without limitation:
 - (i) resolve the dispute during the course of that meeting,
 - (ii) agree that further material or expert determination in accordance with clause 11 about a particular issue or consideration is needed to effectively resolve the dispute (in which event the Parties will, in good faith, agree to a timetable for resolution); or

- (iii) agree that the Parties are unlikely to resolve the dispute and, in good faith, agree to a form of alternative dispute resolution (including expert determination, arbitration or mediation) which is appropriate for the resolution of the relevant dispute.

10.4 Notice if dispute is not resolved

If the dispute is not resolved within 10 Business Days after the nominated representatives have met, either Party may give to the other a notice calling for determination of the dispute (**Determination Notice**) by mediation under clause 12 or by expert determination under clause 11.

11 Dispute resolution – expert determination

11.1 Expert determination to apply

- (a) If the dispute is not resolved under clause 10.3 or clause 12, or the Parties otherwise agree that the dispute may be resolved by expert determination, the Parties may refer the dispute to an expert, in which event this clause 11 applies.
- (b) The Dispute that can be determined by an appropriately qualified and independent expert in the relevant field:
 - (i) Agreed upon and appointed jointly by the Parties; or
 - (ii) If no agreement is reached or no appointment is made within 20 Business Days of the agreement to refer the Dispute to an expert, appointed on application of a Party by the then President of the Law Society of New South Wales.

11.2 Expert appointment

The expert must be appointed in writing and the terms of the appointment must not be inconsistent with this clause 11 .

11.3 Expert determination

- (a) The determination of the dispute by such an expert will be made as an expert and not as an arbitrator and will be in writing and contain the reasons for the determination.
- (b) The expert will determine the rules for the conduct of the process but must conduct the process in accordance with the rules of natural justice.
- (c) The expert determination is binding on the Parties except in the case of fraud, misfeasance by the expert, or error of law.

11.4 Costs

Each Party is to bear its own costs arising from or in connection with the appointment of the expert and the expert determination.

11.5 Litigation

If the Dispute is not finally resolved in accordance with this clause 11 then a Party is at liberty to litigate the Dispute.

11.6 No suspension of contractual obligations

Subject to any interlocutory order obtained under clause 11.5, the referral to or undertaking of a dispute resolution process under this clause 11 does not suspend the parties' obligations under this Deed.

12 Dispute Resolution - Mediation

12.1 Mediation to apply

If a Party gives a Determination Notice calling for the Dispute to be mediated:

- (a) the Parties must agree to the terms of reference of the mediation within 15 Business Days of the receipt of the Determination Notice (the terms shall include a requirement that the mediation rules of the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators Australia (NSW Chapter) apply); and
- (b) the mediator will be agreed between the Parties, or failing agreement within 15 Business Days of receipt of the Determination Notice, either Party may request the President of the Institute of Arbitrators and Mediators Australia (NSW Chapter) to appoint a mediator.

12.2 Mediator appointment

The mediator appointed pursuant to this clause 12 must:

- (a) have reasonable qualifications and practical experience in the area of the Dispute; and
- (b) have no interest or duty which conflicts or may conflict with his or her function as a mediator he or she being required to fully disclose any such interest or duty before his or her appointment;

12.3 Confidentiality

The mediator shall be required to undertake to keep confidential all matters coming to his or her knowledge by reason of his or her appointment and performance of his or her duties.

12.4 Appoint representatives

The Parties must within 15 Business Days of receipt of the Determination Notice notify each other of their representatives who will be involved in the mediation (except if a resolution of the Council is required to appoint a representative, the Council must advise of the representative within 5 Business Days of the resolution).

12.5 Binding

The Parties agree to be bound by a mediation settlement and may only initiate judicial proceedings in respect of a Dispute which is the subject of a mediation settlement for the purpose of enforcing that mediation settlement.

12.6 Costs

Each Party is to bear its own costs arising from or in connection with the appointment of a mediator and the mediation.

13 Registration of this Deed

13.1 Registration

- (a) The Parties agree to register this Deed on the title of the Land under the *Real Property Act 1900* (NSW) in the relevant folios of the Register in accordance with section 7.6) of the Act.
- (b) The Landowners, at their own expense, must:
 - (i) procure the lodgement of this agreement with the Registrar General as soon as reasonably practicable after this Deed comes into operation, but in any event, no later than 40 Business Days after that date;
 - (ii) procure the registration of this agreement by the Registrar General in the relevant folios of the Register for the Land as soon as reasonably practicable after this agreement is lodged for registration; and
 - (iii) provide documentary evidence that the registration of this agreement has been completed to Council within 5 Business Days of receiving confirmation that the registration has occurred.
- (c) The Landowners, at their own expense will take all practical steps, and otherwise do anything that the Council reasonably requires to procure:
 - (i) the consent of each person who:
 - (A) has an estate or interest in the Land registered under the *Real Property Act 1900* (NSW); or
 - (B) is seized or possessed of an estate or interest in the Land,
 - (C) is an existing mortgagee in relation to the Land;
 - (ii) the execution of any documents; and
 - (iii) the production of the relevant duplicate certificates of title (be electronic means or otherwise);

to enable the registration of this agreement in accordance with this clause 13.

13.2 Removal from Register

- (a) The Parties agree that the registration of the Deed will be removed from the folios of the Register for the Land (or any part of it) if the Council is satisfied that the Landowners have fulfilled their obligations under this Deed and are not otherwise in default of their obligations under this Deed
- (b) The Council is to do such things as are reasonably necessary as requested by a Landowner to facilitate removal from the folios of the Register for the Land (or any part of it).

13.3 Notation

The Landowners acknowledge and agree that the Council may, in its absolute discretion, make a notation under section 10.7(5) of the Act about this Deed on any certificate issued under section 10.7(2) of the Act relating to the Land.

13.4 Caveat

- (a) The Landowners acknowledge and agree that:
 - (i) when this Deed is executed, the Council is deemed to have acquired and the Landowners are deemed to have granted, an equitable estate and interest in the Land for the purposes of section 74F(1) of the *Real Property Act 1900* (NSW) and consequently the Council will have a sufficient interest in the Land in respect of which to lodge a caveat over the Land notifying that interest;
 - (ii) they will not object to the Council lodging a caveat in the relevant folios of the Register for the Land nor will it seek to remove any caveat lodged by the Council provided the caveat does not prevent registration of any dealing or plan other than a transfer.
- (b) The Council must, at the Landowner's cost, register a withdrawal of any caveat in respect of the Land within 5 Business Days after the Landowners comply with clause 13.1 and must not lodge any other caveats on the titles to any of the Land.

14 Review of this Deed

14.1 Review by agreement

- (a) The Parties agree that this Deed may be reviewed or modified by agreement between them.
- (b) Any review or modification of this agreement under this clause 14 will be conducted in the circumstances and in the manner determined by the Parties.

14.2 Notice

- (a) The Parties agree that this Deed may be reviewed or modified by agreement between them if:

- (i) a Landowner notifies the Council or the Council notifies the Landowners that any change of circumstance has occurred, or is imminent, that materially affects the operation of this Deed,
 - (ii) or the Council notifies the Landowners that it considers that circumstances exist that justify the review.
- (b) For the purposes of clause 14, the relevant changes include (but are not limited to) any change to a law that restricts or prohibits or enables the Council or any other planning authority to restrict or prohibit any aspect of the Development.
- (c) For the purposes of addressing any matter arising from a review of this Deed referred to in clause 14, the Parties are to use all reasonable endeavours to agree on and implement appropriate amendments to this Deed.

14.3 Illegality

If this Deed becomes illegal, unenforceable or invalid as a result of any change to a law, the Parties agree to do all things necessary to ensure that an enforceable agreement of the same or similar effect to this Deed is entered into.

14.4 No breach

A failure by a Party to agree to take action requested by the other Party as a consequence of a review referred to in clause 14.1 is not a Dispute for the purposes of clause 10, 12 and 12 and is not a breach of this Deed.

15 Enforcement in a court of competent jurisdiction

15.1 Enforcement

- (a) Without limiting any other provision of this Deed, the Parties may enforce this Deed in any court of competent jurisdiction.
- (b) For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Deed prevents:
 - (i) a Party from bringing proceedings in the Land and Environment Court to enforce any aspect of this Deed or any matter to which this Deed relates,
 - (ii) the Council from exercising any function under the Act or any other Act or law relating to the enforcement of any aspect of this Deed or any matter to which this Deed relates.

15.2 Restriction on issue of certificates

In accordance with section 6.15 of the Act, the obligation to pay the Monetary Contribution under clause 9 must be satisfied prior to the issue of a Subdivision Certificate authorising the registration of a plan subdivision in the Register under the *Real Property Act 1900* (NSW) relating to Development on the Land..

16 Notices

16.1 Form

Any notice, consent, information, application or request that must or may be given or made to a Party under this Deed is only given or made if it is in writing and sent in one of the following ways:

- (a) delivered or posted to that Party at its address, or
- (b) emailed to that Party at its email address.

16.2 Address

Such address or email address is as specified below or the most recently notified by the recipient to the sender under clause 16.3:

Orange City Council	Civic Centre, 135 Byng Street, Orange, NSW, 2800 council@orange.nsw.gov.au
Brad William Draper and Kim Louise Draper	c/- Saunders and Staniforth of 204-206 Lords Place Orange NSW 2800 andrew@ssvaluers.com.au
Tania Anne White and Kelvin John White	c/- Saunders and Staniforth of 204-206 Lords Place Orange NSW 2800 andrew@ssvaluers.com.au
Bridget Carmel Bourke	c/- Saunders and Staniforth of 204-206 Lords Place Orange NSW 2800 andrew@ssvaluers.com.au

16.3 Change of details

If a Party gives the other Party not less than 3 Business Days notice of a change of its address or email address, any notice, consent, information, application or request is only given or made by that other Party if it is delivered, posted or faxed to the latest address or email address.

16.4 Deemed service

Any notice, consent, information, application or request is to be treated as given or made if it is:

- (a) delivered, when it is left at the relevant address;
- (b) sent by post, 5 business days after it is posted;

- (c) sent by email and the sender does not receive a delivery failure message from the sender's internet service provider within a period of 24 hours of the email being sent.

16.5 After hours service

If any notice, consent, information, application or request is delivered, or an error free transmission report in relation to it is received, or the period referred to in clause 16.4 expires on a day that is not a business day, or if on a business day, after 5pm on that day, it is to be treated as having been given or made at 9am on the next business day.

17 Approvals and consent

- (a) Except as otherwise set out in this Deed, and subject to any statutory obligations, a Party may give or withhold an approval or consent to be given under this Deed in that Party's absolute discretion and subject to any conditions determined by the Party.
- (b) A Party is not obliged to give its reasons for giving or withholding consent or for giving consent subject to conditions.

18 Assignment and dealings

18.1 Assignment

A Party must not assign or deal with any right under this Deed without the prior consent of the other Parties. Any purported dealing in breach of this clause is of no effect.

18.2 Transfer of Land

- (a) The Landowners must not sell or transfer the Land (other than a Final Lot) to any person unless
 - (i) the Landowner has, at no cost to the Council, first procured the execution by the person to whom the land or part is to be sold or transferred, or the Landowner's rights or obligations are to be assigned, or this Deed is to be novated, of a deed in favour of Council to the same effect as this Deed on terms that are reasonably satisfactory to the Council;
 - (ii) the Council gives written notice to the Landowner stating that it reasonably considers the purchaser, transferee, assignee or novate, is reasonably capable of performing its obligations under this Deed;
 - (iii) the Landowner is not in material breach of this Deed; and
 - (iv) the Council otherwise consents to the transfer, assignment or novation, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld.
- (b) This clause 18.2 does not apply in relation to any sale or transfer of the Land if this Deed is registered on the title to the Land at the time of the sale or transfer.

- (c) A Landowner who has sold or transferred land in accordance with this clause applies is thereafter not bound by this Deed in respect of the land sold or transferred and is released from all future obligations imposed by this Deed that arise after the sale or transfer in respect of the Land.
- (d) This clause 18.2 does not apply in relation to any sale or transfer or any Service Lot.

19 Costs

19.1 Preparation costs

- (a) The Landowners must pay to the Council the Council's reasonable costs of preparing, negotiating, executing, stamping and registering this Deed, and any document related to this Deed within 20 Business Days of a demand by the Council for such payment.
- (b) Unless otherwise agreed in writing, any costs payable under clause 19.1(a) are to be shared by the three Landowners equally.

19.2 Advertising and exhibition costs

The Landowners must pay or reimburse the Council for all costs and expenses incurred by Council in connection with the advertising and exhibition of this agreement in accordance with the Act.

19.3 Default costs

Any Landowner who breaches this Deed is to pay to the Council the Council's reasonable costs of enforcing this Deed in respect of that Landowner within 28 days of a written demand by Council for such payment.

20 Entire Deed

- (a) This Deed contains everything to which the Parties have agreed in relation to the matters it deals with.
- (b) No Party can rely on an earlier document, or anything said or done by another Party, or by a director, officer, agent or employee of that Party, before this Deed was executed, except as permitted by law.

21 Further acts

Each Party must promptly execute all documents and do all things that another Party from time to time reasonably requests to effect, perfect or complete this Deed and all transactions incidental to it.

22 Counterparts

This Deed may be executed in any number of counterparts. All counterparts taken together constitute one instrument.

23 Governing law and jurisdiction

- (a) This Deed is governed by the law of New South Wales.
- (b) The Parties submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of its courts and courts of appeal from them.
- (c) The Parties are not to object to the exercise of jurisdiction by those courts on any basis.

24 No fetter

24.1 Discretion

This Deed is not intended to operate to fetter, in any manner, the exercise of any statutory power or discretion of the Council, including, but not limited to, any statutory power or discretion of the Council relating to any application submitted to the Council in its capacity as a public authority (referred to in this Deed as a **Discretion**).

24.2 No fetter

No provision of this Deed is intended to constitute any fetter on the exercise of any Discretion. If, contrary to the operation of this clause, any provision of this Deed is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to constitute a fetter on any Discretion, the parties agree:

- (a) they will take all practical steps, including the execution of any further documents, to ensure the objective of this clause is substantially satisfied,
- (b) in the event that clause 23.2(a) cannot be achieved without giving rise to a fetter on the exercise of a Discretion, the relevant provision is to be severed and the remainder of this Deed has full force and effect, and
- (c) to endeavour to satisfy the common objectives of the Parties in relation to the provision of this Deed which is to be held to be a fetter on the extent that is possible having regard to the relevant court judgment.

25 Representations and warranties

The Parties represent and warrant that they have power to enter into this Deed and comply with their obligations under the Deed and that entry into this Deed will not result in the breach of any law.

26 Severability and Invalidity

26.1 Severability

- (a) If a clause or part of a clause of this Deed can be read in a way that makes it illegal, unenforceable or invalid, but can also be read in a way that makes it legal, enforceable and valid, it must be read in the latter way.
- (b) If any clause or part of a clause is illegal, unenforceable or invalid, that clause or part is to be treated as removed from this Deed, but the rest of this Deed is not affected.

26.2 Invalidity

- (a) A word or provision must be read down if:
 - (i) this Deed is void, voidable, or unenforceable if it is not read down;
 - (ii) this Deed will not be void, voidable or unenforceable if it is read down; and
 - (iii) the provision is capable of being read down.
- (b) A word or provision must be severed if:
 - (i) despite the operation of clause 26.2(a), the provision is void, voidable or unenforceable if it is not severed; and
 - (ii) this Deed will be void, voidable or unenforceable if it is not severed.
- (c) The remainder of this Deed has full effect even if clause 26.2(b) applies.

27 Modification

No modification of this Deed will be of any force or effect unless it is in writing and signed by the Parties to this Deed.

28 Waiver

- (a) The fact that a Party fails to do, or delays in doing, something the Party is entitled to do under this Deed, does not amount to a waiver of any obligation of, or breach of obligation by, another Party.
- (b) A waiver by a Party is only effective if it is in writing. A written waiver by a Party is only effective in relation to the particular obligation or breach in respect of which it is given. It is not to be taken as an implied waiver of any other obligation or breach or as an implied waiver of that obligation or breach in relation to any other occasion.

29 GST

29.1 Defined terms

In this clause 29:

Adjustment Note, Consideration, GST, GST Group, Margin Scheme, Money, Supply, Taxable Supply and Tax Invoice have the meaning given by the GST Law.

GST Amount means in relation to a Taxable Supply the amount of GST payable in respect of the Taxable Supply.

GST Law has the meaning given by the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth).

Input Tax Credit has the meaning given by the GST Law and a reference to an Input Tax Credit entitlement of a party includes an Input Tax Credit for an acquisition made by that party but to which another member of the same GST Group is entitled under the GST Law.

Taxable Supply has the meaning given by the GST Law excluding (except where expressly agreed otherwise) a supply in respect of which the supplier chooses to apply the Margin Scheme in working out the amount of GST on that supply.

29.2 If GST is payable

Subject to clause 29.4, if GST is payable on a Taxable Supply made under, by reference to or in connection with this Deed, the Party providing the Consideration for that Taxable Supply must also pay the GST Amount as additional Consideration.

29.3 GST inclusive amounts

Clause 29.2 does not apply to the extent that the Consideration for the Taxable Supply is expressly stated in this Deed to be GST inclusive.

29.4 Input tax credit

No additional amount shall be payable by the Council under clause 29.2 unless, and only to the extent that, the Council (acting reasonably and in accordance with the GST Law) determines that it is entitled to an Input Tax Credit for its acquisition of the Taxable Supply giving rise to the liability to pay GST.

29.5 Other forms of consideration

If there are Supplies for Consideration which is not Consideration expressed as an amount of Money under this Deed by one Party to the other Party that are not subject to Division 82 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*, the Parties agree:

- (a) to negotiate in good faith to agree the GST inclusive market value of those Supplies prior to issuing Tax Invoices in respect of those Supplies;
- (b) that any amounts payable by the Parties in accordance with clause 29.2 (as limited by clause 29.4) to each other in respect of those Supplies will be set off against each other to the extent that they are equivalent in amount.

29.6 Tax invoice or adjustment note

No payment of any amount pursuant to this clause 29, and no payment of the GST Amount where the Consideration for the Taxable Supply is expressly agreed to be GST inclusive, is required until the supplier has provided a Tax Invoice or Adjustment Note as the case may be to the recipient.

29.7 Indemnity, reimbursement, etc

Any reference in the calculation of Consideration or of any indemnity, reimbursement or similar amount to a cost, expense or other liability incurred by a party, must exclude the amount of any Input Tax Credit entitlement of that party in relation to the relevant cost, expense or other liability.

29.8 No merger

This clause 29 continues to apply after expiration or termination of this Deed.

30 Joint and several liability

Except as otherwise set out in this Deed, any agreement, covenant, representation or warranty under this Deed by two or more joint landowners of an individual lot binds them jointly and each of them individually, and any benefit in favour of two or more joint landowners of an individual lot is for the benefit of them jointly and each of them individually.

31 Explanatory Note

Annexure A contains the Explanatory Note relating to this Deed required by clause 25E of the Regulation. Pursuant to clause 25E(7) of the Regulation, the Parties agree that the Explanatory Note is not to be used to assist in construing this Deed.

Towac Park Equine Precinct - Voluntary Planning Agreement

Schedule 1 - Summary of requirements (section 7.4)

Subject and subsection of the Act	Planning Agreement
Planning instrument and/or Development Application – Section 7.32	
The Developer has:	
(a) Sought a change to an environmental planning instrument	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(b) Made, or propose to make a Development Application	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(c) Entered into an agreement with, or are otherwise associated with, a person to whom paragraph (a) or (b) applies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Description of the application	Amendment to Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reduce the minimum lot size of the Land from 100 hectares to 2 hectares; and (b) rezone the Land from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential.
Description of the land to which the planning Agreement applies – Section 7.32	The land comprised in the following certificates of title: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) folio identifier 15 / 758117; (b) folio identifier 11 / 700997; and (c) folio identifier 17 / 846647.
The scope, timing and manner of delivery of contribution required by the Planning Agreement – Section 7.32	The contribution is to be paid in accordance with clause 9 of this Deed.
Applicability of section 7.11 of the Act – Section 7.32	Section 7.11 is not excluded by this agreement.
Applicability of section 7.12 of the Act – Section 7.32	Section 7.12 is not excluded by this agreement.
Applicability of section 7.24 of the Act – Section 7.32	Section 7.24 is not excluded by this Deed.
Mechanism for dispute resolution – Section 7.32	See clause 10, 11 and 12 of this Deed.

**Enforcement of the Planning Agreement –
Section 7.32**

See clause 15 of this Deed.

**Registration of the Planning Agreement –
Section 7.32**

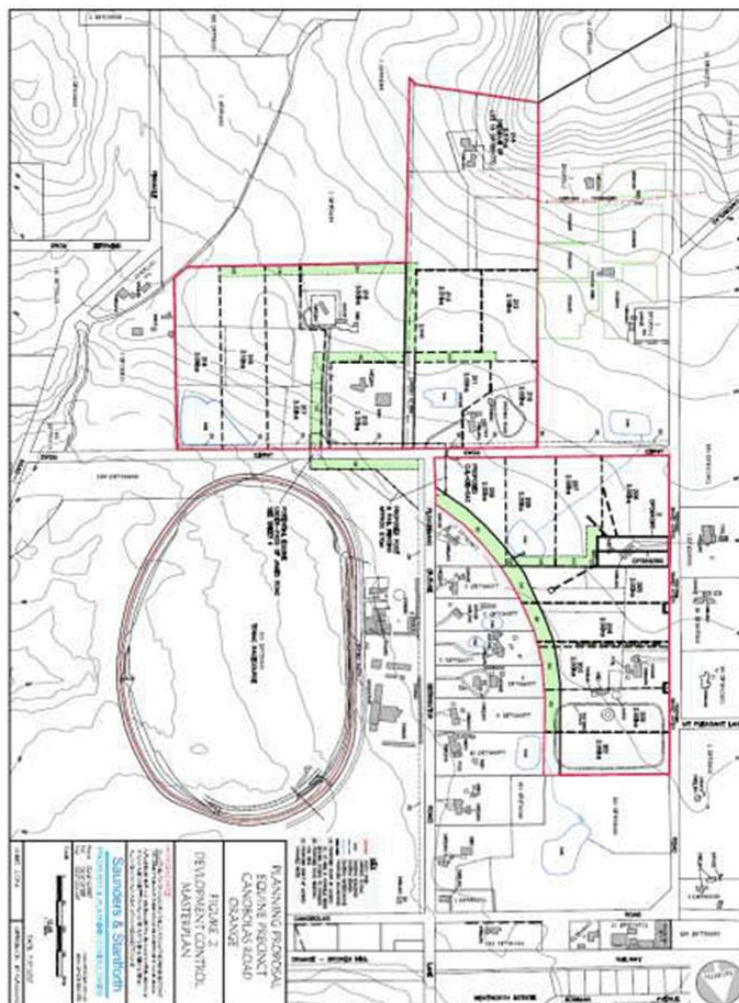
See clause 13 of this Deed.

**No obligation to grant consent or exercise
functions – Section 7.32**

See clause 24 of this Deed.

Towac Park Equine Precinct - Voluntary Planning Agreement

Schedule 2 - Development Concept Plan



Towac Park Equine Precinct - Voluntary Planning Agreement

Signing page

Executed as a Deed

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by
ORANGE CITY COUNCIL by its Chief
Executive Officer pursuant to s 683 of the
Local Government Act 1993 in the presence
of:

.....
Signature of witness

.....
Signature

.....
Name of witness *(please print)*

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by
BRAD WILLIAM DRAPER in the presence of:

.....
Signature of witness

.....
Signature of **Brad William Draper**

.....
Name of witness *(please print)*

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by **KIM
LOUISE DRAPER** in the presence of:

.....
Signature of witness

.....
Signature of **Kim Louise Draper**

.....
Name of witness *(please print)*

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by
TANIA ANNE WHITE in the presence of:

.....
Signature of witness

.....
Signature of **Tania Anne White**

.....
Name of witness *(please print)*

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by
KELVIN JOHN WHITE in the presence of:

.....
Signature of witness

.....
Signature of **Kelvin John White**

.....
Name of witness *(please print)*

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by
BRIDGET CARMEL BOURKE being the
Trustee for the Estate of the late Ronald
William McMullen the presence of:

.....
Signature of witness

.....
Signature of **Bridget Carmel Bourke**

.....
Name of witness *(please print)*

Towac Park Equine Precinct - Voluntary Planning Agreement

Annexure A - Explanatory Note

Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 (Clause 25E)

Draft Planning Agreement

Under section 7.4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (Act)*

(1) Parties

Orange City Council (**Council**)

And the following parties (known collectively as the **Landowners**):

- Brad William Draper and Kim Louise Draper
- Tania Anne White and Kelvin John White
- Bridget Carmel Bourke

(2) Description of Subject Land

The following land (known collectively as the "Land"):

Lot 15 DP 785177 known as 5 Ploughmans Lane, Orange

Lot 17 DP 846647 known as 1 Ploughmans Lane, Orange

Lot 11 DP 700977 known as 207 Canobolas Road, Orange

(3) Description of Proposed Change to Environmental Planning Instrument

Amending the *Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP)* to:

- reduce the minimum lot size of the Land from 100 hectares to 2 hectares; and
- rezone the Land from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential;

to facilitate the Towac Park Equine Precinct.

(4) Summary of Objectives, Nature and Effect of the Draft Planning Agreement

The objective of the Draft Agreement is to require payment of monetary development contributions of \$22,039.24 (Development Contributions) prior to the issue of a subdivision certificate for each newly subdivided lot made permissible by the change to the LEP to be applied towards transport infrastructure comprising the construction of an equine underpass underneath James Road.

The nature of the Draft Agreement is a planning agreement under section 7.4 of the *Act*. The Draft Planning Agreement contains requirements that must be complied with before the issue of subdivision certificates for new lots.

The Draft Planning Agreement is a voluntary agreement under which Development Contributions are made by the Landowners for public purposes (as defined in section 7.4 of the Act).

The effect of the Agreement is:

- it relates to a Landowner carrying out development on the Land;
- it does not exclude the application of sections 7.11, 7.12 and 7.24 of the Act;
- it does not exclude the application of section 64 of the Local Government Act;
- it requires monetary development contributions to be paid by the Landowners;
- it is registered on the title of the Land;
- it imposes restrictions on the Landowners transferring or dealing with the Land before registration;
- it provides two dispute resolution methods being expert determination and mediation; and
- it provides that the Agreement is governed by the law of New South Wales; and
- it provides that *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Cth) applies to the Agreement.

(5) Assessment of the Merits of the Draft Planning Agreement

The Planning Purposes Served by the Draft Planning Agreement

In accordance with s7.4(2) of the Act, the Draft Agreement promotes the public purpose of the provision of transport infrastructure.

How the Draft Planning Agreement Promotes the Objects of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

By providing the Development Contributions for public purposes, the Draft Planning Agreement promotes the object of the Act of the promotion and co-ordination of the orderly and economic use and development of land.

The Draft Planning Agreement provides for a reasonable means of achieving that planning purpose.

How the Draft Planning Agreement Promotes the Public Interest

How the Draft Planning Agreement Promotes the Guiding Principles for Councils and the Elements of Council's Charter

The Draft Planning Agreement promotes the Council's charter by facilitating provision of appropriate services and facilities for the community.

The Draft Planning Agreement promotes the guiding principles for councils under s8A of the *Local Government Act 1993* by providing effective and efficient services to meet the diverse needs of the local community and by securing appropriate services for local community needs.

How the Draft Planning Instrument Conforms with the Council's Capital Works Program

The Draft Planning Agreement conforms with Council's capital works program.

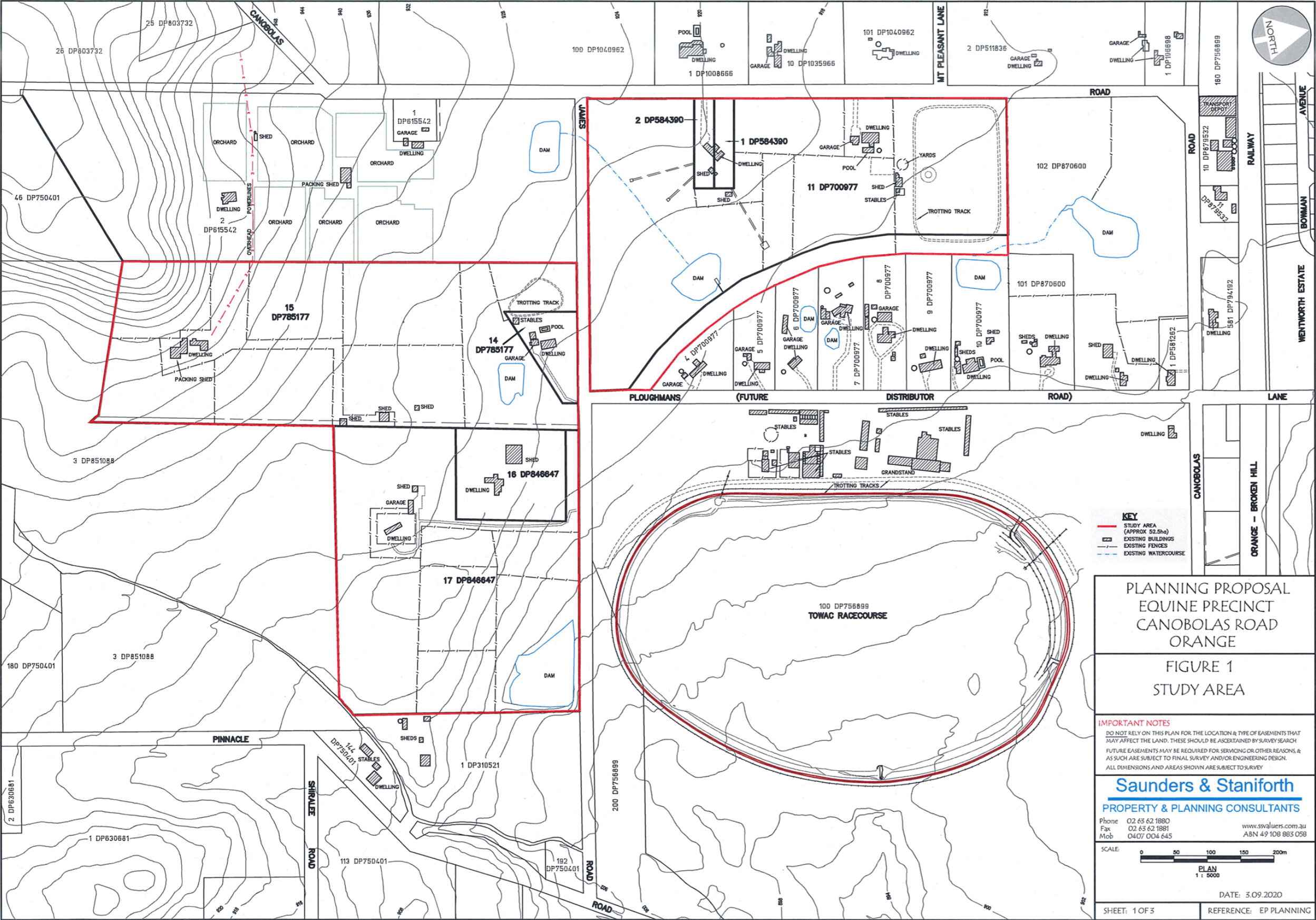
The impact of the Draft Planning Agreement on the Public or any Section of the Public

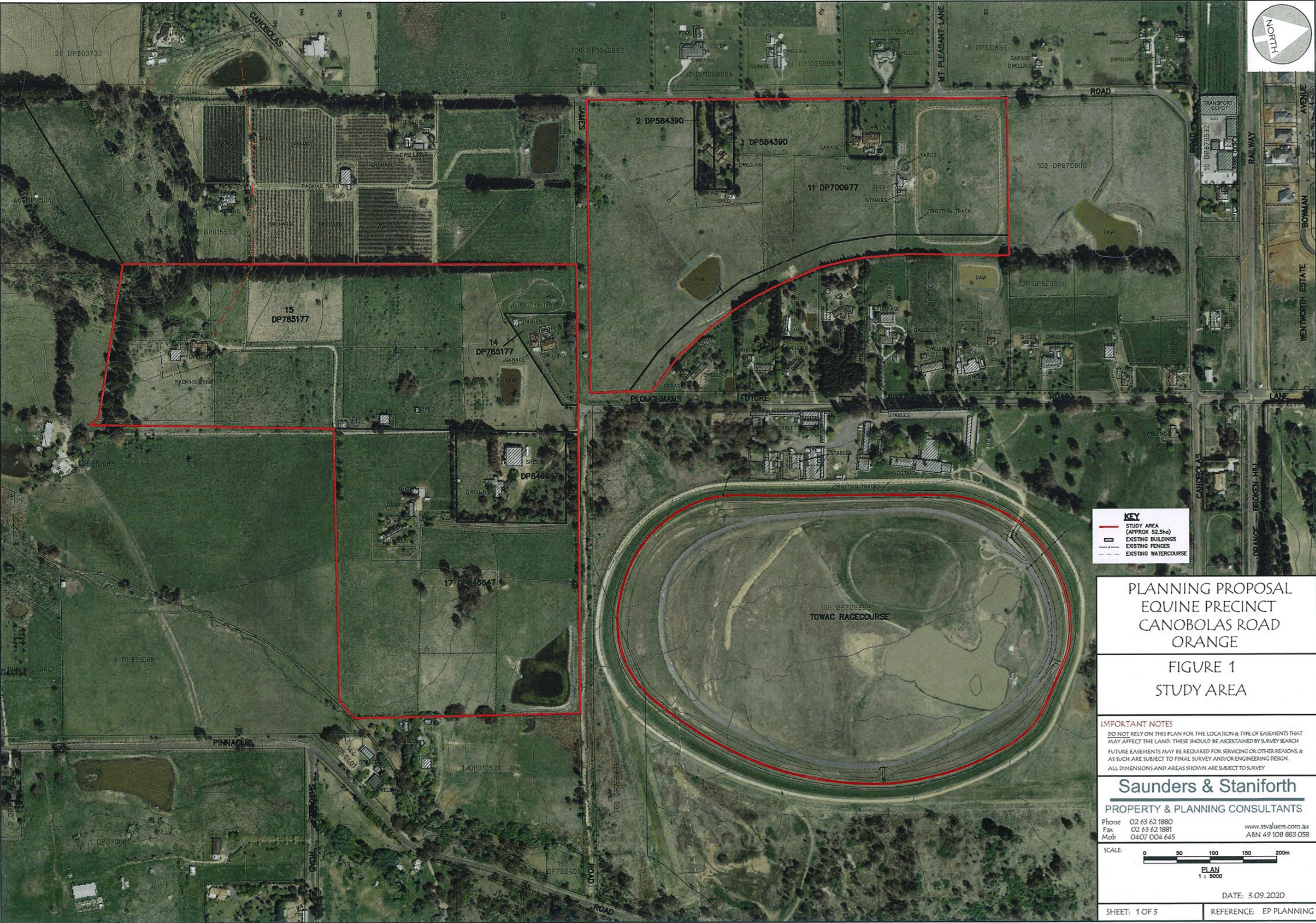
The Draft Planning Agreement positively impacts on the public by promoting the public interest as outlined above.

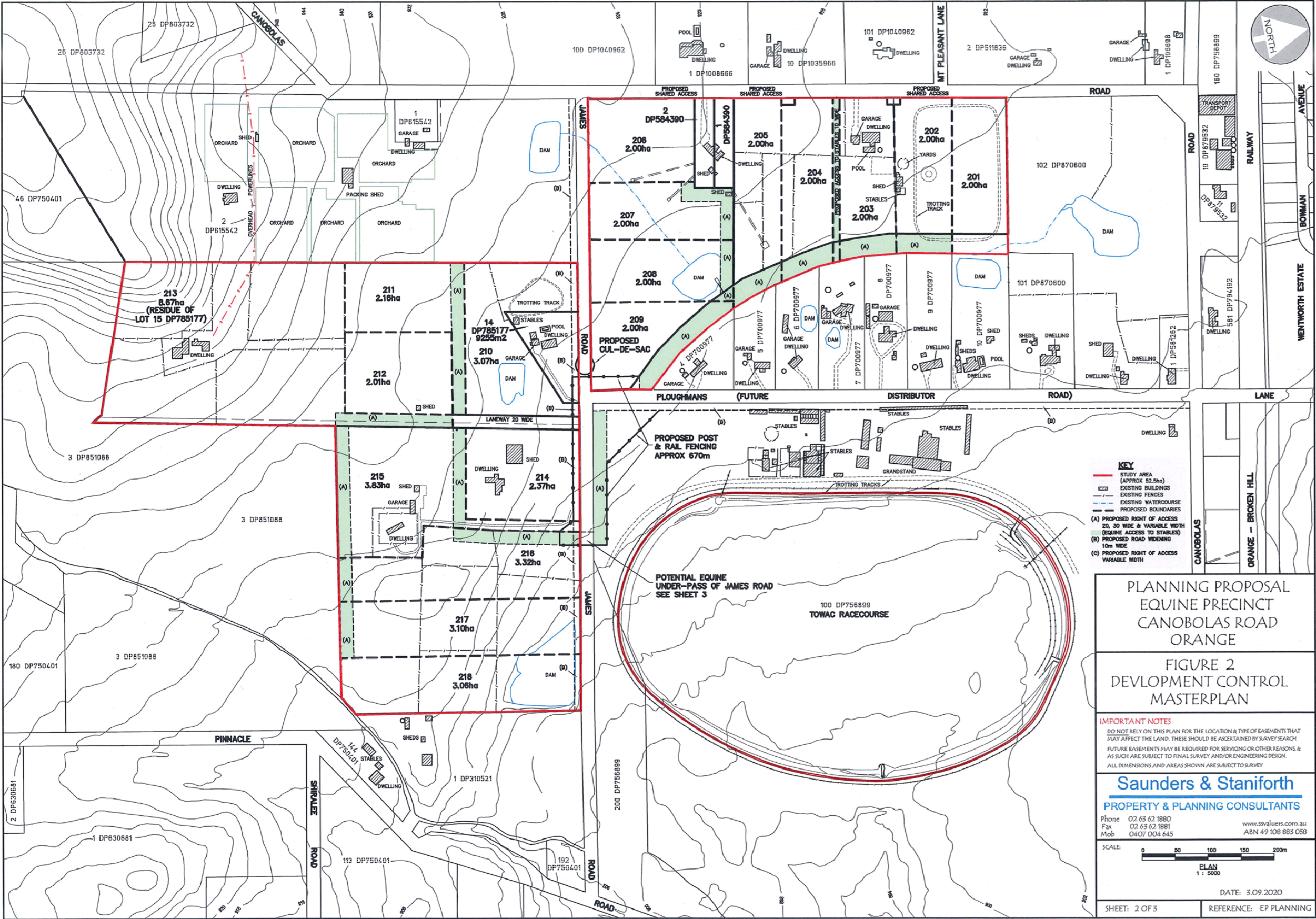
Other matters

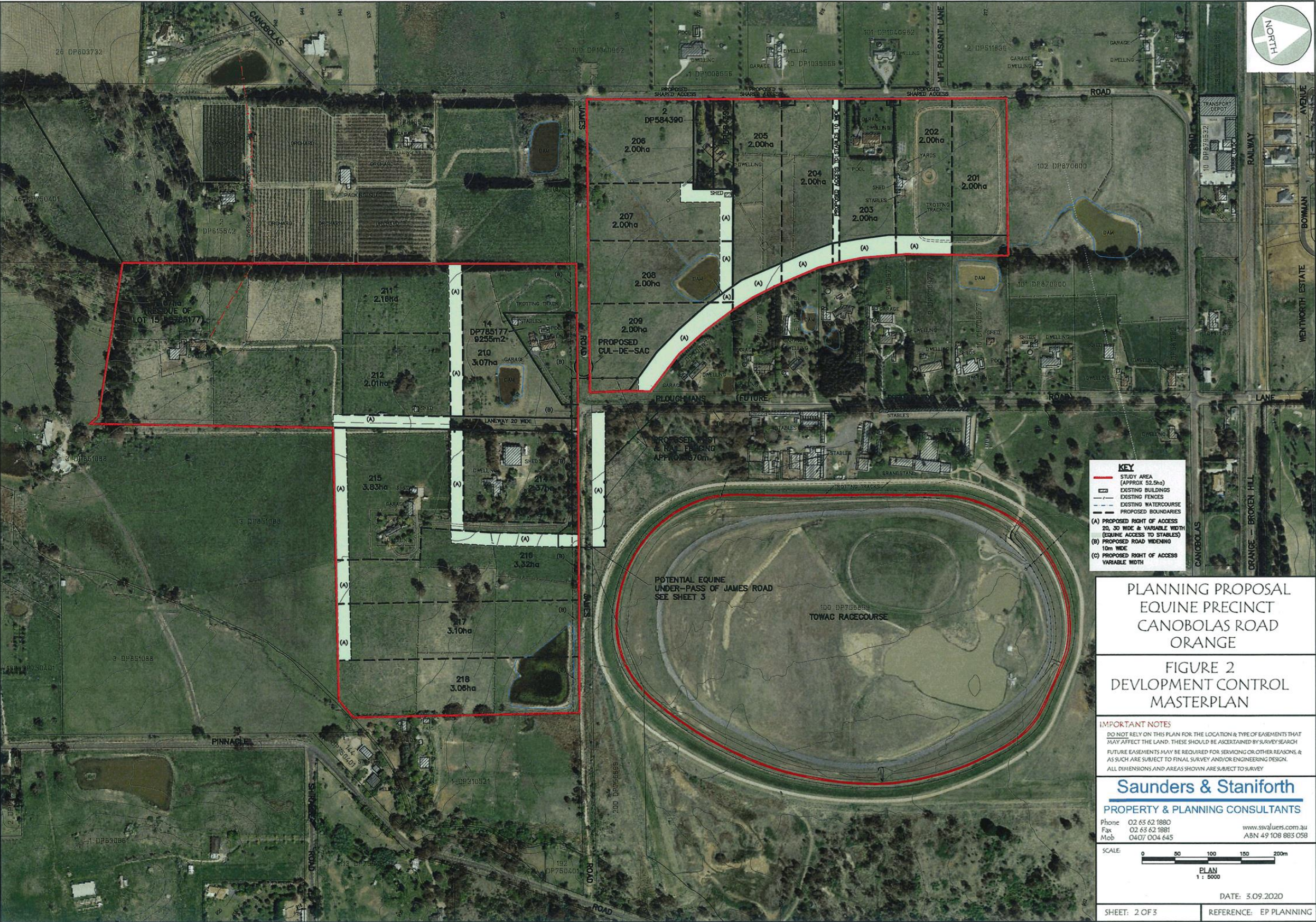
None

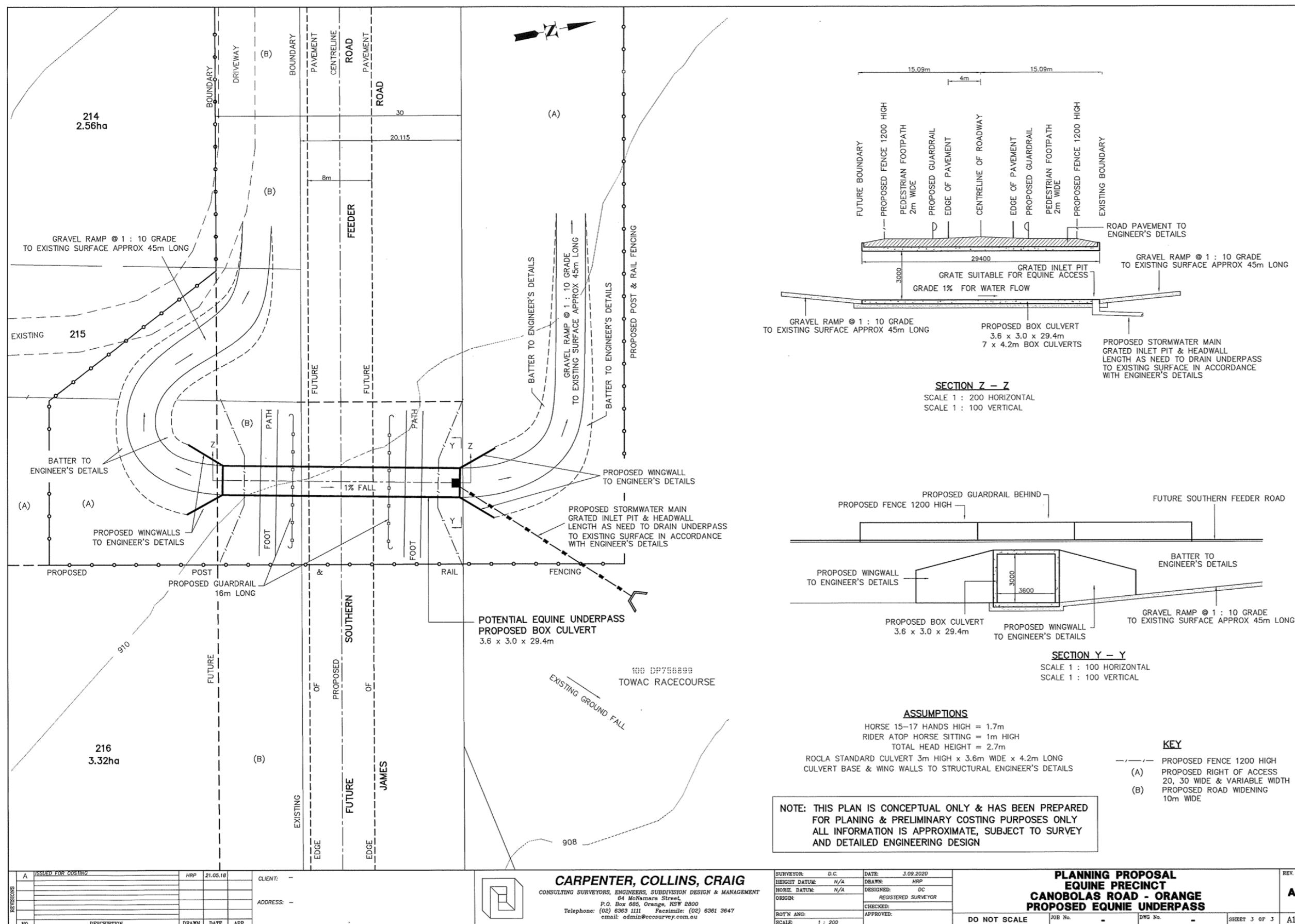
Signed and Dated by All Parties [Signature blocks to be inserted]

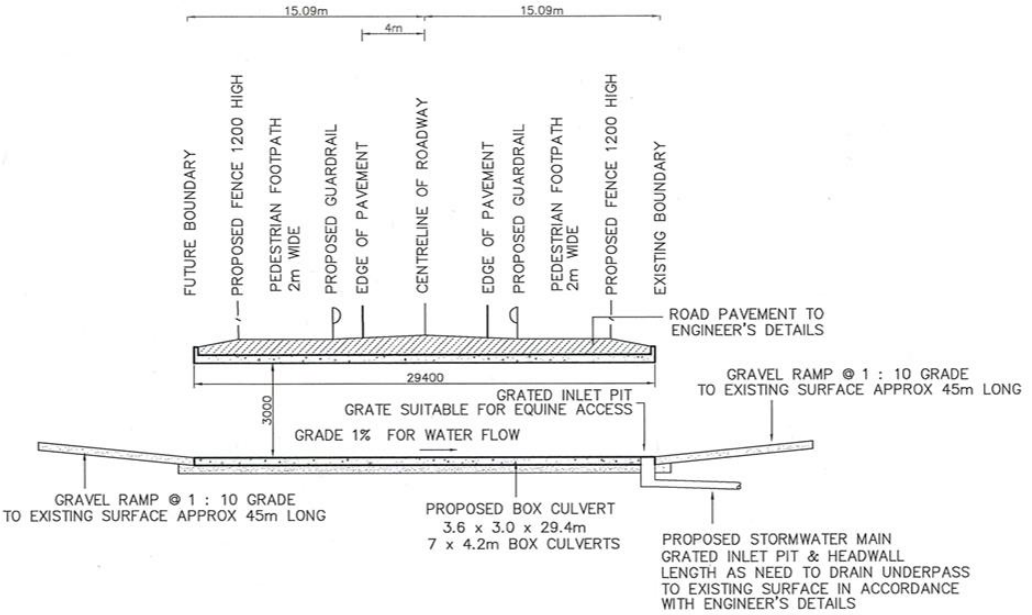




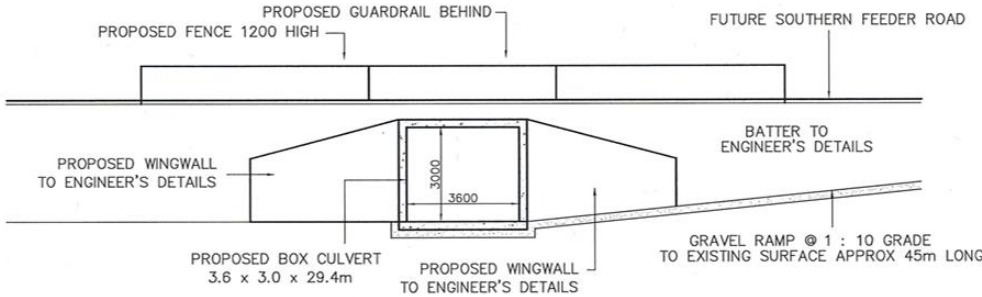








SECTION Z - Z
SCALE 1 : 200 HORIZONTAL
SCALE 1 : 100 VERTICAL



SECTION Y - Y
SCALE 1 : 100 HORIZONTAL
SCALE 1 : 100 VERTICAL

ASSUMPTIONS

- HORSE 15-17 HANDS HIGH = 1.7m
- RIDER ATOP HORSE SITTING = 1m HIGH
- TOTAL HEAD HEIGHT = 2.7m
- ROCLA STANDARD CULVERT 3m HIGH x 3.6m WIDE x 4.2m LONG
- CULVERT BASE & WING WALLS TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEER'S DETAILS

KEY

- PROPOSED FENCE 1200 HIGH
- (A) PROPOSED RIGHT OF ACCESS 20, 30 WIDE & VARIABLE WIDTH
- (B) PROPOSED ROAD WIDENING 10m WIDE

NOTE: THIS PLAN IS CONCEPTUAL ONLY & HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR PLANNING & PRELIMINARY COSTING PURPOSES ONLY ALL INFORMATION IS APPROXIMATE, SUBJECT TO SURVEY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN

REVISIONS	A	ISSUED FOR COSTING	HRP	21.05.18	CLIENT: -
NO.	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	DATE	APP.	ADDRESS: -

CLIENT: -	ADDRESS: -
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CARPENTER, COLLINS, CRAIG
CONSULTING SURVEYORS, ENGINEERS, SUBDIVISION DESIGN & MANAGEMENT
64 McNamara Street
P.O. Box 505, Orange, NSW 2800
Telephone: (02) 6363 1111 Facsimile: (02) 6361 3647
email: admin@cccsurvey.com.au

SURVEYOR: D.C.	DATE: 3.09.2020
HEIGHT DATUM: N/A	DRAWN: HRP
HORIZ. DATUM: N/A	DESIGNED: DC
ORIGIN:	REGISTERED SURVEYOR
CHECKED:	APPROVED:
ROT'N ANG:	SCALE: 1 : 200

PLANNING PROPOSAL EQUINE PRECINCT CANOBOLAS ROAD - ORANGE PROPOSED EQUINE UNDERPASS				REV. A
DO NOT SCALE	JOB No. -	DWG No. -	SHEET 3 OF 3	A1

Orange Development Contribution Plan 2017, Annexure A - Equine Precinct.

1. Overview and Summary Schedules

The existing provisions shown in Chapter 1 of the Orange Development Contribution Plan 2017 are applicable to Annexure A – Equine Precinct.

2. Administration and operation of this Plan

The existing provisions shown in Chapter 2 of the Orange Development Contribution Plan 2017 are applicable to Annexure A – Equine Precinct.

3. Relationship between expected development and demand for infrastructure

The existing relevant provisions shown in Chapter 3 of the Orange Development Contribution Plan 2017 are applicable to Annexure A – Equine Precinct.

3.2.9 Equine Precinct

The Equine Precinct area – shown in Figure 1.1 – is a new equine precinct with ancillary Residential Accommodation development proposed to be rezoned in 2020.

Within the 2017 Developer Contributions Plan the conversion of this area from rural to urban area requires no provision of Local Infrastructure over the life of the development.

Council will seek a reasonable monetary contribution from Residential Accommodation development toward meeting the costs of administering the Equine Precinct area aspects of this Plan.

How is the contribution rate calculated?

Contributions will be collected from all Residential Accommodation development situated within the Equine Precinct release area that in Council's opinion is likely to generate an increase in demand for Local Infrastructure required to service the area.

The monetary contribution per person is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Contribution per person (\$)} = \sum \left(\frac{\$Cost - \$Held}{P} \right) + A$$

\$Cost = the estimated cost - or if the facility is existing, the indexed, completed cost - of providing each of the infrastructure items (refer Section 4 – works schedule)

\$Held = any monetary Development Contributions held by the Council for this infrastructure type at the commencement of *Orange Development Contributions Plan 2017* (refer Section 4 – works schedule)

A = the contribution toward preparing and administering the open space and recreation infrastructure components of this Plan, assessed to be 3% of the Development Contribution payable (per person) for this infrastructure type

P = the contribution catchment (in persons) attributable to each infrastructure item (refer Section 4 – works schedule)

The monetary contribution for different Residential Accommodation development types is determined by multiplying the contribution per person by the assumed average household occupancy rates included in Table 3.20.

Table 3.20: Household occupancy rates for Residential Accommodation development types	Assumed average household occupancy rate
Residential Accommodation development type	

Dwelling houses and single vacant allotments	2.75 persons per dwelling or lot
Other dwellings:	
1 bedroom	1.2 persons per dwelling
2 bedroom	1.6 persons per dwelling
3 or more bedroom	2.75 persons per dwelling

How are infrastructure costs apportioned?

The costs of the proposed Equine Precinct area works will be met by the projected total resident population of each area, being 44 persons.

3.2.9.1 Work Schedule

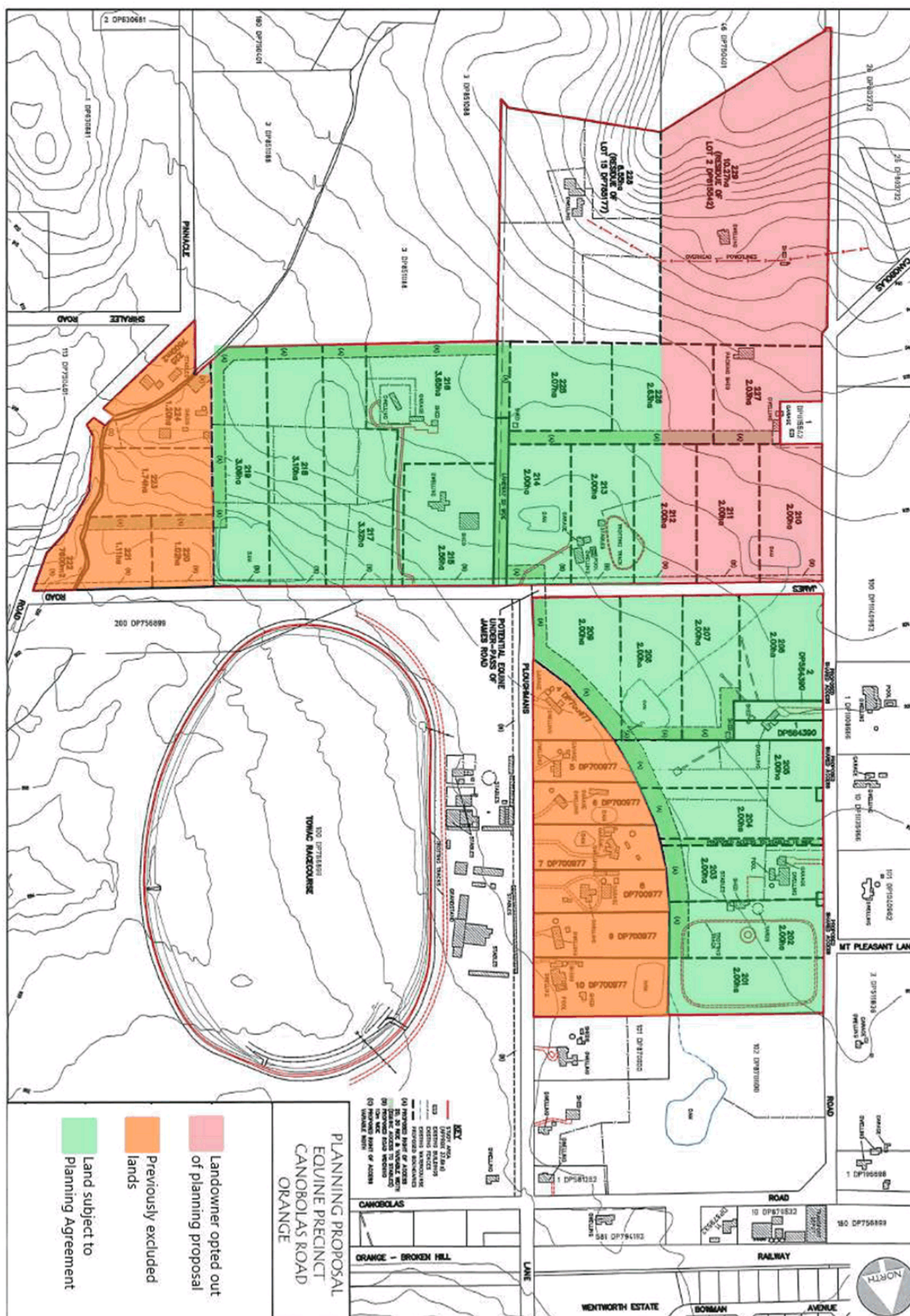
Orange Development Contributions Plan 2017 Equine Precinct

Item	Facility Description	Estimated Base Cost	Project On Costs*	Total Estimated Cost	Actual, Indexed Cost (if acquired or completed)	Actual, Indexed Cost for completed items	Contribution Catchment (persons)	Contribution Rate (per person)	Priority / Staging from 2011/2012
LAND ACQUISITION - FUTURE									
	Sub-total								
	Nil								
	Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
WORKS - FUTURE									
	Roads and intersections								
	Nil								
	Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	
WORKS EXISTING									
	Nil								
LAND EXISTING									
	Nil								
	Total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	

Orange Development Contributions Plan 2017 - Annexure A Contributions Schedule Equine Precinct

Facility	Value of Land & Works Schedule	Monetary Contribution				
		Residential Development				
		Per Resident	Per Subdivided Lot or Detached Dwelling House	Per 3 or more Bedroom Dwelling	Per 2 Bedroom Dwelling	Per 1 Bedroom Dwelling
Open Space and Recreation						
Land Acquisition - Future	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Works - Future	\$ 27,834,848	\$ 1,222.41	\$ 3,361.59	\$ 3,361.59	\$ 1,919.15	\$ 1,417.96
Land & Works - Existing	\$ 10,196,185	\$ 247.42	\$ 680.43	\$ 680.43	\$ 388.47	\$ 287.02
Sub total	\$ 38,031,033	\$ 1,469.83	\$ 4,042.02	\$ 4,042.02	\$ 2,307.62	\$ 1,704.98
Community and Cultural						
Land Acquisition	\$ 879,240	\$ 168.42	\$ 463.15	\$ 463.15	\$ 264.41	\$ 195.36
Works	\$ 1,346,000	\$ 257.83	\$ 709.02	\$ 709.02	\$ 404.79	\$ 299.08
Land & Works - Existing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub total	\$ 2,225,240	\$ 426.25	\$ 1,172.17	\$ 1,172.17	\$ 669.20	\$ 494.44
Roads and Traffic Management						
Land Acquisition	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Works	\$ 46,528,290	\$ 1,710.37	\$ 4,703.57	\$ 4,703.57	\$ 2,766.81	\$ 2,213.42
Land & Works - Existing	\$ 6,249,541	\$ 229.73	\$ 631.77	\$ 631.77	\$ 371.62	\$ 287.31
Sub total	\$ 52,777,831	\$ 1,940.10	\$ 5,335.34	\$ 5,335.34	\$ 3,138.43	\$ 2,500.73
Equine Precinct Release Area						
Land Acquisition	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Works	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Land & Works - Existing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub total	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Plan Preparation and Administration						
Plan Preparation and Administration		\$ 115.09	\$ 316.49	\$ 316.49	\$ 183.46	\$ 141.30
Sub total		\$ 115.09	\$ 316.49	\$ 316.49	\$ 183.46	\$ 141.30
TOTAL	\$ 93,034,104	\$ 3,951.27	\$ 10,866.02	\$ 10,866.02	\$ 6,298.71	\$ 4,851.45

3.2.9.2 Map



5.8 COVID-19 - ORANGE 360 RESPONSE - POST-EXHIBITION

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1718

AUTHOR: Nick Redmond, Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After consideration of a report on this matter at its meeting on 21 July 2020, Council resolved to place its intention to increase funding by \$100,000 to TDO Ltd (trading as Orange 360) for the purposes of COVID-19 rebound initiatives and marketing.

As resolved, this intention was exhibited for 28 days from 1 August 2020.

There were no submissions however Orange 360 lodged additional information around how the program would work. It is attached. The Road to Recovery 'pitch' is also attached.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "12.4 Prosper - Partner with key stakeholders to enhance opportunities for local business to grow and prosper".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

If the recommendation of this report is supported and adopted post exhibition it is proposed that the COVID-19 Orange 360 rebound will be funded through a mix of the existing advertising, promotion and jobs creation budgets to a maximum of the \$100,000.

The \$100,000 will be in addition to the contract extension of \$400,000 for the 2020/21 year.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council increase funding by \$100,000 to TDO Ltd trading as Orange 360 for the purposes of COVID rebound initiatives and marketing.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The recommendation of this report has been assessed against Council's other key risk categories and the following comments are provided:

Service Delivery	The extended contract element management can be covered under existing resources.	
Image and Reputation	The tourism services sector is a significant employer in the region. Working with Orange 360 to assist in the recovery of this sector will reach a significant number of residents.	
Stakeholders	While this report focuses on tourism and hospitality it is noted that other measures targeting other sectors such as the Shop Orange \$50,000 giveaway and expanded capital works program have been undertaken. The OC Future City projects will also focus on the retail sector in both hard infrastructure (street and footpath	

	enhancements etc.) and soft infrastructure (business support programs to transition to digital). Orange360 has close to 260 business members across the LGAs of Blayney, Cabonne and Orange who represent a broad spectrum of industry sectors including accommodation, hospitality, cellar doors, museums and galleries, as well as retail and supporting business services.	
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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Under the proposal put forward by Orange 360, Orange City Council will contribute a 1-off contribution of \$100,000 to support the Destination Marketing: Road to Recovery Project as a direct COVID-19 stimulus to drive visitation and jobs. In total is it a \$200,000 campaign. With the contract extension this will take Orange City Council's contribution in 20/21 to \$500,000.

Blayney and Cabonne Councils have resolved to each provide \$50,000 extra funding to the campaign taking their 20/21 investment to Orange 360 to \$110,000 and \$130,000 respectively.

It is understood that the additional Blayney and Cabonne contributions were funded through the Australian Government's Drought Communities Extension Programme Extension to which Orange did not qualify.

Prior to COVID-19 and nearing the end of the contract period there was significant buoyancy in tourism and reason for optimism around continuing growth.

During the 3 year contract period Orange has benefited from annual visitation growth of over 33 per cent and close to a 60 per cent increase in visitor spend to represent \$300 million. Such strong visitor economy growth has been achieved through the collaboration of the 3 Local Government Areas and well executed destination marketing services coordinated by Orange 360.

While there are some risks in supporting a funding extension in uncertain times relating to travel and events, it is focussed on the hardest hit sector and Orange City Council and Orange 360 have a strong track record of working together to drive visitation and spending.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Supplementary submission to \$100k request, D20/54953 [↓](#)
- 2 Road to Recovery, D20/39626 [↓](#)

Orange360

David Waddell
Chief Executive Officer
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
Orange NSW 2800

6 August 2020

RE: Orange360 request for \$100k towards COVID19 Road to Recovery

In July 2020, Orange360 presented to Orange City Council a request for a one-off \$100,000 contribution towards a destination marketing campaign. This campaign aims to reinvigorate our regional tourism and hospitality industries that have borne the brunt of the COVID19 impact by attracting a new mid-week visitor.

The presentation outlined how Orange was benefiting from an influx of visitors who would normally have travelled overseas, many of whom were first time visitors to Orange and were falling in love with our region.

We acknowledge and respect the current sentiment of some of our local residents. Present and planned marketing has been softened to reflect and react to the challenge that is COVID19.

Notwithstanding the changing tourism climate engendered by COVID19 we strongly believe that it is absolutely necessary to support of our visitor economy by initiating our business rebound destination marketing strategy.

To achieve this Orange360 will maintain the requirement for \$100,000 from Orange City Council to pursue this program noting that Cabonne Council and Blayney Shire Council have already contributed \$50,000 each to this initiative.

It is important to note that we still need to develop the campaign and necessary visual assets including photography and videography as planned. These will be regional assets for Council and Orange360, now and into the future.

Our approach to the timing of the campaign launch will be well considered and flexible to align with the public health orders at all times. Our lessons to date are that this may require a staggered campaign delivery schedule.

Orange360 will work closely with Council staff to ensure full support of Orange360 activity on behalf of the region.

Kind regards, 

Caddie Marshall
General Manager
TDO Ltd trading as Orange360

TDO Limited t/as Orange360
30 516 158 522 582
150 Paisley Street (platform of the Orange Railway Station) • PO Box 8557, EAST ORANGE NSW 2800, Australia
+61 (0)2 6360 1090
www.orange360.com.au



Orange360 Strategic Vision

The Goal

Our vision is for the Orange360 region to be a leading Australian destination.

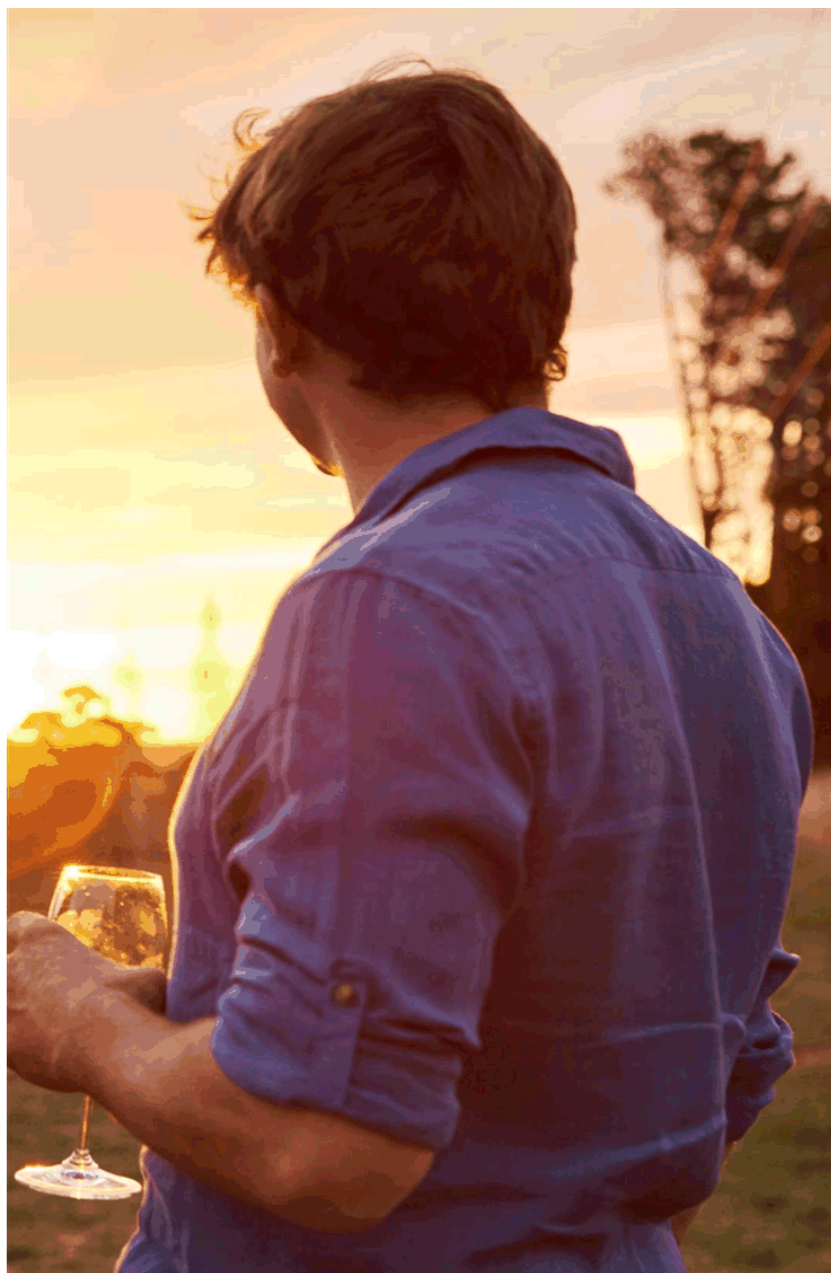
Orange360 provides unified destination marketing across the Orange City, Blayney Shire and Cabonne Council areas that enables industry, and inspires people to visit the Orange Region, to return and become strong advocates for our destination.

Our core focus is to work with and support regional businesses and entities to develop our destination essence and promote their product to target markets that build appeal and position our region as a destination of choice.



COVID-19 Response

- Orange360 visitor economy is worth \$300m annually and employs close to 6,000 residents.
- The tourism, accommodation and events industries have been the hardest hit sectors through the impact of COVID-19 and it is still difficult to ascertain the full impact of this crisis and what the business landscape and longer-term impact will be for those businesses.
- Those regions whose visitor economy will rebound stronger will have actioned the following short term response and longer-term recovery strategies.
- In mid-March, Orange360 sought industry insight and feedback with regards to COVID19 and its impact on our members.



Business Sentiment Survey

The results of our recent Business Sentiment Survey polled at the beginning of the COVID19 crisis told us that the best way we can support your business is by;

1. Continuing with our core business of Destination Marketing (67%)
2. Identifying new commercial opportunities for the region and operators (47%)
3. Focusing on local area marketing and advocacy (42%)

Orange360's response is two-fold, the immediate short term response whilst we actively prepare for the longer term planning and execution of what is referred to as the recovery phase.

businesses help need

Short-Term Response

1. **Local Advocacy Campaign:** The **#TogetherOrange360** campaign will refocus part of Orange360's communication strategy towards the local market during the COVID-19 health and economic crisis. The campaign will unify and rally the local community of Orange, Blayney and Cabonne businesses, implementing a range of virtual events, and supporting and protect community spirit into the recovery phase of COVID-19.

Orange360 will continue to advocate on behalf of local tourism and hospitality businesses with the local Business Chamber, RDA-Central West and Destination NSW.

2. **Digital Capability Training:** Assisting operators to identify their gaps in digital marketing capability and addressing these through partnerships with the likes of Business HQ – Central West, TAFE NSW and local marketing industry suppliers.
3. **Consumer Destination Marketing:** Now more than ever people are spending more time on their devices dreaming and planning for that great escape. In the immediate phase we will continue to maintain our region's presence through ongoing consumer direct marketing and social media. Content is emotive to drive desirability and intent to travel and inspire local pride as well as to educate our locals as to where they can host visitors when the travel restrictions are lifted.

Long-Term Strategy

1. **Invest in world-class destination marketing:** This will be critical, in what will be a crowded market place, to allow us to build awareness of everything there is to explore and enjoy across our region.

To achieve the level of desired cut-through will require significant investment, so we can market and retarget our high value visitors so they come prepared to stay longer and experience more.

Orange360 is already planning our 'recovery' content and media placement in readiness for when travel restrictions and social distancing is lifted.

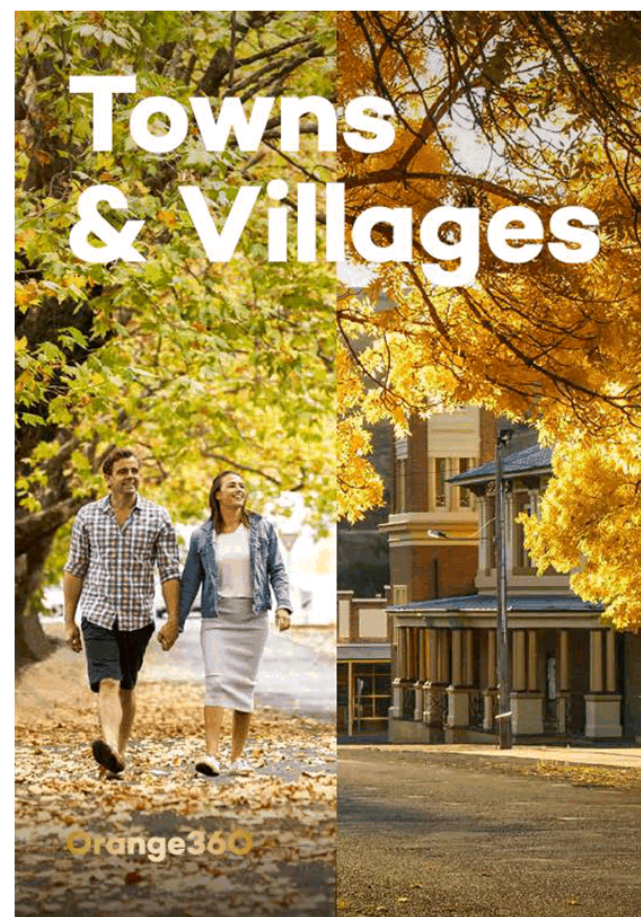
2. **Experience Development:** Orange360 will leverage our ongoing work with local operators to ensure each and every visitor enjoys a WOW experience so they become destination advocates.

Critical to the success of achieving this will be working with operators to develop and refine the bookable experiences, facilitating multiple operator experiences and visitor ready customer service training.

Road to Recovery: Destination Marketing

The Context

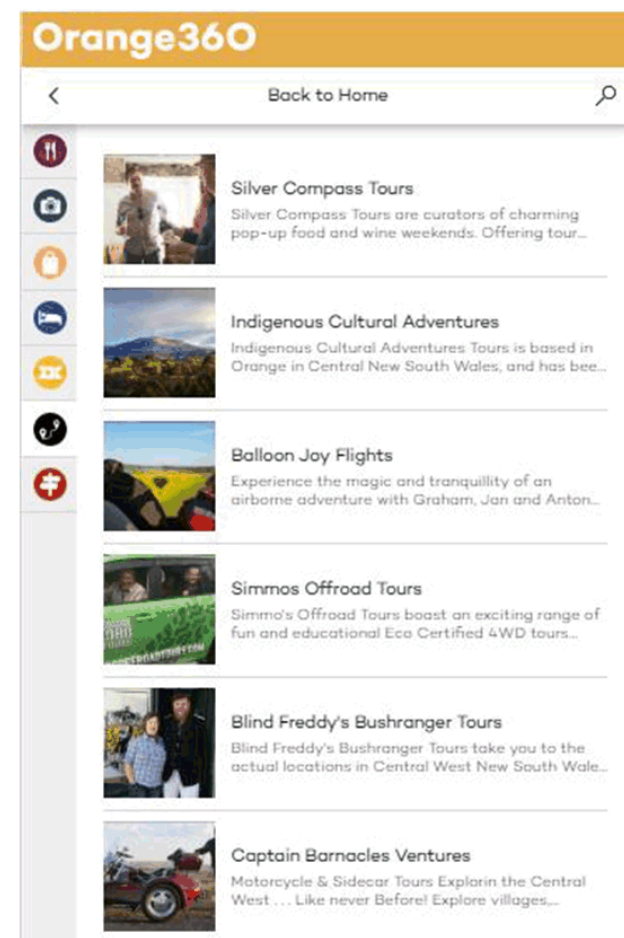
- Build on success of our award winning Extend the Weekend campaign.
- Timing of activity will incorporate both the Orange Wine Festival and F.O.O.D Week which are regional flagship events and continue to attract growing numbers of visitors.
- Research highlights the lack of awareness of breadth of experiences available in the Orange region, particularly in our villages.
- Our local VFR market will be critical in their role as local ambassadors and a key communication channel and host to visitors.
- Our region's proximity to Sydney, Canberra and regional NSW (within a 4 hour drive) provide an opportunity for extended weekend breaks.



Road to Recovery: Destination Marketing

The Intent

- Drive awareness and consideration of Orange as a travel destination amongst the 28-34 year old target audience, whilst protecting and growing the existing 55+ visitor market.
- Showcase the diversity of experiences available across Orange and our surrounding villages.
- Stimulate demand for domestic overnight visitor numbers and convert consideration.
- Encourage visitors to extend their time spent in the region, targeting a minimum 2 night weekend with shared itineraries and packaged experiences.
- Launch Orange360 Experiences our tourism packages.
- Showcase our people, our places and our produce in an invitation to escape and enjoy our amazing destination.



Road to Recovery: Destination Marketing

Campaign Objectives and KPIs

Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Measurement
Drive awareness and appeal of key experiences and product offerings	Visits and leads on orange360.com.au	Google Analytics Tourism Strategy Solutions Report
Increase in intention to travel amongst identified target audiences	Change in intention to visit Orange for an extended break amongst the key audience	Destination Think – Sentiment Data
Increase visitor nights, length of stay and average spend over the next 18 months	Conversion of Orange360 Experiences	Tourism Strategy Solutions Report Rezdy leads and sales
Deliver increased leads to industry through selection of targeted performance media channels	Visits and leads on orange360.com.au Paid media performance	Google Analytics Social Media Insights Media reporting



Road to Recovery: Destination Marketing

Campaign Overview

TARGET AUDIENCE

- **Primary:** 28 -34 years old (singles/couples)
- **Secondary:** 55+ (couples/groups)
- Residing in Sydney, Canberra and Regional NSW (within a 3-4 hour drive of Orange)

DESIRED BEHAVIOUR

Increase: Awareness, appeal, intent to visit and visitation.

KEY THEMES

- Food and wine
- Culture and heritage
- Nature and outdoors
- Boutique shopping

TIMING

- **Spring 2020** – July – December 2020
- **Autumn 2021** – January – April 2021

MEDIA

- **PAID:** Display banners, native content, paid social media, media famils, Gourmet Traveller, Woman's Weekly Food, Country Style, Broadsheet, We Are Explorers partnerships
- **OWNED:** orange360.com.au, Orange360 EDM, Orange360 social platforms
- **SHARED:** Facebook, Instagram and LinkedIn

CREATIVE

Big Idea: Extend the Weekend
Showcase a range of experiences available in the Orange region that appeal to the core target markets for an extended weekend.

BRAND

Engage: Inspire the target audience to book a long weekend in the Orange360 region.
Feel: Orange is a place that feels dynamic and genuine, with lots to explore and enjoy.
Think: With an abundance of delicious food and wine experiences, natural wonders and country charm Orange is the perfect blend of relaxation and adventure.

Road to Recovery: Destination Marketing Timeline

March – August: Canberra destination marketing campaign

April – May: #TogetherOrange360
Mothers Day – Retail Virtual Activation

June: VFR campaign. Welcome Home / We want you back
June Long Weekend – social focus on sharing memories + Live Music Virtual Activation

July: DNSW #LoveNSW
Destination Pillar destination marketing as we enter the COVID19 Recovery Phase

August – November: Road to Recovery Destination Marketing

We will invest and implement the activity as soon there are signs of relaxed restrictions.

We will work with each industry sector to ensure you all benefit from the activity and this is why we need to spend the time now to ensure you will through experience development and providing your customers a platform to book these experiences.

December – March: Road to Recovery Destination Marketing

Activity will continue to extend the tail from the initial campaign activity.

Road to Recovery: Destination Marketing Budget:

July - \$25k

Canberra Times \$4k
Concrete Playground \$5k
DNSW \$24k (OCC \$8k)

Aug - \$20k

Canberra \$4k
Gourmet Traveller \$8k (ORVA \$8k)
Concrete Playground \$5k (ORVA - \$5k)
Bayer Native Content \$10k
Outbrain \$4k
Social Media - \$2k
Google Ads - \$2k (ORVA \$2K)

September - \$20k

Gourmet Traveller \$8k
Concrete Playground \$5k
Outbrain \$4k
Social Media - \$3k (ORVA \$2k)
Google Ads - \$2k

October - \$15k

Bayer Native Content \$10k
Outbrain \$4k
Social Media - \$1k (ORVA \$1k)
Google Ads - \$1k

November - \$15k

We Are Explorers \$5k
Concrete Playground \$5k
Outbrain \$4k
Google Ads \$1k

December - \$30k

Women's Weekly Food and Country Style \$15k
Bauer Native Content \$10k
Outbrain \$4k
Google Ads \$1k

Road to Recovery: Destination Marketing Budget:

January - \$15k

Country Style \$10k

Outbrain \$4k

Google Ads \$1k

Feb - \$10k

Canberra \$4k

Gourmet Traveller \$8k (F.O.O.D \$8k)

Outbrain \$4k

Social Media - \$2k

Google Ads - \$2k (F.O.O.D \$2K)

March - \$5k

Concrete Playground \$5k (F.O.O.D - \$5k)

Outbrain \$4k

Social Media - \$3k (F.O.O.D \$3k)

Google Ads - \$1k

April - \$10k

We Are Explorers \$5k

Outbrain \$4k

Google Ads - \$1k

May - \$25k

Broadsheet \$20k

Outbrain \$4k

Google Ads \$1k

June - \$10k

Concrete Playground \$5k

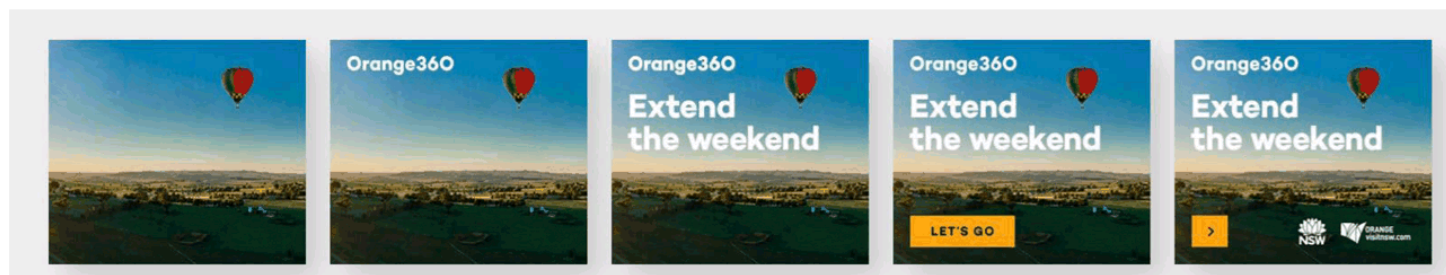
Outbrain \$4k

Google Ads \$1k

Road to Recovery: Destination Marketing

Campaign Budget

Activity	Budget
Campaign Development and Production	\$50,000
DNSW Partnership	\$15,000
Digital Content Placement	\$70,000
Paid Media	\$45,000
Public Relations/Famils	\$20,000
TOTAL	\$200,000



5.9 ORANGE LEP AMENDMENT 26 - FOREST ROAD RETAIL PRECINCT

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1719

AUTHOR: Craig Mortell, Senior Planner

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Amendment 26 to Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 was placed on public exhibition for 28 days from 18 May concluding 19 June 2020. A total of 8 submissions were received during this period, with many raising concerns for the potential impact on the trading performance of the main Orange CBD.

In recognition of the recent economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, staff sought updated advice from Council's economic consultant, Peter Leyshon, on both this proposal and a possible further expansion of North Orange (following an approach by the owners of that centre).

Leyshon's advice is attached to this report and in summary recognises that there is sufficient demand and population to support a modest expansion of retail floor space in Orange, but also advises caution in both the quantum and location of that expansion. The advice also touches upon the timing of allowing additional retail floor space given recent changes to population forecasts indicating a slower rate of growth than previously anticipated.

The Leyshon advice ultimately indicates that proceeding with Amendment 26 as previously resolved by Council can be supported, but that any future expansion or "Stage 2" is unlikely to be warranted prior to 2026. It should be noted that the "Stage 2" mentioned within the planning proposal documents was only intended to foreshadow a future planning proposal and is not the subject of this current amendment.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "7.1 Preserve - Engage with the community to develop plans for growth and development that value the local environment".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 That Council note the contents of this report and resolve to proceed with the amendment to Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 for Stage 1 only.**
- 2 That the proponent be advised to prepare the formal LEP maps as required by the Gateway Determination, and that the matter then be referred on to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment for finalisation.**
- 3 That the proponent be advised that Council does not presently foresee a need or justification for Stage 2 in the coming years.**

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The recommendation of this report has been assessed against Council's other key risk categories and the following comments are provided:

Political	The COVID-19 pandemic has initiated an economic recession nationally; the local impacts have not been fully identified but are believed to be significant. The vacancy rate in the CBD pre-Covid was already noticeable. Expansion of retail floor space in the current climate is likely to be a sensitive issue, especially for existing retailers throughout the City.
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SUPPORTING INFORMATION**Background**

At its meeting of 16 April 2019 Council resolved:

That Council resolve to support the planning proposal to amend Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011 in relation to 1517 Forest Road (Lot 1 DP 549856 and Lot 100 DP 1147525) as follows:

- *That the area of land known as precinct 1 be rezoned from R1 General Residential to B2 Local Centre*
- *That the area of land known as precinct 1 be mapped under the Floor Space Ratio map with a value of 0.185:1 to provide for 2923m² of retail floor space*
- *That an Additional Permitted Use mechanism be negotiated with the Department of Planning and Environment to allow for other non-retail uses on the site as normally permitted in the B2 zone. With the intended effect that the FSR above should only apply to retail forms of development.*

That the proponent be advised that any future expansion, such as the foreshadowed Stage 2, will be dependent upon the primary trade area catchment achieving a residential population level of at least 7,000 people, with evaluation of the catchment population to be determined with reference to Census and other ABS data only.

A Gateway Determination was achieved on 5 May 2020 that required the proposed Floor Space Ratio (FSR) to be amended to 0.185:1 (instead of 0.37:1) and that the FSR controls should apply to 'retail premises' only.

Clearly in the intervening period the COVID-19 pandemic emerged, and this has significantly altered the economic landscape both nationally and locally. Australia has now entered its first recession since the early 1990s, and the implications for the local Orange economy are yet to be fully realised. Equally, it is unclear at this time whether the recession will be protracted or if recovery will be relatively rapid.

It is to be expected that the current high level impacts of the virus will diminish, either as a result of successfully reducing the active case numbers and/or once a viable vaccine is developed and widely available. The timeframes for these outcomes are, of course, uncertain.

5.9 Orange LEP Amendment 26 - Forest Road Retail Precinct

As stated in the Leyshon advice both pre and post exhibition (See Attachments 9 and 10) retail analysts typically consider that a full line supermarket requires a population of 8,000 to 10,000 to be properly supported. So in normal conditions the current population of the Orange region could justify an additional 3,296m² of supermarket floor space. By comparison, this amendment seeks a total of 2,911m² of retail floor space (1,650m² supermarket, 416m² mini major and 845m² shops).

A key policy question for Council is the location of additional retail floor space and the intended role of out-of-CBD shopping centres. Historically the North Orange Shopping Centre was established to provide for convenience needs of local residents given the rapid and substantial population growth in North Orange. It was not intended to supplant or compete with the CBD for higher order services. It has always been intended that residents of North Orange would need to continue to patronise the CBD to a significant extent.

As indicated in the Leyshon advice, centres with a second supermarket typically begin to diversify and attract more of the higher order services, such as offices as well as more discretionary item retailers, rather than the impulse purchase oriented retailers (such as newsagents, liquor outlets, apparel and giftware etc). This would impact upon the trading performance of the CBD as fewer people would need to venture into town, or do so less often; and this would impact on the impulse oriented service providers (such as hospitality and entertainment) that rely upon people lingering to enjoy social interactions, which is a by-product of attracting crowds. A reduction in crowds would potentially reduce the impression of a vibrant town that in turn discourages people from lingering.

For this reason Council's long standing policy position has been to enshrine the primacy of the CBD over and above the role of suburban centres. This, however, needs to be balanced against providing appropriate services to residents, workers and visitors in local areas for two primary reasons.

Firstly, the absence of facilities does not automatically mean that people will venture into the CBD instead. Some will opt to forego making a trip entirely, others will defer their purchase to another time (such as the local workforce that may choose to shop once they return home - which could be another town), and passing traffic that could be tempted to an impulse purchase may instead continue travelling to the next town or opportunity. Each of these scenarios would represent a net loss to the local economy.

Secondly, provision of suburban facilities to a moderate extent can alleviate parking and traffic congestion in the CBD, particularly in terms of providing for the local workforce and nearby residents rather than requiring them to drive into the CBD for a minor errand. They are still likely to visit the CBD for more significant purchases, but this alleviation at least preserves the CBD parking for others.

A further condition of the Gateway Determination is that the final LEP maps must be prepared and be compliant with the Department's technical standards. This is purely an administrative technical matter and the maps (Land Zoning and FSR) can be finalised once Council has resolved its position.

Analysis of the submissions and associated issues raised is provided below. On balance, staff consider that it is appropriate to proceed with the amendment as proposed (Stage 1 only), and that Council confirm its position that Stage 2 is not supported at this time.

Submissions

Crown Lands submission - states no objection to the proposal stating: *"it appears to have no additional impact to Crown land"*.

Ashcroft submission - responds to both stages mentioned in the proposal documents and characterises the result as a large neighbourhood shopping centre of 6,053m². It notes that the residential development around Bloomfield is many years away and links this to the Covid recession; further noting the proximity of the site to the CBD and the current vacancy levels within the CBD. The submission states that the proposal will undermine the Orange shopping centre due to size, presence of a full line supermarket and proximity. The submission is critical of the Economic Impact Assessment and Secondary Trade Area description, stating that Blayney residents shop predominantly in either Blayney or Bathurst, and encourages Council to conduct its own economic analysis.

Saunders submission - also responds to both stages of the proposal and states that the overall centre once completed would be almost the same size as the North Orange Shopping Centre. Six grounds of objection are stated, which can be summarised as being contrary to the objectives of the FutureCity project, enticing businesses out of the CBD, damaging CBD vibrancy, fragmenting the retail centre and reducing investor confidence in the CBD. The submission particularly focuses on the Leyshon review of the Economic Impact Assessment and disagrees with the assumption that a population of 8,000-10,000 is required to support a full line supermarket.

Gregory submission - objects to another satellite shopping centre that includes a supermarket as undermining the CBD. Water restrictions are noted and the submission argues that the proposal would compound this issue. Traffic issues at the intersection of the hospital are cited as potentially hindering efficient ambulance access. Relatedly, the submission suggests that the proposal could impact on the design of the Southern Feeder Road and its future use. The current trading performance of the CBD is described as soft due to the drought and Covid recession. Finally, the submission states that a link road to join Shiralee Road to the South Orange Urban Area should not be a ratepayer expense.

Rossi submission - objects to the proposal of a full size supermarket in south Orange, stating that it will impact on the CBD, add to traffic issues at the hospital and potentially impact on the design of the Southern Feeder Road

Gray submission - objects to the proposal on the grounds that any additional retail floor space will impact upon the CBD due to proximity, noting that the CBD has a number of vacant tenancies. The submission argues that such vacancies discourage activity and that the proposal may negatively contribute to the vacancy rate in the CBD. The submission notes that the Shiralee area has a neighbourhood shopping centre zoned and that this would provide adequately for Shiralee residents.

Jones submission - objects to the proposal on several grounds, including: impact on the future Shiralee local centre; the Bloomfield Medical Centre already has food outlets with a café and restaurant; traffic flow and design of the Southern Feeder Road; traffic on Forest Road outside the hospital; the credibility of the catchment area given that it extends to Blayney; impact on the CBD; incompatibility with a 'life sciences precinct'; existence of other B2 zoned land in Forest Road; inadequate green space on the site; and no linking road with Shiralee and future housing.

Rossi and Cunial submission - objects to the proposal on the grounds of impact to the CBD and being inconsistent with the FutureCity project. The submission also notes and raises concerns with traffic at the intersection in front of the hospital and impact on the design of the Southern Feeder Road; and questions who will fund the cost of a future link road to Shiralee.

Response:

CBD Impacts

The proposed amendment before Council relates to Stage 1 only. This comprises 1,650m² supermarket, 416m² mini major and 845m² shops. As shown by the current resolution of 19 April 2019, references in the proposal documents to Stage 2 and full line supermarkets do not have any current backing of Council, and would only be considered once the resident population level of the Primary Trade Area reaches a minimum of 7,000 people. Stage 2 references should therefore be viewed as an attempt by the proponent to be transparent with respect to future ambitions.

Given the concerns expressed in the submissions and the material change to the economic landscape from the Covid 19 recession, Council sought an independent review of the economic impact assessment. This review by Peter Leyshon is described in the background section of this report, but ultimately finds that Stage 1 as proposed can be supported at this point in time, while any future expansion is unlikely to be supportable for several years.

With respect to timeframes, it should be noted that if Council supports the proposal, actual development and opening of the retail facilities would not occur overnight. Finalisation of the amendment may take some weeks to months, then a Development Application would need to be prepared, lodged and assessed before construction and fit-out of this aspect of the development could occur.

Each of these steps could take a variable amount of time, so it is not possible to give a definitive start date. Predicting the future is, of course, a difficult task, especially in relation to unprecedented events such as the Covid 19 pandemic. Optimistically the pandemic may have either passed or subsided by the time this site becomes operational and thus not have the same impact as we are currently experiencing. Pessimistically the impacts of the pandemic could be more drawn out than anyone would like.

From a planning perspective Council needs to establish a policy position of either preparing Orange for a swift recovery based on the optimistic view, or alternatively seek to insulate Orange from a prolonged period of restrictions based on the pessimistic view. If the former, the risk is a potential minor oversupply of supermarket floor space and some degree of impact upon the CBD; if the latter, the risk is an unnecessarily delayed recovery given the lead time that projects of this nature have.

Water Impacts

Additional water consumption from the proposal is acknowledged, however this is not site dependent as the same consumption would arise from retail development irrespective of location. Being upstream of the Blackmans Creek Stormwater Harvesting scheme means that any additional runoff from the buildings and paved surfaces would add to this catchment.

Traffic Impacts

The site is 1.1 km south of the Southern Feeder Road with access to the private hospital already being established, which is in close proximity to the public hospital entrance. As the proposal relates to establishing permissibility in the LEP, the exact range and nature of tenants is not currently known. Therefore specific traffic impacts would be evaluated in detail during the DA process; and if it is found that the additional movements are likely to reduce the service standard, then the applicant may be required to enter into a Planning Agreement for all or a portion of the upgrade costs. In this regard Council engineers have previously advised:

1. *The separate service entry was never envisioned as part of this development with the construction of the traffic lights and Forrest Road upgrade. RMS will be the referral agency, as the proposed service road is within the influence zone of the traffic lights under the care control and maintenance of RMS. Woolworths North Orange were precluded from such an arrangement, as was MacDonald's North Orange.*

This would not be supported in its current form and RMS will need a more detailed proposal including traffic report for their referral. They may give conditional approval subject to these details, only for it not to be allowed once the details are provided or limited to a left in left out or one way left out only proposal. There are a number of scenarios and the developer would need to provide further details as to the number of vehicle movements and types of service vehicles.

2. *The staging line for parking is unworkable with no circulating road to access the Stage 1 parks to the North.*
3. *There is no Council/Public parking facility to accommodate overflow parking as such it is suggested that the parking to be provided must at least be equivalent to the retail demand calculations, rather than pay parking contributions for parking not provided. While not shown it is assumed there will be a mixed retail/café/restaurant usage so would calculate the car parking demand on worst case and/or the developer provide more details as to the real mix of uses proposed in this zone.*

The proponent was advised of these concerns prior to exhibition and their initial response (attached to this report) was provided to help clarify the situation. It is apparent that the proponent can adapt to these concerns as part of the usual DA process.

Southern Feeder Road Design and Operation

The site is approximately 1.1km south of the Southern Feeder Road/Forest Road connection. As such it is not anticipated to materially affect the design of this intersection. The Southern Feeder Road is intended to serve as a major east-west route across the southern side of the City and carry a substantial volume of traffic. As stated above, much of the traffic related to the proposal will already be drawn to the precinct either for work or visiting patients. Therefore the proposal is not expected to require a redesign or augmentation of the Southern Feeder Road.

Link Road and Cost Shifting

It is not known what the link road reference relates to. Any additional roads connecting Shiralee to Forest Road would only occur when the intervening land, being the DPI Agricultural Research Station, is developed; and therefore such a road would be at that developer's cost.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 Planning Proposal, D20/54819 [↓](#)
- 2 Proponent's Economic Impact Analysis, D19/13261 [↓](#)
- 3 Traffic and Parking Report, D19/13264 [↓](#)
- 4 Site Context Maps, D19/13271 [↓](#)
- 5 Site Masterplan, D19/13266 [↓](#)
- 6 Draft Zoning and Floor Space Ratio Maps, D19/13270 [↓](#)
- 7 Proponent's Response to Traffic Issues, D19/18218 [↓](#)
- 8 Pre-exhibition: Review of Economic Impact Assessment (Leyshon 1), D19/9219 [↓](#)
- 9 Post-exhibition: Orange Retail Economic Analysis and Advice (Leyshon 2), D20/54426 [↓](#)



**Planning,
Industry &
Environment**

CM9 Ref: 08/5795

David Waddell – A/General Manager
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
Orange NSW 2800
Email: council@orange.nsw.gov.au

Dear David,

Proposed Development	Planning proposal – F3458 LEP Amendment 26 – Rezoning 1521 Forest Road, Orange from R1 General residential to B2 Local Centre
Applicant	Peter Basher – Planner
Location	1521 Forest Rd Orange

I refer to Council's letter dated 18 May 2020 requesting comments for the above development proposal.

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment - Crown Lands (the department), as nearby landowner has considered the proposed changes in accordance with the principles of Crown land management (s.1.4 *Crown Lands Management Act 2016*), and offers no objections to the proposed development as it appears to have no additional impact to Crown land has been identified.

Should the development be modified in any manner that impacts the adjoining Crown land, e.g. by amendment to the development proposal or draft conditions of consent, the department requests an opportunity to further review the application prior to determination.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact Steve Pearson directly at the Orange Crown Lands Office by phone on (02) 6391 4317 or at the following email steve.pearson@crowland.nsw.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

S Pearson

Name

Senior Natural Resource Management Officer, Orange
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment – Crown Lands

Date: 3 June 2020

From: Ian Ashcroft
Sent: Tuesday, 16 June 2020 10:46 AM
To: Orange City Council
Subject: FW: Bloomfield

To whom it may concern. 16-2-2020

I am writing to object to this proposal.

This proposal is for a shopping centre to be built in two stages. The first stage is for 2,910sqm of retail space. The second stage enlarges the centre to a total of 6,053sqm and will include a large format supermarket of 3,000sqm. This Proposal enables the construction of a large neighbourhood shopping centre.

The Bloomfield area is earmarked for residential development but is currently predominately used for farms. The residential development of Bloomfield is many years away, particularly as we enter the COVID recession.

The site of this Proposal is less than 4 kilometres from the main shopping precinct of Orange which is centred around the intersection of Summer and Anson Street (the Orange Shopping Centre). It takes 7 minutes to drive from Bloomfield to the Orange Shopping Centre.

Currently the Orange Shopping Centre is suffering from high level of vacancies, which will get worse as the COVID induced recession takes hold. It is incomprehensible to me that Council would be encouraging more retail development, so close to the Orange Shopping Centre, when retail businesses in the Orange Shopping Centre are already under extreme financial stress. Council's policies require that any new proposals for retail development not undermine existing centres. This Proposal will undermine the Orange Shopping Centre, because of it enables a large shopping centre with a full line Supermarket, to be built less than 5 minutes-drive away. The residents of Orange want the Orange Shopping Centre to be a vibrant and successful centre. This Proposal undermines this outcome in a significant way.

The Economic Impact Assessment for this Proposal is based on a key assumption which any local resident (and every townplanner in Council) knows to be false. The Secondary Trade Area described in the Economic Impact Assessment is the area around and to the West of Blayney. The residents of Blayney currently shop predominately in the township of Blayney or in Bathurst, which is a slightly larger city than Orange. Bathurst is closer by road from Blayney and for all the areas west of Blayney. The quality of the road network is better between Blayney and Bathurst, than between Blayney and Orange. The Economic Impact Assessment filed by the developer for this Proposal cannot be relied because it makes assumptions which are simply untrue as described above. Council should conduct its own economic analysis to determine the need, if any, for retail development in the Boomfield area. Until that is done, the Council should not support this Proposal.

This objection is lodged to ensure the Orange Shopping Centre grows and thrives.

Yours Faithfully

Ian and Rochelle Ashcroft

Owners

Ashcroft's Supa IGA Plus Liquor

Many thanks,

Ian Ashcroft

Director



From: Paul Johnston
Sent: Thursday, 18 June 2020 4:55 PM
To: Margaret Morgan
Subject: FW: Amendment 26 to Orange's Local Environment Plan

From: Paul Saunders
Sent: Thursday, 18 June 2020 1:27 PM
To: Orange City Council
Cc: David Waddell ; Ian Ashcroft
Subject: Amendment 26 to Orange's Local Environment Plan

Dear Orange Council

I wish to object to the Amendment 26 to Orange's Local Environment Plan

The proposed centre is planned to include the following retail elements:

Stage 1 – a small supermarket (1,649m²), one mini-major tenant (416m²) and specialty space (845m²). The assumed first full year of operation of the proposed development is 2020-21; and

*Stage 2 – **expansion of the supermarket to 3,000m²**, an additional mini-major tenant of 936m² and a further 856m² of specialty floorspace. The expanded centre is assumed to be operational by 2024-25.*

*The EIA report states that the proposed Stage 2 supermarket expansion will absorb some of the specialty floorspace developed in Stage 1, meaning that the overall centre will contain **approximately 4,800m² once stage 2 is completed**. This would make the proposed centre almost the same size as the existing North Orange centre.*

This planning proposal relates to Stage 1 only and is anticipated to serve the local workforce of the health precinct in and around Forest Road. The subsequent Stage 2 of the concept will be dependent upon growth in the resident population in South Orange and will therefore be subject to a separate planning proposal in due course.

Why I object ?

1. This rezoning is the completely **antithesis of what the 2030 Orange CBD centre plan** is trying to achieve ? I have attended the public meeting and presented to the consultants appointed for the CBD rejuvenation and the Idea of re zoning part of the private hospital land to Retail is going to draw away from the CBD important consumer traffic flow- this in turn will weaken the appeal of Orange town centre amenities.
2. The low value land being proposed for rezoning will create an unfair competitive advantage for CBD retail centres to compete on retail rental values , this will over time ,encourage the major **Supermarket brands to move out of the Orange CBD permanently damaging the prosperity of the Town CBD** and its economic viability. = rates
3. If the council is committed to the CBD 2030 year plan then this rezoning can not be considered as its going to **Damage and destroy the CDB vibrancy**.
4. **Fragmentation of retail centres** is the erroneous (In a blunt Australian vernacular YOU WILL F**K IT UP !) My love of Orange town centre runs deep and passionate
5. The vibrance of Orange town centre is what encouraged us the buy the Summer Centre and **Invest 35Milion in the CBD ?** This re zoning would have to get us asking ? should we should

consider a cheap piece of land out side the CBD ?

6. The Leyshon Consulting REVIEW of Economic Impact Assessment highlights the key issues with the competitive nature of a full line supermarket and the CBD

“ there is a risk that a full-line supermarket could be developed on the site before there is sufficient population in the immediate catchment to support such a store. Such an outcome could be

expected to have a detrimental impact on the performance of supermarkets in the Orange CBD.

The Leyshon Consulting REVIEW of Economic Impact Assessment is **incomplete and misleading** in its assumptions “It is generally accepted that a population of 8,000-10,000 people is -

required to support a full-line supermarket (this is not current thinking form the Major supermarket brands please make your own inquiries I can supply contact details for Coles , Woolworths and IGA Metcash) in urban areas of Australia. In this instance, a Primary sector population of 7,000 residents together with demand generated by workers in the Bloomfield precinct and the capture of some ‘passing trade’ from (Orange CBD) those travelling along Forest Road between Orange and the Secondary South sector probably would be sufficient to support such a store. I do not agree and can supply a sound debate for this if required !

I am happy to attend council meeting and or planning reviews to voice my concerns and debate the merits of Not rezoning this land and the damage you will do if you allow this to go ahead

Your sincerely

Paul Saunders

Director
BMPS 88 PTY LTD

Registered office:
Level 6,376-380 Bay street
Brighton-le-sands NSW 2216
ACN 623241145

From: Mel Gregory
Sent: Thursday, 18 June 2020 4:12 PM
To: Orange City Council
Subject: Amendment 26 to Orange's Local Environment Plan

To all Orange City Councilors

As a business owner and Summer Street property owner, I would like to put forward my objection to the re-zoning that Council is proposing for the 'Precinct 1' part of the site of the private hospital in Forest Road from R1 to B2, based on the following grounds:

1. Another satellite shopping centre that includes a supermarket, will take millions of dollars away from an already struggling CBD area.
2. Our city is already feeling the pinch with the water restrictions being in place for years now with no end in sight. This new development would place a serious strain on our water supply. Where will the water come from for such a major development?
3. It would cause negative traffic issues at the intersection in front of the hospital, possibly inhibiting quick entry for ambulances.
4. It could possibly impact the design of the Southern Ring Road and how it's future use is anticipated.
5. After the drought and the Covid-19 Virus, the CBD businesses do not need yet another hit. This development proposal would further erode the Orange CBD, which would cause more empty shops and offices.
6. Developers should not push the cost of a link road to join Shiralee Road to South Orange Urban Area onto Council. This is an expense that should be borne by the developers.

Kind Regards

Melissa Gregory

Bobbies Clothing
176 Summer Street
ORANGE NSW 2800

To whom it may concern.

I would like to object to the proposal of a full size supermarket in south Orange.

1 It will take people and millions of dollars out of the CBD. We need to keep shoppers in the CBD.

2 People will not look around at other retail stores and more than likely go straight home.

3 This could lead to more retail stores closing leaving more empty shops in the CBD.

4 It could lead to traffic issues in front of the Hospital.

5 May impact the design of the Southern Ring Road.

6 Are the developers pushing the cost onto Council.

With the Covid - 19 businesses are already struggling and need people in the CBD.

This could lead to a fall in property values and rental income.

Lets concentrate on building up our CBD.

Regards

Terry Rossi.

From: Peter Smith Chemmart
Sent: Friday, 19 June 2020 3:01 PM
To: Orange City Council
Subject: objection to a development proposal LEP-AMENDMENT-26

I am writing to lodge an objection to the proposal to rezone land at South orange to allow for the building of a supermarket at Bloomfield.

The initial proposal will provide almost 3,000sqm of retail space including the provision for a large supermarket and other retail outlets.

At this time of uncertainty in the Covid-19 environment a development which is only 3.5kms from the central business district of Orange will surely have a direct impact on the main shopping area.

The CBD particularly in the upper block has a significant level of vacancies. There are 12 empty retail shops in that block alone and with the current Covid-19 restrictions and the steep decline in overall retail sales it seems unconscionable that council would be seeking to encourage an additional retail development.

The council is seeking to spend considerable funds to improve the amenity of the central shopping area but the ugly presence of empty retail shops will not be masked by sheer titivation. Fully tenanted, vibrant retail outlets are what add to the attractiveness and viability of the Orange shopping precinct. We need our central area to be seen as a successful enterprise and not a litany of untenanted spaces.

We implore council to conduct due diligence to determine the need for such a development in the current recession and Covid-19 hit economy and to oppose this rezoning. We believe the Shiralee development [with its neighborhood shopping centre already zoned and planned] is already slated to go ahead and would provide adequately for those living there.

Orange should and must have a healthy and attractive CBD.

Yours sincerely

Kate Gray and Tim Gray

Peter Smith TerryWhite Chemmart
180 Summer Street Orange NSW 2800

T:
P:
E:



From: Paul Jones
Sent: Friday, 19 June 2020 3:34 PM
To: Orange City Council
Subject: LEP Amendment 26 - Objection to Re-zoning

Dear Council

I wish to lodge an objection to LEP Amendment 26 for the Bloomfield medical precinct at 1517 Forest Road ORANGE NSW 2800.

The request to re-zone the site from General Residential (R1) to Local Centre (B2) is not appropriate due to the following reasons

- Impact on the South Orange Shiralee DCP, which has a Local Centre Supermarket designed into the area at the centre of a housing development
- Bloomfield Medical Centre already has adequate retail zoning at present, and food outlets with cafe and restaurant
- Impact on traffic flow and design for the Southern Feeder - Distributor Road
- Impact on traffic on forest Road outside Hospital is underestimated as it uses out dated traffic information, a more up to date traffic study needs to be done
- Requirement for a Supermarket and its catchment area is grossly exaggerated as it include the Blayney local government area
- Financial impact on CBD and the Future City project is underestimated
- The area is designated the "Life Sciences Precinct" as a full-line supermarket is not compatible with what is proposed.
- Land on Forest Road, south of the existing Bloomfield Medical Centre & Gosling Creek Aged care is already zoned Local Centre (B2), I believe the address is 1471 Forest Road ORANGE
- Inadequate Green space on site
- No linking road with South Orange Shiralee DCP to join up with Shiralee road and future Housing development in the South orange precinct.

As a business owner & tenant in the CBD for the last 10 years, I am concerned this DA has major long term impacts on the Core CBD of Orange.

The Development of Bloomfield Medical precinct is a great benefit to the community & surrounding regions of Orange and further afield, by aggregating all health services together, but to add more retail space to Orange at this point in time, with many vacant premises in the Orange CBD is unnecessary, and goes against all Orange City Council Long term planning.

What is proposed is more than just a convenience store, but rather a medium size-supermarket, with speciality stores.

Approving this DA is tantamount to giving long term approval for a 3000 sq metre Supermarket at this site which is proposed in the future, and be operational by 2024-25.

Long term, this development may mean that people from the surrounding area's, and towns such as Forbes, Parkes, Grenfell, Cowra etc who are coming to Orange for medical appointments, and other associated healthcare will completely bypass the CBD of Orange, to the detriment of all the business's in the CBD

I am happy to clarify any information

Kind Regards

Paul

Paul Jones B.Pharm

Pharmacist in Charge - Proprietor
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165-167 Howick St,
Bathurst NSW 2795



From:
Sent: Friday, 19 June 2020 3:39 PM
To: Orange City Council
Subject: LEP Amendment 26 to Orange's Local Environment - Objection Letter

Dear Sir / Madam

Re: LEP Amendment 26 to Orange's Local Environment

The DA is to re-zone part of the site (Precinct 1) at the Orange Bloomfield Medical precinct on Forest Road opposite Orange Hospital from R1 (General Residential) to B2 (Local Centre)/Retail including a Supermarket

We are writing to lodge an objection to the above DA.

We believe the development is not appropriate and will negatively impact a number of areas of Orange, in particular, the CBD.

The proposed DA is going to be staged and it appears that the strategy is quite clear to get a full size Supermarket out on the site. It is noted that the proposed supermarket may generate 'new' sales from a nearby regional areas, however these 'new' sales will be minimal. The majority of the proposed Supermarket's business will be made up from Orange's existing supermarket sales. There will be no significant increase in the investment to Orange, as the sales are just being diverted from one supermarket to another.

The overall consequence of this is that it will cause further erosion to the Orange CBD, with tens and tens of million of dollars being sucked out of the Orange CBD.

The Orange City Council has just recently spent months of work with urban designers, consulting member of the public and no doubt at significant expense to produce the *Future City* project. The purpose of this, as per introduction to the report, is *"to encourage people to come to Orange CBD and spend more time there"* and is *"also about supporting current businesses and creating a CBD which will attract new investment"*

We ask Orange City Council to please advise how the proposed re-zoning and DA will *"support current businesses..... and attract new investment"* in the CBD and support the CBD's local business' including the retail shops, offices, services providers, Lessors and Lessees, who are already doing their best managing the impact of the drought, fires and now Covid-19?

Further concerns with the proposed DA include

- Negatively cause traffic issues at the Intersection in front of the Hospital
- Impact the design of the Southern Ring road, and how its future use is anticipated
- Who will fund the cost of a future link road to the Shiralee Road to join South Orange Urban Area? It should not be the Council.

The priority is, and must remain, the Orange CBD and when there is sufficient real growth to support another retail area that does not detract from the current retail areas in Orange, it can be considered then.

Therefore, we request that Orange City Council does not allow this DA be approved.

We thank you for considering our concerns.

Kind regards

Kim Rossi

Dino Cunial

(Owners of Commercial properties located in Orange CBD and surrounding areas)

LOCATION

Bloomfield, Orange

Economic Impact Assessment

Prepared for James Richmark Pty Ltd

October 2018



Bloomfield Orange, New South Wales – Economic Impact Assessment

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents an independent assessment of the need and demand for a convenience-based retail centre as part of the development of the Bloomfield mixed-use development, located in the southern urban area of Orange.

The report is structured and presented in **five (5) sections** as follows:

- **Section 1** details the regional and local context of the Bloomfield site. The proposed development scheme is also reviewed.
- **Section 2** provides an assessment of the various customer segments likely to be served by retail facilities at the proposed convenience centre at Bloomfield. Current and projected population and retail spending levels, in addition to a review of the socio-economic profile, are provided.
- **Section 3** provides an overview of the current and future retail environment within the area surrounding the site.
- **Section 4** outlines our assessment of the sales potential for the proposed convenience retail facilities at the Bloomfield mixed-use development and then presents an economic impact assessment. Likely trading impacts on other retailers throughout the surrounding region are also considered, as are the employment and other economic impacts, both positive and negative, of the proposal.
- **Section 5** summarises the key findings of the analysis.

1 SITE LOCATION AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

This section of the report reviews the regional and local context of the proposed convenience centre at Bloomfield in Orange and provides an overview of the proposed development scheme.

1.1 Regional and Local Context

- i. The suburb of Bloomfield is located within the City of Orange in the Central West region of New South Wales, approximately 250 km north-west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) and 5 km south of the Orange Central Business Area (CBA) (refer Map 1.1).
- ii. The City of Orange municipality accommodates a population of approximately 38,000 and is also a key service centre and administrative hub for surrounding smaller towns, providing in-excess of 22,000 jobs. The largest industries of employment are health care and social assistance, retail trade and education and training. The town also incorporates higher order retail facilities, as well as large education, health, commercial and administrative facilities. Orange is easily accessible via a number of major roads including the Mitchell Highway, Cargo Road and The Escort Way.
- iii. Orange is a popular tourist destination with the region attracting some 3 million visitors a year, primarily a reflection of the scale of facilities provided as well as the food and wine produced in the area.
- iv. The site of the proposed mixed-use development at Bloomfield is located on the western side of Forest Road, immediately north of Gosling Creek Aged Care Centre and directly opposite the Orange Health Service precinct. As such, the site has excellent visibility with a 220 metre frontage along Forest Road, which is a major north-south arterial route linking Orange in the north to the township of Blayney in the south.
- v. The site is easily accessible via public transport with bus route 537 providing direct access from the Orange Central Business Area (CBA) to the Orange Public Hospital site.

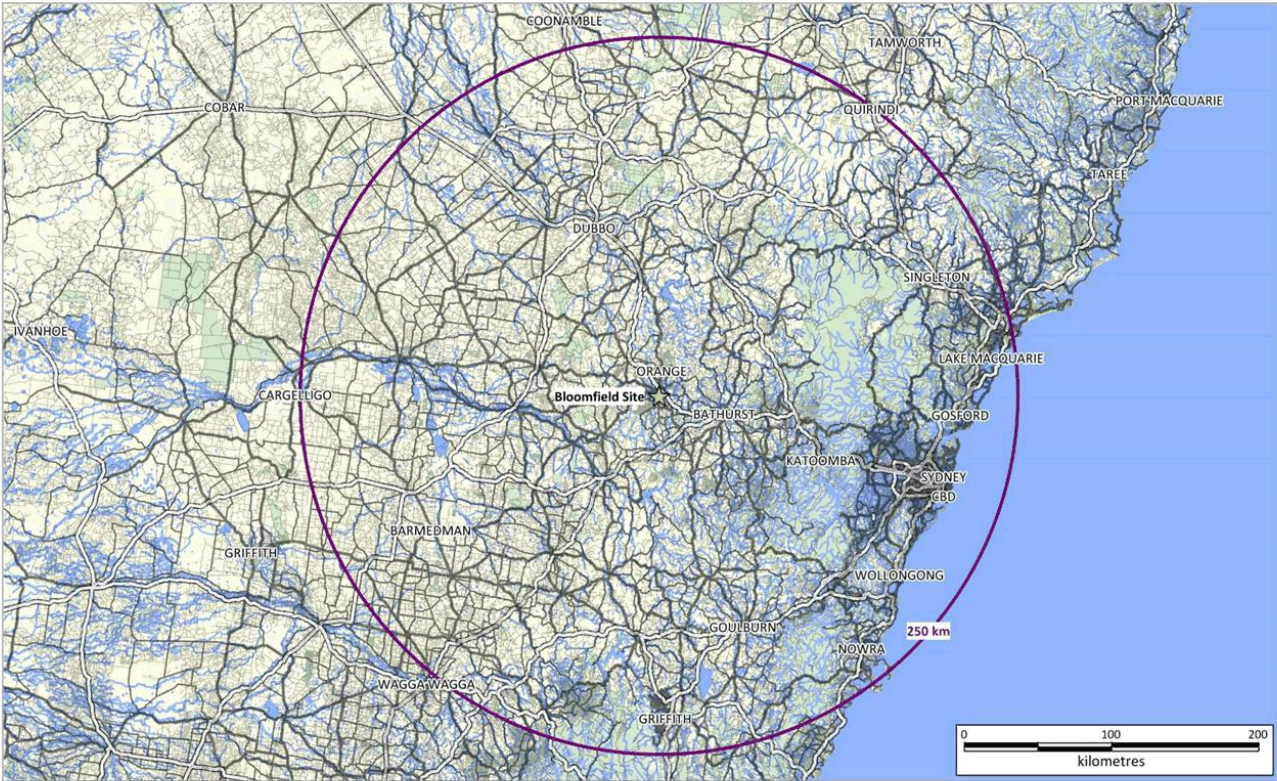
Map 1.2 illustrates the location of the site in relation to key facilities within the region, including:

- Orange Health Service precinct, a 520 bed capacity public hospital facility, which is the largest hospital in regional New South Wales. The hospital was relocated from the Orange Base Hospital site (3 km to the north) to the Forest Road site in 2011. The hospital currently services approximately 10,000 day admissions and 12,000 overnight admissions each year.
 - Gosling Creek Aged Care Facility operated by Allity, which opened in January 2015.
 - Bloomfield Country Golf Club, located immediately to the north of the Orange Health Service site.
 - Orange Agricultural Institute, located 1 km to the south of the site, on the western side of Forest Road.
 - Phillip Shaw Winery, located approximately 2.5 km (by road) to the west of the site.
- vi. Currently, no retail facilities are provided within the immediate region, with the focus for retail currently being provided within the Orange CBA.
- vii. Overall, the Bloomfield site enjoys a high profile location along Forest Road, as part of the future major residential growth area in southern Orange.

Bloomfield Orange, New South Wales – Economic Impact Assessment



MAP 1.1 – REGIONAL CONTEXT



Map produced by Location IQ using MapInfo Pro Australia Pty Ltd and related data sets.

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MAP 1.2 – LOCAL CONTEXT



1.2 Proposed Development

- i. The proposed Bloomfield mixed-use development site is located at Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 549856 and encompasses 6.33 hectares, with a 220 metre frontage along Forest Road.
- ii. Currently, the site is undeveloped and largely comprises paddocks and rural residential properties. The new Bloomfield Private Hospital in Precinct 2 of the site is under construction.
- iii. Figure 1.1 illustrates the approved concept plan for the proposed Bloomfield mixed-use development, which is planned to be provided across four precincts as follows:
 - **Precinct 1:** a private hospital/super clinic with a maximum GFA of 12,630 sq.m and a medi motel (82 rooms plus function/restaurant area).
 - **Precinct 2:** medical centre health facilities and a neighbourhood retail centre, with approximately 5,313 sq.m of GFA.
 - **Precinct 3:** comprising a childcare centre (100 spaces) and 7,500 sq.m GFA for residential purposes (equivalent to 59 x two bedroom apartments for example).
 - **Precinct 4:** approved 17,000 sq.m of GFA for residential purposes (equivalent to 157 x two bedroom apartments for example).
- iv. The retail component of the development is assumed to be developed over two stages, as follows:
 - **Stage One:** a small supermarket (1,649 sq.m), one mini-major tenant (416 sq.m) and 845 of specialty space, with the first full year of operation being 2020/21.
 - **Stage Two:** expansion of the supermarket to 3,000 sq.m, a mini-major tenant of 936 sq.m and a further 856 sq.m of specialty floorspace, assumed to be operational by 2024/25. The expansion of the supermarket will absorb some of the specialty space developed in Stage One. The total retail floorspace

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provision following the development of Stage Two is approximately 4,800 sq.m.

- v. The remainder of the report assesses the potential for retail facilities at the Bloomfield site.

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FIGURE 1.1 – SITE PLAN



2 TRADE AREA ANALYSIS

The proposed retail facilities at the Bloomfield mixed-use development will serve a number of customer segments as follows:

- Residents;
- Workers;
- Visitors (given the close proximity of Orange Hospital as well as the proposed private hospital on the Bloomfield site).

2.1 Resident Market

Resident Main Trade Area Definition

- i. The resident main trade area for the retail component of the Bloomfield mixed development site has been defined to include one primary and two secondary sectors (refer Map 2.1) as follows:
 - The **primary sector** includes southern parts of Orange and the rural settlement areas of Huntley, Spring Creek, Spring Terrace and the eastern parts of Canobolas and Springside.
 - The **secondary north sector** incorporates northern parts of Orange, bounded to the north by Gardiner Road, to the east by the Mitchell Highway, to the south by the railway line and to the west by Racecourse Road.
 - The **secondary south sector** comprises the rural townships of Blayney, Millthorpe and the surrounding areas.
- ii. The proposed convenience centre at Bloomfield will likely draw more trade from the secondary sectors following the second stage of development (i.e. once a full-line supermarket is operational) in 2024/25.
- iii. Overall, the defined Bloomfield resident main trade area extends some 3 km to the north, 6 km to the east, 50 km to the south and 6 km to the west of the site.

- iv. The main trade area is limited to the north by retail facilities provided within the Orange CBA, to the east by retail facilities at Bathurst, and to the south-west by retail facilities at Cowra.

Resident Main Trade Area Population

- i. The resident main trade area population is currently estimated at 17,440 (2018) and is projected to increase to 20,750 by 2031, representing an average annual growth rate of 1.3% (refer Table 2.1). This growth rate is comparable with the Australian average of 1.4% over the same period.
- ii. The primary sector currently contains some 5,510 persons and is projected to increase to 8,650 by 2031.
- iii. Population growth within the primary sector will be driven by the following developments:
 - Residential development within the broader Bloomfield site (also known as the DPI site), which is currently proposed to include 550 dwellings. Discussions with Orange City Council indicate that this provision could be increased to 700 – 800 dwellings. For the purposes of this analysis, a 550 dwelling development is assumed to commence in 2020 and occur over a ten-year timeframe.
 - The Shiralee Village release area located to the north-west of the Bloomfield site is anticipated to accommodate 1,750 dwellings over the next 20 years. The first stage of this development received rezoning approval in September 2014 with the first release of lots occurring recently. The timing of the remainder of the development is somewhat uncertain, given the fragmentation of land ownership across 80 – 100 owners currently. Figure 2.1 details the Shiralee Village masterplan, which allows for a neighbourhood centre, centrally located within the development.
 - Residential development within the Bloomfield mixed development site. As outlined in sub-section 1.2 previously, approximately 24,500 sq.m of GFA has been

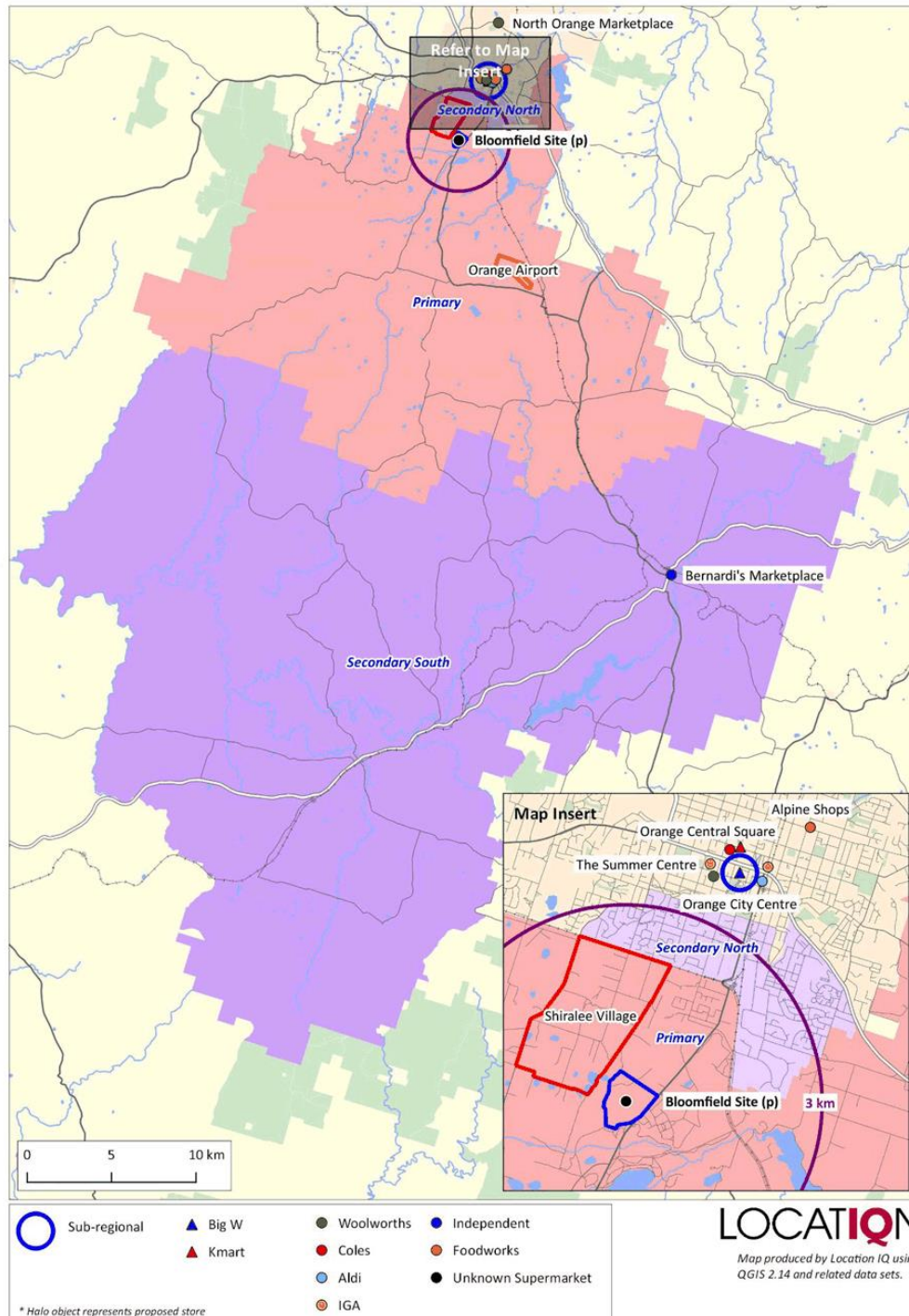
approved at a concept level, which would equate to some 214 x two bedroom apartments being established within Precincts 3 & 4 of the site.

- iv. Discussions with Orange City Council indicate that the take up rate of residential lots within the municipality is in the order of 210 – 220 lots per year, reflecting average annual growth of around 600 people. As such, projected population growth within the primary sector over the period to 2021-31 (comprising the Bloomfield mixed-use development/DPI site and Shiralee Village developments) of approximately 275 – 300 persons per annum (over the period 2021-31) represents approximately 50% of growth within the broader Orange region.
- v. Projected population growth within the remainder of the trade area is minimal, given their rural locations.
- vi. Based on new dwelling approvals data sourced from the ABS over the period from 2011/12 to 2017/18, an average of 63 new dwellings have been approved annually throughout the resident main trade area over this period (refer Chart 2.1).

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MAP 2.1 – MAIN TRADE AREA AND COMPETITION



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FIGURE 2.1 – SHIRALEE VILLAGE MASTER PLAN

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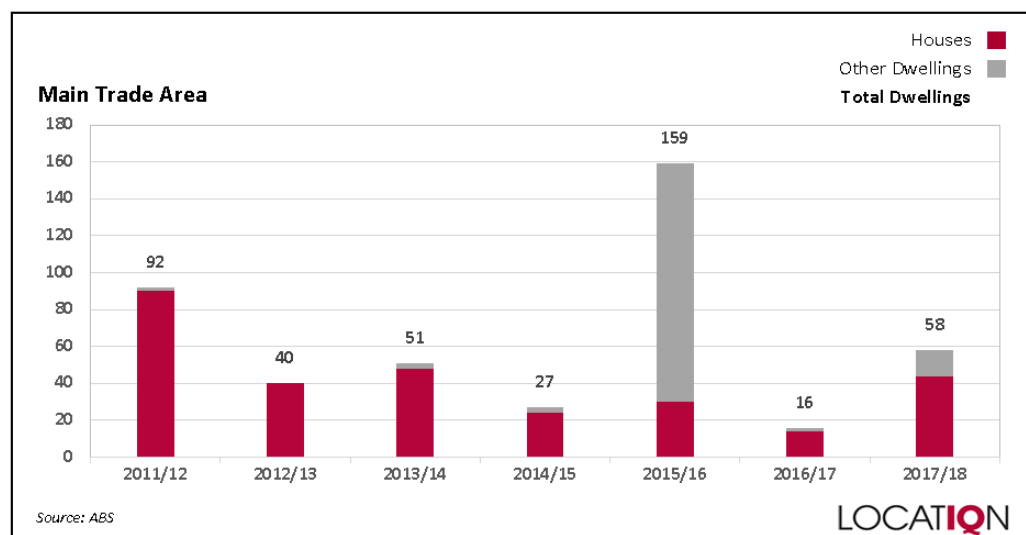
TABLE 2.1 – BLOOMFIELD MAIN TRADE AREA POPULATION, 2011 – 2031

Trade Area Sector	Actual		Forecast			
	2011	2016	2018	2021	2026	2031
Primary Sector	5,010	5,310	5,510	5,810	7,060	8,560
Secondary Sectors						
• North	7,240	6,890	6,890	6,890	6,890	6,890
• South	<u>4,900</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,040</u>	<u>5,100</u>	<u>5,200</u>	<u>5,300</u>
Total Secondary	12,140	11,890	11,930	11,990	12,090	12,190
Main Trade Area	17,150	17,200	17,440	17,800	19,150	20,750
Average Annual Change (No.)						
	Actual 2011-2016		2016-2018	2018-2021	Forecast 2021-2026	2026-2031
Total Primary		60	100	100	250	300
Secondary Sectors						
• North		-70	0	0	0	0
• South		<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Total Secondary		-50	20	20	20	20
Main Trade Area		10	120	120	270	320
Average Annual Change (%)						
	Actual 2011-2016		2016-2018	2018-2021	Forecast 2021-2026	2026-2031
Primary Sector		1.2%	1.9%	1.8%	4.0%	3.9%
Secondary Sectors						
• North		-1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
• South		<u>0.4%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Total Secondary		-0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Main Trade Area		0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%	1.6%
<i>Non Metro NSW</i>		<i>1.0%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>
<i>Australian Average</i>		<i>1.7%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>
<i>All figures as at June and based on 2016 SA1 boundary definition.</i> <i>Sources : ABS; SAFI by .id</i>						

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Bloomfield Orange, New South Wales – Economic Impact Assessment

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CHART 2.1 – BLOOMFIELD MTA NEW DWELLING APPROVALS, 2011/12 – 2017/18**Resident Main Trade Area Socio-Economic Profile**

- i. Table 2.2 summarises the socio-economic profile of the Bloomfield resident main trade area population, as compared with the non-metropolitan New South Wales and Australian benchmarks. Key points to note are summarised as follows:
 - Overall, residents earn per capita and household incomes which are comparable with the non-metropolitan New South Wales benchmark. Residents of the primary sector however, earn incomes which are significantly higher than the benchmark.
 - Residents are generally younger than the non-metropolitan New South Wales benchmark.
 - Home ownership levels vary by trade area sector, however, there are higher levels of home ownership within the primary sector (81.7%) and lower levels of home ownership within the secondary north sector (56.9%).
 - Residents are predominantly (93.8%) Australian born as compared with the non-metropolitan New South Wales benchmark (89.2%).
 - The household structure of main trade area residents generally comprises traditional families (i.e. couples with dependent children), particularly within the primary sector.

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- ii. The socio-economic profile of the Bloomfield main trade area population generally reflects an Australian-born, family based population.
- iii. Future residents of within the broader Bloomfield (DPI) site and Shiralee Village are likely to be young, Australian born families, consistent with the socio-economic profile of residents in the surrounding primary sector.
- iv. Table 2.3 provides a comparison of the key socio-economic changes within the main trade area over the 2011 - 2016 Census periods. As shown, the average per capita income levels have increased at a slightly slower rate than the non-metropolitan New South Wales benchmark. Main trade area residents are also ageing at a faster rate than the benchmark.

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TABLE 2.2 – BLOOMFIELD ORANGE MTA SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2016 CENSUS

Characteristics	Primary Sector	Secondary Sectors North	South	Main TA	Non Metro NSW Average	Aust Average
Income Levels						
Average Per Capita Income	\$39,920	\$29,042	\$32,542	\$33,487	\$34,181	\$38,497
Per Capita Income Variation	16.8%	-15.0%	-4.8%	-2.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Average Household Income	\$109,902	\$64,978	\$77,590	\$81,086	\$82,505	\$98,478
Household Income Variation	33.2%	-21.2%	-6.0%	-1.7%	n.a.	n.a.
Average Household Size	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
Age Distribution (% of Pop'n)						
Aged 0-14	22.2%	20.3%	19.4%	20.6%	18.5%	18.8%
Aged 15-19	6.6%	6.5%	6.8%	6.6%	6.0%	6.1%
Aged 20-29	8.5%	13.7%	10.2%	11.0%	11.1%	13.8%
Aged 30-39	11.3%	11.4%	10.5%	11.1%	11.0%	14.0%
Aged 40-49	13.8%	12.2%	12.2%	12.7%	12.5%	13.5%
Aged 50-59	14.6%	12.8%	13.9%	13.7%	13.8%	12.7%
Aged 60+	23.1%	23.1%	27.1%	24.3%	27.0%	21.1%
Average Age	39.0	38.6	41.2	39.5	41.3	38.5
Housing Status (% of H'holds)						
Owner/Purchaser	81.7%	56.9%	73.0%	68.7%	71.0%	68.0%
Renter	18.3%	43.1%	27.0%	31.3%	29.0%	32.0%
Birthplace (% of Pop'n)						
Australian Born	94.2%	93.0%	94.6%	93.8%	89.2%	72.9%
Overseas Born	5.8%	7.0%	5.4%	6.2%	10.8%	27.1%
• Asia	0.8%	2.4%	0.6%	1.4%	2.1%	10.7%
• Europe	2.8%	2.5%	3.1%	2.8%	5.2%	8.0%
• Other	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%	3.4%	8.4%
Family Type (% of Pop'n)						
Couple with dep't children	50.2%	32.0%	39.9%	40.1%	39.4%	45.2%
Couple with non-dep't child.	6.8%	6.5%	7.7%	6.9%	7.4%	7.8%
Couple without children	24.3%	22.4%	24.9%	23.7%	26.1%	23.0%
Single with dep't child.	7.2%	16.9%	10.1%	11.9%	10.2%	8.9%
Single with non-dep't child.	2.9%	4.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	3.7%
Other family	1.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%
Lone person	7.5%	16.1%	12.5%	12.4%	12.1%	10.2%

Sources: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2016

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TABLE 2.3 – SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE KEY CHANGES, 2006 CENSUS - 2011 CENSUS

Characteristics	Bloomfield Orange MTA			Non Metro NSW Benchmark		
	2011	2016	Change (%)	2011	2016	Change (%)
Income Levels						
Average Per Capita Income	\$29,978	\$33,487	11.7%	\$29,579	\$34,181	15.6%
Average Household Income	\$75,801	\$81,086	7.0%	\$72,680	\$82,505	13.5%
Age						
Average Age	37.7	39.5	4.9%	40.1	41.3	2.9%
Birthplace (% of Pop'n)						
Australian Born	92.5%	93.8%	1.3%	88.5%	89.2%	0.8%
Overseas Born	7.5%	6.2%	-1.3%	11.5%	10.8%	-0.8%
Household Size & Structure						
Average Household Size	2.5	2.4	-4.2%	2.5	2.4	-1.8%
Couple with dep't children	43.0%	40.1%	-3.0%	40.7%	39.4%	-1.3%
Housing Status (% of H'holds)						
Owner/Purchaser	69.1%	68.7%	-0.4%	71.3%	71.0%	-0.3%
Renter	30.9%	31.3%	0.4%	28.7%	29.0%	0.3%

Sources: ABS Census of Population and Housing 2011 & 2016

LOCATION

Resident Main Trade Area Retail Spending

- i. The estimated retail expenditure capacity of the Bloomfield main trade area population is based on information sourced from MDS Market Data Systems. MDS utilises a detailed micro-simulation model of household expenditure behaviour for all residents of Australia.
- ii. The MDS model takes into account information from a wide variety of sources, including the regular ABS Household Expenditure Survey, National Accounts Data, Census Data and other information.
- iii. In New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, the MarketInfo estimates of retail spending that are prepared independently by MDS are commonly used by all parties in Economic Impact Assessments.
- iv. Chart 2.2 illustrates the retail spending behaviour of residents within the Bloomfield resident main trade area compared with the non-metropolitan New South Wales benchmarks for 2017/18. As shown, the average per capita retail spending level at

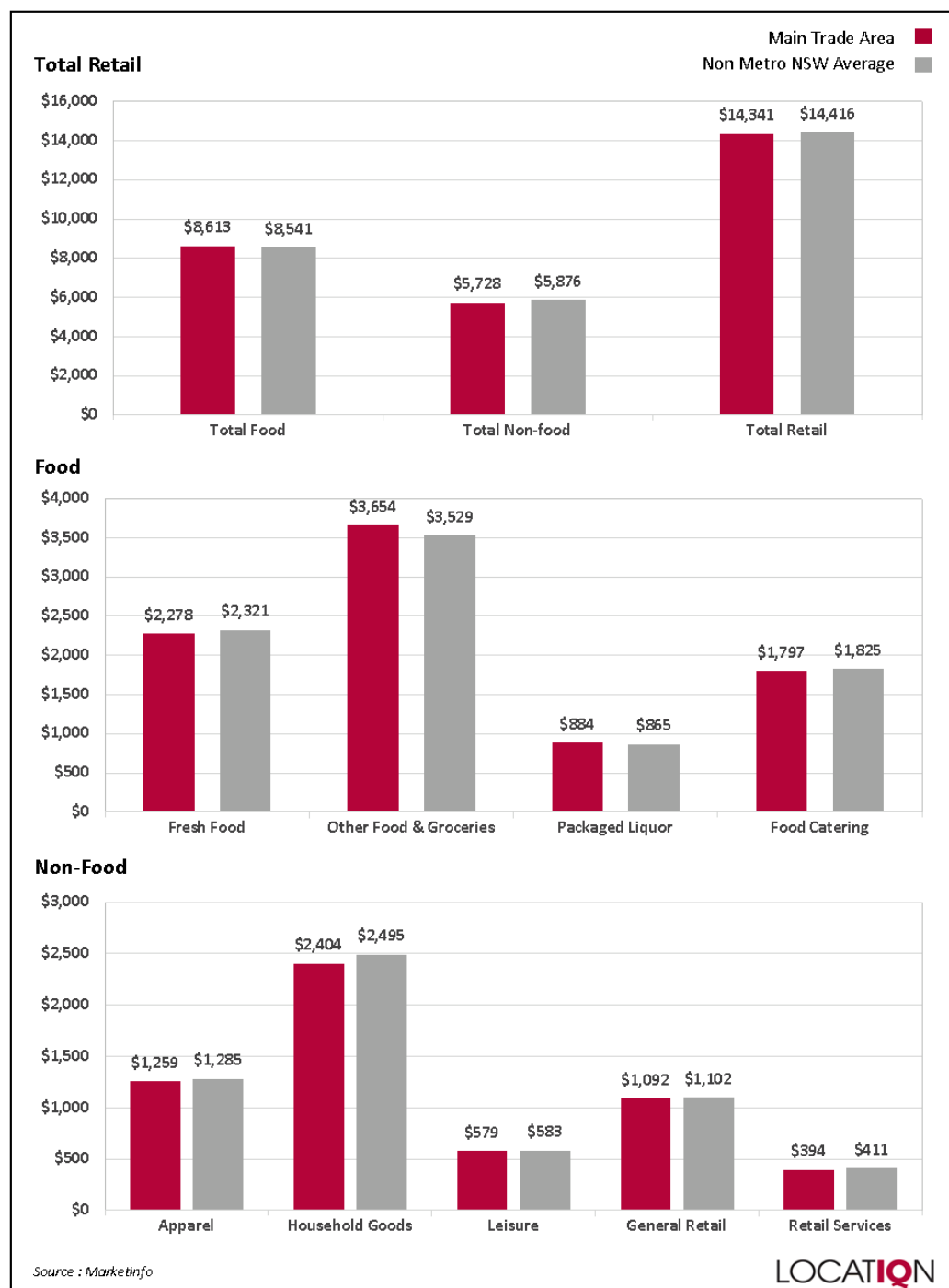
\$14,341 is comparable with the non-metropolitan New South Wales benchmark. Spending is comparable with the benchmark across all retail spending categories.

- v. The main trade area retail spending market is currently estimated at \$249.2 million and is projected to increase to \$329.3 million over the period to 2031, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.2% (refer Table 2.4). These figures are provided in constant dollars (i.e. excluding inflation) and include GST. The projected retail spending growth rate of 2.2% per annum takes into account the following:
 - Real growth in retail spending per capita of 0.5% annually for food retail and 1.0% for non-food retail over the period to 2030/2031.
 - Main trade area population growth of 1.3% per annum through to 2031.
- vi. Table 2.5 presents a breakdown of retail spending by key commodity group, indicating that the largest spending market is food and liquor at \$118.5 million, representing 47.5% of the total retail spending market.

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CHART 2.2 – BLOOMFIELD RESIDENT MTA RETAIL SPEND PER CAPITA, 2017/18



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TABLE 2.4 – BLOOMFIELD RESIDENT MTA RETAIL EXPENDITURE, 2018 – 2031

Y/E June	Primary Sector	Secondary Sectors North South		Main TA
2018	84.1	93.8	71.3	249.2
2019	86.3	94.5	72.2	253.0
2020	88.5	95.2	73.0	256.7
2021	90.8	96.0	73.9	260.6
2022	94.1	96.7	74.7	265.5
2023	98.6	97.4	75.6	271.6
2024	103.3	98.1	76.4	277.9
2025	108.3	98.9	77.3	284.5
2026	113.4	99.6	78.2	291.3
2027	118.8	100.4	79.1	298.4
2028	124.5	101.1	80.0	305.7
2029	130.4	101.9	81.0	313.3
2030	136.6	102.7	81.9	321.1
2031	143.1	103.5	82.8	329.3
Expenditure Growth				
2018-2021	6.7	2.1	2.5	11.3
2021-2026	22.7	3.7	4.4	30.7
2026-2031	29.6	3.8	4.6	38.0
2018-2031	59.0	9.6	11.5	80.1
Average Annual Growth Rate				
2018-2021	2.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.5%
2021-2026	4.6%	0.8%	1.2%	2.3%
2026-2031	4.7%	0.8%	1.2%	2.5%
2018-2031	4.2%	0.8%	1.2%	2.2%
*Constant 2017/18 dollars & including GST Source : Marketinfo				LOCATION

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TABLE 2.5 – BLOOMFIELD RESIDENT MTA RETAIL EXPENDITURE BY KEY COMMODITY GROUP, 2018 – 2031

Y/E June	Food & Liquor	Food Catering	Apparel	H'hold Goods	Leisure	General Retail	Retail Services
2018	118.5	31.2	21.9	41.8	10.1	19.0	6.9
2019	119.9	31.8	22.3	42.5	10.2	19.3	7.0
2020	121.3	32.3	22.7	43.3	10.4	19.6	7.1
2021	122.7	32.9	23.1	44.0	10.6	20.0	7.2
2022	124.6	33.6	23.6	45.0	10.8	20.4	7.4
2023	127.1	34.5	24.2	46.2	11.1	20.9	7.6
2024	129.6	35.4	24.8	47.4	11.4	21.5	7.8
2025	132.2	36.3	25.5	48.7	11.7	22.1	8.0
2026	134.8	37.3	26.2	50.1	12.0	22.7	8.2
2027	137.6	38.3	26.9	51.5	12.3	23.3	8.4
2028	140.5	39.4	27.7	52.9	12.7	23.9	8.7
2029	143.4	40.5	28.5	54.4	13.0	24.6	8.9
2030	146.5	41.6	29.3	56.0	13.4	25.2	9.2
2031	149.7	42.8	30.1	57.6	13.8	26.0	9.4
Expenditure Growth							
2018-2021	4.3	1.7	1.2	2.3	0.5	1.0	0.4
2021-2026	12.1	4.4	3.2	6.0	1.4	2.7	1.0
2026-2031	14.9	5.5	3.9	7.5	1.7	3.3	1.2
2018-2031	31.3	11.5	8.3	15.8	3.7	7.0	2.6
Average Annual Growth Rate							
2018-2021	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
2021-2026	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%
2026-2031	2.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
2018-2031	1.8%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%
*Constant 2017/18 dollars & including GST Source: Marketinfo							

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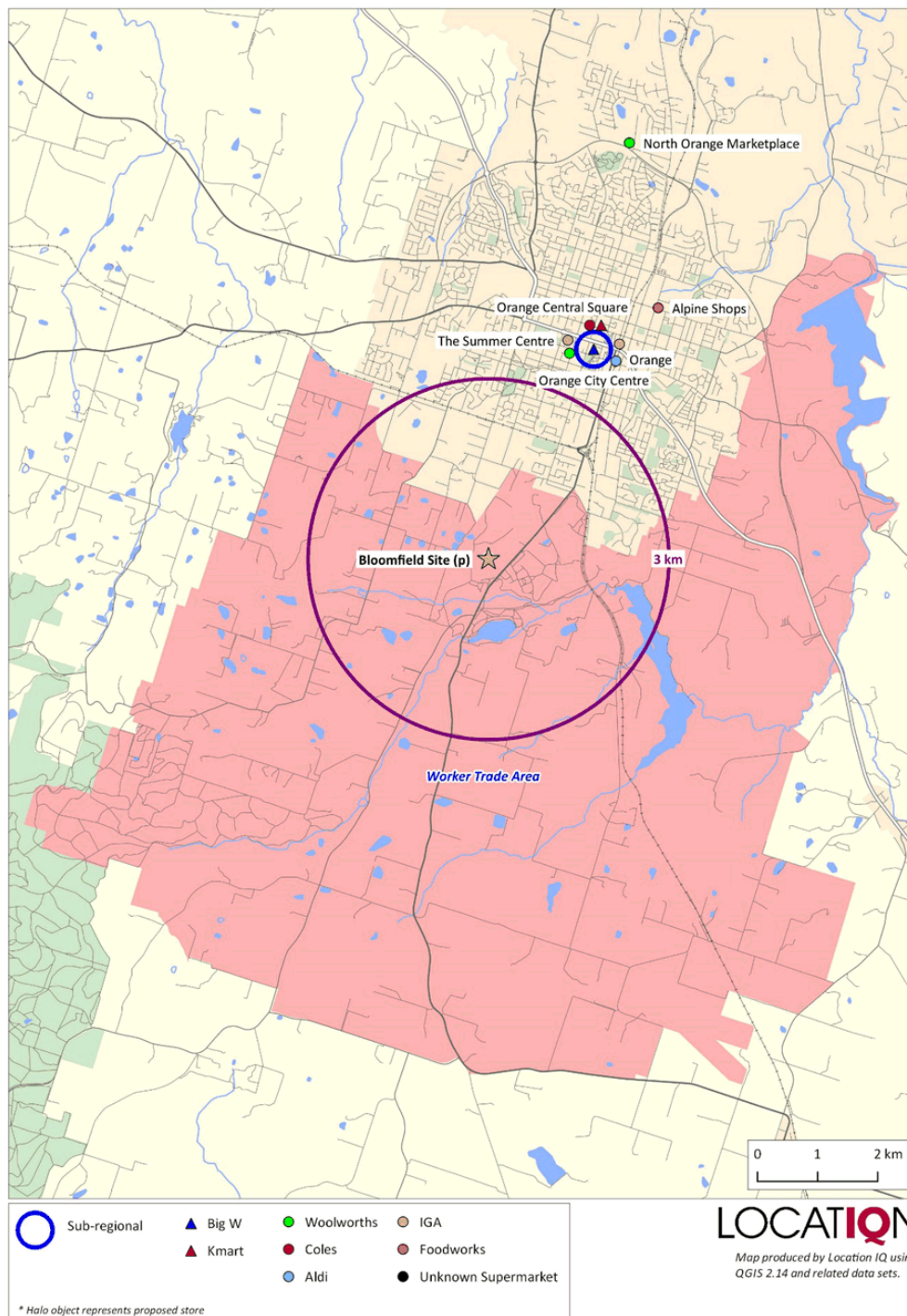
2.2 Worker Market

- i. Map 2.2 illustrates the worker main trade area which would likely be served by retail facilities at the Bloomfield site. As shown, the worker main trade area is generally consistent with the primary sector of the resident main trade area, extending approximately 3 km to the north, 5 km to the east and west, and 6 km to the south of the site.
- ii. Table 2.6 details the current and projected worker population within the main trade area, which is currently estimated at 2,548 and is projected to increase to reach nearly 3,300 by 2031, reflecting an average annual increase of approximately 60 workers, or 1.7%.
- iii. These worker projections take into account the proposed private hospital/super clinic on the Bloomfield site, which is assumed to accommodate around 350 workers (at a rate of 29 sq.m per worker).
- iv. Table 2.7 provides a summary of the estimated total retail expenditure of the worker population, based on the per capita resident retail spending levels within a 10 km radius as a proxy.
- v. The total retail expenditure of the worker main trade area population is \$40.8 million (2018), and is projected to increase to \$55.0 million by 2031, reflecting an average annual growth rate of 2.3%. All figures are presented in constant 2018 dollars and include GST.
- vi. Typically, workers spend some 15% - 20% of total retail spending at retail facilities near their place of work if relevant facilities are provided. This would indicate worker retail spending of approximately \$6 - \$8 million, primarily on food catering and retail services.

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MAP 2.2 – WORKER MAIN TRADE AREA AND COMPETITION



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TABLE 2.6 – PROJECTED WORKER TRADE AREA POPULATION, 2011-31

Trade Area Sector	Actual Population		Forecast Worker Population			
	2011	2016	2018	2021	2026	2031
Main Trade Area	2,330	2,488	2,548	2,878	3,078	3,278
Average Annual Change (No.)						
	2011-2016	2016 - 2018	2018-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	
Main Trade Area	32	30	110	40	40	
Average Annual Change (%)						
	2011-2016	2016 - 2018	2018-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	
Main Trade Area	1.3%	1.2%	4.1%	1.4%	1.3%	
*as at June Sources : ABS						

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TABLE 2.7 – PROJECTED WORKER MTA RETAIL EXPENDITURE MARKET, 2018-31

Y/E June	Total Retail Spending (\$M)*		Estimated Spend Near Place of Work (\$M)	
	Main TA		@15%	@20%
2018	40.8		6.1	8.2
2019	42.8		6.4	8.6
2020	45.0		6.7	9.0
2021	44.7		6.7	8.9
2022	45.7		6.8	9.1
2023	46.6		7.0	9.3
2024	47.6		7.1	9.5
2025	48.6		7.3	9.7
2026	49.7		7.4	9.9
2027	50.7		7.6	10.1
2028	51.7		7.8	10.3
2029	52.8		7.9	10.6
2030	53.9		8.1	10.8
2031	55.0		8.2	11.0
Avg. Ann. Growth (2018-31)	2.3%		2.3%	2.3%
*Constant 2018 dollars and including GST. Source : Marketingo				

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2.3 Visitor Market

Visitor Total Trade Area Definition

- i. Map 2.3 illustrates the defined visitor total trade area which is likely to be served by retail facilities at the Bloomfield site. The visitor market would visit the site less regularly than local residents, primarily for the purposes of visiting Orange Hospital or the private hospital on the Bloomfield site, once developed.
- ii. The visitor main trade comprises one primary sector, one secondary sector and one tertiary sector, as follows:
 - **Primary sector** comprising the local government areas (LGAs) of Orange, Blayney, Oberon, Bathurst, Cabonne, Cowra, Weddin, Forbes, Parkes and Lachlan.
 - **Secondary sector** encompassing the LGAs of Bogan, Warren, Coonamble, Gilgandra, Warrumbungle, Narromine, Dubbo, Wellington, Lithgow, Blue Mountains, Wollondilly, Booroa, Young, Temora and Bland.
 - **Tertiary sector** including the LGAs of Cobar, Bourke, Brewarrina, Walgett, Narrabri, Gunnedah and Liverpool Plains.
- iii. The wider visitor total trade area generally extends 400 km to the north and west and 150 km to the east and south of the Bloomfield site.
- iv. Table 2.8 details the visitor trade area population levels by sector. The current population is estimated at 510,000 (2018) and is projected to increase to over 550,000 by 2031, reflecting an average annual growth rate of 0.6%.
- v. Table 2.9 details the retail expenditure levels generated by the visitor market, by sector. The visitor market trade area retail expenditure is currently estimated at \$7.4 billion and is forecast to increase to \$8.8 billion by 2031, reflecting an average annual growth rate of 1.4%. All figures are presented in constant 2018 dollars and include GST.

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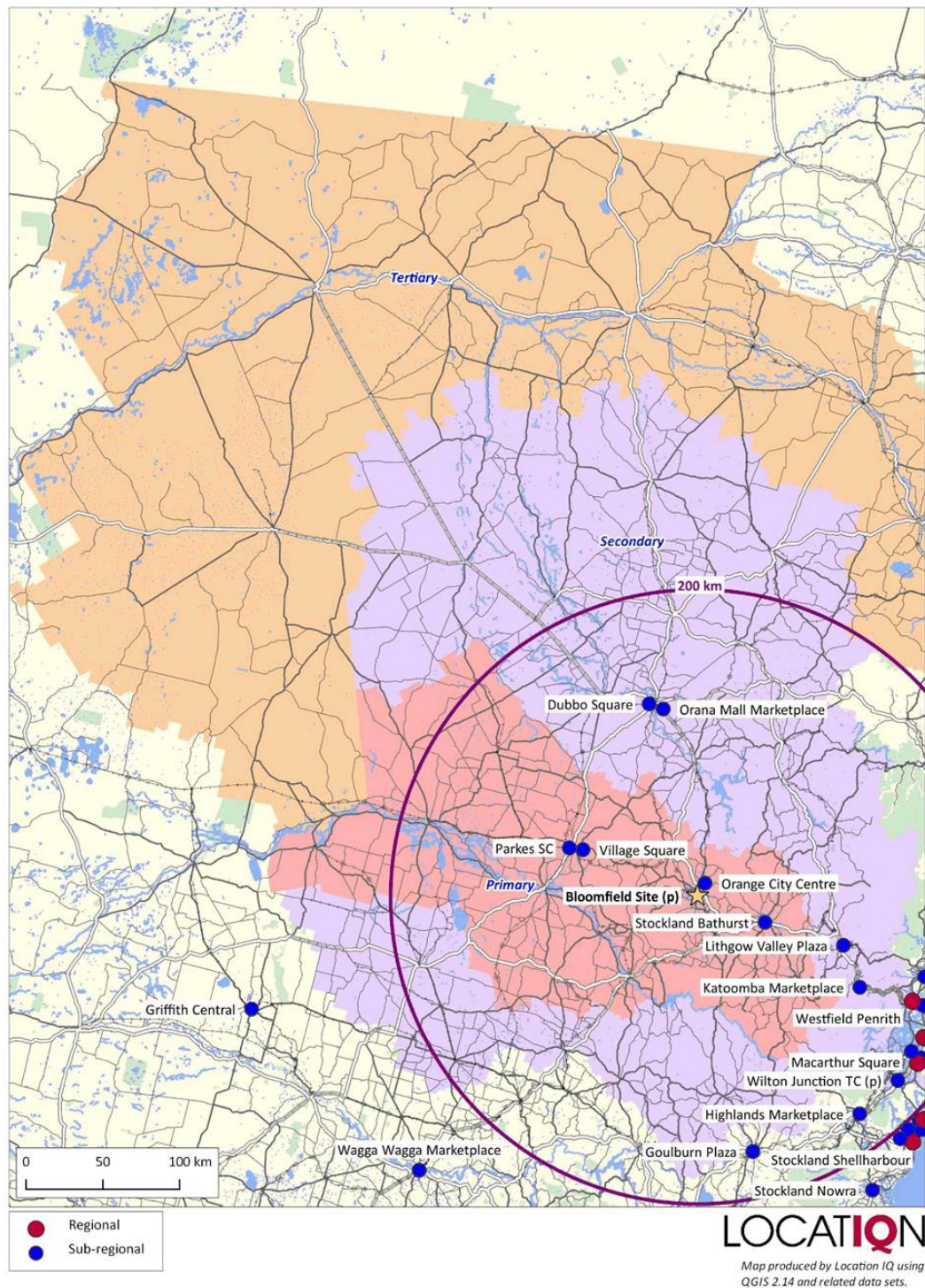
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- vi. In addition to the resident visitor market, the proposed centre would benefit from visitation generated by tourism within the area, with some 3 million tourists visiting the region each year as well as visitors to the public and private hospitals.

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MAP 2.3 – VISITOR TOTAL TRADE AREA AND COMPETITION



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TABLE 2.8 – PROJECTED VISITOR TRADE AREA POPULATION, 2016-31

Trade Area Sector	Actual		Forecast			
	2011	2016	2018	2021	2026	2031
Total Primary	152,580	159,350	162,230	166,550	173,400	179,650
Total Secondary	282,030	294,390	297,370	301,840	310,890	322,190
Total Tertiary	50,580	50,300	50,560	50,950	51,550	52,000
Total Trade Area	485,190	504,040	510,160	519,340	535,840	553,840
Average Annual Change (No.)						
	Actual		Forecast			
	2011-2016	2016-2018	2018-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	
Total Primary		1,354	1,440	1,440	1,370	1,250
Total Secondary		2,472	1,490	1,490	1,810	2,260
Total Tertiary		-56	130	130	120	90
Total Trade Area		3,770	3,060	3,060	3,300	3,600
Average Annual Change (%)						
	Actual		Forecast			
	2011-2016	2016-2018	2018-2021	2021-2026	2026-2031	
Total Primary		0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%
Total Secondary		0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Total Tertiary		-0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Total Trade Area		0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
<i>Non Metro NSW</i>		1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
<i>Australian Average</i>		1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
All figures as at June and based on 2016 SA1 boundary definition. Sources : ABS; SAA by Jd						

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TABLE 2.9 – PROJECTED VISITOR TRADE AREA RETAIL EXPENDITURE MARKET, 2016-31

Y/E June	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Main TA	Tertiary Sector	Total TA
2018	2,318.9	4,325.5	6,644.3	731.3	7,375.6
2019	2,357.4	4,380.7	6,738.1	738.7	7,476.9
2020	2,396.4	4,436.5	6,832.9	746.3	7,579.2
2021	2,436.1	4,493.0	6,929.1	753.9	7,683.0
2022	2,475.6	4,552.4	7,028.0	761.5	7,789.4
2023	2,514.8	4,614.8	7,129.6	769.1	7,898.7
2024	2,554.7	4,678.0	7,232.7	776.7	8,009.5
2025	2,595.3	4,742.2	7,337.4	784.5	8,121.9
2026	2,636.5	4,807.2	7,443.7	792.3	8,236.0
2027	2,677.0	4,876.2	7,553.2	800.0	8,353.3
2028	2,716.9	4,949.3	7,666.1	807.6	8,473.7
2029	2,757.4	5,023.4	7,780.8	815.2	8,595.9
2030	2,798.4	5,098.8	7,897.2	822.8	8,720.0
2031	2,840.2	5,175.2	8,015.4	830.6	8,846.0
Expenditure Growth					
2018-2021	117.3	167.5	284.8	22.6	307.3
2021-2026	200.3	314.2	514.6	38.5	553.1
2026-2031	203.7	368.0	571.7	38.2	610.0
2018-2031	521.3	849.7	1,371.1	99.3	1,470.4
Average Annual Growth Rate					
2018-2021	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%
2021-2026	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%
2026-2031	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	1.4%
2018-2031	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%
*Constant 2017/18 dollars & including GST Source : Marketinfo					LOCATION

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3 COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT

- i. The previous Map 2.1 illustrates the major competitive retail facilities currently provided within the surrounding region, with details of these centres summarised in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1 – EXISTING COMPETITION

Centre	Shopfront GLA (sq.m)	Anchor Tenants	Dist. From Bloomfield (km)
Regional Shopping Centres			
<u>Orange CBA</u>	<u>54,600</u>		5.0
• Orange City Centre	11,000	Big W (7,017)	
• Orange Central Square	7,700	Coles (2,736)	
• The Summer Centre	4,100	IGA (2,200)	
• Orange Arcade	1,200		
• Alpine Shops	900	FoodWorks (600)	
• Other	29,700	Kmart (5,500), Woolworths (3,262), Supa IGA (1,700), Aldi (1,738)	
Sub-Regional Shopping Centres			
<u>Cowra</u>			90.0
• Cowra Plaza	3,900	Coles (2,219)	
• Other	12,000	Target Country (2,900), Woolworths (2,857), Aldi (1,500)	
Supermarket Based Shopping Centres			
North Orange Marketplace	4,700	Woolworths (3,631)	9.0
<u>Blayney</u>	<u>7,200</u>		30.0
• Bernardi's Marketplace	5,000	Supa IGA (2,500)	
• Other	2,200		
Source: Australian Shopping Centre Council Database			

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3.1 Existing Retail Facilities

- i. Currently, there are limited retail facilities provided within the resident main trade area, with Bernardi's Marketplace (5,000 sq.m) located at Blayney (secondary south sector) being the only retail offer. This centre is anchored by a Supa IGA supermarket of 2,500 sq.m. This centre was refurbished in November 2015 and is now marketed as 'Farm Lane Village Market'. The centre also includes a significant non-food (primarily discount variety oriented) component of around 400 sq.m.
- ii. Beyond the resident main trade area, the focus for retail facilities is within the Orange Central Business Area (CBA) located 5 km to the north of the Bloomfield site, which

encompasses in-excess of 40,000 sq.m of retail floorspace. The main components include:

- Orange City Centre (11,000 sq.m) includes a Big W discount department store, with Myer having vacated the centre in 2017. The remainder of the centre comprises a number of national brand tenants although no fresh food offer.
- Orange Central Square (13,200 sq.m) owned by Charter Hall is anchored by a Kmart discount department store and small format Coles (2,736 sq.m), in addition to a number of national brand tenants including Lowes, Priceline and Cotton On.
- The Summer Centre (4,100 sq.m) is located at the western extent of the main retail strip (Summer Street). The centre is anchored by an Ashcroft's IGA supermarket (2,200 sq.m) and a Dan Murphy's liquor outlet. The centre was redeveloped in 2013 and now provides four external food catering tenants onto an at-grade car park, with modern store fit-outs provided throughout.
- A free-standing Woolworths supermarket (3,262 sq.m) is located along Anson Street.
- Orange Arcade of 1,150 sq.m is provided off the main retail strip along Summer Street.
- Two free-standing supermarkets are provided along Peisley Street, at the eastern end of the strip; namely a second Ashcroft's Supa IGA supermarket (1,700 sq.m) to the north of Summer Street, and an Aldi supermarket (1,350 sq.m) to the south.

iii. Elsewhere within the trade area, facilities include:

- North Orange Marketplace, located approximately 3 km north of the Orange CBA, is anchored by a Woolworths supermarket of 3,631 sq.m - which is the largest supermarket in the region - and 16 retail specialty stores. This centre primarily serves the growing residential catchment to the north of the Orange CBA.

- Alpine Shops (910 sq.m), located on the north-eastern periphery of the Orange CBA, is anchored by a FoodWorks supermarket (600 sq.m) and eight convenience focused retail specialty stores. The centre primarily serves the residents and workers of the immediately surrounding area.
- To the south-west of the main trade area, the focus for retail facilities is at Cowra. Over 15,000 sq.m of retail floorspace is provided, including free-standing Target Country (2,900 sq.m), Woolworths (2,857 sq.m) and Aldi (1,500 sq.m) as well as a Coles supermarket (2,219 sq.m) which anchors Cowra Plaza. A significant proportion of residents in the western portion of the secondary south sector would currently shop in Cowra.

3.2 Future Retail Developments

- i. The Shiralee Village development is proposed to include neighbourhood retail facilities, however, the site does not benefit from the critical success factors necessary to provide a strong retail offer (e.g. main road exposure, easily accessible and central location in relation to the broader population etc.). Also, the development timeframe of Shiralee Village is somewhat uncertain, given the fragmentation of ownership across the site (between 80 – 100 landowners), which could take some time to resolve.
- ii. Conversely, the Bloomfield site is well positioned along a main road, has the ability to serve multiple customer segments (e.g. workers and visitors as well as residents), and could commence development in a relatively short time-frame.
- iii. Beyond the main trade area, a development application has been approved to backfill the former Myer box in the Orange City Centre. Plans currently indicate that there will be a food court and smaller retail tenancies in place of the former Myer tenancy.
- iv. Rezoning approval has been granted for the proposed expansion of North Orange Shopping Centre. Over time, the existing supermarket is expected to be extended and a new full-line supermarket, mini supermarket and provision of specialty retailers are also planned.

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- v. An area of B2 zoned local centre land located immediately south of the Bloomfield site allows for 1,470 sq.m of floorspace. B2 local centre zoned land a range of uses which are not necessarily retail-related, including: child care centres, commercial, community facilities; educational establishments; entertainment facilities; medical centres, registered clubs, tourist and visitor accommodation.

TABLE 3.1 – FUTURE COMPETITION

Name	Sector	Additional Retail GLA (sq.m)	Components	Status	Assumed Opening Date
Shiralee DPI	Primary	3,500	Neighbourhood retail facilities	Planning	n.a
B2 Zoned Land, Bloomfield		1,470	Unknown	Planning	n.a
Orange City Centre	Beyond	5,000	Backfill of former Myer with food court & specialty retailers	DA Approved	2019/20
North Orange SC	Beyond	7,700	Exp. to existing smkt. of 800 sq.m, new smkt of 4,000 sq.m, 1,400 sq.m specialty and 1,500 sq.m mini-smkt	Rezoning Approval	n.a

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4 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL FOR RETAIL FACILITIES

This section of the report considers the sales potential for the retail component of the proposed convenience centre at Bloomfield, as well as the likely trading and other impacts that can be anticipated following the construction of the proposal.

4.1 Sales Overview

- i. In order to assess the potential economic benefits and impacts that may arise from the development of the proposed convenience retail centre at the Bloomfield site, the sales level which the development is projected to achieve is outlined.
- ii. The sales performance of any particular retail facility, be it an individual store or a collection of stores provided in a shopping centre or precinct, is determined by a combination of the following critical factors:
 - The composition and quality of the facility, including the major trader or traders; the specialty mix; centre layout and configuration; ease of accessibility and parking; and the overall feel of the centre.
 - The size of the available catchment which the facility serves.
 - The locations and strengths of competitive retail facilities.
- iii. The sales potential for the retail component of the proposed convenience retail centre at the Bloomfield site, which is planned to be anchored by a supermarket of 1,649 sq.m, a mini major tenant (416 sq.m) and 845 sq.m of retail specialty floorspace in Stage One, is now considered taking into account these factors.

4.2 Supermarket Sales Potential

- i. The proposed Bloomfield development will include a supermarket of 1,649 sq.m. Supermarkets generate sales primarily from the food and groceries market, as discussed and measured in Section 2 of this report.

- ii. Table 4.1 details the potential sales for the proposed Bloomfield supermarket. The calculations in this table go through a series of steps, commencing with the available expenditure that is of relevance to supermarkets, namely food and grocery spending; assessing the share of expenditure which all supermarkets are likely to achieve; and then concluding with the likely sales which trade area supermarkets can expect to generate.
- iii. The assessment detailed in Table 4.1 is based on the experience of many comparable analyses in locations throughout both New South Wales and Australia. Projected sales are detailed for the proposed Bloomfield supermarket of 1,649 sq.m. Supermarkets are defined as grocery and dry goods stores of at least 500 sq.m.
- iv. The analysis in Table 4.1 is as follows:
 - For the main trade area defined earlier in this report, the total resident main trade area food and grocery spending market is projected at \$103.1 million for the year to June 2018. The food and grocery spending market for the resident main trade area population is projected to grow to \$106.8 million (in constant 2018 dollar terms) by 2021.
 - Typically, in Australia, approximately 70% - 75% of food and grocery expenditure is directed to supermarkets and major food stores (i.e. grocery stores greater than 500 sq.m), not including small corner stores, convenience stores and milk bars. This ratio does vary from location to location depending on the provision of such facilities and the socio-economic profile of the trade area population. In the defined Bloomfield resident main trade area, the proportion of spending to supermarkets is currently estimated at 72.5%, increasing to 75% following the development of the Bloomfield supermarket in 2020/21.
 - The next step in the analysis is to estimate the likely proportion of food and grocery expenditure which can be retained by main trade area supermarkets; specifically, the proportion of expenditure that can be retained by the existing and

- proposed supermarket facilities within the main trade area as compared with the spending directed to supermarkets immediately beyond the main trade area.
- Currently, only one supermarket is provided within the resident main trade area, namely the Supa IGA supermarket (2,500 sq.m) which anchors Bernardi's Marketplace in Blayney. The current retention of supermarket spending across the resident main trade area is estimated at 21.6%. With the addition of the proposed Bloomfield supermarket, the level of retained spending is projected to increase to 31.7% in 2020/21.
 - This means that 68.3% of resident main trade area resident supermarket spending, equating to \$54.7 million, will still escape the main trade area to supermarkets within the Orange City Centre and beyond.
 - Additionally, an estimated 10% of total supermarket sales are likely to be attracted from beyond the defined resident main trade area, reflecting the location of the site within a hospital precinct which draws visitation from the broader regional area.
- v. The steps detailed above generate the annual estimates of food and grocery spending available to the proposed supermarket at Bloomfield. On this basis, after opening of the Bloomfield development, the food and grocery spending retained by the supermarkets in the resident main trade area is \$25.4 million in 2020/21. These projected figures do not include retail inflation, thus the increase shown over this time period reflects real growth.
- vi. Finally, in order to estimate the total likely sales volume available to the proposed supermarket at Bloomfield, additional components of sales other than food and grocery are taken into account. The major component of sales other than food and grocery sales that supermarkets typically include are general merchandise and non-food items. Non-food items typically generate around 6% of total store sales for modern supermarket chains.

- vii. On this basis, the proposed supermarket at Bloomfield is projected to achieve sales of \$10.8 million or \$6,563 per sq.m in 2020/21. Assuming that the Shiralee Village development and other residential developments in the area proceed at the rate assumed in this report (refer Section 3.2 previously), the proposed supermarket at the Bloomfield site could be expanded to a full-line offer (3,000 sq.m or larger) by around 2024/25.
- viii. Taking the above into account, there is clearly demand for a new supermarket of 1,649 sq.m at the proposed Bloomfield development. The projected sales level of \$6,563 per sq.m would be in line with the typical sales level achieved by supermarkets in similar locations within non-metropolitan New South Wales markets.
- ix. The inclusion of a supermarket of 1,649 sq.m at the site would provide a highly convenient food and grocery offer for current and future residents of the southern Orange area, with residents currently forced to drive into the Orange CBA or to Blayney for their weekly food and grocery shopping needs.
- x. Main trade area residents would still continue to use the Orange CBA for their higher order shopping needs as well as some supermarket shopping, depending on their brand preferences (all of the national supermarket chains are represented within the Orange CBA).
- xi. Further, the proposed development would also serve the convenience needs of the worker and significant visitor market to the area, largely driven by the development of the Bloomfield Hospital precinct.

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TABLE 4.1 – SUPERMARKET SALES POTENTIAL, 2018 – 2021

	Financial Year	
	2018	2021
Total Food & Grocery (F&G) Spending		
Primary Sector	32.2	34.5
Secondary Sectors		
• North	41.2	41.8
• South	<u>29.7</u>	<u>30.5</u>
Total Secondary	70.9	72.3
Main Trade Area	103.1	106.8
F&G Spending to Supermarkets		
Primary Sector (@ 72.5% incr. to 75% in 20/21)	23.4	25.9
Secondary Sectors		
• North (@ 72.5% incr. to 75% in 20/21)	29.9	31.4
• South (@ 72.5% incr. to 75% in 20/21)	<u>21.5</u>	<u>22.9</u>
Total Secondary (@ 72.5% incr. to 75% in 20/21)	51.4	54.2
Main Trade Area (@ 72.5% incr. to 75% in 20/21)	74.7	80.1
F&G Spending Retained by TA Smkts		
Primary Sector (@ 0% incr. to 25% in 20/21)	0.0	6.5
Secondary Sectors		
• North (@ 0% incr. to 5% in 20/21)	0.0	1.6
• South (@ 75% incr. to 76% in 20/21)	<u>16.1</u>	<u>17.4</u>
Total Secondary (@ 31.4% incr. to 34.9% in 20/21)	16.1	18.9
Main Trade Area (@ 21.6% incr. to 31.7% in 20/21)	16.1	25.4
F&G Sales from Beyond TA (@ 7.5% incr. to 10% in 20/21)	<u>1.3</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Total F&G Sales for TA Smkts	17.4	28.2
Packaged Liquor Sales from Beyond TA (@ 8% decr. to 5.5% in 20/21)	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Total FLG Smkt Sales	19.0	29.9
General Merchandise Sales (@ 6%)	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Total TA Smkt Sales	20.2	31.8
Smkt Floorspace in TA (sq.m)**	2,500	4,150
Average Trading Level (\$/sq.m)	8,065	7,657
Distribution of TA Smkt Sales		
Bloomfield Smkt	0.0	10.8
Other TA Supermarkets**	<u>20.2</u>	<u>20.9</u>
Total TA Smkt Sales	20.2	31.8
*Constant 2017/18 dollars & Including GST **Existing supermarket in resident main trade area		

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4.3 Total Centre Sales Potential

- i. The proposed Bloomfield convenience centre will be anchored by a supermarket of 1,649 sq.m, in addition to a mini-major tenant (416 sq.m), 695 sq.m of retail specialty floorspace and 150 sq.m of non-retail floorspace. In total, Stage One will comprise 2,910 sq.m.
- ii. Table 4.2 provides a summary of the projected sales by component for Stage One of the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre in 2020/21. All sales forecasts include GST and are presented in constant 2018 dollar terms (i.e. excluding retail inflation).
- iii. Based on an indicative composition and inspection of existing supermarket-based shopping centre retail facilities within the area, the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre is projected to achieve sales levels in 2020/21 (in constant 2018 dollars) as follows:
 - Supermarket sales of \$10.8 million (\$6,563 per sq.m).
 - Mini-major sales of \$1.9 million (\$3,700 per sq.m).
 - Retail specialty sales of \$3.8 million (\$5,525 per sq.m).
- iv. Total projected retail sales for the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre are \$16.2 million (5,872 per sq.m).
- v. The planned retail specialty offer at the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre will complement the supermarket in serving the convenience shopping needs of local residents.

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TABLE 4.2 – STAGE ONE PROJECTED CENTRE SALES, 2020/21

Tenant/ Category	GLA (sq.m)	Forecast Sales*	
		(\$'000)	(\$/sq.m)
Supermarket	1,649	10,829	6,567
Mini-majors	416	1,539	3,700
Retail Specialties	695	3,840	5,525
Total Retail	2,760	16,208	5,872
Non-retail	150		
Total Centre	2,910		

*Constant 2017/18 dollars & including GST

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4.4 Sales Impacts

- i. This sub-section of the report outlines the likely sales impacts on competitive retail facilities as a result of the development of the retail component of the proposed Bloomfield development.
- ii. It is important to note that impacts outlined in this report are indicative as it is difficult to precisely project the sales impact of the opening of a new store/centre on existing retail facilities. A number of factors can influence the impact on individual centres/retailers, including but not limited to:
 - Refurbishment/improvements to existing centres.
 - Expansions to existing centres.
 - Loyalty programs of existing retailers.
 - The existing centre mix and how it competes with the proposed development.
- iii. For all these reasons and other similar factors, sales impacts outlined in this report should be used as a broad indication.
- iv. Table 4.3 outlines projected sales impacts from the retail component of the proposed Bloomfield development. The steps involved in assessing the sales and impacts on competitive centres are presented as follows:

- **Step 1:** Estimate sales levels for existing centres in the 2018 financial year.
 - **Step 2:** Project sales for existing and proposed centres in the 2020/21, the first full year of trading for the proposed Bloomfield development. These projections allow for retail market growth and new retailers/centres. All sales projections in 2019 are presented in constant 2018 dollars (i.e. excluding inflation).
 - **Step 3:** Outline the change in sales at each centre in 2021 as a result of the development of the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre. Again, all sales are expressed in constant 2018 dollars.
 - **Step 4:** Show the impact on sales in 2021, both in dollar terms and percentage of sales.
- v. The key information outlined in Table 4.3 is summarised as follows:
- Overall, projected sales for the proposed convenience centre at the Bloomfield site are \$16.2 million 2020/21 (i.e. constant 2018 dollar terms).
 - Of this total, some \$1.5 million is projected as a result of a redirection of spending from retail facilities in the main trade area. An impact of \$13.9 million is projected to come from a reduction in expenditure to facilities beyond the main trade area. The remaining impact (\$0.7 million) is likely to be made up of small impacts on a range of retail facilities beyond the trade area which are not currently represented in this analysis.
- vi. The proposed convenience centre at the Bloomfield site is projected to record sales of \$16.2 million in 2020/21. The key information is outlined in Table 4.3 and is summarised as follows:
- vii. It is important to note that each of these impacts will be one off impacts resulting from the opening of the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre. Each of these centres/retailers are likely to benefit in the future from population growth within the resident trade area but also the broader Orange region. Sales for all centres in 2021 will still be above 2018 levels after the proposed development.

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- viii. Overall, the proposed Bloomfield development will not impact on the viability or continued operation of any retail facility in the Orange CBA, Blayney or Cowra. The proposed development will provide a convenience shopping destination for residents of the growing southern Orange area, with main trade area residents still travelling into the Orange CBA for their higher-order retail needs.

TABLE 4.3 – BLOOMFIELD CONVENIENCE CENTRE PROJECTED CENTRE IMPACTS, 2020/21

	Unit	Estimated 2018	Projected 2021		Impact 2021	
			Pre Dev.	Post Dev.	\$M	%
<i>Bloomfield Convenience Centre</i>	<i>\$M</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>
Regional Centres						
Orange CBA	\$M	376.5	393.7	381.0	-12.6	-3.2%
Sub-Regional Shopping Centres						
Cowra	\$M	91.1	95.2	94.3	-0.9	-1.0%
North Orange	\$M	63.7	66.6	66.2	-0.3	-0.5%
Blayney	\$M	45.9	48.0	46.5	-1.5	-3.2%

*Constant 2017/18 dollars & including GST

†Proposed centres and expansions assumed to be trading for a full year by FY2021

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4.5 Employment and Consumer Impacts

- i. The development of the proposed convenience centre at Bloomfield will result in a range of important economic benefits which will be of direct benefit to the local community. These key positive employment and consumer impacts will include the following:
 - A convenience shopping destination for local residents that will include a supermarket and a complementary provision of specialty floorspace in a centralised location. In Stage One, the development is projected to employ around 242 persons as summarised in Table 4.4. Taking a conservative view and allowing for an estimated 10% of the total increase to be as a result of the reduced employment at existing retail facilities, the net additional jobs are estimated at 217.
 - The additional 217 permanent retail employees would earn an average annual wage of around \$28,800 as sourced from the ABS. This represents an additional

\$6.3 million in salary and wages for the local economy, directly as a result of the proposed development.

- Further jobs would be created from the supplier induced multiplier effects as a result of the retail jobs which service the on-going running of the retail component of the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre. Jobs created are full-time equivalent jobs, which may include both full-time and part-time positions. In total, some 206 jobs are projected to be created in the broader community, based on ABS Input/Output Multipliers (refer Table 4.5).
- The proposed Bloomfield convenience centre will create a substantial number of additional jobs, both for the construction and related industries during the construction phase of the development and for the economy generally once the development is completed.
- The estimated total capital costs for the construction of the development are approximately \$15 million. By using the appropriate ABS Input/Output Multipliers that were last produced in 1996/97 and a deflated estimated total capital cost of construction of \$15 million (i.e. in 1996/97 dollars), it is estimated that the construction period of the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre would create some 80 jobs (refer Table 4.6).
- The additional construction jobs (80) would result in a further 129 jobs in the broader community based on ABS Input/Output Multipliers (refer Table 4.6).
- In total some 209 jobs are likely to be created both directly and indirectly as a result of the construction of the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre.

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TABLE 4.4 – ESTIMATED PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT

Type of Use	Estimated Employment Per '000 sq.m	Bloomfield Change in GLA (sq.m)	Employment (persons)
Supermarket	50	1,650	83
Retail Specialty Shops	60	<u>1,000</u>	<u>159</u>
Total Centre¹		2,650	242
Net Increase²			217

1. Excludes non-retail components.
2. Net increase includes an allowance for reduced employment levels at impacted centres estimated at 10% of the total increase

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TABLE 4.5 – ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IMPACT

Original Stimulus	Direct Employment	Supplier Employment Multiplier Effects	Total
Centre Employment ¹	217	206	424

** Employment totals include both full-time and part-time work*
1. Indicates the estimated number of net additional ongoing jobs as a result of the proposed development
Source : Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables 1996-97

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TABLE 4.6 – ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IMPACT

Original Stimulus	Estimated Capital Costs (\$M) ¹	Direct Employment	Supplier Employment Multiplier Effects	Total
Construction of Project	11.5	80	129	209 Job Years ²

** Employment totals include both full-time and part-time work*
1. Adjusted by inflation and productivity to 1996/97 Dollars
2. Indicates the estimated number of jobs over the life of the construction project plus ongoing multiplier effects, for the equivalent of one year
Source : Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables 1996-97

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5 NEEDS ANALYSIS

The final section of this report summarises the key conclusions of the impact analysis for the proposed convenience centre at Bloomfield.

‘Need’ or ‘Community Need’ in a planning sense is a relative concept that relates to the overall wellbeing of a community. A use is needed, for example, if it would, on balance, improve the services and facilities available in a locality. The reasonable demands and expectations of a community are important, therefore, in assessing need.

A number of important factors that relate to need, particularly economic need, include:

- Population and supermarket supply and demand.
- Consumer trends.
- Impacts on existing retail facilities.
- Location.
- Net community benefits.

5.1 Population and Retail Floorspace Supply and Demand

Supermarket Floorspace

- i. There are currently 17,440 persons residing in the Bloomfield resident main trade area, including 5,510 persons within the primary sector. A population of this size is typically served by at least two convenience-focused retail centres, anchored by a supermarket.
- ii. This demand for a convenience shopping destination will increase in the future, with the resident main trade area population projected to increase to 20,750 by 2031.
- iii. Typically, a population of around 8,000 – 9,000 persons is required to support a full-line (3,200 sq.m or larger) supermarket. This indicates that two full-line supermarkets are currently supportable within the resident main trade area, with none currently

provided to support a population of nearly 17,440. The worker and visitor market would generate additional demand for such facilities.

- iv. The inclusion of a supermarket of 1,649 sq.m in the proposed Bloomfield development will provide a convenient supermarket shopping destination for residents of the development Shiralee Village residential estate, with main trade area residents primarily travelling into the Orange CBA in order to undertake their weekly food and grocery shop.
- v. A full-line supermarket of 3,000 sq.m would likely be supportable by 2024/25 when the primary sector population is projected to reach around 7,000.

Traditional Retail Floorspace

- i. Table 5.1 provides an analysis of total retail floorspace demand throughout the trade area on the following basis:
 - The typical provision of retail floorspace is around 1.6 sq.m per persons (excluding large format retail) and is assumed to remain constant over the period to 2031.
 - The current provision throughout the trade area at 0.4 sq.m per person represents around 25% of demand. This reflects the lack of adequate facilities within the main trade area currently, in particular within the primary sector. The proposed Bloomfield convenience centre will reduce the amount of retail expenditure escaping the main trade area, particularly within the food retail category.
 - Given the extensive provision of higher-order retail facilities immediately beyond the main trade area (primarily within the Orange CBA), the level of escape retail expenditure from the Bloomfield main trade area will likely remain relatively high.
 - In reality for this region, at least 40% - 50% of residents' retail expenditure should be retained locally. This equates roughly to 0.7 sq.m per capita.
 - The existing supply of retail floorspace is estimated at almost 7,200 sq.m, representing an undersupply of approximately 5,000 sq.m. If no retail floorspace

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is developed in the main trade area, this undersupply would increase to 7,325 sq.m by 2031.

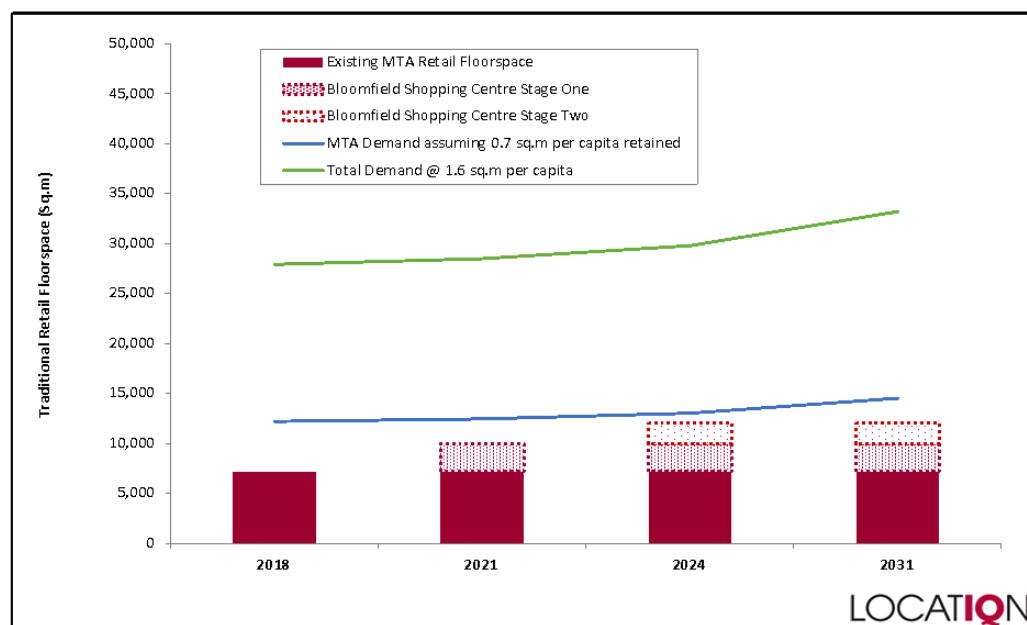
- This means that the development of Stage One of the proposed Bloomfield convenience centre (2,760 sq.m) in 2020/21, would still leave demand for an additional 2,500 sq.m of floorspace elsewhere in the main trade area.
- Following the development of Stage Two of the Bloomfield Shopping Centre to approximately 4,800 sq.m in 2024/25, there would still be additional demand for around 1,000 sq.m of retail floorspace at that time, increasing to over 2,500 sq.m by 2031 (refer Chart 5.1).

TABLE 5.1 – PROJECTED MTA TRADITIONAL RETAIL FLOORSPEACE OVER/UNDERSUPPLY

Floorspace Category	Current 2018	2021	Projected 2024	2031
Main Trade Area Population	17,440	17,800	18,610	20,750
Traditional Retail Floorspace Demand (Sq.m)*				
Benchmark Floorspace Provision Per Capita	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total Main Trade Area Retail Floorspace Demand	12,208	12,460	13,027	14,525
Traditional Retail Floorspace Supply (Sq.m)*				
Existing Traditional Retail Floorspace within MTA	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
<u>Bloomfield Shopping Centre</u>				
Stage One	0	2,760	2,760	2,760
Stage Two	0	0	2,040	2,040
Total Bloomfield Shopping Centre	0	2,760	4,800	4,800
Total Traditional Retail Floorspace within MTA	7,200	9,960	12,000	12,000
Traditional Retail Floorspace Over/Under Supply (Sq.m)*				
MTA Over/Undersupply	-5,008	-2,500	-1,027	-2,525
* Excluding Large Format Retail			LOCATION	

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CHART 5.1 – PROJECTED MTA TRADITIONAL RETAIL FLOORSPACE OVER/UNDERSUPPLY

5.2 Consumer Trends

- i. There is a strong need for a wider choice of convenient shopping facilities within close proximity to the homes of main trade area residents, with consumers visiting supermarkets two to three times a week on average. The focus for residential development within the region is in the southern Orange area (Shiralee Village).
- ii. Over the past decade, there has been an increasing trend towards convenience shopping. This trend has been largely driven by broader social trends that have resulted in consumers becoming more time poor. These social trends include:
 - Longer working hours.
 - An increase in the number of women in the labour force.
- iii. Time pressures are ranked at the top of the list of issues that consumers face when undertaking their regular food and grocery shopping.

- iv. As a result of the increasing time pressures that consumers face when it comes to food and grocery shopping, there is growing demand for convenience shopping facilities to meet the needs of local residents.
- v. The resident main trade area population would demand a convenient supermarket destination, particularly given the large number of families many of whom are likely to have two working parents residing within the area.

5.3 Impacts on Existing Retailers

- i. The analysis of impacts provided in the previous section of this report shows the projected impacts on other retailers throughout the area from the development of the convenience centre at Bloomfield would not threaten the viability or continued operation of any centres. The impacts are all less than or equal to 10%, within the normal competitive range.
- ii. Each of these impacts will be one off impacts resulting from the opening of the proposed Bloomfield development, with the centres/retailers likely to benefit in the future from population growth within the Orange region over time.
- iii. The impacts for the proposed supermarket-based development are only likely to be experienced by other facilities in the short-term, and these centres stand to benefit from market growth after these impacts have been absorbed.

5.4 Location

- i. The only existing supermarket facility within the resident main trade area is the Supa IGA (2,500 sq.m) anchoring Bernardi's Marketplace in Blayney (secondary south sector), some 30 km to the south-west of the Bloomfield site. Residents of the primary and secondary north sectors currently direct the majority of their food and grocery spend to supermarket facilities in the Orange CBA to the north.

- ii. Future population growth within the region will be focused in southern Orange (in the primary sector), based on the development of the Shiralee Village which is expected to ultimately accommodate an additional 4,800 residents.
- iii. By 2024/25, the primary sector population is expected to reach around 7,000 and as such could independently support a full-line supermarket (3,000 sq.m or larger). Over the short-medium term, the growing resident population in this region will require access to convenience retail facilities. The current primary sector population alone could support a small format supermarket of 1,649 sq.m, which could be expanded to a full-line offer once the population within the area can sustain it.
- iv. The provision of a smaller format supermarket facilities at the Bloomfield site will reduce the number of trips made by residents of the main trade area for this type of shop.
- v. Given that Orange CBA is the focus for higher-order retail within the region, residents of the main trade area will still visit these retail facilities regularly for non-food expenditure. The Orange CBA also serves the visitor and worker markets.
- vi. As such, proposed retail facilities at the Bloomfield site would be well positioned to serve convenience needs of the existing primary sector population and the growing Shiralee Village residential estate.
- vii. The Bloomfield site is preferable to the Shiralee Village site for retail uses based on the following:
 - It can be developed in the short-term. The development of Shiralee Village is expected to commence in the longer term given the land consolidation issues.
 - It will serve multiple customer segments (local residents, workers, visitors), given its location directly opposite the hospital.
 - Is easily accessible, being located with frontage onto Forest Road, a main north-south arterial route through the region. The Shiralee Village site is somewhat internalised, and as such would likely only serve local residents.

5.5 Net Community Benefits

- i. It is the conclusion of this report that a substantial net community benefit will result from the development of the proposed convenience retail centre at Bloomfield. Offsetting the trading impacts on some existing retailers, there are very substantial positive impacts including the following:
 - The creation of a convenience shopping destination for local residents that will ultimately include a full-line supermarket and a complementary provision of specialty floorspace in a centralised location.
 - The reduction in travel time and savings in petrol consumption. Smaller shopping is usually undertaken 2 – 3 times a week, meaning the subject development will result in substantial time and petrol savings.
 - The creation of additional employment which will result from the project, both during the construction period, and more importantly, on an ongoing basis once the development is complete and operational. In total, some 209 jobs are likely to be provided both directly and indirectly as a result of the proposed Bloomfield development. This includes a number of youth employment opportunities with retail developments generally employing a large number of younger staff.
- ii. It is concluded that the combination of the substantial positive economic impacts serve to more than offset the trading impacts that could be anticipated for a small number of the existing retail stores, particularly supermarkets, in the region. Further, the impacts would not threaten the viability of any of these retailers or centres.

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**REZONE PRECINCT 1 BLOOMFIELD PRIVATE HOSPITAL SITE FROM
R1 GENERAL RESIDENTIAL TO B2 LOCAL CENTRE
1517 FOREST ROAD, ORANGE**

Traffic and Parking Assessment Report

10th December 2018

Ref: 14016

Prepared by

Terraflow Pty Ltd
Traffic and Parking Consultants

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared to accompany an application to rezone Precinct 1 of the Bloomfield Private Hospital development on the site known part of Lot 1 DP 549856 and Lot 100 DP 1147525, at 1517 Forest Road, Orange (Figures 1 and 2).

The site is located on the western side of Forest Road opposite the Orange Base Hospital. It has a frontage of approximately 260m to Forest Road and has an area of approximately 6 hectares. The site was formerly used as an outdoor drive-in cinema, but has been unused for approximately 17 years.

This report will adopt the traffic and parking generation rates adopted in the Traffic and Parking Assessment prepared by Terra Traffic Pty Ltd for the approved development. This report was dated 19th May 2017.

Approved Development

The current approval on the site (Major Project No.07_0072) comprises 4 precincts that include the following components:

Precinct 1 – Health Facilities, Restaurant and Retail precinct

- Health facilities with a combined floor area of 3,062m² and 24 practitioners
- a 293m² restaurant
- 11 x specialty stores with a combined floor area of 1,498m²

Precinct 2 – Private Hospital and Medi-Motel precinct

- a 12,630m² private hospital including 104 beds and 130 staff
- an 82-room Medi-Motel including a 130m² restaurant and 140m² function room

Precinct 3 - Community/child care and Residential precinct

- 7,500m² residential floor space (59 x 2 bedroom residential flats)
- a Child Care Centre with a capacity for 100 children

Precinct 4 - Residential precinct

- 17,000m² residential floor space (157 x 2 bedroom residential units)



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The approved development is served by a total of 803 off-street parking spaces as follows:

<i>Precinct 1 (227 spaces)</i>	86 spaces serving the health facilities 91 spaces serving the ancillary retail shops 50 spaces serving the restaurant
<i>Precinct 2 (248 spaces)</i>	165 spaces serving the hospital 83 spaces serving the medi-motel
<i>Precinct 3 (108 spaces)</i>	83 spaces serving the 59 residential units 25 spaces serving the 100 place Child Care Centre
<i>Precinct 4 (220 spaces)</i>	220 spaces serving the 157 residential units
<i>Total</i>	<i>803 spaces</i>

In addition to the approved parking provision are 41 parallel parking spaces on the internal road network. Once these roads are constructed to provide access to Precincts 3 and 4, these on-street parking spaces will be available as surplus parking for the overall development.

The approved access arrangements serving the site off Forest Road comprise:

- A new 4-way signalised intersection (currently under construction) that will connect the site to the main access driveway serving the Orange Base Hospital which is located on the eastern side of Forest Road. The new signals will include pedestrian crossings on each leg of the intersection to enhance pedestrian safety.
- Left turn **exit only** movements from a northern access driveway that accommodates all vehicle types

Proposed Precinct 1 Rezoning

The proposed rezoning of Precinct 1 is to enable the currently approved retail complex to be anchored by an appropriately sized supermarket. The proposal will increase the retail area from 1,791m² to 2,910m² and reduce the area of the health facilities from 3,062m² to 1,882m². While the floor area of the health facilities will reduce, this assessment will assume that the floor space will continue to accommodate 24 practitioners.



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The proposed modifications to Precinct 1 will comprise the following:

Small supermarket	1,649m ²
Specialty stores	968m ²
<i>Sub-total Retail</i>	<i>2,617m²</i>
Restaurant (as approved)	293m ²
Total Retail	2,910m²
Health Consulting Rooms	1,882m ²

The Precinct 1 proposal will be served by 225 off-street parking spaces that will continue to gain vehicular access from the new Forest Road traffic signals. Due to its close proximity to Precinct 2, it is anticipated visitors to Precinct 1 will also utilise the surplus parking spaces provided in the Precinct 2 (Hospital) carpark. The combined total number of parking spaces available to Precinct 1 and 2 users will be 483 spaces as follows:

Precinct 1	225 spaces
Precinct 2	258 spaces
Total	483 spaces

In addition, Precinct 1 will be served by a 32 space surplus carpark/loading area located at the rear of shops. The layout and final parking provision in this area will be formalised during the Construction Certificate phase of the development. It is anticipated that up to 10 spaces may be removed in order to provide sufficient manoeuvring space for articulated vehicles making deliveries to the supermarket.

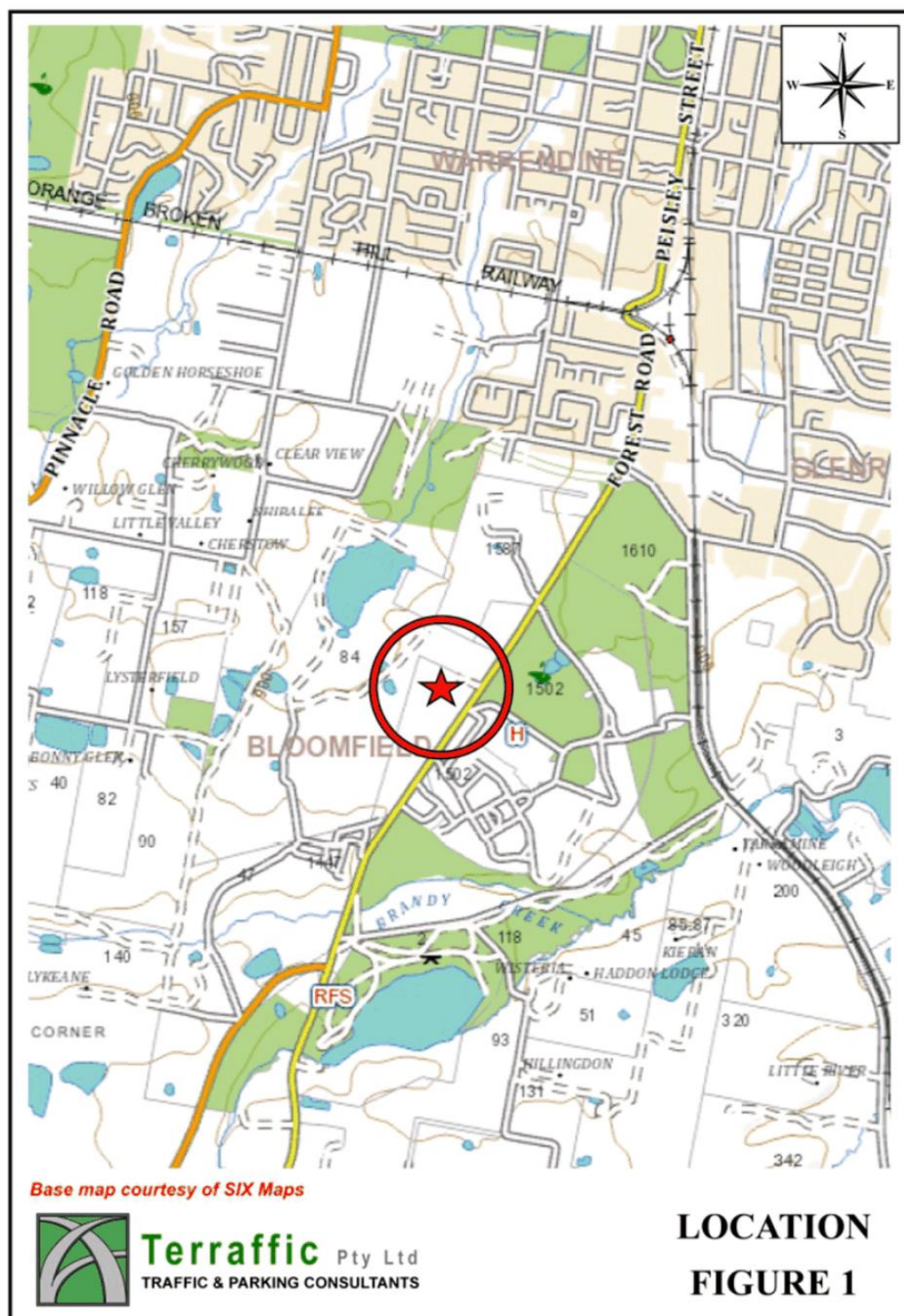
In addition to the main vehicular access off Forest Road, the proposal will retain the approved left turn exit only driveway adjacent to the northern site boundary.

Plans of the proposed Precinct 1 re-configuration are reproduced in Appendix A. As can be seen, the floor space utilised by health facilities have been earmarked for a future Stage 2 development. Should this go ahead, the health facilities may relocate to the private hospital in Precinct 2.

The purpose of this report is to assess the traffic and parking implications of the development proposal.

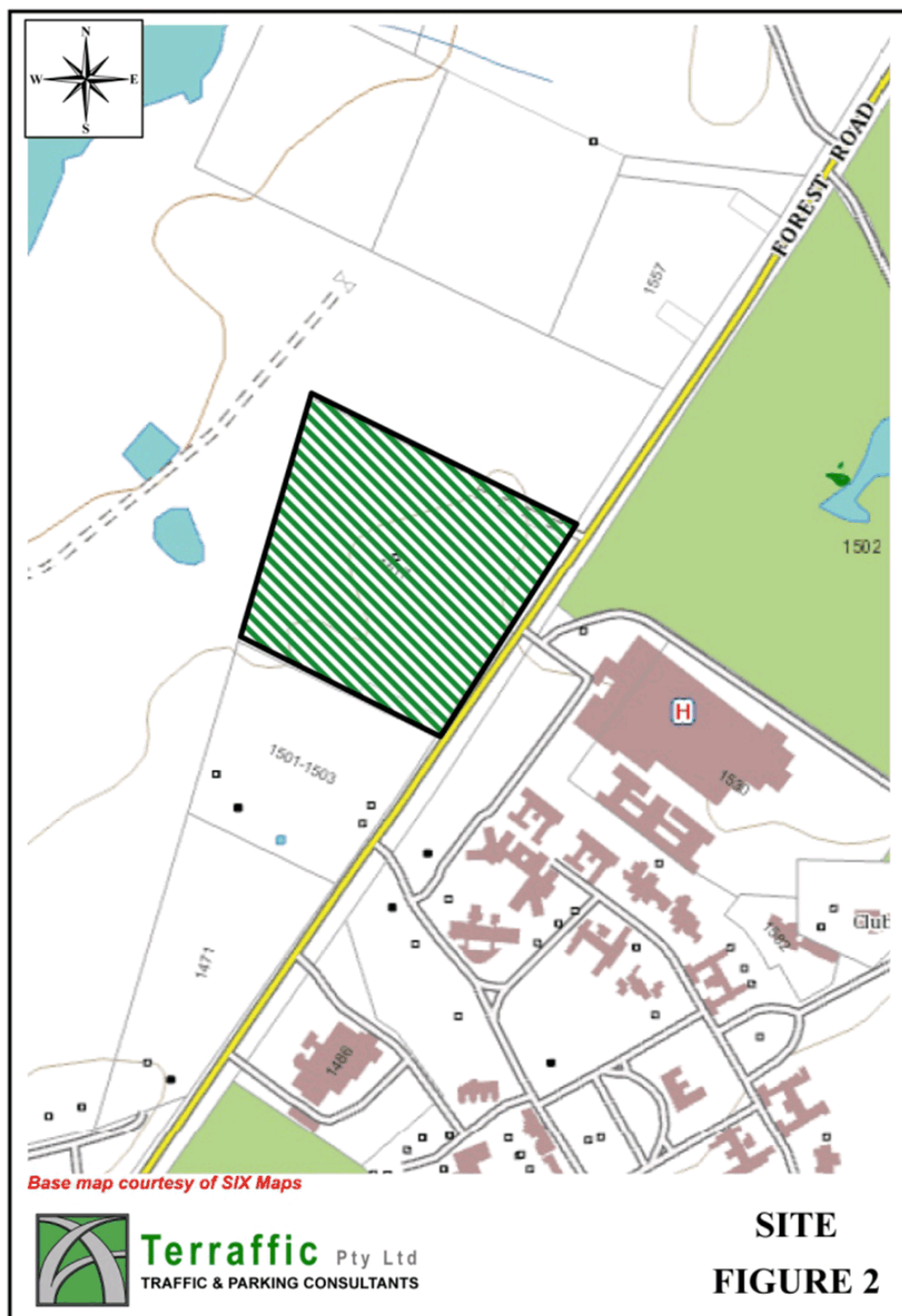


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2. PARKING ASSESSMENT

Car Parking Requirements

Orange Development Control Plan 2004 (30 June 2007) specifies the following parking requirements which are relevant to the proposed development:

Precinct 1 Uses

Health Consulting Rooms	2 spaces for every 1 practitioner with spaces being available for customer and staff use.
Shops and Shopping Centres	6.1 spaces per 100m ² GLFA
Restaurants	1 space per 10m ² GFA or 1 space for every 3 seats, whichever is greater

Precinct 2 Uses

Hospital	1 space for every 3 beds + 1 space each resident doctor and 1 space for every 2 visiting doctor + 1 space for every 2 employees.
Motel	1 space per unit + 1 space for each resident manager + 1 space for every 2 employees + 1 space for every 3 seats in a restaurant + 1 space per 10m ² of entertainment or function room areas

Dual and Complimentary Use of Parking

The approved parking provisions took into account the *dual and complimentary use* of parking that is available for staff and visitors accessing both Precinct 1 and Precinct 2. *Dual use* of parking spaces occurs when patrons of one component of a development also patronise another. For example, a proportion of staff and visitors to the hospital (Precinct 2) can also be expected to patronise the supermarket and small retail shops (Precinct 1).

Complimentary use of parking spaces occurs when the peak parking demand of one component of a development does not coincide with the peak parking demand of another. In this case, the peak parking demand of the restaurant or function centre is likely to be at night



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after 6pm, whereas the peak parking demand of the hospital, retail shops and health facilities is throughout the day.

Approved Modifications to DCP Parking Requirements

The parking rates adopted in the Traffic and Parking Assessment prepared by Terra Traffic in May 2017 took into account the *dual and complimentary use* of carparking expected on the site as follows:

1. The DCP parking rate for motel rooms (1 space per room) was considered excessive as 12 of the rooms are to be medical suites occupied by persons who are bedridden. Notwithstanding, the approved development provided 83 parking spaces by applying the DCP requirement to the remaining 70 standard motel rooms plus 13 additional staff/visitor spaces. The proposal will retain the 83 spaces serving the motel use.
2. The parking requirement for the motel restaurant was considered excessive as a substantial proportion of restaurant patronage, if not all of it, will be drawn from motel guests and patients. Any additional motel restaurant patrons (who are not already in the area) would utilise the vacant parking spaces allocated to the health facility and retail shops that will be closed at night (*complimentary use*). The proposed development will retain this approach.
3. The approved development did not provide any additional parking for the motel function room as it is expected to only operate at nights when the health facilities and retail shops are closed. While function guests can utilise these vacant spaces, it is expected that some of the function guests will also be motel guests who have already parked on the site (*dual use*). The proposed development will retain this approach.

DCP Parking Requirements

Application of Council's DCP parking rates to the proposed development yields a parking requirement of 441 spaces over Precincts 1 and 2 as follows:

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Precinct 1 Parking Demand

Retail	2,617m ² @ 6.1 spaces per 100m ²	160 spaces
Restaurant	150 seats @ 1 space per 3 seats	50 spaces
Health Consulting Rooms	24 practitioners @ 2 spaces per practitioner	48 spaces
Total Parking Requirement		258 spaces

Precinct 2 Parking Demand

Hospital (as approved)	103 Beds @ 1 space per 3 beds	35 spaces
	130 staff @ 1 space per 2 staff	65 spaces
Motel (as approved)		83 spaces
Total Parking Requirement		183 spaces

Combined Total Parking Requirement	441 spaces
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As noted in the foregoing, the combined total number of parking spaces available to Precinct 1 and 2 users will be 483 spaces as follows:

Precinct 1	225 spaces
Precinct 2	258 spaces
Total	483 spaces

In the circumstances, it can be concluded that the parking provision incorporated in the development proposal is adequate such that the proposed development has no unacceptable parking implications.

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3. TRAFFIC ASSESSMENT

Existing Road Network

Forest Rd is classified by the RMS as a Regional Road performing a sub-arterial road function. It is generally constructed to a two-lane rural road standard with a sealed carriageway approximately 6.5m wide between edge lines with a 500mm bitumen shoulder on each side.

As can be seen in the aerial photograph reproduced on Figure 3, construction of the hospital building in Precinct 2 has begun. In addition, Forest Road has been upgraded along the site frontage to accommodate 4 travel lanes (2 in each direction) and the future traffic signals that will serve Orange Base Hospital and the subject site.

Existing Traffic Conditions

An indication of the existing traffic conditions on the road network in the vicinity of the site is provided by peak period traffic surveys undertaken at the intersection of Forest Road and Base Hospital main access driveway between 7.00-10.00am and 3.30-6.00pm on Wednesday 27th June and Thursday 28th June 2018. The results of the traffic surveys are reproduced in full in Appendix B and reveal that:

- the morning peak period occurs between 7.45-8.45am. At that time, the traffic flow on Forest Road to the north of the access driveway was 670 vehicles per hour (vph), while to the south of the driveway there were only 376vph
- during the morning peak, the Base Hospital generates in the order of 302vph with 99% of that traffic approaching from the north and departing to the north
- the evening peak period occurs between 4.15-5.15pm. At that time, the traffic flow on Forest Road to the north of the access driveway was 864vph, while to the south of the driveway there were 559vph



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- during the evening peak period, the Base Hospital generates in the order of 323vph with 97% of that traffic approaching from the north and departing to the north

It should be noted that in comparison to the traffic counts conducted in 2014, traffic flows on Forest Road have remained constant with no significant change over that 4 year period as follows:

	AM Peak	PM Peak
2014 flows north of driveway	792vph	845vph
2018 flows north of driveway	670vph	864vph

Traffic Generating of Approved Development

The Traffic and Parking Assessment for the approved development calculated the following traffic generation potential based on the RMS generic traffic generation rates and first principle assumptions:

AM PEAK PERIOD TRAFFIC GENERATION – APPROVED DEVELOPMENT			
Use	Inbound	Outbound	Total
Private Hospital	36	10	46
Health Facilities	72	24	96
Specialty Shops	49	20	69
Restaurant	0	0	0
Medi-Motel	8	20	28
Motel Restaurant	0	0	0
Child Care Centre	45	35	80
Precinct 3 Residential	6	18	24
Precinct 4 Residential	13	50	63
Total Development	229	177	406



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PM PEAK PERIOD TRAFFIC GENERATION – APPROVED DEVELOPMENT			
Use	Inbound	Outbound	Total
Private Hospital	15	60	75
Health Facilities	24	72	96
Specialty Shops	20	49	69
Restaurant	12	3	15
Medi-Motel	20	8	28
Motel Restaurant	5	2	7
Child Care Centre	35	45	80
Precinct 3 Residential	18	6	24
Precinct 4 Residential	50	13	63
Total Development	199	258	457

That traffic was assigned to the road network serving the site generally reflecting the origin/destination characteristics of the surveyed traffic generation of the existing Base Hospital as follows:

To/from North 98%

To/from South 2%

Traffic Generating of Approved and Proposed Precinct 1 Retail Use

As noted in the Introduction of this report, the proposed development will increase the retail floor space with the introduction of a small supermarket while reducing the area of the health facilities in Precinct 1 only. While the floor area of the health facilities will reduce, this assessment will assume that the floor space will continue to accommodate 24 practitioners and there will be no change to the traffic generating potential of this use.

Section 3.11 of the RMS publication “*Guide to Traffic Generating Developments*” (October 2002) specifies the following traffic generating rates for supermarkets and specialty retail stores

Supermarkets	15.5vtp per 100m ²
Specialty Stores	4.6vtp per 100m ²



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Application of these rates to the approved and proposed retail floorspace yields an increase of 231vtph in peak periods as follows:

Approved Retail

1,498m² specialty stores @ 4.6vtph per 100m² 69vtph

Proposed Development

1,649m² supermarket @ 15.5vtph per 100m² 256vtph

968m² specialty stores @ 4.6vtph per 100m² 44vtph

Total Proposed Retail 300vtph

Based on these generic traffic generation rates, the development site will generate in the order of 609vph during the AM peak and 653vph during the PM peak as follows:

AM PEAK PERIOD TRAFFIC GENERATION – PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT			
Use	Inbound	Outbound	Total
Private Hospital	36	10	46
Health Facilities	72	24	96
Supermarket	156	100	256
Specialty Shops	24	20	44
Restaurant	0	0	0
Child Care Centre	45	35	80
Precinct 3 Residential	6	18	24
Precinct 4 Residential	13	50	63
Total Development	352	257	609

PM PEAK PERIOD TRAFFIC GENERATION – PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT			
Use	Inbound	Outbound	Total
Private Hospital	15	60	75
Health Facilities	24	72	96
Supermarket	100	156	256
Specialty Shops	20	24	44
Restaurant	12	3	15



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Child Care Centre	35	45	80
Precinct 3 Residential	18	6	24
Precinct 4 Residential	50	13	63
Total Development	274	379	653

Traffic Implications of Proposed Development

The main traffic implications of the proposed development concern the ability of traffic that it generates to access the site via the new Forest Rd traffic signals serving the site and Base Hospital.

The ability of this intersection to accommodate the projected post-development traffic demand can be assessed using the SIDRA traffic model, and criteria for interpreting the results of SIDRA analysis are set out on the schedule reproduced in the following pages.

The results of that SIDRA analysis are set out in Table 3.1 revealing that the intersection will operate satisfactorily under projected traffic demand.

**TABLE 3.1 – RESULTS OF SIDRA ANALYSIS OF FOREST ROAD AND
BASE HOSPITAL / MAIN SITE ACCESS INTERSECTION**

	Level of Service	Degree of Saturation	Total Average Vehicle Delay (sec)
AM Peak	A	0.730	13.7
PM Peak	B	0.784	19.2

The Sidra Movement Summary Sheets for the Forest Road/Base Hospital/Subject Site Main Access are reproduced in Appendix C.

In the circumstances, it can be concluded that the proposed development has no unacceptable traffic implications.



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Criteria for Interpreting Results of SIDRA Analysis

1. Level of Service (LOS)

LOS	Traffic Signals and Roundabouts	Give Way and Stop Signs
'A'	Good operation.	Good operation.
'B'	Good with acceptable delays and spare capacity.	Acceptable delays and spare capacity.
'C'	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory but accident study required.
'D'	Operating near capacity.	Near capacity and accident study required.
'E'	At capacity; at signals incidents will cause excessive delays. Roundabouts require other control mode.	At capacity and requires other control mode.
'F'	Unsatisfactory and requires additional capacity.	Unsatisfactory and requires other control mode.

2. Average Vehicle Delay (AVD)

The AVD provides a measure of the operational performance of an intersection as indicated on the table below which relates AVD to LOS. The AVD=s listed in the table should be taken as a guide only as longer delays could be tolerated in some locations (ie inner city conditions) and on some roads (ie minor side street intersecting with a major arterial route).

Level of Service	Average Delay per Vehicle (secs/veh)	Traffic Signals, Roundabout	Give Way and Stop Signs
A	less than 14	Good operation.	Good operation.
B	15 to 28	Good with acceptable delays and spare capacity.	Acceptable delays and spare capacity.
C	29 to 42	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory but accident study required.
D	43 to 56	Operating near capacity.	Near capacity and accident study required.
E	57 to 70	At capacity; at signals incidents will cause excessive delays. Roundabouts require other control mode.	At capacity and requires other control mode.

3. Degree of Saturation (DS)

The DS is another measure of the operational performance of individual intersections.

For intersections controlled by traffic signals¹ both queue length and delay increase rapidly as DS approaches 1, and it is usual to attempt to keep DS to less than 0.9. Values of DS in the order of 0.7 generally represent satisfactory intersection operation. When DS exceeds 0.9 queues can be anticipated.

For intersections controlled by a roundabout or GIVE WAY or STOP signs, satisfactory intersection operation is indicated by a DS of 0.8 or less.

The values of DS for intersections under traffic signal control are only valid for cycle length of 120 secs.



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APPENDIX A

PLANS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT





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APPENDIX B

TRAFFIC COUNT DATA



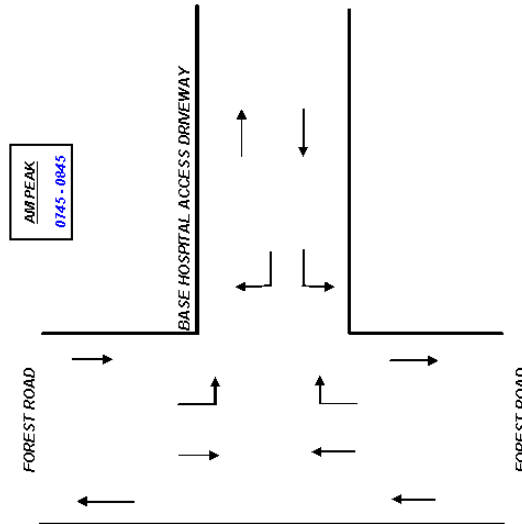
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Traffic Count
Forest Road and Base Hospital Access Driveway
Thursday 28th June 2018

Time Period	A Northbound	B Right In	C Southbound	D Left In	E Right Out	F Left Out	Total
0715 - 0730							148
0730 - 0745							159
0745 - 0800							181
0800 - 0815							159
0815 - 0830							172
0830 - 0845							162
0845 - 0900							176
0900 - 0915							130
0915 - 0930							132
0930 - 0945							81
0945 - 1000							106
Total	443	10	447	499	199	8	1606

Time Period	A Northbound	B Right In	C Southbound	D Left In	E Right Out	F Left Out	Total
0715 - 0815							647
0730 - 0830							671
0745 - 0845							674
0800 - 0900							669
0815 - 0915							640
0830 - 0930							600
0845 - 0945							519
0900 - 1000							449

Peak	191	2	181	231	67	2	674
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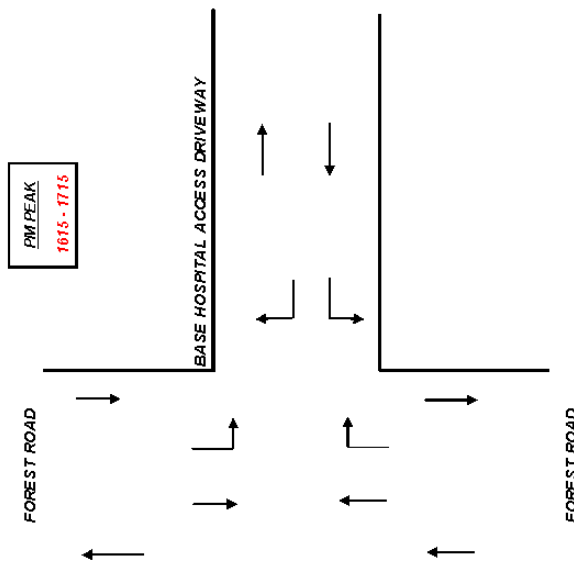
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Traffic Count
Forest Road and Base Hospital Access Driveway
Wednesday 27th June 2018

Time Period	A Northbound	B Right In	C Southbound	D Left In	E Right Out	F Left Out	Total
1530 - 1545							189
1545 - 1600							182
1600 - 1615							122
1615 - 1630							220
1630 - 1645							227
1645 - 1700							228
1700 - 1715							198
1715 - 1730							189
1730 - 1745							189
1745 - 1800							114
Total	762	5	384	141	486	10	1768

Time Period	A Northbound	B Right In	C Southbound	D Left In	E Right Out	F Left Out	Total
1530 - 1630							653
1545 - 1645							721
1600 - 1700							797
1615 - 1715							873
1630 - 1730							812
1645 - 1745							774
1700 - 1800							660

Peak	404	2	146	74	240	7	873
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APPENDIX C

SIDRA MOVEMENT SUMMARY SHEETS FOR THE FOREST ROAD/BASE HOSPITAL/SUBJECT SITE MAIN ACCESS DRIVEWAY



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MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 1 [Forest Road Traffic Signals - AM Peak - 2018 Proposal]

2018 Proposal - AM Peak

Site Category: (None)

Signals - Fixed Time Isolated Cycle Time = 60 seconds (Site User-Given Cycle Time)

Movement Performance - Vehicles

Mov ID	Turn	Demand Total veh/h	Flows HV %	Deg. Satn v/c	Average Delay sec	Level of Service	95% Back of Queue Vehicles veh	Distance m	Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate	Aver. No. Cycles	Average Speed km/h
South: Forest Road												
1	L2	5	0.0	0.041	10.4	LOS A	0.6	4.0	0.41	0.35	0.41	44.9
2	T1	191	5.0	0.125	5.0	LOS A	1.8	13.0	0.43	0.36	0.43	55.3
3	R2	2	0.0	0.003	11.2	LOS A	0.0	0.2	0.43	0.61	0.43	27.7
Approach		198	4.8	0.125	5.2	LOS A	1.8	13.0	0.43	0.36	0.43	54.6
East: Base Hospital												
4	L2	2	0.0	0.006	21.7	LOS B	0.0	0.3	0.83	0.52	0.83	25.0
6	R2	67	0.0	0.479	32.0	LOS C	2.1	14.6	1.00	0.75	1.00	23.4
Approach		69	0.0	0.479	31.7	LOS C	2.1	14.6	1.00	0.74	1.00	23.4
North: Forest Road												
7	L2	231	0.0	0.145	7.8	LOS A	0.8	5.6	0.12	0.66	0.12	28.7
8	T1	181	5.0	0.145	4.9	LOS A	2.1	15.3	0.43	0.38	0.43	55.2
9	R2	345	0.0	0.464	13.0	LOS A	5.7	40.0	0.59	0.76	0.59	38.5
Approach		757	1.2	0.464	9.5	LOS A	5.7	40.0	0.41	0.64	0.41	36.9
West: Development Site												
10	L2	251	0.0	0.730	28.0	LOS B	7.7	53.6	1.00	0.98	1.16	28.5
12	R2	6	0.0	0.019	22.1	LOS B	0.1	1.0	0.84	0.56	0.84	31.0
Approach		257	0.0	0.730	27.8	LOS B	7.7	53.6	0.99	0.97	1.15	28.5
All Vehicles		1281	1.5	0.730	13.7	LOS A	7.7	53.6	0.56	0.67	0.59	36.3

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Intersection and Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

Movement Performance - Pedestrians

Mov ID	Description	Demand Flow ped/h	Average Delay sec	Level of Service	Average Back of Queue Pedestrian ped	Distance m	Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate
P1	South Full Crossing	10	24.3	LOS C	0.0	0.0	0.90	0.90
P2	East Full Crossing	10	9.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.57	0.57
P3	North Full Crossing	10	24.3	LOS C	0.0	0.0	0.90	0.90
P4	West Full Crossing	10	9.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.57	0.57
All Pedestrians		40	17.0	LOS B			0.73	0.73

Level of Service (LOS) Method: SIDRA Pedestrian LOS Method (Based on Average Delay)

Pedestrian movement LOS values are based on average delay per pedestrian movement.

Intersection LOS value for Pedestrians is based on average delay for all pedestrian movements.



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MOVEMENT SUMMARY

Site: 1 [Forest Road Traffic Signals - PM Peak - 2018 Proposal]

2018 Proposal - PM Peak

Site Category: (None)

Signals - Fixed Time Isolated Cycle Time = 60 seconds (Site User-Given Cycle Time)

Movement Performance - Vehicles												
Mov ID	Turn	Demand Total veh/h	Flows HV %	Deg. Satn v/c	Average Delay sec	Level of Service	95% Back of Queue Vehicles veh	Distance m	Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate	Aver. No. Cycles	Average Speed km/h
South: Forest Road												
1	L2	5	0.0	0.134	17.9	LOS B	1.9	13.9	0.67	0.54	0.67	38.8
2	T1	406	5.0	0.405	13.7	LOS A	6.6	48.1	0.74	0.62	0.74	49.0
3	R2	2	0.0	0.004	18.6	LOS B	0.0	0.3	0.65	0.62	0.65	26.2
Approach		413	4.9	0.405	13.8	LOS A	6.6	48.1	0.74	0.62	0.74	48.7
East: Base Hospital												
4	L2	7	0.0	0.009	11.5	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.62	0.42	0.62	26.9
6	R2	240	0.0	0.745	26.2	LOS B	7.4	52.0	0.97	1.03	1.18	24.3
Approach		247	0.0	0.745	25.8	LOS B	7.4	52.0	0.96	1.01	1.17	24.3
North: Forest Road												
7	L2	74	0.0	0.136	17.3	LOS B	1.9	13.9	0.60	0.66	0.60	27.1
8	T1	146	5.0	0.136	11.6	LOS A	1.9	13.9	0.65	0.57	0.65	49.5
9	R2	269	0.0	0.784	32.7	LOS C	8.7	60.7	0.97	0.96	1.25	28.1
Approach		489	1.5	0.784	24.1	LOS B	8.7	60.7	0.82	0.80	0.97	33.6
West: Development Site												
10	L2	371	0.0	0.494	14.8	LOS B	8.3	57.9	0.80	0.68	0.80	34.9
12	R2	8	0.0	0.013	11.7	LOS A	0.1	1.0	0.62	0.43	0.62	36.8
Approach		379	0.0	0.494	14.7	LOS B	8.3	57.9	0.79	0.68	0.79	35.0
All Vehicles		1528	1.8	0.784	19.2	LOS B	8.7	60.7	0.81	0.76	0.90	34.7

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay (RTA NSW). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).

Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay per movement.

Intersection and Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all vehicle movements.

SIDRA Standard Delay Model is used. Control Delay includes Geometric Delay.

Gap-Acceptance Capacity: SIDRA Standard (Akçelik M3D).

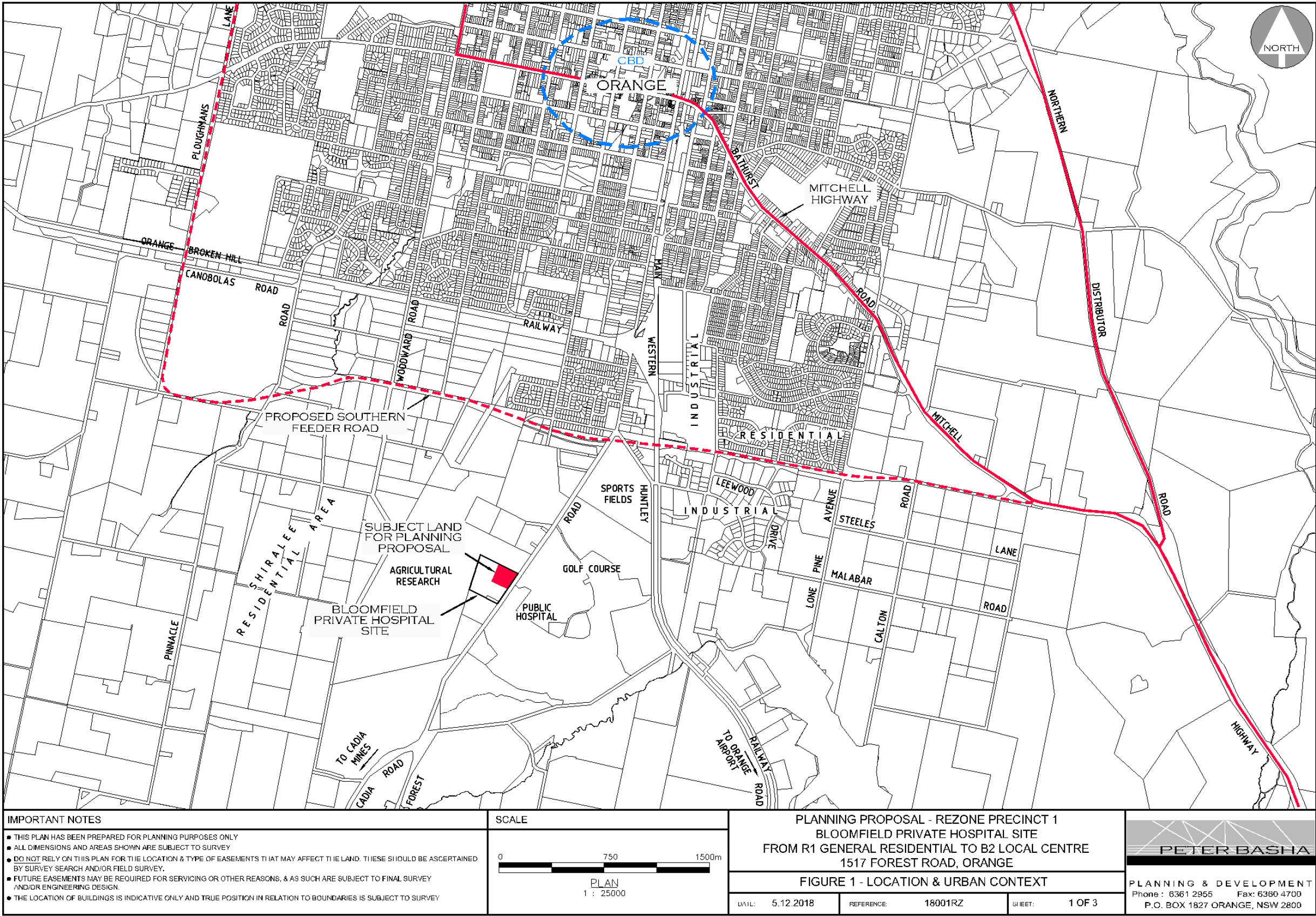
HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

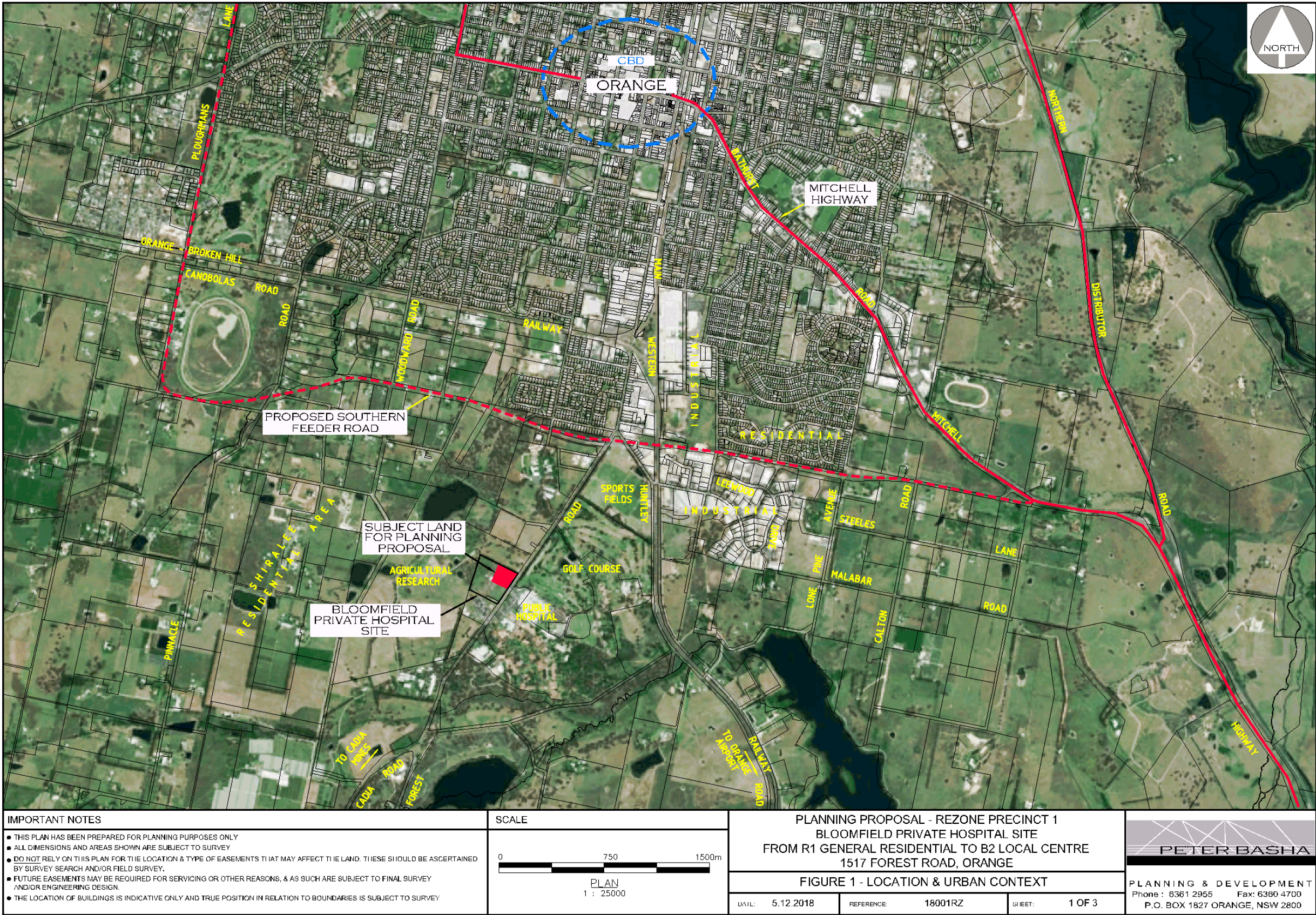
Movement Performance - Pedestrians								
Mov ID	Description	Demand Flow ped/h	Average Delay sec	Level of Service	Average Back of Queue Pedestrian ped	Distance m	Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate
P1	South Full Crossing	10	20.8	LOS C	0.0	0.0	0.83	0.83
P2	East Full Crossing	10	18.4	LOS B	0.0	0.0	0.78	0.78
P3	North Full Crossing	10	20.8	LOS C	0.0	0.0	0.83	0.83
P4	West Full Crossing	10	18.4	LOS B	0.0	0.0	0.78	0.78
All Pedestrians		40	19.6	LOS B			0.81	0.81

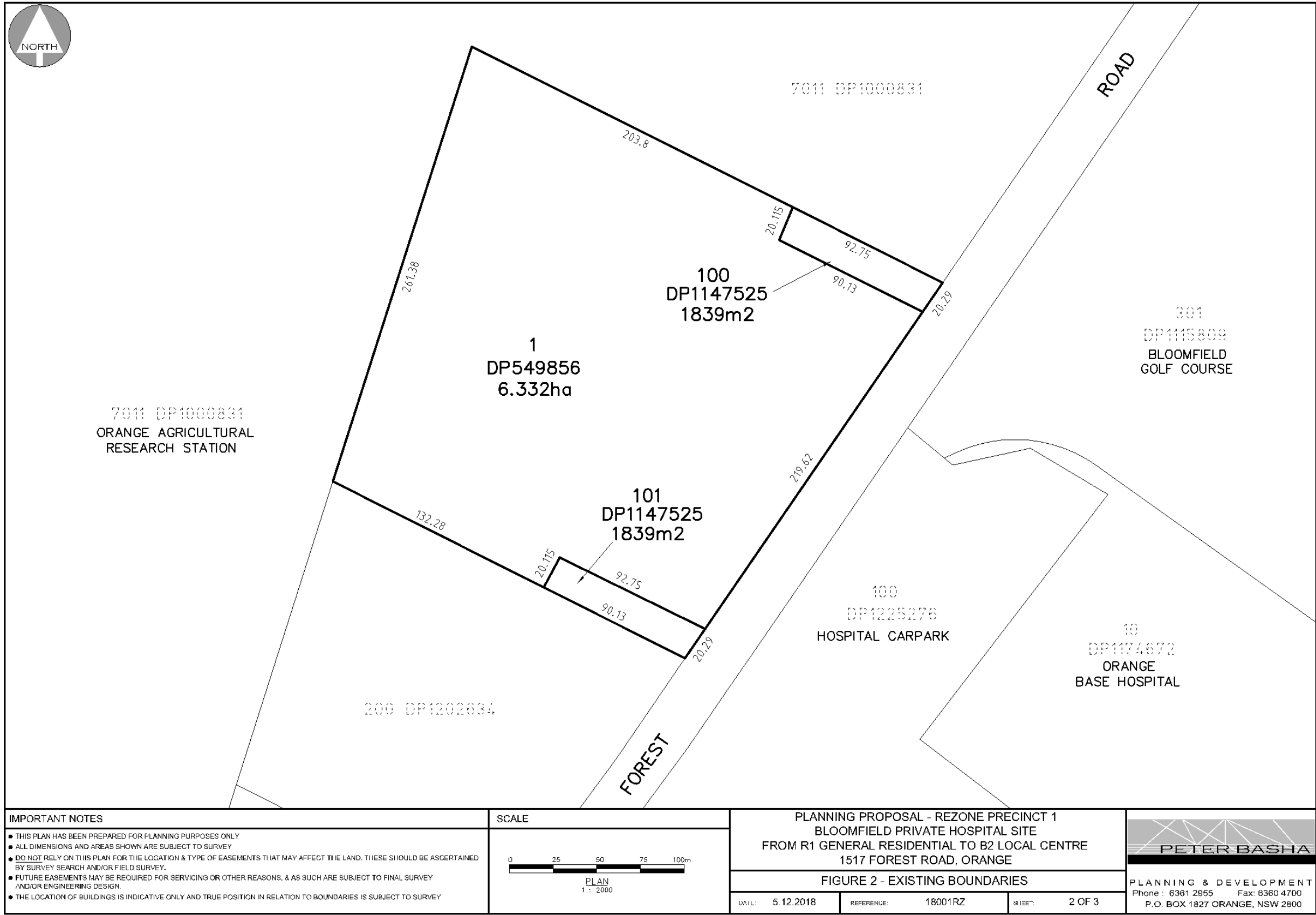
Level of Service (LOS) Method: SIDRA Pedestrian LOS Method (Based on Average Delay)

Pedestrian movement LOS values are based on average delay per pedestrian movement.

Intersection LOS value for Pedestrians is based on average delay for all pedestrian movements.

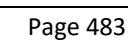


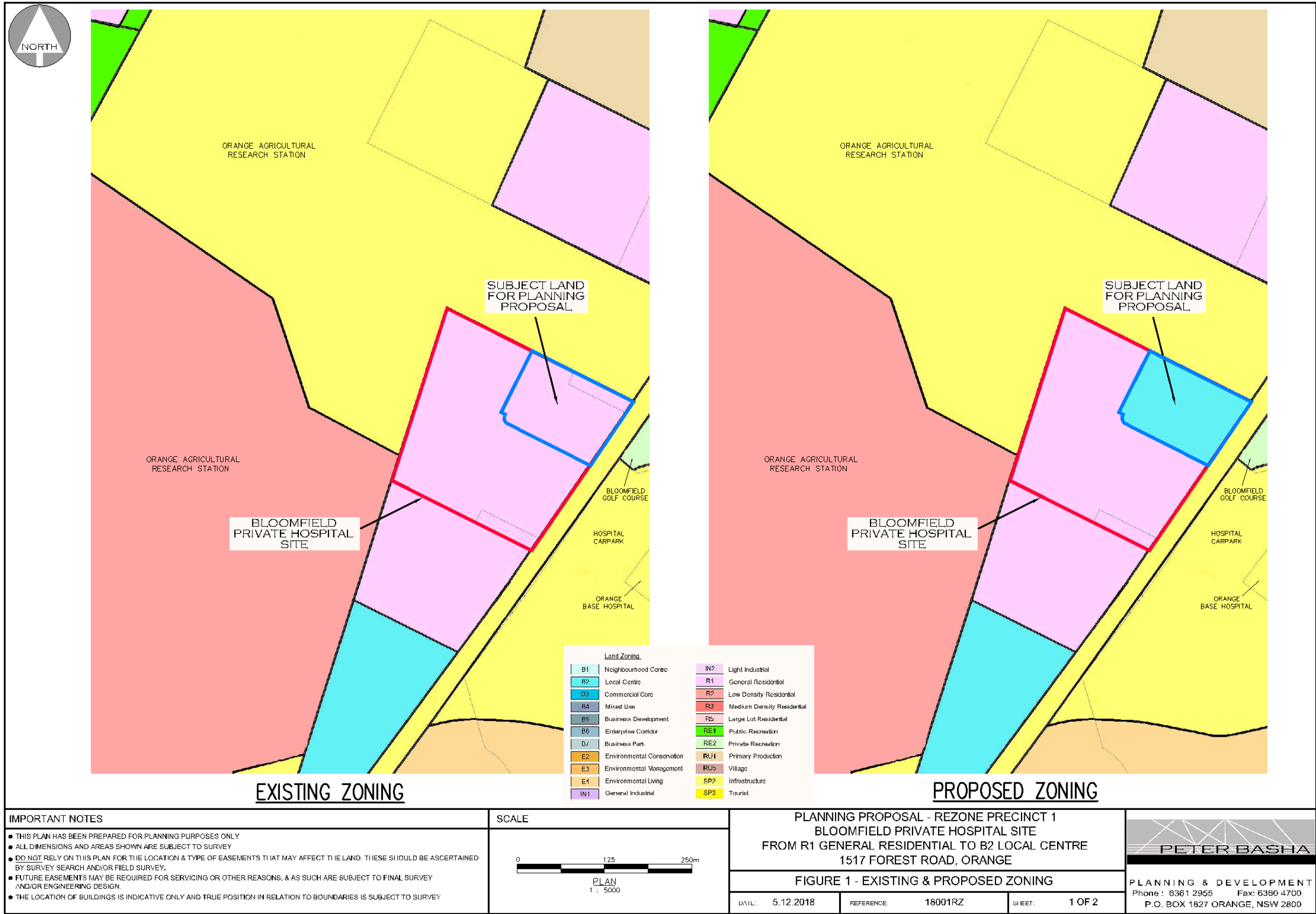


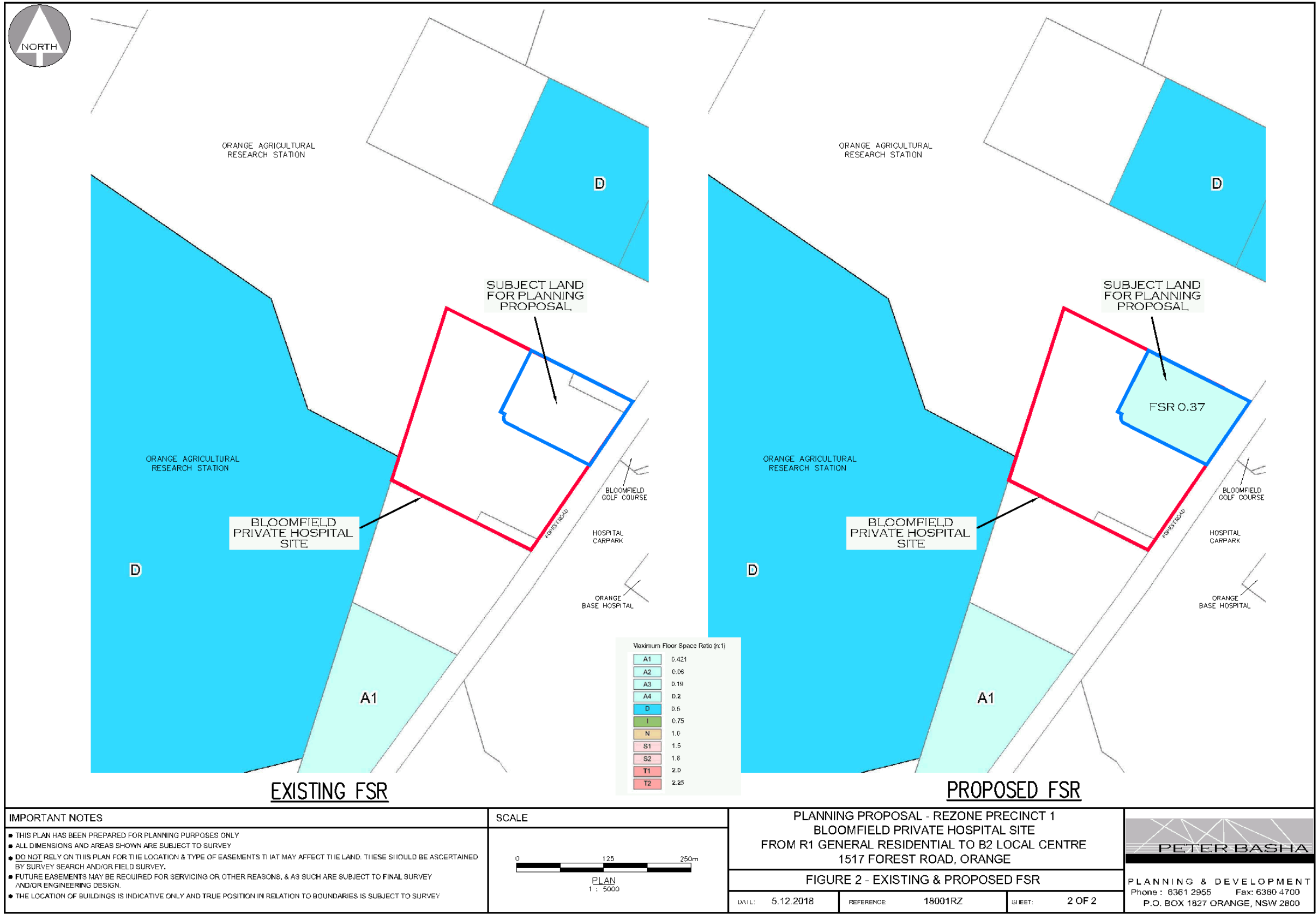














Our Ref: L4PJB18001.docx

21 March 2019

The General Manager
Orange City Council
PO Box 35
ORANGE NSW 2800

Attention: Craig Mortell

Dear Craig

**PLANNING PROPOSAL TO REZONE PRECINCT 1 BLOOMFIELD PRIVATE HOSPITAL SITE
FROM R1 GENERAL RESIDENTIAL TO B2 LOCAL CENTRE, 1517 FOREST ROAD, ORANGE**

In response to the matters raised in your email of 6 March 2019 and our subsequent discussions, we advise as follows:

1. It is agreed that the separate service driveway at the northern end of the site should only be a left turn exit only.
2. The staging line relates to buildings and not parking areas. It is confirmed that parking and site circulation will be provided as required. Further, the number of parking spaces will be provided in line with the uses and rates that are outlined in the parking assessment on pages 42 – 44 of the Planning Proposal.
3. In regard to the existing B2 Zone in the “DPI Land” to the south of the site, we maintain that the Proposal would not conflict with the strategic objective that seeks to maintain the viability of other centres. In this regard:
 - a) The future development plans and timing for the DPI site are not clear; whereas the intention under this proposal is to augment the approved retail offering within the Bloomfield site immediately.
 - b) Further to the above point, the *Orange Blayney and Cabonne Regional Economic Development Strategy, 2018 – 2022* seems to imply that the DPI land has a role to play as part of the Regional Action Plan to “develop agriculture, agricultural processing, agri-technology and manufacturing.” In this regard, Part 7.1 of the Regional Action Plan identifies the following as an “Early Stage Priority Action”:

NSW DPI maintains a research focus on current and future needs of the region’s agricultural sectors with an early focus of the livestock and wine industries. New agricultural start-ups are achieved through the DPI’s GATE program.

343 Summer St, PO Box 1827, Orange NSW 2800

telephone 02 6361 2955 • facsimile 02 6360 4700 • mobile 0409 821 016 • email peter@bashaplaning.com.au • abn: 91 558 813 035

Planning Proposal to Rezone Precinct 1 Bloomfield Private Hospital Site from
R1 General Residential to B2 Local Centre, 1517 Forest Road, Orange

Page 2

- c) The potential for a meaningful retail offering within the DPI site is limited by the fact that it is subject to an FSR control of 0.0421:1. Based on its site area of 34,930m², the maximum floor area for any purpose allowed in the B2 Zone (and not necessarily retail) is approximately 1,470m².
- d) The site that is the subject of this Planning Proposal represents a better location than the DPI site. In conjunction with the approved mixed-use development that is known as the Bloomfield Private Hospital Site (comprising private hospital, medical centres, medi-motel and the like) the proposed supermarket will contribute to a health/service/convenience precinct that will serve:
- The local workforce associated with Orange Health Service; Allity Aged Care; Agricultural Research Station; Rural Fire Service; TAFE Western; Wangarang; the nearby Leewood industrial areas; and the new private hospital itself.
 - The existing residential population in South Orange.
 - The expected residential population in the emerging Shiralee estate.
 - Commuters between Orange and Cadia Mines; Orange and Blayney/Millthorpe.
 - Visitors to the Orange Health Service; Allity Aged Care; and the new private hospital itself.
 - Users of the local recreation facilities (Bloomfield golf course; Jack Brabham Sports Fields; and the Gosling Creek Reserve.
4. In regard to the staging of FSR, the applicant would agree to the following approach:
- a) Stage 1:
- Zone the entire subject site as described in the Planning Proposal to B2 Local Centre.
 - Apply an FSR control that reflects Stage 1 retail requirements as outlined in the Planning Proposal.
 - Introduce an APU mechanism that allows additional floor space for non-retail uses that are permissible in the B2 Zone.

Peter Basha
Planning & Development

Planning Proposal to Rezone Precinct 1 Bloomfield Private Hospital Site from
R1 General Residential to B2 Local Centre, 1517 Forest Road, Orange

Page 3

b) Stage 2:

- Apply for a new FSR (via a separate Planning Proposal) to accommodate the Stage 2 retail requirements as outlined in the Planning Proposal. This would occur around the time when it is envisaged that the population thresholds outlined in the Economic Impact Assessment will be achieved.
- Extinguish the abovementioned APU mechanism.

This approach would facilitate the following:

- The rezoning of the entire subject site to B2.
- The total floor area for Precinct 1 to be created in advance.
- Imposition of appropriate FSR controls to accommodate Stage 1 retail but also allow additional FSR to accommodate other non-retail uses that are permitted in the B2 Zone.
- An increase in FSR to accommodate the Stage 2 retail, subject to a separate Planning Proposal.

We trust this is satisfactory but would be pleased to discuss any aspect further.

Yours faithfully

Peter Basha Planning & Development



Per:

PETER BASHA

*Peter Basha
Planning & Development*

Leyshon Consulting

**PROPOSED RETAIL CENTRE,
BLOOMFIELD**

**REVIEW of ECONOMIC IMPACT
ASSESSMENT**

**Prepared for
ORANGE CITY COUNCIL**

Leyshon Consulting

Background

As requested, we have reviewed a report prepared by consultants Location IQ for James Richmark Pty Ltd. The report—*Bloomfield, Orange – Economic Impact Assessment*—is hereafter referred to as “the EIA”.

The EIA examines the need for, and impact of, a convenience retail centre development proposed as part of the overall Bloomfield mixed-use development site located on the western side of Forest Road opposite the existing Orange Health Service Precinct.

The proposed centre is planned to include the following retail elements:

- **Stage 1** – a small supermarket (1,649m²), one mini-major tenant (416m²) and specialty space (845m²). The assumed first full year of operation of the proposed development is 2020-21; and
- **Stage 2** – expansion of the supermarket to 3,000m², an additional mini-major tenant of 936m² and a further 856m² of specialty floorspace. The expanded centre is assumed to be operational by 2024-25.

The EIA report states that the proposed Stage 2 supermarket expansion will absorb some of the specialty floorspace developed in Stage 1 meaning that the overall centre will contain approximately 4,800m² once stage 2 is

Leyshon Consulting

completed. This would make the proposed centre almost the same size as the existing North Orange centre.

Context

At present there are effectively no retail services in South Orange. The nearest retail facilities to the subject development site are those in the Orange CBD.

The Planning Scheme does make provision for a B2 Neighbourhood Centre on land immediately to the south of the subject site. This land is currently occupied by an agricultural research centre operated by the Department of Primary Industry (DPI). The extent of retail facilities possible on the DPI site is limited to approximately 1,400m², however.

Provision also has been made in the Shiralee Village Master Plan for retail facilities at some future time. We understand these facilities probably will be minor in nature and are unlikely to be developed within the next five years.

To the south of Bloomfield the nearest retail facilities are those in the township of Blayney. These facilities are anchored by a Bernardis supermarket of some 2,500m².

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EIA Methodology and Assumptions

Overview

The EIA has adopted a generally sound methodology which follows accepted principles for establishing economic need and evaluating economic impact. That said, we have some specific comments on the analysis presented in the EIA and these are discussed below.

Trade Area

The trade area is depicted in Map 2.1 (EIA page 13 refers). The trade area defined by Location IQ includes a Secondary North sector much of which is considerably closer to the CBD than it is to the subject site. Accordingly, it is to be expected that the volume of retail spending likely to be captured by the proposed centre from the Secondary North will be relatively constrained.

Based on our experience we consider it is much more likely that Secondary North residents will travel 'inwards' toward the Orange CBD in order to access retail facilities rather than travel 'outwards' to the proposed centre at Bloomfield.

Population Growth

As set out in Table 2.1 (EIA page 15 refers) the Main Trade Area (MTA; that is Primary plus Secondary trade areas) is estimated to have had a

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population of 17,440 people in 2018 of which only 5,510 (31.6%) were residents of the Primary trade area.

The significance of the Secondary North to the overall analysis presented in the EIA can be seen in that its estimated 2018 population of 6,890 accounted for approximately 40% of the MTA's total population at that time.

The analysis of future population growth set out in the EIA, particularly that for the Primary trade area, is dependent on the rate of residential development in the Shiralee area as well as the assumed development of 550 dwellings on the DPI land commencing in 2020.

The EIA population projection assumes the development of 30 to 35 dwellings per annum in the PTA between 2016-21 increasing to around 85 dwellings per annum between 2021-31.

If residential development in the Shiralee release area is delayed due to overall economic conditions and land assembly issues, and if the DPI land is not developed for residential purposes, then demand for retail floorspace in the Bloomfield trade area will be slower to emerge than that forecast by Location IQ in their EIA.

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Viability of Proposed Development

The EIA estimates the proposed Stage 1 centre will achieve total annual sales of \$16.2 million in 2020-21 (\$2017-18).

The proposed supermarket is forecast to achieve an average sales rate of \$6,567 per m² per annum, the mini-major \$3,700 per m² per annum and the retail specialties \$5,525 per m² per annum.

The overall average sales rate for the centre as a whole is estimated to be some \$5,872 per m² per annum in 2020-21.

These are relatively low average sales rates for a small centre with a supermarket major as its anchor. For instance, industry publication *Shopping Centre News* (SCN) in its 2018 'Mini Guns Survey' found small Australian centres anchored by a full-line supermarket achieved average sales rates ranging between \$4,569 per m² per annum and \$17,777 per m² per annum. The median sales rate for such centres was \$9,126 per m² per annum (\$2018).

Of the 151 small centres surveyed by SCN in Australia only 8.6% (13) had average sales rates less than \$6,000 per m² per annum in 2018.

It could be argued that the below average turnover estimated by Location IQ is due to the proposed Stage 1 centre not containing a full-line

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supermarket and/or that the centre will not be surrounded by a dense residential catchment. Alternatively, the below average sales forecast identified in the EIA may indicate the proposed development is premature.

That said, viability of the proposed centre ultimately is an issue for the proponent and is not in and of itself a reason for refusal of the development.

Impact Analysis

The impact analysis presented in the EIA relates only to the Stage I of the proposed development which is assumed to commence trading in 2020-21.

The Stage 1 impact on the Orange CBD's sales is estimated to be in the order of -3.2%. The estimated impact on Blayney is also estimated to be -3.2%. The impact on other centres such as North Orange is estimated to be less than -1% in 2021.

We generally agree that the impacts of the Stage I development are likely to be of the order identified in the EIA. Impacts of this scale are classified as being in the 'very low' category of impact. As such the proposed development appears unlikely to detrimentally impact the trading performance of the centres affected.

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We note, however, that the EIA is generally silent regarding the potential impact of Stage 1 on any retail development which may occur in the B2 Neighbourhood Centre zone on the DPI land immediately to the south of the subject site.

In our opinion, this is the most important issue for Council to consider given the reasonable expectation that the New South Wales Government may anticipate that a retail/commercial centre will be developed on the DPI land at some future time.

In our opinion, if a supermarket is developed on the subject site as part of Stage I it is unlikely that a centre on the DPI land could also attract a supermarket tenant. This would mean that any development of the B2 Neighbourhood Centre land on the DPI site would, in all likelihood, be limited to small-scale retail and commercial services and hence it would always play a secondary role to the proposed centre at Bloomfield.

As noted above, the EIA also foreshadows a second stage of development at Bloomfield by 2024-25. Specifically EIA Section 5.1 v (EIA page 48 refers) states that:

"A full line supermarket of 3,000 m² would likely be supportable by 2024/25 when the primary sector population is projected to reach around 7,000."

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It is generally accepted that a population of 8,000-10,000 people is required to support a full-line supermarket in urban areas of Australia. In this instance, a Primary sector population of 7,000 residents together with demand generated by workers in the Bloomfield precinct and the capture of some 'passing trade' from those travelling along Forest Road between Orange and the Secondary South sector probably would be sufficient to support such a store.

In our view, if Council is minded to support the proposed development at Bloomfield, a condition should be attached to any such approval which effectively links the approval of Stage 2 to the prior achievement of a Primary sector residential population of at least 7,000 people.

In this regard, the 2021 Census—which will produce data in late 2022 and early 2023—should provide valuable guidance as to whether this population threshold will be achieved by 2024-25 as forecast by Location IQ.

If such a condition does not form part of any approval of the proposed development then there is a risk that a full-line supermarket could be developed on the site before there is sufficient population in the immediate catchment to support such a store. Such an outcome could be expected to have a detrimental impact on the performance of supermarkets in the Orange CBD.

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Summary

Over the longer term a need will emerge in South Orange for a convenience-type centre containing a supermarket. Further population growth in the catchment will be required to justify the provision of a full-line supermarket (that is, one in excess of 3,000m² net leasable area), however.

We consider the subject site has some clear locational advantages over the existing B2 Neighbourhood Centre site on the DPI land. These flow from its better spatial relationship to both existing and proposed major employment and activity generators in the area such as the Orange Health Service precinct, the existing aged housing facility and proposed future private medical and 'medi-hotel' facilities.



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Introduction

The purpose of this briefing note is to comment on two issues facing Council at present namely:

- the proposed retail development at Bloomfield
- the proposed expansion of the North Orange centre.

Background – Bloomfield Proposal

Council has advertised a Planning Proposal for retail development at Bloomfield. Stage 1 of this proposal includes the following components:

- supermarket ... 1,650m²
- mini-major ... 416m²
- shops ... 845m².

The proponent (James Richmark Pty Ltd) also flagged the possibility of expanding the shopping centre at a future date to include a full-line supermarket of 3,000m², an additional mini-major of 936m² and additional shops of 856m².

The feasibility analysis for the proposed development and identification of its likely timing were undertaken in 2018. The analysis was based on an extensive trade area which included large swathes of the Orange urban area to the north of Bloomfield together with the surrounding rural area to the south including Blayney Local Government Area (LGA).

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The viability and timing of the proposed future development (Stage 2) is clearly dependent on significant further population growth in the identified Primary Trade Area (PTA)—particularly growth in the Shiralee expansion area to the west of the subject site at Bloomfield.

Broadly, the analysis conducted on behalf of the Applicant assumed development of the Shiralee area would see some 95 to 100 new dwellings produced annually between 2021-26. To date only about 16 dwellings have been constructed in the Shiralee area.

The economic analysis conducted for the Applicant indicated the viability of the proposed development would be significantly dependent on the capture of spending by residents in that part of the Orange urban area lying between the railway line in South Orange and the CBD as well as capturing spending by residents of Glenroi.

This is problematic as the latter area forms part of the CBD's PTA. Accordingly, the scale and timing of development at Bloomfield must be approached cautiously.

Current Situation

Since the supporting analysis for the Bloomfield proposal was prepared there has been a substantial change in the outlook for future population growth in general in Orange as well as highly disruptive changes in the retail sector.

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Population Growth

In terms of population growth, the revised 2019 population projections (prepared by the NSW Government) for Orange/North Orange, Cabonne Shire and Blayney LGA have all resulted in a downgrading of the estimated future resident population in these areas. It is also worth noting that the 2019 projections obviously did not take into account the potential impact of Covid-19 on population growth in regional centres such as Orange.

The 2019 estimated resident population projections prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) indicate that between 2018 and 2019 the Orange area (City plus surrounding rural areas) grew by +0.82% per annum.

While there was slight population growth in Blayney and Cabonne almost all of the population growth in Orange LGA was concentrated in North Orange—which grew at +2.3% per annum in 2018-19. According to the ABS the “established” parts of Orange to the north of Bloomfield experienced a decline in resident population of about -0.6% per annum between 2018-19.

It will not be until 2021-22 that the impact of the pandemic on population growth in Orange will become clear.

Retail Sales

Since February, 2020 retail sales in Australia have been subject to very high levels of volatility. This volatility has been significant enough for the ABS to suspend its trend series data as far as retail sales are concerned.

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The available (original) retail sales data indicate that during February/March 2020 spending on discretionary items in NSW—such as clothing, footwear and accessories—declined significantly. Relatively strong sales of supermarket goods and certain household goods such as furniture, electrical appliances and particularly computers and software were recorded during these two months, however.

The ABS also reports recent significant growth in on-line shopping with the total volume of on-line retail sales in Australia rising from 7.1% in March to 11.1% in April, 2020.

These spending trends are likely to be evident in Orange and certainly would be impacting the viability of some retailers in the CBD, particularly those selling discretionary goods. Nevertheless, we understand some retailers in Orange have reported a strong upturn in sales during May and June.

We anticipate conditions in the retail sector will remain problematic for the next 12 to 18 months at least. Increasing levels of unemployment, the scaling-back of federal government assistance to households and individuals and a reduction in business income levels is likely to continue to result in difficult and unpredictable trading conditions for the retail sector. It is highly unlikely that Orange will be immune from these pressures.

North Orange

We understand the owners of the North Orange centre (SCA) have an ongoing interest in adding a second full-line supermarket to the centre. We also understand Council in 2019 indicated support for an expansion of the

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centre which would have resulted in a larger footprint for Woolworths, the addition of a smaller-scale discount supermarket and some additional specialty shops.

As previously indicated, North Orange (in isolation)) continues to experience population growth of around +2% per annum.

The North Orange Statistical Area 2 (SA2) currently has an estimated resident population of 21,929 people. Retail analysts generally agree that an urban residential population of 8,000 to 10,000 people is sufficient to support a full-line supermarket. In terms of this benchmark, North Orange could support a second full-line supermarket.

There are three difficulties, however, with the proposed expansion of the North Orange centre to include another full-line supermarket namely:

- the boundaries of North Orange SA2 extend as far south as Dalton Street. Hence many residents of this area are actually closer to an existing supermarket in the CBD compared with either those existing or proposed at North Orange;
- a large part of North Orange SA2 actually comprises part of the CBD's PTA. It follows, therefore, that additional retail floorspace developed at North Orange will compete directly with CBD retailers; and
- a second full-line supermarket developed in North Orange almost inevitably will be operated by Coles. Coles, however, already operates a supermarket in the CBD and in all likelihood that store

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would experience a component of its sales 'transferring' to any future Coles store developed at North Orange.

It is worth noting that the North Orange centre is zoned B2–Local Centre under Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011. The objectives of this zone include the following:

"To provide a range of retail, business, entertainment and community uses that serve the needs of people who live in, work in and visit the local area."

"To ensure that retail, business and community uses in North Orange and South Orange will not detract from the role of the CBD as the primary business centre within the City."

In our opinion, Local Centres primarily are about meeting the convenience needs of residents who live in the suburban parts of any city. In our view these needs reasonably can be met by the provision of a full-line supermarket (such as the existing Woolworths at North Orange) and a range of specialty shops. The provision of two full-line supermarkets in any Local Centre is uncommon; usually two such stores are only found in larger District or Sub-regional-scale shopping centres.

We consider there is a clear risk that the expansion of North Orange to include a second full-line supermarket will detract from and potentially undermine the role of the CBD as the principal retail centre in the City of Orange.

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Demand for Supermarket Floorspace

The proposals for Bloomfield and North Orange both involve an expansion of supermarket floorspace.

Supermarkets are fundamental to the retail sector. They capture about 32% of all retail spending and are anchor stores for all types of centres.

For the purposes of this advice we have examined the potential demand for and supply of supermarket floorspace in the Orange Region (Orange, Cabonne and Blayney) in 2021 and 2026.

At present this area contains about 18,386m² of supermarket floorspace with about 12,236m² of this being provided in the CBD.

We estimate the demand for supermarket floorspace arising from resident spending in 2021 to be in the order of 21,682m². This estimate includes demand associated with food and grocery spending directed to on-line platforms. Such spending may, nevertheless, reduce the demand for the provision of 'physical' supermarket floorspace somewhat.

Prima facie, estimated demand of 21,682m² suggests a theoretical shortfall in the provision of supermarket floorspace of about -3,296m² may exist in 2021. This estimate may also suggest that existing supermarket operators are experiencing above average (that is, greater than \$11,000 per m²) returns at present.

By 2026 supermarket floorspace demand is estimated to have grown to about 23,000m²—an increase of only +1,318m².

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Conclusion

There appears to be merit in the provision of additional retail floorspace in South Orange at Bloomfield as proposed including the development of a small supermarket. In our opinion, however, floorspace in this centre should be restricted to the proposed Stage 1 development until substantial residential settlement has occurred in the Shiralee area and the road connections between that area and Bloomfield have been improved.

On present indications, it seems a very considerable amount of time will pass before a full-line supermarket can be contemplated in South Orange/Bloomfield.

Having regard to the difficulties facing the retail sector in general at this time, it could be argued that Stage 1 at Bloomfield should be delayed until 2023 by which time business conditions in the retail sector may have stabilised.

On present indications, it appears unlikely Stage 1 (if approved by Council) will commence trading before 2022. It is also unlikely, however, that delaying the opening of the proposed retail space until 2023 would confer any substantial benefit on the retail sector in Orange as opposed to a 2022 opening.

Our preliminary analysis of the demand for and supply of supermarket floorspace in Orange and the surrounding rural areas indicate there will not be a need for another full-line supermarket in Orange until after 2026. This assumes a medium-scale supermarket is provided at Bloomfield prior to 2026.

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We consider development of a second full-line supermarket at North Orange is unwarranted and would be detrimental to the vitality of retailing in the CBD. This is particularly so if the expansion of North Orange involved provision of a second full-line supermarket within a similar time-frame to the provision of a new retail centre at Bloomfield. The primary reason for this is that the two centres combined inevitably would encroach from both the north and south on the CBD's PTA.



5.10 STRATEGIC POLICY REVIEW - ST142 - EVENTS ON COUNCIL OWNED/MANAGED LAND

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1752

AUTHOR: Janessa Constantine, Acting Manager Corporate Governance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents Strategic Policy ST142 – Events on Council Owned/Managed Land which has been reviewed and is recommended for adoption.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy “17.1 Collaborate - Provide representative, responsible and accountable community governance”.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Council’s Strategic Policies are reviewed and amended to ensure ongoing compliance with legislation and industry best practice.

Policies of Council are of two types – Strategic Policies are determined by Council, and relate to Councillors and the broader community. The Local Government Act 1993 requires the public exhibition of Policies (if new or include significant changes) and adoption by Council. Operational Policies are determined and implemented by the Chief Executive Officer, and relate to staff and the operations of the organisation.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopts Strategic Policy – ST142 – Events on Council Owned/Managed Land.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation’s impact on Council’s service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The following changes/updates were made to the policy. It is recommended that given the nature of updates that the policy is adopted without the requirement for 28 days exhibition. The Public Liability updated from \$10million to \$20million is a requirement of any activity on Council land from a food stall to an event under this policy. Without this required protection, events are not permitted by Council’s insurance requirements.

Council resolved to update the policy to reflect the current COVID-19 pandemic and as such the update has been included in the policy.

The application form has had only minor amendments.

It is for these reasons, adoption of the policy without 28 days exhibition is recommended.

ST142 – Events on Council Owned/Managed Land

Reference	Update
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Updated \$20million of Public Liability Insurance.• Updated Application Form.• Updated to reflect COVID-19 event guidelines adopted by Council 1 September 2020 (20/289, 20/290).

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 DRAFT - Strategic Policy - ST142 - Events on Council Owned Managed Land Policy - September 2020, D20/54622 [↓](#)



All policies can be reviewed or revoked by a resolution of Council, at any time.

EVENTS ON COUNCIL OWNED/MANAGED LAND

ST142

F22

OBJECTIVES

- 1 To provide a consistent approach to the staging of events in the City on Council-owned and managed land
- 2 To determine the appropriate site for events
- 3 To provide event organisers with venue options that consider:
 - a Safety of patrons and the community
 - b The legal requirements of legislation and policy
 - c Community amenity

APPLICABILITY

Any event held on Council owned or managed land.

GENERAL

An event is an organised activity occupying a Council-owned or managed recreation reserve, park, garden, showground, sportsground, lake foreshore, playground, public open space or carpark.

Types of events may include but are not limited to: weddings, fetes, carnivals, markets, festivals, community celebrations, school events, promotions, displays, filming, and photography, sporting gala days, aquatic events, regattas, entertainment, fireworks and Carols by Candlelight.

Areas under Council management which may be suitable for events may include:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Civic Square | • Gosling Creek Reserve |
| • Showground | • Skate Park |
| • Wade Park | • Sir Jack Brabham Park |
| • Cook/Robertson/Moulder Parks | • Adventure Playground |
| • Botanic Gardens | • Other community parks, |
| • Lake Canobolas | sportsgrounds and reserves |

This Policy **does not apply** to property for which the Council has leased (or has some other binding agreement) the care, control and management to a third party, unless the lease/agreement states otherwise.



All policies can be reviewed or revoked by a resolution of Council, at any time.

COVID-19 UPDATE

At the Council Meeting of 1 September 2020, Council resolved (20/289, 20/290):

- 1 To permit non-contentious events hosted by local event organiser (i.e based within the Orange Region) to be approved by staff in line with the current Strategic Policy;
- 2 To temporarily modify Strategic Policy - ST142 - Events on Council Owned/Managed Land so that that events hosted by external event organisers (i.e. from outside the Orange Region) or contentious local events to be determined by a report submitted to Council while current COVID-19 restrictions are in place.

RELATED POLICIES/DOCUMENTS

Event Application Form

Events Guide – Risk Management

Strategic Policy – ST143 Event Cancellation

Strategic Policy – ST029 Donations and Grants

Strategic Policy – ST049 Itinerant Traders

Responsible Area – Corporate and Commercial Services

REVISION					
	DATE	RESOLUTION		DATE	RESOLUTION
1	17 March 2020	20/089	6		
2			7		
3			8		
4			9		
5					
All policies can be reviewed or revoked by resolution of Council, at any time.					

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS

DATE	AMENDMENT
September 2020	Updated \$20million of Public Liability Insurance. Updated Application Form. Updated to reflect COVID-19 event guidelines adopted by Council 1 September 2020, (20/289, 20/290).
March 2020	Transferred to Strategic Policy. Formatting updates. Inclusion of procedure for road and footpath occupation and reference to Event Cancellation Policy. Amendment to minimum timeframe Event Application required to be submitted to Council from 12 weeks to 21 days prior to event.
September 2014	New Policy Operational Policy – GM Approved 29 August 2014



Strategic Policy

Events on Council Owned/Managed Land

PO Box 35, Orange
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NSW 2800 Australia

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council@orange.nsw.gov.au
www.orange.nsw.gov.au



The following event documentation and criteria are required to be submitted for assessment via the event application process. In various circumstances, Council may require additional information to that listed.

MINIMUM

- Completed Event Application Form
- Site Plans
- Comprehensive Risk Assessment
- Public Liability Insurance

ADDITIONAL

- Event Management Plan
- Waste Management Plan
- Licenses/other Public Liability
- Catering and Sale of Food Temporary Holder Permit Registration Form
- Approval to Install and Operate Amusement Device
- Traffic Control and Management Plans

PROCEDURE

- 1 The event organiser is required to submit a request to Council for the use of Council owned/managed land for an event by completing the appropriate Event Application Form, available via the Orange City Council website (www.orange.nsw.gov.au). Some of the sections in the application may not be relevant to every event, however; all sections must be addressed for an application to be assessed.
- 2 If deemed necessary, the event organiser will be required to complete a Development Application or an application for a Complying Development Certificate. Structures erected as part of the event may require a construction certification. Various events occur on a regular basis and approval could be provided for a season (e.g. Sportsground usage, regular markets etc.), or some other period of time where the activity is repeated.
- 3 The event organiser will be required to lodge the Event Application Form along with all necessary documentation, including but not limited to, a Site Plan, Risk Assessment and a copy of their Public Liability Insurance Certificate of Currency for no less than \$20 million and noting Orange City Council as an interested party.
- 4 If an event is not proposing to occupy or close a road or footpath, the Application and associated documentation must be received as early as possible or at least 21 days prior to the event otherwise approval may not be granted.



- 5 If approval to occupy or close a road or footpath is sought, the appropriate Traffic Control Plans (TCP) and Traffic Management Plans (TMP) are to be submitted as early as possible or at least before the following timeframes otherwise approval may not be granted:
 - 6 months prior to the event for a Class 1 Event as per the Roads and Maritime Services publication "Guide to Traffic and Transport Management for Special Events"; or
 - 3 months prior to the event for a Class 2 Event as per the Roads and Maritime Services publication "Guide to Traffic and Transport Management for Special Events"
- 6 Event Organisers are to refer to Council's Strategic Policy – ST144 – Event Sponsorship Program for details on sponsorship and are to fill out the Application Form attached to that Policy.
- 7 If approval for a 'high risk' event is sought, Council may require an independent risk assessment and action plan to be provided.
- 8 Event organisers must have the approval in writing from Orange City Council before undertaking any works, marketing or promotional activity, or staging an event on any Council owned/managed land.
- 9 Council reserves the right to attend any event held on Council owned or managed land to ensure the legal requirements of legislation are being adhered to. A Council Officer has delegation under the Local Government Act to close an event due to non-compliance of approval conditions and/or legal requirements.
- 10 Event Organisers are to refer to Council's Strategic Policy – ST143 - Event Cancellation Policy for details in regards to a Council Officer closing an event. In this instance, the Event Organiser releases Council from any liability or loss incidental or consequential to the removal of the approval.
- 11 Once Council receives an application and the associated forms/plans/documentation, the application will be assessed and a response to the organiser in writing advising of the decision and conditions within 21 days of receiving the application. This may also include the request for further information.
- 12 The charges for the application and for the use of the land will be as prescribed in Council's Delivery/Operational Plan. There may be bonds for the use of land.



Event organisers are required to identify and manage risks associated with any event through a risk assessment process. Hazards (i.e. something that has the potential to cause harm) and risks (i.e. what can happen as a result of the hazard) must be identified and assessed and arrangements put in place to minimise and manage those identified hazards and risks. It is mandatory for all event organisers to complete and submit a Risk Assessment with all event applications.

The steps outlined below are provided to assist you in completing a Risk Assessment:

Identify the Risk

Comprehensively identify the risks, both within and outside of your control, to be managed. The Hazard/Risk Identification Checklist (Table 1) has been included to help you identify any hazards or risks associated with the event.

Once determined, transfer all applicable hazards/risks from the checklist onto the Risk Assessment template.



Analyse the Risk

Assess the (a) likelihood, or 'frequency', of the risk actually occurring (with reference to Table 2), and (b) consequence (with reference to Table 3) if the risk event did occur.



Evaluate the Inherent Risk

Inherent risk is an assessed level of natural or untreated risk. Nothing has been done to reduce the risk.

Use the Inherent and Residual Risk Rating Table (Table 4) to determine the inherent risk rating based on the assessment of the hazard/risk in regards to likelihood and consequence.



Treat the Risk

Identify, evaluate and develop control measures or actions that need to be undertaken to control the hazard/risk. Selecting the most appropriate option involves balancing the costs of implementing each option against the benefits derived from it.



Evaluate the Residual Risk

Residual risk is the threat that remains after all efforts to identify and eliminate the risk have been made.

Reassess the likelihood (Table 2) and consequence (Table 3) and again use the Inherent and Residual Risk Rating Table (Table 4) to determine the residual risk rating.



Monitor and Review

Continually monitor and review the internal and external risk environment as this will allow new risks to be identified and controlled, and risks to be taken off the radar. It also allows the effectiveness (impacts, benefits, costs) of implementing risk management strategies to be determined.

IDENTIFY THE RISK

The following hazard and risk checklist items are not exhaustive and you will also need to consider further site and event specific risks.

Table 1: Hazard/Risk Identification Checklist

Hazard/Risk Description	✓	Hazard/Risk Description	✓
PERSONAL INJURY/ILLNESS OR DEATH, DUE TO:		FIRE DUE TO:	
Access to and departure from site		Ignition source in hazardous area (naked flame, sparks)	
Amusements and rides (misuse of)		Ignition of flammable vapours	
Asbestos/lead		Runaway uncontrolled chemical reaction	
Exposure to infection/infectious disease		Reaction of incompatible materials	
Chemical exposure		Other - specify	
Climbing on vantage points		EXPLOSION DUE TO:	
Confined spaces		Detonation of explosive materials	
Disorderly unruly behaviour		Fireworks/pyrotechnics	
Drowning		Overpressure of vessel or tank (e.g. gas container)	
Drug and alcohol affected persons		Ignition of flammable vapours	
Dust/particles		Fuel (i.e. petrol, LPG, diesel)	
Electrocution/electrical shock		Chemical reaction	
Falls/trips from height		Other - specify	
Falls/trips from ground level		PROPERTY DAMAGE DUE TO:	
Falling objects		Lack of parking spaces	
Food poisoning		Structural damage	
Insect/animal bites and/or stings		Traffic congestion	
Laceration (sharp/rough edges/objects/materials)		Vehicle impact	
Lighting (insufficient)		Vandalism	
Manual handling (lifting, bending, twisting etc.)		Other - specify	
Medical emergency (e.g. heart attack)		ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE DUE TO:	
Overcrowding		Insufficient rubbish bins	
Overhead hazards (power lines, equipment etc.)		Release of pollutants into waterways/sewerage system	
Poor lighting		Release into groundwater	
Plant and equipment (crush, cut, puncture etc.)		Flora and/or fauna damage	
Playground equipment		Release of toxic gas/vapour	
Public accessing non-public areas of event		Sound/noise	
Restricted space		Other - specify	
Slipping (e.g. on loose or wet, slippery surface)		TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT ISSUES	
Sunburn		Inadequate site management	
Temperature (heat/cold)		Lack of staff briefing/training	
Temporary fencing		Loss of power/services	
Temporary structures (tents/marquees not secure)		Warning signage	
Terrorism/bomb threat		Other - specify	
Traffic/pedestrians		OTHER HAZARD/RISKS (PLEASE LIST)	
Tripping/falls (e.g. pegs/rope)			
Uneven surface (e.g. gradient)			
Water (creek, river, pool, pond etc.)			
Weather conditions (wind, rain, visibility etc.)			
Other - specify			

ANALYSE THE RISK

It is imperative that event organisers analyse the risks associated with their event by assessing (a) the likelihood (Table 2) of the risk actually occurring, and (b) the consequence (Table 3) if the risk event did occur. Allocating risk ratings (Table 4) to all hazards allows event organisers to prioritise and address hazards and risks in a systematic way.

Risk Likelihood

Likelihood requires consideration of 'frequency' in regards to how likely it is to occur.

Table 2: Likelihood Table	
Rating	Description (operational criteria)
Almost certain	Imminent or will occur within 1 to 6 months
Likely	Expected to occur at least once in a 6 to 12 month period
Possible	Will probably occur between 1 to 5 years
Unlikely	May occur every 5 to 10 years
Rare	Not likely to occur within a 10 year period

Risk Consequence

Consequence requires consideration of the likely impact if the risk is to occur. In determining the overall consequence score for each risk, the highest individual score should be applied.

Table 3: Risk Consequence Table		
Rating	Category of Risk	Description (operational criteria)
Severe	Service Delivery	Critical operational service failure/loss of delivery >3 days
	Image and Reputation	Severe negative national and state coverage
	Environmental	Uncontained damage and major impact/major fine/public reaction
	Health & Safety	Death or serious injury
	Stakeholders	Severe stakeholder concern/reduction or withdrawal of support
Major	Service Delivery	Major operational service failure/loss of service delivery >1 day
	Image and Reputation	Extensive state and local coverage
	Environmental	Major breach or impact/fines/Government reprimands
	Health & Safety	Serious injury/long term hospitalisation
	Stakeholders	Major stakeholder concern/reduction or threat of withdrawal of support
Moderate	Service Delivery	Moderate operational service failure/loss of service delivery >3 hours
	Image and Reputation	Moderate local coverage
	Environmental	Moderate breach or impact/Government reprimands
	Health & Safety	Moderate injury/may require short term hospitalisation
	Stakeholders	Moderate stakeholder concern/rectification action required
Minor	Service Delivery	Loss of operational service delivery >1 hour
	Image and Reputation	Minor local coverage
	Environmental	Minor breach or impact/some minor complaints
	Health & Safety	Minor injury, may require first aid
	Stakeholders	Minor stakeholder concern/action required
Negligible	Service Delivery	No loss of operational service delivery
	Image and Reputation	Little or no coverage
	Environmental	Negligible breach/impact/complaint
	Health & Safety	Negligible or no injury
	Stakeholders	Negligible stakeholder concern

EVALUATE THE RISK

The risk rating for each risk is calculated by plotting the likelihood and consequence response scores on the below Inherent and Residual Risk Rating Table (Table 4). A risk rating will need to be determined for both the inherent level of risk (i.e. no controls in place) and residual level of risk (i.e. after the preventative and corrective controls are taken into consideration).

Determining the inherent level of risk will assist in identifying the risks that require further treatment, whilst the residual level of risk will determine if the proposed preventative and corrective controls are sufficient and within the adopted tolerance levels.

Table 4: Inherent and Residual Risk Rating Table

Likelihood	Consequences				
	Severe	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Almost Certain	1	1	2	4	5
Likely	1	1	2	4	5
Possible	1	1	3	5	5
Unlikely	2	2	4	5	5
Rare	3	3	4	5	5

TREAT THE RISK

Treating the risk requires identifying a range of control methods, evaluating these methods and developing additional controls for implementation. Selecting the most appropriate option involves balancing the costs (both direct and indirect) of implementing each option against the benefits derived from it.

Risk treatment or controls can either be preventative controls (i.e. designed to reduce the likelihood of the risk occurring) or corrective controls (i.e. to be implemented if the risk does occur). Some examples of controls to consider are outlined below:

- Modify design and try to ensure that hazards are 'designed out' when new material, equipment and or work systems are planned.
- Remove the hazard or substitute less hazardous materials, equipment or substances.
- Adopt a safer process, such as alterations to tools, equipment or work systems.
- Enclose or isolate the hazard through the use of guards or remote handling techniques.
- Establish appropriate administrative procedures such as job rotation to reduce exposure or boredom, timing of the job so that fewer personnel are exposed, routine maintenance and housekeeping procedures and training on hazards and correct work procedures.
- Provide suitable and properly maintained personal protective equipment and training in its use.

MONITOR AND REVIEW

Continuous monitoring and review of the external and internal risk environment is important to identify new risks, take risks off the radar and understand the effectiveness (impacts, benefits and costs) of implementing risk management strategies. It is essential that risk priorities and risk management plans remain relevant in the changing environment, and that risk management is responsive to change.

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

PO Box 35, ORANGE NSW 2800
Civic Centre, Byng Street, ORANGE NSW 2800
P 1300 650 511 | F 02 6393 8199
council@orange.nsw.gov.au

EVENT APPLICATION FORM



**ORANGE
CITY COUNCIL**

ORANGE CITY COUNCIL

135 - 137 Byng Street, Orange NSW, 2800

PO Box 35, Orange NSW, 2800

P: 02 6393 8000 F: 02 6393 8199

E: council@orange.nsw.gov.au

www.orange.nsw.gov.au

Orange City Council is committed to working with organisations and community groups to deliver safe and enjoyable events. Below is some information to assist in the application process.

EVENT APPLICATION TIMEFRAMES

Please submit this event application, along with all other required documentation to Orange City Council at least 21 days prior to your event.

If your event is to involve any of the following aspects, please adhere to the associated timeframes:

Application/approval type	Minimum timeframe before event
Approval to Install and Operate Amusement Device (ie: Section 68 approval)	5 working days
Temporary Food Permit	5 working days
Filming Proposal	5 working days
Donations and Grants Application	Quarterly throughout the year
Alcohol Licence	30 working days
Development Application	6 weeks
Temporary Suspension of an Existing Alcohol Free Zone	12 weeks
Road Closure/Traffic Management Plan	16 weeks

USEFUL CONTACTS

Organisation	Phone number
Orange City Council	(02) 6393 8000
Orange City Council - Development Services	(02) 6393 8530
Orange Police	(02) 6363 6399
NSW Ambulance	(02) 6841 2670
Roads and Maritime Services	132 213
NSW Food Authority	1300 552 406
Department of Justice - Liquor and Gaming NSW	(02) 9995 0300
Midwest Traffic Management	(02) 6362 8049
Dubbo Traffic Control	(02) 6882 5643

EVENT APPLICATION FORM

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APPLICANT DETAILS

Name:	
Organisation:	
Address:	
Suburb:	Postcode:
Phone:	Mobile:
Email:	
Website:	
Facebook:	
Instagram:	
Twitter:	

EVENT DETAILS

Event Name:	
Location/Venue *subject to availability:	
Please note that all venues are subject to usage fees as stated in Orange City Council's Fees and Charges.	
Event Date/s:	Event Time/s:
Bump in date and time:	Bump out date and time:
Describe the main purpose of your event:	
Is the event likely to be an ongoing event?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Will your event be open to the public?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Expected event attendance. Participants:	Spectators:
Will your event be attended by children or young people under 18 years of age?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Will you charge an entry fee for this event?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

Any event held on Council land or premises must be conducted in accordance with Section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993

PLEASE NOTE:



= Questions marked with this symbol may require additional Council permits under the Local Government Act or other relevant legislation

EVENT APPLICATION FORM


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EVENT SERVICES

 Will there be food and/or drinks sold or supplied at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, you must ensure all Food Vendors have approval from Orange City Council. All Food Vendors must be issued with a Temporary Food Permit and comply with all relevant food and health regulations.

 Will you be operating a BBQ/s at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

 Will alcohol be served and/or for sale? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Is your event to be held in a designated Alcohol Free Zone? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, you are required to provide the appropriate Liquor Licence to Council and ensure those serving alcohol have current RSA accreditation. You must ensure there is free drinking water available. You must also make an application to Council at least 3 months prior to your event if your event is to be held within an existing Alcohol Free Zone. You will be required to pay the advertising fees associated with the publication of the suspension of the Alcohol Free Zone via the local newspaper.

Will your event require security personnel? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will your event require waste management? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Council's existing public placed litter bins are not to be used for waste generated from the event without Council approval to do so.

Will you need to organise the use of the venue's public toilets at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will you require additional toilets and amenities, including accessible (disabled) facilities? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Guidelines for the number of toilets required are listed below:

People	No alcohol		Alcohol	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<500	3	6	11	13
<1000	6	9	15	16

Will your event require access to a power supply? ☐ YES ☐ NO
(If yes, please provide requirements)

☐ 10 amp | Qty: ☐ 15 amp | Qty: ☐ 20 amp | Qty: ☐ 32 amp | Qty:

Will you need to organise the collection of keys? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will your event require the use of existing Council lighting? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will you need to organise additional lighting? ☐ YES ☐ NO

 Will you be installing or erecting a structure? ☐ YES ☐ NO
(e.g. stage, marquee, tent, caravan etc.)

Type of structure, quantity and dimensions in m²:

The use of any portable structure may require a Development Application if it does not constitute exempt development or have a previous approval. If approval is required, this may take approximately 28 days.

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EVENT SERVICES - continued

Will you require the entry of vehicles on to Council property?

☐ YES ☐ NO Will your event impact vehicular/pedestrian traffic?☐ YES ☐ NO Are you requesting any road/footpath closures or road/footpath occupation?☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, you will be required to obtain approval from Council, Police and in some cases the Roads and Maritime Services (RMS). An application should be submitted to the City of Orange Traffic Committee at least 16 weeks prior to your event which must include:

- *Traffic Management Plan (TMP) and Traffic Control Plan (TCP) compiled by an appropriately qualified person*
- *Proof of public liability insurance to the value of \$20 million with Orange City Council noted as an interested party*
- *Detailed risk assessment*

 Will your event involve large crowds, the use of PA system/s, or amplified music?☐ YES ☐ NO

Noise levels must not exceed 5 decibels above background noise when measured at the nearest affected residence.

Will there be signage erected promoting your event at the venue?

☐ YES ☐ NO Will there be signage erected promoting your event at other locations in the Orange region?☐ YES ☐ NO

Details:

 Will your event involve the distribution of pamphlets and/or other marketing/promotional material?☐ YES ☐ NO

Will your event require additional First Aid or Emergency personnel?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Guidelines for the number of First Aid personnel required is listed to the right. Each event must be attended by at least one suitably qualified First Aid Officer. The Ambulance Service of NSW should be advised of major events.

Patrons	First Aiders	First Aid Posts
500	2	1
1000	4	1
2000	6	1
5000	8	2
10000	12	2

Who is the person nominated to engage emergency services or authorise an evacuation?

Name:

Contact phone number:

What is your Emergency Evacuation Plan?

For any event, your strategies for emergency/risk management must comply with Australian Standards AS/ NZS ISO 3100/2009. The location of the Emergency Muster Point and details of the nominated person who can authorise an evacuation must be communicated to all those involved with the event.

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EVENT SERVICES - continued

What is your contingency plan for bad weather?

 Will amusement devices (e.g. jumping castle/s, mechanical ride/s) or other entertainment (performers or attractions) be in operation at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Type and number of devices:

Apart from a 'small' jumping castle (i.e. highest platform is less than 9m high), all amusement device owners must hold a Section 68 Approval issued by Orange City Council. Applications must be received at least five working days before the event.

Will there be animal involvement at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, you must comply with all provisions of the Exhibited Animals Protection Act, 1986.

Will your event involve the movement of any aircraft? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will there be goods (other than food) for sale at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

 Will there be fireworks at your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will you be fundraising as part of your event? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will the event involve any professional filming, drone operation or photography? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will the event involve any camping? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Will your organisation require information on Council's Donations, Grants and Sponsorship program? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Responsibility to Protect Crowded Places

You are required to address your responsibilities in relation to the protection of crowded places from a range of foreseeable threats, including terror attacks, and should consider anti-terror measures in planning your event. Under the Summary Offences Act 1988, you are required to complete a 'Notice of Intention to Hold a Public Assembly' (available via www.police.nsw.gov.au) and submit to the Police at least 90 days prior to your event.

NOTES

EVENT APPLICATION FORM

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REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

In order for your request to be processed, please ensure you also provide the following documentation:

- **Site Plan** depicting everything you plan to bring or utilise at the venue, such as: barricading/fencing, stalls and marquees, stages, toilets, rubbish/recycling bins, signs/banners, lights/lighting towers, PA/speakers, entry and exit points, parking, power, first aid and emergency muster points.
- **Certificate of Currency of Public Liability Insurance** to a minimum of \$20 million and noting Orange City Council as an interested party.
- **Risk Assessment** outlining all applicable risks and control measures.

INDEMNITY & DECLARATION

I, _____ hold Orange City Council harmless and releases and indemnifies, and keeps released and indemnified, from and against all action, suits, claims, demands, costs, charges and expenses for which Council, its servants, agents or employees may be held liable in respect of any damage, accident or injury of whatsoever nature or kind and however sustained or occasioned and whether to property or persons in connection with the use of this public area and any work connected therewith pursuant to this permit but excluding such liability arising from any negligent act, default or omission, on the part of council, its servants, agents or employees either solely or in contribution thereto.

I am authorised by the nominated organisation/club/school/association to make this application. I understand that a safety inspection and audit of the Council property is required along with completing a risk assessment prior to each use. I understand that I must only use the Council property if it is safe to do so and must leave the council property in a clean and tidy condition, including all associated facilities. I understand that if Council is required to clean or conduct any repairs due to damage or neglect caused by the applicant, the applicant will be invoiced. I agree to ensure that if the Council property is used at night, the level of lighting is appropriate for the intended purpose and agree to turn off all lighting immediately after the event or use of Council property has ceased.

I understand that only approved line marking agents can be used on Council property and I must obtain Council approval for any signage erected. I agree not to sub-let any Council property or facility. I agree to ensure children using Council property are supervised by an adult and agree not to permit any animals (with the exception of guide/hearing dogs), glass and vehicles on Council property unless prior approval is obtained.

I agree to comply with any requirement set by Council as part of the Conditions of Approval for the event and will comply with any direction of Council in relation to the Council property (e.g. closures due to wet weather and maintenance).

I am authorised to provide this release to Council on behalf of the nominated organisation/club/school/association from all claims made against Council by any person resulting from activities held on Council property.

Signature

Name (BLOCK LETTERS)

Date

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5.11 PART 5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SOUTHERN FEEDER ROAD STAGE 4

RECORD NUMBER: 2020/1758

AUTHOR: Mark Hodges, Director Development Services

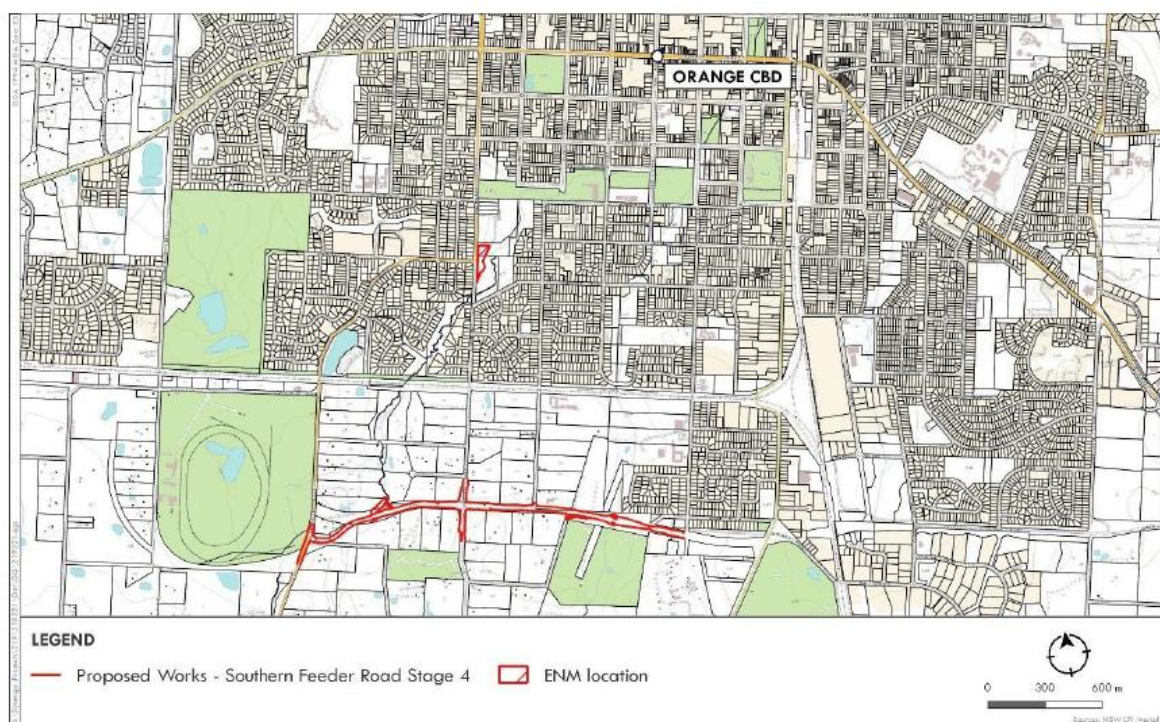
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Orange City Council is proposing to construct and operate Stage 4 of the Southern Feeder Road (SFR), between Anson Street to Pinnacle Road, Orange, including the upgrade of Park and Shiralee Roads, the construction of 1,220m of new road connecting to the Stage 1 SFR.

Stage 4 of the SFR involves the upgrade of existing roads as well as the construction of a new road from the existing SFR west to Pinnacle Road. New intersections with Rifle Range Road, Pinnacle Road and Cecil Road will be constructed and a new roundabout will be constructed at the intersection of Shiralee Road.

The approximate length of the SFR Stage 4 work is 2,600 metres, being an upgrade of the existing Shiralee and Park Roads along with the construction of 1,220 metres of new road, having a carriageway width of 15 metres.

In addition, the works will include the installation of a potable water main and a number of culverts and stormwater pipes where the road crosses waterways. Two vacant dwellings that are located within the road corridor will also be demolished to make way for the road. Excavated fill from the project will be used to construct flood mitigation works being undertaken in Pilcher Park adjacent to Emus Rugby Club.

**Figure 1: Proposed Activity Location**

5.11 Part 5 Environmental Assessment Southern Feeder Road Stage 4

Temporary construction compounds to facilitate construction activities will need to be put into place.

Construction work is expected to take about 18 months to complete. Construction work for the road would not commence until funding is secured, however preliminary works such as the relocation of services and demolition works would commence relatively quickly once approval of the REF is obtained.

The broad construction methodology/order of activities is expected to include:

- 1 Vegetation removal/clearing and grubbing;
- 2 Building demolition;
- 3 Service relocations as required;
- 4 Drainage works and bulk earthworks;
- 5 Construction of SFR to the intersection of Pinnacle Road and Anson Street, including intersections at Rifle Range Road, Shiralee Road, Cecil Road and Pinnacle Road;
- 6 Installation of water pipelines; and
- 7 Storm water management measures.

Stage 4 of the feeder road is likely to occur within the next 2 years, but that the completion of the feeder road, including connection through to Ploughmans Lane, is unlikely to happen within this time frame. State Government funding towards Stage 4 of the feeder Road was announced in the recent State budget suggesting the construction of this section of road can proceed in the near future.

Given the approach taken with this stage, it is anticipated that each stage of the feeder road would be developed as a discrete stage, taking account of the work that has occurred previously (i.e. Stages 1 and 2 and about to commence on Stage 3) from an operational perspective only.

As Orange City Council is a public authority, works are permitted without consent via Clause 94 of the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (ISEPP), and the provisions of the ISEPP prevail.

According to the assessment, construction works should not result in the pollution of land or water so long as best management practices for erosion and sediment control are undertaken during construction, and appropriate remediation measures are implemented on a progressive basis.

Council commissioned Premise to prepare a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for determination by Council as the proponent and the determining authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The REF examines the Council's plan to undertake the road project while maintaining traffic through the worksite.

5.11 Part 5 Environmental Assessment Southern Feeder Road Stage 4

The new road will link Pinnacle Road with the employment centres in Orange's burgeoning health precinct, Orange Base Hospital, Cadia gold mine, Forestry plantations around Mt Canobolas, agricultural regions to the south of Orange, Leewood industrial estate and the Mitchell Highway to the east.

The project forms the fourth stage of the SFR which will link directly to the 1600 lot Shiralee Estate residential suburb. Eventual connection with the Escort Way to the West in later stages will provide more direct links between the Bathurst Region to the East of Orange, through to the Regional Transport Hub in Parkes on the Newell Highway and the agricultural industry centres of Canowindra and Manildra, thereby increasing productivity by achieving distance and time savings. This infrastructure project will stimulate job creation and promote economic growth in the region by supporting existing industrial estates along with the future industrial land in the old Orange Saleyards site at Edward Street.

The REF has identified that the proposal has the potential to result in a number of temporary adverse environmental effects during construction, including:

- Potential noise and vibration impacts to sensitive receivers;
- Disruption to traffic, pedestrians and cyclists;
- Potential decline in air quality;
- Loss of a small number of trees; and
- Increased risk of spills and contamination.

The REF has identified that the proposal has the potential to result in adverse environmental effects during operation, mainly centred on noise and amenity. This is discussed further in this report.



Figure 1. Southern Feeder Road Stage 4 Study Area (red border).

5.11 Part 5 Environmental Assessment Southern Feeder Road Stage 4

Whilst Orange City Council is the determining authority for the project, at certain locations other approvals/permits/licences will need to be secured from Transport for NSW.

Whilst not required, the REF was exhibited for 28 days closing at the date of drafting this report, no submissions were received.

The REF concludes that:

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required if the Review of Environmental Factors concludes the activity is likely to have a significant effect on the environment. Clause 228 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 contains a detailed list of factors that must be taken into account when assessing the impact of an activity on the environment. A checklist of these matters is provided in Appendix A. The assessment demonstrates the activity as proposed, would not have a significant effect on the environment and as such an EIS is not required.

Under Section 111 of the EP&A Act, Council is responsible for assessing all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment from this activity.

The REF concludes that there will be no significant impacts arising. The REF also recommends mitigation measures to minimise impacts and to protect the environment. These, together with Council's standard conditions, form part of the consent.

Development Services division staff concur with the findings of the REF. It is concluded that Council has satisfied its obligations under Part 5 of the EP&A Act 1979 and that the project can proceed.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "9.1 Preserve - Construct and maintain a road network meets the community's transport and infrastructure needs".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil – This report relates only to the assessment of environmental impacts arising from the construction and operation of the Southern Feeder Road Stage 4. It does not consider the financial implications of construction and operation of the road. This is a matter to be considered at a later date by Council once all funding opportunities are determined.

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approves the Southern Feeder Road Project Stage 4 in accordance with its obligations and powers under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*.

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The authority to determine developments under Part 5 of the EP&A Act is encompassed by the General Manager's delegation GM004 adopted by Council 19 January 2015.

Orange City Council is proposing to construct and operate Stage 4 of the Southern Feeder Road (SFR), between Anson Street to Pinnacle Road, Orange, including the upgrade of Park and Shiralee Roads, the construction of 1,220m of new road connecting to the Stage 1 SFR.

Stage 4 of the SFR involves the upgrade of existing roads as well as the construction of a new road from the existing SFR west to Pinnacle Road. New intersections with Rifle Range Road, Pinnacle Road and Cecil Road will be constructed and a new roundabout will be constructed at the intersection of Shiralee Road.

The approximate length of the SFR Stage 4 work is 2,600 metres, being an upgrade of the existing Shiralee and Park Roads along with the construction of 1,220 metres of new road, having a carriageway width of 15 metres.

In addition, the works will include the installation of a potable water main and a number of culverts and stormwater pipes where the road crosses waterways. Two vacant dwellings that are located within the road corridor will also be demolished to make way for the road. Excavated fill from the project will be used to construct flood mitigation works being undertaken in Pilcher Park adjacent to Emus Rugby Club.

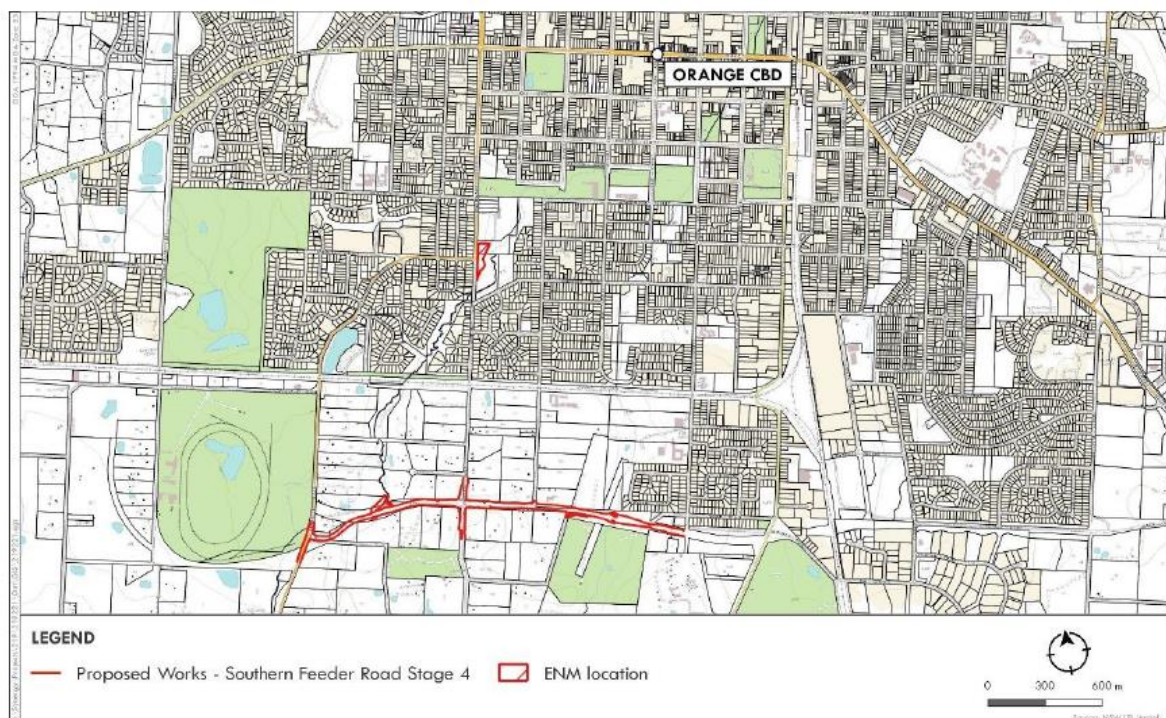


Figure 1: Proposed Activity Location

Temporary construction compounds to facilitate construction activities will need to be put into place.

5.11 Part 5 Environmental Assessment Southern Feeder Road Stage 4

Unrestricted two-way traffic will be maintained for as long as practical. Full closure of the road will be necessary, but limited to high risk activities such as crane lifts.

Construction work is expected to take about 12 to 18 months to complete. Whilst preliminary site works would commence promptly after approval of the REF is received, actual construction work expected in to begin within two years, subject to funding.

APPROVAL PATHWAY

As Orange City Council is a public authority, works are permitted without consent via Clause 94 of the Infrastructure State Environmental Planning Policy (ISEPP), and the provisions of the ISEPP prevail.

A full range of issues have been investigated within the REF and found to be satisfactory. In this regard the REF has considered the relevant provisions of:

- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*
- *Fisheries Management Act 1994*
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*
- *Wilderness Act 1987*
- *Heritage Act 1977*
- *Native Vegetation Act 2003*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
- *Water Management Act 2000*
- *Water Act 1912*
- *Local Government Act 1993*
- *Dam Safety Act 1978*
- *Roads Act 1993*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Vegetation in Non-Rural Areas) 2017 (Vegetation SEPP)*

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Council commissioned Premise to prepare a Review of Environmental Factors (REF) for determination by Council as the proponent and the determining authority under Part 5 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). As is required under legislation, the REF has considered impacts as follows:

- Traffic, transport and access
- Noise and vibration
- Water quality, groundwater and flooding

- Topography, geology and soils
- Biodiversity
- Landscape character and visual amenity
- Aboriginal heritage
- Non-Aboriginal heritage
- Waste management
- Socio-economic effects
- Energy and greenhouse emissions
- Air quality

The REF analysis of each of these is summarised below.

Traffic, Transport and Access

The completion of the proposed road improvements would increase the level of safety for the travelling public and local landowners, and decrease driver frustration. By linking SFR Stage 1 with Shiralee Road and Pinnacle Road to the west, a more direct route for vehicles heading south and east is provided. The current alternatives are to either travel east via roads such as Gardiner Road, Moulder Street and then south on Anson Street or Peisley Street (or the reverse for north/west bound vehicles), or travel through the Orange CBD via Forest Road/Peisley Street and the Mitchell Highway. This project therefore assists in simplifying traffic connectivity and reducing travel times, as well as removing vehicles from the already congested Orange CBD (particularly in relation to the Mitchell Highway/Peisley Street intersection).

By providing a direct link, the opportunities for conflict at intersections is lessened.

Water Quality, Groundwater and Flooding

The REF has identified that there is potential for impacts on surface water flows and quality arising from the construction works. Management procedures will be put in place to prevent adverse impacts being sediment and erosion controls and also the implementation of a site specific Construction Environmental Management Plan. It is noted that the REF identifies that positive impacts arising from flood mitigation works would result in improved water quality within the surface water systems and also a reduction in major flooding events. All existing groundwater bores are outside the area of disturbance.

Topography, Geology and Soils

Whilst there will be a substantial volume of soil excavated and moved as a result of the proposed road works, the REF concludes that no significant impacts are foreseen, and safeguards and mitigation measures including sediment and erosion control are include in the project plan.

Biodiversity

The impact on trees can be seen below.



Figure 8. BAM Location Map of Study Area.

Figure 3: Biodiversity Impact Map

The REF concludes that:

The use of existing road easements and cleared land which minimises impacts on remnant patches of Tablelands Snow Gum Woodland EEC.

Ensuring that harm is minimised to wildlife than may be inhabiting hollows in the 5 hollow bearing trees that are proposed for removal. This will include timing of tree removal outside the nesting season of birds and mammals, ie. autumn/winter, and the supervision of the clearance by a qualified animal carer;

Preventing access to remnants of the Tablelands Snow Gum Woodland EEC by heavy machinery during construction through the erection of barrier tapes at the limits of disturbance areas; and

Controlling priority weeds, weeds of national significance and high threat weeds on areas of soil disturbed by the project.

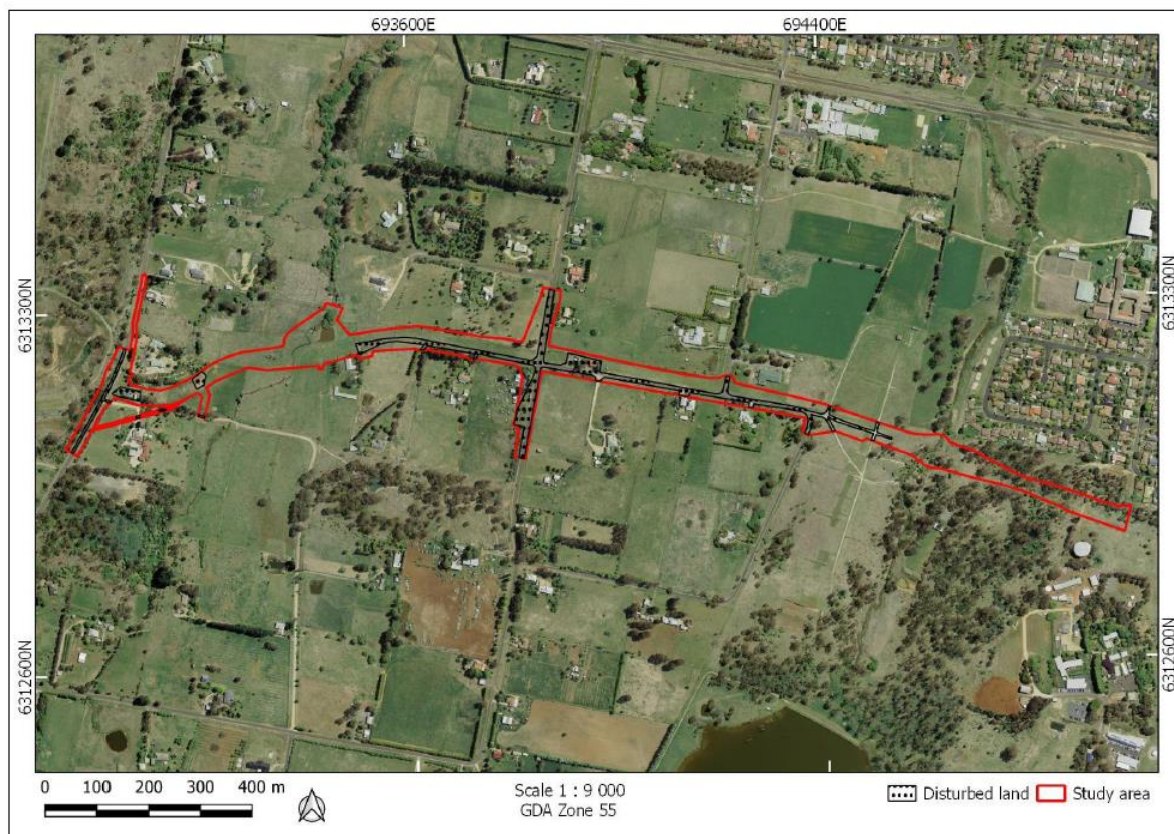
The REF also identifies that 'the majority of the project area comprises highly disturbed land including exiting roads, mown and shaped road verges, grazing paddocks, exotic plantings and native plantings.'

The proposed works would result in the clearing of 0.11 Ha of Tablelands Snow Gum Woodland EEC that is in *good condition*; and The proposed works would result in the clearing of 0.4 Ha of Tablelands Snow Gum Woodland EEC that is in *moderate condition*. Therefore a Biodiversity Assessment Report (BDAR) was undertaken.

The BDAR concludes that the proposed clearing of 0.5Ha of high quality Woodland between the Orange Rifle Range and Anson Street represents a significant impact on the scientifically important remnant woodland (due to the scarcity of remaining intact woodland of this type in the region). A Biodiversity Credit Report Assessment has therefore been undertaken and concluded that the works can be permitted with the credit liability for the clearance of 16 Ecosystem Credit being paid to the Biodiversity Conservation Trust Fund (which equates to approximately \$25,000).

Aboriginal Heritage

Figure 2-1: Aerial of the study area showing portions defined as 'disturbed land'.



A Due Diligence assessment of potential impacts to sites or items of Aboriginal heritage has been conducted by OZArk Environmental and Heritage Management (OzArk). No Aboriginal objects or places were identified during the field investigations. The due diligence assessment identifies the following recommendations:

- 1 The proposed work may proceed within the study area without further archaeological investigation under the following conditions:
 - a. All land and ground disturbance activities must be confined to within the study area. Should the parameters of the proposal extend beyond the assessed areas, then further archaeological assessment may be required.
 - b. All staff and contractors involved in the proposed work should be made aware of the legislative protection requirements for all Aboriginal sites and objects.

This assessment concluded that there is a low likelihood that the proposed work will adversely harm Aboriginal cultural heritage items or sites.

Non-Aboriginal Heritage

An inspection of the area within the immediate vicinity of the proposed SFR did not reveal any significant non-Aboriginal heritage items. Furthermore, a review of the online NSW Heritage Database, which encompasses items listed under the NSW Heritage Register, does not list any heritage items within the immediate vicinity of the site. It is identified that there are heritage items nearby the proposed works area, however these would not be impacted by the proposed works and operation of the road network.

Despite the low potential of discovering non-Aboriginal heritage items in the zone of physical disturbance, the precautionary principle must apply.

The entire *NSW Heritage Act* protects heritage, but historical archaeological remains are additionally protected from being moved or excavated through the 'relics' provisions. The provisions protect unidentified 'relics' which may form part of the State's environmental heritage, but which have not been listed on the State Heritage Register. An archaeological site is an area of land which is the location of one or more archaeological 'relics'. Section 4(1) of the *Heritage Act* (as amended 2009) defines 'relic' as follows:

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that; (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and (b) is of State or local heritage significance.(OEH, 2009).

The following safeguards are to be implemented to minimise potential disturbance by the proposed bridge demolition and construction works:

- *All land-disturbing activities must be confined within the assessed proposal. Should project impacts change such that the area to be impacted is altered, then additional assessment may be required;*
- *While no items of historic heritage were identified, work crew employed in ground disturbing work within the impact footprint should be made aware of the legislative protection of historic sites and relics; and*
- *In the even any historic relics are discovered during excavation or drilling, work will cease immediately at the specific location and the NSW Heritage Council contacted for further directions*

Waste Management

Several types of construction waste will arise from the project which will be disposed of and managed in line with legislation.

Socio-Economic Effects

Construction of the proposed SFR Stage 4 would result in a change in land use, with the currently undeveloped open grassland, grazing land and a small area of woodland area being transformed to accommodate a local road performing a distribution function. The proposed works would, however, significantly improve the transport function in this area and provide improved connectivity.

Air Quality

Air emission sources during construction include particulate matter and mobile vehicle emissions. Particulate matter is a result of fugitive dust sources produced during construction from traffic on paved and unpaved roads, clearing of groundcover and topsoil, earthmoving and transport of construction materials.

The NSW EPA identifies nuisance dust impacts as occurring when annual average dust (insoluble solids) deposition levels exceed $4\text{g/m}^2/\text{month}$ with unacceptable levels. In assessing the impact of dust emissions from a specific project or construction activity, the NSW EPA uses a level of $2\text{g/m}^2/\text{month}$ as an acceptable increase over existing dust deposition levels for residential areas. The major emissions to air expected during construction relate to dust emissions. These dust emissions typically have a significant component of larger size fraction particulate matter. For receptors near to the activities, these larger particles have the potential to result in discomfort for local residents and workers in the area and may result in nuisance dust impacts due to deposition onto surfaces (including window sills, furniture, clothes, vehicles and floors).

The quantity of emissions from the construction works are dependent on a range of factors, including the characterisation of the soil materials (eg silt and moisture content), the construction methods adopted, local wind conditions, and the presence and density of vegetation in the area. It is noted, however, that these impacts are likely to be temporary and localised, and best practice management and mitigation measures can adequately address relevant goals for dust deposition, and control and minimise potential impacts.

Mobile vehicle emissions include petrol and diesel-fuelled vehicles and operation of onsite machinery. The emission rates and impact potential would depend on power output of combustion engines, quality of fuel and condition of combustion engines.

Odour may be detected close to the source; however, given the proximity to sensitive receivers, low number of mobile sources and short term nature of the activity, the potential for odour impacts by vehicle emissions is minimal.

Provided the construction contractor meets the requirements of relevant legislation and regulations, emissions from vehicles are unlikely to result in air quality impacts and are therefore not considered to be significant.

Operation

The activity would result in increased driver safety and improved connectivity for traffic users to access the southern areas of Orange, and for users connecting to areas to the south, such as Cadia mines and the Orange Airport.

The proposed activity would result in a change in distribution of vehicle volumes, with some areas expected to reflect minor increases in traffic flow (such as Pinnacle Road, Woodward Road, Shiralee Road and Park Road).

These minor changes to traffic flow have the potential to alter dispersal of vehicle emissions in the general locality. However, as overall traffic patterns would not be expected to significantly change, these impacts would be considered minor.

Existing mitigation measures for reducing road-based air quality emissions include state or region-wide strategies such as progressive tightening of vehicle air emission standards, in-service inspections to ensure vehicle exhaust systems are well maintained, and integration of transport and land-use planning.

Noise

The noise impacts from the proposed road were modelled using unattended noise logger readings during the assessment.

Figure 4 shows the monitoring locations.

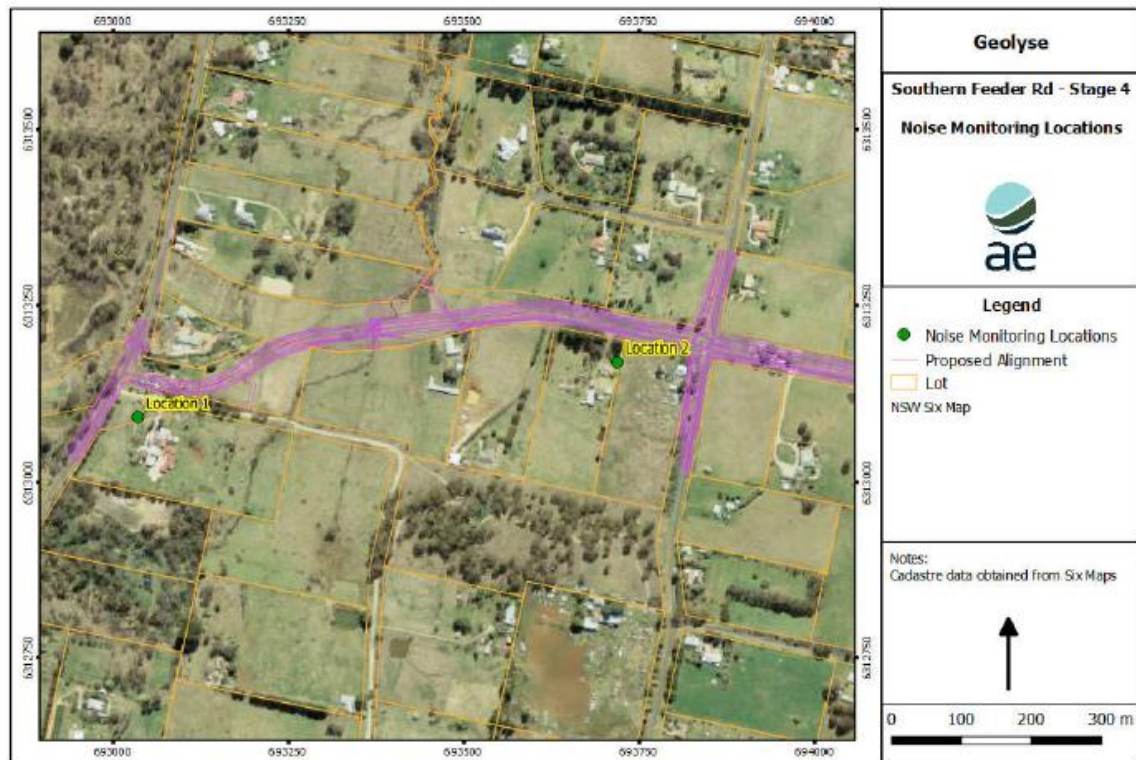


Figure 4: Noise Monitoring Locations

Acoustic consultants Assured Environmental (AE), concluded the following from the assessment of noise prediction of various construction activities:

Review of the estimated receptor noise levels indicates that there are number of receptors located within 30m of the road alignment which may exceed the 'highly affected' assessment criteria of 75 dB(A) during the daytime periods, particularly receptors R03, R10, R12, and R15

AE recommend standard control measures be implemented during construction in order to appropriately minimise the impact on residential receivers adjacent. It is considered that these measures will be adequate for the proposed works.

Based on the road traffic noise assessment during operation of the proposed SFR, AE have concluded that:

The predicted noise levels indicate that several residential receivers in the study area exceed the road traffic noise assessment criteria of $L_{Aeq, 15\text{-hour}}$ 55dB(A) during the daytime and $L_{Aeq, 9\text{-hour}}$ 50dB(A) during the night time periods.

The AE report makes the following conclusions from a feasible and reasonable noise management assessment:

A feasible and reasonable noise management assessment was completed and determine that a number of receptors may benefit from architectural treatment to the individual dwellings to reduce the noise level by 10dB(A). such treatments include:

- *Fresh air ventilation systems that meet Building Code of Australia requirements with the window and doors shut*
- *Upgraded windows and glazing and solid core doors on the exposed facades of masonry structures only (these techniques would be unlikely to induce noticeable benefit for light frame structures with no acoustic insulation in the walls)*
- *Upgrading window and door seals*
- *The sealing of wall vents; and*
- *The installation of external screen walls*

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The REF was exhibited between 13 August 2020 and 11 September 2020. At the time of drafting this report, no submissions had been received.

CONCLUSION

Whilst Orange City Council is the determining authority for the project, at certain locations other approvals/permits/licences will need to be secured from Transport for NSW.

Overall, potential negative impacts associated with the proposal are not considered to be significant and able to be adequately managed by implementing the mitigation measures. The benefits of the proposal are considered to outweigh any potential adverse impacts. The disruption to road users is clearly the issue which will impact most, but this is not atypical of road project impacts.

Under Section 111 of the EP&A Act, Orange City Council is responsible for assessing all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment from this activity. The potential impacts of the proposal have been considered against the matters listed in clause 228 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* (EP&A Regulation) and are not considered to be significant.

The REF concludes that:

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required if the Review of Environmental Factors concludes the activity is likely to have a significant effect on the environment. Clause 228 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 contains a detailed list of factors that must be taken into account when assessing the impact of an activity on the environment. A checklist of these matters is provided in Appendix A. The assessment demonstrates the activity as proposed, would not have a significant effect on the environment and as such an EIS is not required.

Under Section 111 of the EP&A Act, Council is responsible for assessing all matters affecting or likely to affect the environment from this activity.

The REF concludes that there will be no significant impacts arising. The REF also recommends mitigation measures to minimise impacts and to protect the environment. These, together with Council's standard conditions, form part of the consent.

Staff concur with the findings of the REF. It is concluded that Council has satisfied its obligations under Part 5 of the EP&A Act 1979 and that the project can proceed.

5.12 2019/20 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TRIM REFERENCE: 2020/1644

AUTHOR: Jason Cooke, Manager Financial Services

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's 2019/20 financial reports are presented in draft form and it is recommended they be provided to the Council's auditors.

LINK TO DELIVERY/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The recommendation in this report relates to the Delivery/Operational Plan strategy "17.2 Collaborate - Ensure financial stability and support efficient ongoing operation".

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Nil

POLICY AND GOVERNANCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

RECOMMENDATION

- 1 That Council resolve to authorise the Mayor, Chairperson of Finance Policy Committee, Chief Executive Officer and Responsible Accounting Officer to sign the Statement by Council and Management for the General Purpose and Special Purpose Financial Statements in order for Council's Auditors to conduct the audit and upon completion of the audit, issue an audit statement in accordance with section 413(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 1993.**
- 2 That Council's Auditor be invited to present the Audit Report to Council.**

FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration has been given to the recommendation's impact on Council's service delivery; image and reputation; political; environmental; health and safety; employees; stakeholders and project management; and no further implications or risks have been identified.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Attached are the draft income statements and balance sheets for both the General Purpose Financial Statements and Special Purpose Financial Statements. As part of the audit process, these financial reports may be subject to change.

Both the General Purpose Financial Statements and Special Purpose Financial Statements for the year ending 30 June 2020 have been prepared in accordance with:

- The Local Government Act 1993
- The Australian Accounting Standards and Professional pronouncements
- The Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting.

5.12 2019/20 Financial Statements

The completed and audited Financial Statements are normally required to be lodged with the Office of Local Government no later than 31 October, but due to COVID-19, this has been extended to 30 November 2020. However, it is the intention of both Council and the Auditor to still target a lodgement date of 31 October 2020.

The Auditor will be invited to make a presentation to Council upon completion of the audit process.

In summary, all three funds performed above original 2019/20 budget expectations, as illustrated in the table below.

19/20 Operating Result*	Original Budget	Actual	Variance
Water Fund	1.0	1.3	0.3
Sewer Fund	1.2	2.7	1.5
General Fund	0.2	4.6	4.4
Consolidated	2.4	8.6	6.2

* Before capital items

The sewer fund result was due to revenue being \$700K above budget and expenses being below budget by \$800K due mainly to lower spend on materials and contracts. The favourable variance in general fund of \$4.4M was broadly made up by the items presented in the table below.

ITEM	VARIANCE	COMMENT
Rental Income	0.2	Variation in forecast rental income. Low vacancy rates for council properties
Southern Phone Dividend	0.8	Sale of shares. Windfall gain
Asset Disposals	0.2	Small positive variance on vehicle sales
Employee vacancies	1.1	Employee vacancies
Borrowing costs	0.1	Lower interest rates to budget
Electricity savings	0.5	Tariff saving due to new contract and street lighting swap out. Savings will be applied to pay off loan for installation of LED lighting (2.5m loan)
Workers Comp savings	0.2	Savings against premium as a benefit of safe work practices
Councillor expenses	0.1	Reduced Councillor travel and conference expenditure
FAG increase	0.8	Windfall gain from Federal Government
Fleet cost reductions	0.4	Reduction in travel due to Covid-19
Total	4.4	

Whilst this is an excellent result it is recommended that these funds are retained as a buffer to the 2020-2021 operations as Council's budget is underpinned by land sales which may or may not eventuate in the current environment.

There is also a high degree of uncertainty surrounding COVID-19 and the impact on Council's operations.

Council can review its position at the upcoming quarterly reviews.

ATTACHMENTS

- 1 GPFS Income Statement and Balance sheet, D20/54840 [↓](#)
- 2 SPFS Income statements and Balance sheets, D20/54838 [↓](#)

Orange City Council

Income Statement

for the year ended 30 June 2020

Original unaudited budget 2020	\$ '000	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
	Income from continuing operations		
44,934	Rates and annual charges	46,080	43,936
34,969	User charges and fees	34,250	37,116
4,307	Other revenues	3,674	4,498
12,322	Grants and contributions provided for operating purposes	14,845	13,876
42,932	Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	22,389	19,142
2,903	Interest and investment income	3,732	4,603
–	Net gains from the disposal of assets	312	2,798
1,003	Rental income	1,505	–
143,370	Total income from continuing operations	126,787	125,969
	Expenses from continuing operations		
40,356	Employee benefits and on-costs	38,897	37,942
1,260	Borrowing costs	1,153	1,061
30,407	Materials and contracts	32,160	30,498
17,969	Depreciation and amortisation	17,658	17,532
8,039	Other expenses	5,901	6,402
–	Revaluation decrement / impairment of IPP&E	33	–
98,031	Total expenses from continuing operations	95,802	93,435
45,339	Operating result from continuing operations	30,985	32,534
45,339	Net operating result for the year	30,985	32,534
45,339	Net operating result attributable to council	30,985	32,534
2,407	Net operating result for the year before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	8,596	13,392

The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 16 *Leases*. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 1004 *Contributions*, AASB 117 *Leases* and related Accounting Interpretations.

Orange City Council

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	24,499	12,929
Investments	104,950	128,750
Receivables	18,013	17,422
Inventories	647	675
Other	38	22
Total current assets	148,147	159,798
Non-current assets		
Investments	54,426	22,217
Receivables	283	283
Inventories	17,694	17,583
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,201,656	1,126,484
Right of use assets	553	—
Total non-current assets	1,274,612	1,166,567
Total assets	1,422,759	1,326,365
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	10,854	7,142
Income received in advance	1,552	3,314
Contract liabilities	2,232	—
Lease liabilities	288	—
Borrowings	4,558	2,611
Provisions	8,859	7,585
Total current liabilities	28,343	20,652
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	265	—
Borrowings	26,383	19,682
Provisions	1,047	1,679
Total non-current liabilities	27,695	21,361
Total liabilities	56,038	42,013
Net assets	1,366,721	1,284,352
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	804,783	773,798
Revaluation reserves	561,938	510,554
Council equity interest	1,366,721	1,284,352
Total equity	1,366,721	1,284,352

The Council has not restated comparatives when initially applying AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*, AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and AASB 16 *Leases*. The comparative information has been prepared under AASB 111 *Construction Contracts*, AASB 118 *Revenue*, AASB 1004 *Contributions*, AASB 117 *Leases* and related Accounting Interpretations.

Orange City Council

Income Statement – Water Supply Business Activity

for the year ended 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020	2019
Income from continuing operations		
Access charges	5,547	5,363
User charges	8,354	10,433
Interest	1,203	1,444
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	185	193
Profit from the sale of assets	38	15
Other income	335	290
Total income from continuing operations	15,662	17,738
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,082	1,963
Borrowing costs	232	242
Materials and contracts	6,278	6,749
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	4,182	4,133
Loss on sale of assets	–	122
Other expenses	1,596	1,518
Total expenses from continuing operations	14,370	14,727
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	1,292	3,011
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	3,551	1,485
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	4,843	4,496
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	4,843	4,496
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5%) [based on result before capital]	(355)	(828)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	4,488	3,668
Plus accumulated surplus	175,895	171,399
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	355	828
Closing accumulated surplus	180,738	175,895
Return on capital %	0.6%	1.3%
Subsidy from Council	656	–
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	4,488	3,668
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(3,551)	(1,485)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	937	2,183
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	468	1,091

Orange City Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2020

Income Statement – Sewerage Business Activity

for the year ended 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020	2019
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	10,381	10,523
Interest	1,258	1,516
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	170	164
Profit from the sale of assets	59	12
Other income	342	363
Total income from continuing operations	12,210	12,578
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	2,109	1,958
Borrowing costs	36	42
Materials and contracts	3,616	3,716
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2,896	2,898
Loss on sale of assets	—	11
Other expenses	810	823
Total expenses from continuing operations	9,467	9,448
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	2,743	3,130
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	1,686	1,013
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	4,429	4,143
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	4,429	4,143
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5%) [based on result before capital]	(754)	(861)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	3,675	3,282
Plus accumulated surplus	143,054	138,911
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	754	861
Closing accumulated surplus	147,483	143,054
Return on capital %	1.6%	1.8%
Subsidy from Council	—	—
Calculation of dividend payable:		
Surplus (deficit) after tax	3,675	3,282
Less: capital grants and contributions (excluding developer contributions)	(1,686)	(1,013)
Surplus for dividend calculation purposes	1,989	2,269
Potential dividend calculated from surplus	994	1,135

Orange City Council

Income Statement – Caravan park

for the year ended 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020 Category 2	2019 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	472	549
Other income	8	10
Total income from continuing operations	480	559
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	468	446
Materials and contracts	162	181
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	70	64
Other expenses	72	77
Total expenses from continuing operations	772	768
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	(292)	(209)
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	(292)	(209)
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	(292)	(209)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	(292)	(209)
Plus accumulated surplus	216	425
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
Closing accumulated surplus	(76)	216
Return on capital %	(17.5)%	(12.6)%
Subsidy from Council	307	231

Orange City Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2020

Income Statement – Child care
for the year ended 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020 Category 2	2019 Category 2
Income from continuing operations		
User charges	4,800	4,920
Grants and contributions provided for non-capital purposes	875	324
Profit from the sale of assets	–	18
Other income	25	31
Total income from continuing operations	5,700	5,293
Expenses from continuing operations		
Employee benefits and on-costs	3,392	3,311
Materials and contracts	1,494	1,568
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	110	100
Other expenses	46	45
Total expenses from continuing operations	5,042	5,024
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations before capital amounts	658	269
Grants and contributions provided for capital purposes	14	–
Surplus (deficit) from continuing operations after capital amounts	672	269
Surplus (deficit) from all operations before tax	672	269
Less: corporate taxation equivalent (27.5%) [based on result before capital]	(181)	(74)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	491	195
Plus accumulated surplus	2,468	2,199
Plus adjustments for amounts unpaid:		
– Corporate taxation equivalent	181	74
Closing accumulated surplus	3,140	2,468
Return on capital %	28.7%	11.8%

Orange City Council

Statement of Financial Position – Water Supply Business Activity

as at 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020	2019
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,807	4,052
Investments	39,981	42,500
Receivables	3,023	2,974
Inventories	459	474
Other	23	23
Total current assets	46,293	50,023
Non-current assets		
Investments	18,166	6,867
Receivables	–	254
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	247,738	245,706
Total non-current assets	265,904	252,827
TOTAL ASSETS	312,197	302,850
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	2,150	23
Borrowings	286	1,822
Provisions	831	723
Total current liabilities	3,267	2,568
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	9,427	8,166
Provisions	17	20
Total non-current liabilities	9,444	8,186
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,711	10,754
NET ASSETS	299,486	292,096
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	180,738	175,895
Revaluation reserves	118,748	116,201
TOTAL EQUITY	299,486	292,096

Orange City Council

Statement of Financial Position – Sewerage Business Activity

as at 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020	2019
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,475	2,935
Investments	25,500	39,250
Receivables	4,483	1,419
Inventories	64	64
Total current assets	35,522	43,668
Non-current assets		
Investments	22,207	5,048
Receivables	8,993	13,247
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	176,933	175,942
Total non-current assets	208,133	194,237
TOTAL ASSETS	243,655	237,905
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	5	392
Borrowings	156	150
Provisions	351	316
Total current liabilities	512	858
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	689	845
Provisions	47	—
Total non-current liabilities	736	845
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,248	1,703
NET ASSETS	242,407	236,202
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	147,483	143,054
Revaluation reserves	94,924	93,148
TOTAL EQUITY	242,407	236,202

Orange City Council

Statement of Financial Position – Caravan park

as at 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020 Category 2	2019 Category 2
Current assets		
Receivables	—	1
Total current assets	—	1
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	1,664	1,660
Total non-current assets	1,664	1,660
TOTAL ASSETS	1,664	1,661
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	440	134
Provisions	9	18
Total current liabilities	449	152
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	19	21
Total non-current liabilities	19	21
TOTAL LIABILITIES	468	173
NET ASSETS	1,196	1,488
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	(76)	216
Revaluation reserves	1,272	1,272
TOTAL EQUITY	1,196	1,488

Orange City Council

Special Purpose Financial Statements 2020

Statement of Financial Position – Child care
as at 30 June 2020

\$ '000	2020 Category 2	2019 Category 2
Current assets		
Receivables	1,666	1,009
Total current assets	1,666	1,009
Non-current assets		
Infrastructure, property, plant and equipment	2,289	2,277
Total non-current assets	2,289	2,277
TOTAL ASSETS	3,955	3,286
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Payables	–	56
Provisions	573	524
Total current liabilities	573	580
Non-current liabilities		
Provisions	48	44
Total non-current liabilities	48	44
TOTAL LIABILITIES	621	624
NET ASSETS	3,334	2,662
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	3,140	2,468
Revaluation reserves	194	194
TOTAL EQUITY	3,334	2,662

6 CLOSED MEETING – NO ITEMS