



Government Gazette

OF THE STATE OF
NEW SOUTH WALES

Number 44
Friday, 12 April 2013

Published under authority by the Department of Premier and Cabinet

LEGISLATION

Online notification of the making of statutory instruments

Week beginning 1 April 2013

THE following instruments were officially notified on the NSW legislation website (www.legislation.nsw.gov.au) on the dates indicated:

Regulations and other statutory instruments

Parliamentary Remuneration Amendment (Deputy Premier) Regulation 2013 (2013-136) — published LW 5 April 2013

Environmental Planning Instruments

Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011 (Amendment No 3) (2013-138) — published LW 5 April 2013

Holroyd Local Environmental Plan 2013 (2013-139) — published LW 5 April 2013

Hunters Hill Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Amendment No 1) (2013-144) — published LW 5 April 2013

Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013 (2013-140) — published LW 5 April 2013

Shellharbour Local Environmental Plan 2013 (2013-141) — published LW 5 April 2013

State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) Amendment (The Hills Growth Centre Precincts) 2013 (2013-137) — published LW 5 April 2013

Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Amendment No 1) (2013-142) — published LW 5 April 2013

Other Legislation



New South Wales

Notice of Final Determination

under the

Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995

The Scientific Committee established under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* has made a final determination to list the following species as a vulnerable species under that Act and, accordingly, Schedule 2 to that Act is amended by inserting in Part 1 after the matter relating to Ardeidae under the heading “Birds”:

Falconidae

Falco subniger G.R. Gray, 1843 Black Falcon

This Notice commences on the day on which it is published in the Gazette.

Dated, this 26th day of March 2013.

Associate Professor Michelle Leishman
Chairperson of the Scientific Committee

Copies of final determination and reasons

Copies of the final determination and the reasons for it are available to members of the public (free of charge) as follows:

- (a) on the Internet at www.environment.nsw.gov.au,
- (b) by contacting the Scientific Committee Unit, by post C/- Office of Environment and Heritage, PO Box 1967, Hurstville BC NSW 1481, by telephone (02) 9585 6940 or by facsimile (02) 9585 6606,
- (c) in person at the Office of Environment and Heritage Information Centre, Level 14, 59–61 Goulburn St, Sydney.

OFFICIAL NOTICES**Appointments**

Department of Premier and Cabinet, Sydney
10 April 2013

CONSTITUTION ACT 1902

Ministerial Arrangements During the Absence of the
Deputy Premier, Minister for Trade and Investment and
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

PURSUANT to section 36 of the Constitution Act 1902,
His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice
of the Executive Council, has authorised the Honourable
G. SOURIS, M.P., Minister for Tourism, Major Events,
Hospitality and Racing and Minister for the Arts to act for and
on behalf of Minister for Trade and Investment and Minister
for Regional Infrastructure and Services from 13 April 2013,
with a view to his performing the duties of the Honourable
A. Stoner, M.P., during his absence from duty.

BARRY O'FARRELL, M.P.,
Premier

**THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN SYDNEY ACT
1997**

Notification of Appointment to the Board of Trustees

I, ADRIAN PICCOLI, M.P., Minister for Education, in
pursuance of section 12(1)(b) of the University of Western
Sydney Act 1997, appoint the following persons as members
of the Board of Trustees of the University of Western Sydney:

- Ms Genevieve GREGOR for a term of office commencing
on 1 April 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2013
and
- Mr Ian STONE,
- Ms Vivienne JAMES and
- Mr John BANKS,

for terms of office commencing on 1 January 2014 and
expiring on 31 December 2017.

ADRIAN PICCOLI, M.P.,
Minister for Education

Department of Planning

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

Order under Clause 6 of Schedule 6A

I, the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure, declare the development specified in Schedule 1 on the land specified in Schedule 2 to be State significant development under Clause 6 of Schedule 6A to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, for the purposes of that Act.

This Order takes effect upon publication in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

Dated: 4 April 2013.

The Hon. BRAD HAZZARD, M.P.,
Minister for Planning and Infrastructure

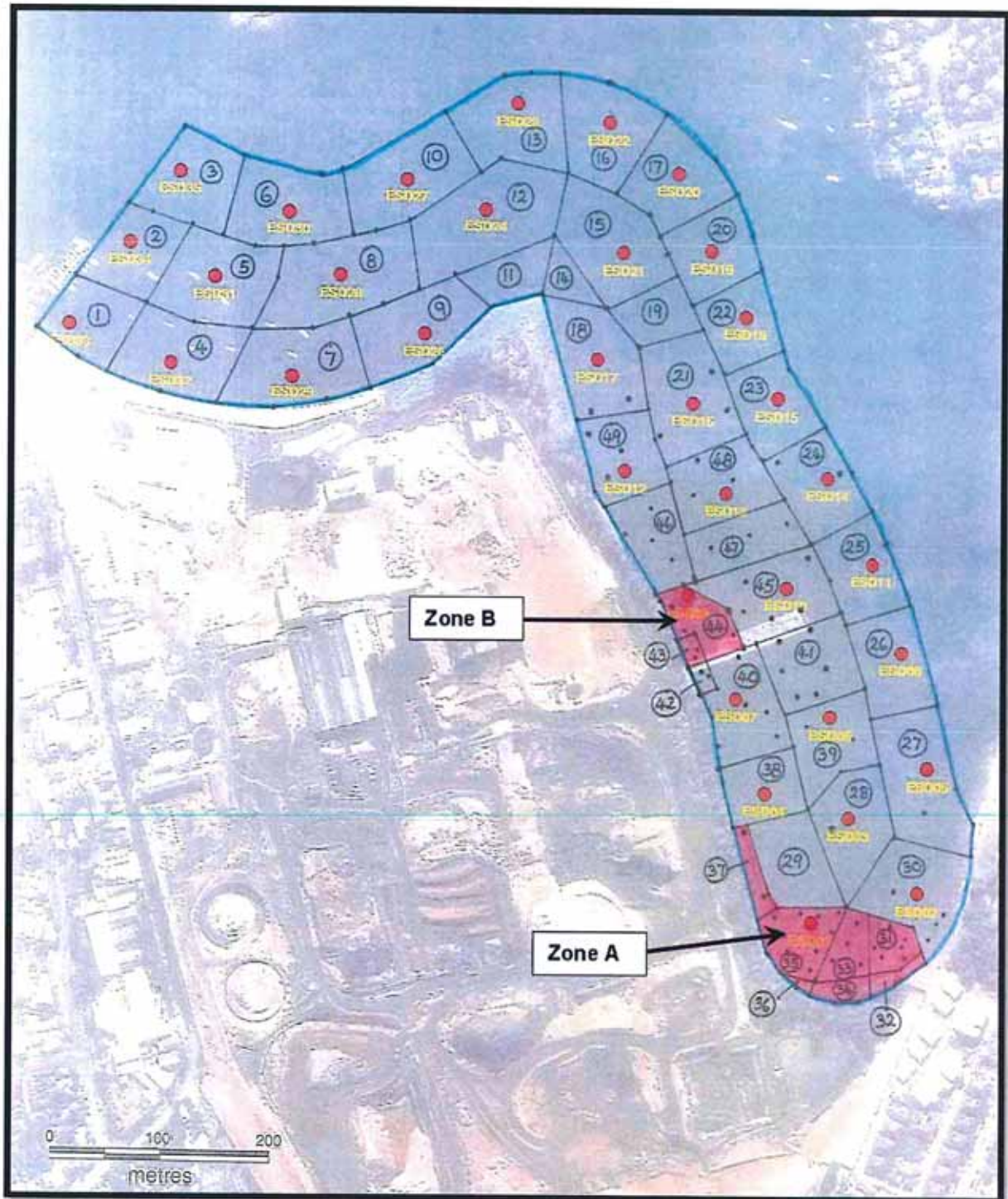
SCHEDULE 1

Development for the purposes of remediation of Kendall Bay, originally applied to the Department of Planning and Infrastructure, 17 December 2007.

SCHEDULE 2

All land within the area shown in Figure 1.1 Proposed Remediation Area (overleaf), located within the local government area of City of Canada Bay.

■ Figure 1-1 Proposed Remediation Area





Interim protocol for site verification and mapping of biophysical strategic agricultural land



Interim Protocol for site verification and mapping of biophysical strategic agricultural land

Published by the NSW Government

Interim Protocol for site verification and mapping of biophysical strategic agricultural land

First published April 2013

More information

www.planning.nsw.gov.au

www.water.nsw.gov.au

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Acknowledgments

This document was prepared by the Office of Environment & Heritage and the Office of Agricultural Sustainability & Food Security

Cover image: Farm land adjacent to the Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute in June 2011.

Ref No: INT13/17179

© State of New South Wales, 2013. You may copy, distribute and otherwise freely deal with this publication for any purpose, provided that you attribute the NSW Government as the owner.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (April 2013). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the Office of Environment & Heritage, the Office of Agricultural Sustainability & Food Security or the user's independent adviser.

Interim protocol for site verification and mapping of biophysical strategic agricultural land

Contents

1. Purpose	1
2. Context	1
3. Biophysical strategic agricultural land (BSAL)	2
4. Submission of applications	3
5. Initial steps to verify BSAL	3
6. Soils and landscape verification criteria	5
7. Technical expertise	8
8. Soils analysis	9
9. Collecting and presenting soils information	9
10. Soil profile description requirements	14
11. Soil sample collection and handling	15
12. Checklist	15
13. Terminology	17
14. Contacts	17
15. References	18
Appendix 1. Measuring BSAL criteria	21
Appendix 2. Relative fertility of ASC classes	28
Appendix 3. Risk assessment	29
Appendix 4. Soil data cards	32

 Interim protocol for site verification and mapping of biophysical strategic agricultural land

Figures

Figure 1: Flow chart to verify water reliability	4
Figure 2: Flow chart for site assessment of BSAL	6

Tables

Table 1. Summary of fertility rankings (adapted from Murphy et al. 2007).	24
Table 2. Colour indicators for very poorly drained/poorly drained layers (adapted from Department of Environment and Resource Management 2011)	24
Table 3. Approximate conversion factor from EC _{1:5} to E _{Ce}	25
Table 4. Criteria for determining effective rooting depth.....	26
Table 5. CEC measurement where EC _{1:5} < 0.3 dS/m.....	26
Table 6. Relative fertility of ASC classes (first approximation)	28
Table 7: Agricultural Impacts Risk Ranking matrix.....	30
Table 8: Agricultural Impact Risk Ranking – probability descriptors.....	30
Table 9: Agricultural Impact Risk Ranking – consequence descriptors.....	31
Table 10. Soil profile description requirements	32

1. Purpose

This protocol outlines the process for seeking verification of whether or not land mapped as biophysical strategic agricultural land (BSAL) meets the BSAL criteria. The *State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) Amendment 2013* (the 2013 Mining SEPP amendment)¹ requires certain types of developments to verify whether the proposed site is on biophysical strategic agricultural land (BSAL). The purpose of this protocol is to assist proponents and landholders understand what is required to identify the existence of BSAL and outlines the technical requirements for the on-site identification and mapping of BSAL.

2. Context

Strategic Regional Land Use Plans (SRLUPs) for the Upper Hunter and New England North West regions have been developed to achieve balanced land use outcomes, particularly between mining, coal seam gas and agriculture, and are found at www.planning.nsw.gov.au. The SRLUPs identify strategic agricultural land, which is made up of BSAL and Critical Industry Clusters.

Under the 2013 Mining SEPP amendment, the Gateway process applies to the following State Significant Development located wholly or partially on BSAL:

- State significant mining development that requires a new mining lease,
- extraction of a bulk sample of more than 20,000 tonnes of coal or any mineral ore (ie. State significant mining exploration activity),
- State significant petroleum development that requires a new petroleum production lease,
- State significant petroleum exploration activity,
- excluding any associated development, such as linear infrastructure, outside the area of a proposed mining or production lease.

The Gateway process is an upfront, rigorous and independent assessment of the potential impacts of a project on agricultural land and water resources (including BSAL) before a development application can be lodged.

Maps accompanying the 2013 Mining SEPP amendment show BSAL at a regional scale. Due to the regional scale of the maps, it is important that appropriate processes are in place to provide for verification that particular sites are in fact BSAL. Verification can apply to both mapped and unmapped BSAL areas.

Landowners anywhere in NSW may apply for a BSAL verification if:

- their property is subject of a written notice of an intention to obtain an access arrangement under the *Mining Act 1992* or the *Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991*, OR
- their property is the subject of a land access arrangement under the *Mining Act 1992* or the *Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991*, AND
- their land is not subject to a pending development or modification application for mining or petroleum development.

For applicants for State significant mining and coal seam gas proposals located on mapped BSAL, the applicant can elect to either:

- accept that their project area is located on BSAL and proceed directly to the Gateway process, OR
- lodge a site verification application. This application will describe whether the land meets the site verification criteria for BSAL. If the proposal is verified as meeting the criteria then it will be subject to the Gateway process.

¹ At the time of gazettal of this interim protocol, the 2013 Mining SEPP amendment and the related Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Gateway Process for Strategic Agricultural Land) Regulation 2013 (the Regulation amendment) had yet to be made. However, it is intended this SEPP amendment and Regulation amendment be made at the earliest possible time following gazettal of this interim protocol.

¹ NSW Government, April 2013

For applicants for State significant mining and coal seam gas proposals that are not located on mapped BSAL, the applicant may:

- apply for a site verification certificate to determine if any part of the project area meets the BSAL site criteria and would therefore be subject to the Gateway process, OR
- elect to proceed straight to the Gateway process on the basis that their project area or part of the project area does contain BSAL.

It is important to note that the 'project area' means the proposed development application area, not necessarily the entire property area or the mining lease area. Under clause 17A(2) of the 2013 Mining SEPP amendment, mining or petroleum development, as defined for the purposes of the Gateway process, does not include development on land outside the area of a proposed mining or petroleum lease. Therefore, any components of the proposal, for example linear infrastructure such as roads and pipelines, outside of the proposed lease areas are not subject to either the site verification or Gateway processes. In addition, should the BSAL identified on the project site be part of a larger mass of BSAL which lies outside the project area then the applicant will need to indicate the boundaries of this larger area.

This protocol developed by the New South Wales Government is interim until a technical review is completed in 2013. The information from these reviews will be made available. This protocol does not address verification of Critical Industry Clusters.

The NSW Government acknowledges the use of the guidelines 'Protecting Queensland's strategic cropping land' (DERM 2011) in the preparation of this protocol.

3. Biophysical strategic agricultural land (BSAL)

BSAL is land with a rare combination of natural resources highly suitable for agriculture. These lands intrinsically have the best quality landforms, soil and water resources which are naturally capable of sustaining high levels of productivity and require minimal management practices to maintain this high quality. BSAL is able to be used sustainably for intensive purposes such as cultivation. Such land is inherently fertile and generally lacks significant biophysical constraints.

The regional maps of BSAL meet the following criteria:

- properties with access to a reliable water supply, defined by:
 - rainfall of 350mm or more per annum (9 out of 10 years), OR
 - a regulated river (maps show those within 150m), OR
 - a 5th order or higher unregulated river (maps show those within 150m), OR
 - an unregulated river which flows at least 95 per cent of the time (maps show those within 150m), OR
 - highly productive groundwater sources, as declared by the NSW Office of Water. These are characterised by bores having yield rates greater than 5L/s and total dissolved solids of less than 1,500mg/L and exclude miscellaneous alluvial aquifers, also known as small storage aquifers.

AND

- land that falls under soil fertility classes 'high' or 'moderately high' under the Draft Inherent General Fertility of NSW (OEH), where it is also present with land capability classes I, II or III under the Land and Soil Capability Mapping of NSW (OEH).

OR

- land that falls under soil fertility classes 'moderate' under the Draft Inherent General Fertility of NSW (OEH), where it is also present with land capability classes I or II under the Land and Soil Capability Mapping of NSW (OEH).

4. Submission of applications

Site verification applications are to be made via the online lodgement of an application form, available on the Department of Planning and Infrastructure's website www.planning.nsw.gov.au. The application must fully address the requirements as described in Section 12 and Appendix 1.

5. Initial steps to verify BSAL

The following key steps assist the proponent in verifying BSAL:

Step 1: Identify the project area which will be assessed for BSAL

The assessment area should include the entire project area and include at least a 100 m buffer to take into account minor changes in design, surrounding disturbance and minor expansion. If BSAL is part of a larger contiguous mass of BSAL then the boundary of this area must also be identified.

Step 2: Confirm access to a reliable water supply

BSAL lands must have access to a "reliable water supply".

All of the area in the Upper Hunter and the New England North West SRLUPs has access to a "reliable water supply". This is because there is either rainfall of 350 mm or more per annum in 9 out of 10 years or the land is underlain by a groundwater aquifer with a bore yield rate greater than 5 L/s and total dissolved solids of less than 1,500 mg/L.

Proponents seeking guidance for those project areas outside the Upper Hunter and the New England North West will need to work through Figure 1.

Step 3: Choose the appropriate approach to map the soils information

Access to the project area will define the level of investigation that the proponent can undertake. If the proponent has access to the land then the BSAL verification requirements for on-site soils assessment as described in sections 6 and 9 should be met. If the proponent does not have access then the proponent should develop a model of soils distribution guided by sections 6 and 9.6 based on landscape characteristics using the information listed below. This approach can also be used if the proponent has access but the area is not used for agriculture (for example, heavily forested areas) or the proponent needs to identify the boundary of BSAL outside the project area. Relevant information includes:

- estimate of BSAL criteria for slope, rockiness, and gilgais;
- available soils datasets;
- geology extrapolated to identify parent material;
- local knowledge;
- vegetation;
- aerial photography;
- other remotely-sensed resources (e.g. EM, LIDAR); and
- soils assessment of nearby accessible sites of similar landscape.

Some common sources of this information are described in Appendix 1, section 10.

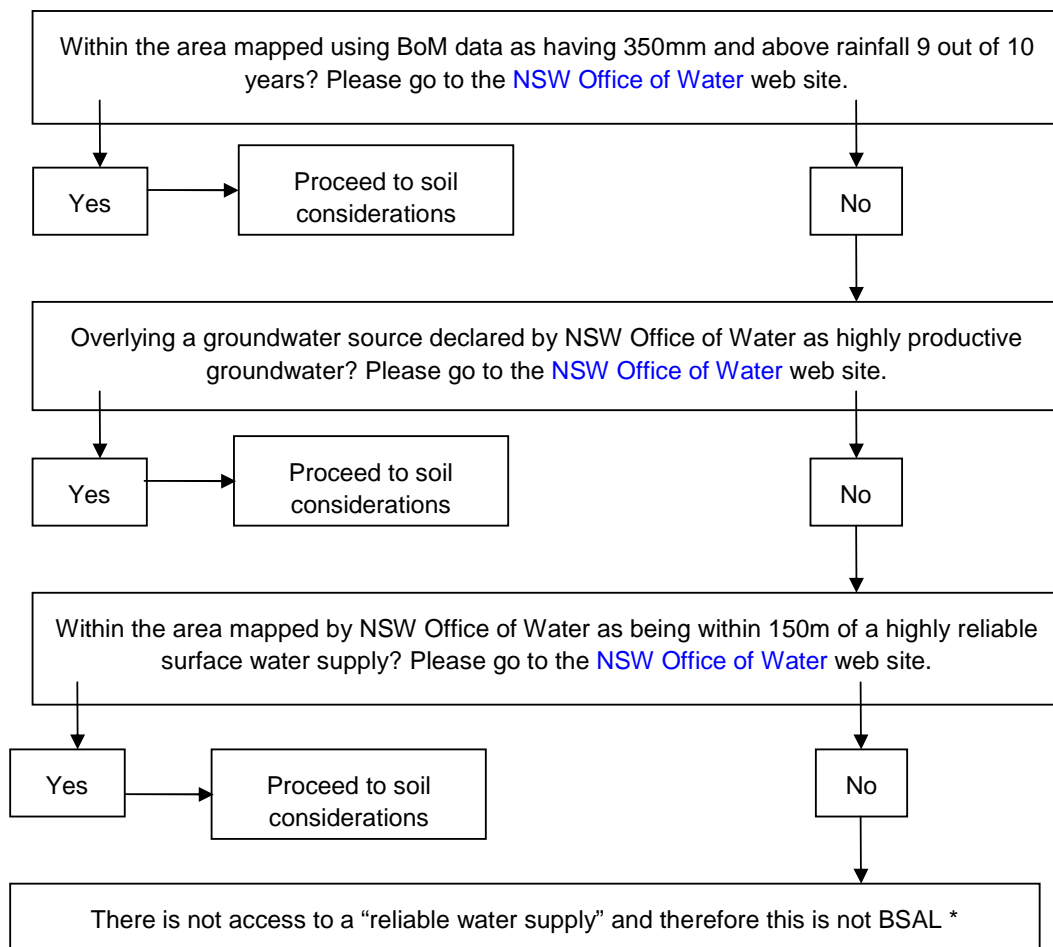
It is important to note that for either approach, if any criteria indicate that the site is not BSAL, then no further assessment is necessary. The flow chart in Figure 2 is designed to assess the simplest criteria first, to avoid more costly assessments if the site can be easily discounted as BSAL.

Step 4: Risk assessment

The proponent should undertake a risk assessment as this will influence the density of soil sampling required as explained in Section 9.6.1. The proposed activity on parts or all of the project area may be of low risk to agriculture and so may only require a sampling density of 1:100 000. Alternatively other areas may be at higher risk of impact and so should have a sampling density of 1:25 000.

Figure 1: Flow chart to verify water reliability

Is the proposed site:



* unless an on-site verification can show access to a reliable water supply by:

- localised groundwater conditions or
- alternate access to a highly reliable surface water supply via an easement.

Any such access needs to be endorsed by the NSW Office of Water (please contact: information@water.nsw.gov.au). If the site is determined to have access to a “reliable water supply”, then proceed to soil considerations.

6. Soils and landscape verification criteria

Ten site verification criteria have been identified, with the easy to measure criteria assessed first. They are:

- slope;
- rock outcrop;
- surface rock fragments;
- gilgai;
- soil fertility (soil type);
- effective rooting depth to a physical barrier;
- soil drainage;
- soil pH;
- salinity; and
- effective rooting depth to a chemical barrier.

Figure 2 describes the order in which the site verification criteria are assessed and the decision making to identify BSAL at each representative site. For soil to be classified as BSAL it must meet all of the criteria outlined in Figure 2. If any criteria are not met, the site is not BSAL and there is no need to continue the assessment.

The minimum area for BSAL is 20 hectares. If the area subject to assessment falls below 20 hectares at any point of the assessment because of exclusion of land that does not meet the criteria, then the land is not BSAL and there is no need to continue the assessment.

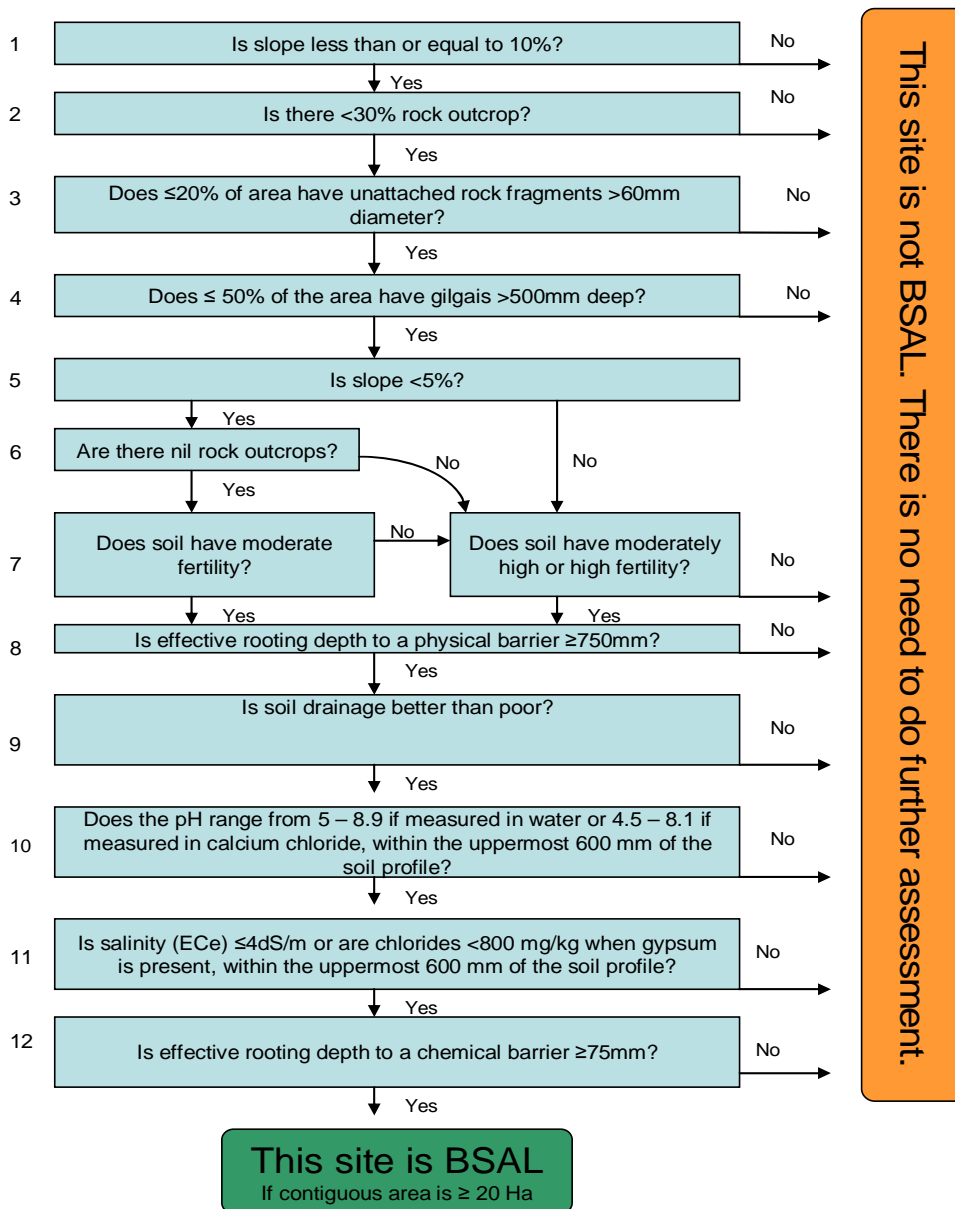
Steps 1-6 in Figure 2 can be measured with relative ease in the field or via remotely sensed data as these are basically landscape criteria that can be ascertained without soil profile information. If these landscape requirements are not met, simple observation sites called exclusion sites are used. However, Steps 7-12 in Figure 2 are determined by soil profile description and will require detailed assessment sites complemented by check sites. These assessment sites are explained in section 9.4.

The ten criteria used to define BSAL at a site are explained from sections 6.1 to 6.10. Further detail and the assessment methods for the soil criteria are described in Appendix 1. Because this protocol is dependent on site specific information at a much finer scale than the regional BSAL maps, the site verification criteria in this section are more detailed and include additional criteria to those used for regional BSAL maps to identify BSAL.

In general a fertile soil is one that has no permanent limitations to plant growth. Hence the criteria selected include attributes well known to limit plant growth across significant areas of NSW. The Australian Soil Classification (Isbell 2002) is used to assess many of the soil attributes.

Figure 2: Flow chart for site assessment of BSAL

Note: that if the criteria is not met at any step the contiguous area may fall below 20 Ha.



6.1. Slope (Steps 1 and 5 in Figure 2)

Slope is the upward or downward incline of the land surface, measured in per cent. BSAL soils must have a slope of less than or equal to 10 per cent.

Slope can be an impediment to farming as erosion potential rapidly increases once slope increases beyond 10 per cent. Increased slope is also an impediment to the safe operation of machinery. It is a useful criterion for clearly identifying lands that are not BSAL.

6.2. Rock outcrop (Steps 2 and 6 in Figure 2)

Rocks hinder cultivation operations (e.g. damage to machinery). BSAL must have less than 30 per cent rock outcrop.

6.3. Surface rockiness (Step 3 in Figure 2)

Rockiness refers to the presence of unattached coarse rock fragments on the soil surface and to rock outcrops at the soils surface. It does not apply to coarse fragments found within the soil profile. Buried coarse fragments are assessed during soil profile description and form part of the criteria for determining effective rooting depth.

BSAL soils must have surface rockiness where no more than 20 per cent of area has unattached rock fragments greater than 60 mm diameter.

Rocks hinder cultivation operations for example through damage to machinery. BSAL is limited to those soils that do not have many rock fragments and where the size of these fragments range from small to large pebbles (NCST 2009). The area may also be slightly rocky. This criterion is a feature that is easy to observe.

6.4. Gilgai (Step 4 in Figure 2)

Gilgai microrelief is a natural soil feature of mounds and depressions commonly associated with cracking clays or Vertosols. Although gilgai microrelief can be ameliorated, gilgais will typically reform if deeper than 500 mm.

If the average depth of gilgai depressions is deeper than 500 mm, and if the depressions occupy more than 50 per cent of a mapped area of gilgai, then the area is not BSAL.

Uneven surfaces interfere with cultivation, drainage and irrigation and may have elevated salinity and sodicity levels. Gilgai is a feature that is simple to identify.

6.5. Soil type (Step 7 in Figure 2)

BSAL must have a particular soil type which has naturally high, moderately high or moderate fertility.

For each soil type, a combination of factors such as inherent fertility, soil permeability, soil structure, tilth and typical soil depth determine soil fertility. The ranking is based on soil classification (Isbell 2002). Note Appendix 2 which describes the relative fertility of the Australian Soil Classification (ASC) classes.

Soils with moderately high or high fertility are capable of sustaining high levels of productivity. Soils with moderate fertility are capable of moderate levels of productivity. The soil type can be initially determined simply in the field using a hand auger. Some laboratory analysis may be required for a comprehensive assessment of the classification.

6.6. Effective rooting depth to physical barrier (Step 8 in Figure 2)

Effective rooting depth refers to the depth of soil over which plant roots can function effectively. It is the depth of soil material from the surface to (i) a physical barrier and/or (ii) a chemical barrier (see 6.10).

Physical barriers include bedrock, weathered rock, hard pans and continuous gravel layers.

BSAL soils must have an effective rooting depth to a physical barrier greater or equal to 750 mm.

Depth to a physical barrier is simple and cost effective to identify.

6.7. Drainage (Step 9 in Figure 2)

Water logging caused by poor drainage is generally associated with low-lying landscape positions, drainage restrictions or impediments which can severely reduce crop productivity. In very poorly drained soils or poorly drained soils, water moves from the soil very slowly. These are defined in NCST (2009:202-203).

Areas that have poor drainage severely reduce crop and pasture productivity and root growth is inhibited due to poor aeration. Drainage is normally tested in the field.

Poorly drained or very poorly drained soils are not BSAL soils.

6.8. Soil pH (Step 10 in Figure 2)

Soil pH refers to the acidity or alkalinity of the soil.

BSAL soils range from acidic to alkaline soil conditions within the range of 5.0 - 8.9 when measured in water or 4.5 – 8.1 when measured in calcium chloride, within the uppermost 600 mm of the soil profile.

pH influences the availability and behaviour of many soil elements which in turn affects the productivity of a range of plants. The above is an acceptable range for most crop and pasture species. pH will need to be measured in the laboratory as this is more accurate.

6.9. Soil Salinity (Step 11 in Figure 2)

Soil salinity refers to the concentration of soluble salts present in a soil. Salinity effects are mostly negligible when $EC_e < 2 \text{ dSm/m}$. Yields of very sensitive crops may be affected when EC_e ranges from 2 to 4 dSm/m (Taylor 1996).

BSAL soils have a level of soil salinity where electrical conductivity in a saturated extract (EC_e) is less than or equal to 4 dSm/m or if gypsum is present, chlorides are less than 800 mg/kg . This applies to the uppermost 600 mm of the soil profile.

Salinity affects the ability of plants to extract nutrients and water and affects root development. Soil salinity will need to be measured in the laboratory as this is more accurate.

6.10. Effective rooting depth to a chemical barrier (Step 12 in Figure 2)

Effective rooting depth refers to the depth of soil over which plant roots can function effectively. It is the depth of soil material from the surface to (i) a physical barrier and/or (ii) a chemical barrier.

Chemical barriers include pH, electrical conductivity, chloride content, exchangeable sodium percentage and the calcium to magnesium ratio.

BSAL soils must have an effective rooting depth to a chemical barrier greater or equal to 750 mm.

pH and salinity have been addressed in sections 6.8 and 6.9.

6.11. Non-site criteria: minimum area

BSAL soils must have a contiguous area of greater or equal to 20 Ha.

The minimum area refers to the extent of the biophysical resource not the lot or holding size.

This is the minimum area considered necessary to commercially produce a high value agricultural crop.

7. Technical expertise

Assessment of BSAL is a very technical task and should only be authorised by persons with appropriate qualifications. An example of core competencies for soil surveyors is the Certified Professional Soil Scientist (CPSS) accreditation program managed by the Australian Society of Soil Science Inc. See the [2012 Recommended Competencies for Soil Surveyors](#) at www.soilscienceaustralia.com.au

Other persons may assist with associated tasks such as sampling, geographical information system (GIS) mapping, and laboratory testing, however a suitably qualified person must certify the quality and accuracy of the work.

The suitably qualified person conducting the assessment of BSAL is responsible for the report and ensuring all soil data collected is lodged in appropriate format with the NSW Soil and Land Information System (SALIS). This will assist with auditing and refinement of regional BSAL mapping.

8. Soils analysis

Suitable laboratories for performing the analysis of soil samples will comply with the Australian Standard AS ISO/IEC 17025 'General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories', and have the technical expertise for the specified methods. Laboratories must participate in Australasian Soil and Plant Analysis Council (ASPAC) proficiency trials and maintain certification for the listed soil test methods. The ASPAC website is www.aspac-australasia.com.au. It is also preferred that laboratories are accredited under the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA). More information can be found at <http://www.nata.asn.au/>

If tests are undertaken in the field or by non-compliant laboratories this should be clearly stated. Where results are within 15 per cent of threshold values it is important that tests be undertaken with laboratory analysis.

Soil laboratory tests include:

- soil pH (1:5 soil:water or 1:5 soil:CaCl₂);
- salinity (EC 1:5 and EC_e 1:5); and
- exchangeable cations and cation exchange capacity (for deriving exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) and the Ca:Mg ratio).

Great care must be taken in selecting the appropriate laboratory, selecting appropriate analytical methods and in reporting the results (see Rayment & Lyons 2011). The validity of the results depends strongly on the quality provided by an accredited laboratory. The laboratory report should be included with the BSAL report.

9. Collecting and presenting soils information

Applicants must define the extent of BSAL. A series of site inspections will describe whether the site verification criteria are met. Sites that are relatively uniform in nature represent one distinct soil type and are shown in a soil map as individual map units. If these map units meet the verification criteria they are identified as BSAL.

9.1. Mapping

Three maps are to be prepared:

- A geographically accurate base map at 1:25,000 is to be surveyed and prepared showing all existing infrastructure (fences, buildings, pipes, cables and roads), native vegetation, water features and land contours. The boundary of the development area and areas where BSAL status is to be assessed should be shown on the base map.
- A soil map showing all observation sites. Any existing soil mapping units may be shown on the map if ease of map interpretation is not compromised. Depiction of existing map units will only be indicative due to probable differences in scale of mapping.
- A map showing areas of BSAL, including exclusion zones marked according to their BSAL limitation/s. This will be a modification of the soil map.

All maps should be at 1:25,000 scale. The base map data, soil map data and BSAL map data should also be supplied as individual spatial datasets. Each should be free of errors such as no overlapping polygons or gaps, and preferably topologically correct.

Each spatial dataset shall form a separate feature class within an ESRI file geodatabase, or as individual ESRI shapefiles if geodatabases are not supported by the user's GIS. All feature classes and shapefiles should use GDA94 geographic (latitude/longitude) coordinates. Wherever possible, each feature class shall be accompanied by a layer (LYR) file defining the symbology used in the final maps. All spatial data should be accompanied by metadata statements compliant with the ISO 19115 standard. Proponents can use the ANZMet Lite tool which is available for free download from the Office of Spatial Data Management at <http://spatial.gov.au>. Other maps and imagery may be prepared of the survey area including Light Detection And Ranging (LIDAR), electromagnetic, radiometric, satellite or geophysical imagery. They may highlight minor landscape variations that are associated with soil distribution patterns.

All maps must include north points, unambiguous legends, meaningful colour ramps, scale bars and the sampling grid.

9.2. Identifying the assessment area

As advised in Section 5, the assessment area should include the entire project area including at least a 100 m buffer to take into account minor changes in design, surrounding disturbance and minor expansion. Further expansion is likely to require further survey. If BSAL in the assessment area is part of a larger contiguous mass of BSAL then the boundary of this area must also be identified on the map (see 9.6.3). The boundary should be derived by extrapolation of the assessment area. On-ground assessment is confined to the proposed development application area.

The boundary of the assessment area and areas where the BSAL status is to be assessed should be shown on the base map.

9.3. Site selection and description

A site is a "small area of land considered representative of the landform, vegetation, land surface and other land features associated with soil observation." (Speight & McDonald 2009, p.5). For the purpose of BSAL verification sites occur within a 10-20 m radius of the point of observation (e.g. soil profile). Speight & McDonald (2009) recommend a 10 m radius for land surface attributes and a 20 m radius for land element attributes.

There should be a relatively even distribution of observation sites across the entire survey area. Where possible sampling should be based on stratified random sampling (McKenzie et al. 2008) or generalised random tessellation stratified sampling (Stevens and Olsen 1999). Stratified random sampling based on available covariate data sets that are relevant to soil distribution such as landform elements, parent material, land use and vegetation, or remotely sensed data data sets such as radiometrics or electromagnetic survey are encouraged. Demonstration of the random sampling process and rules used to reject and further select alternate sites should be included with the survey report.

The following factors need to be considered when selecting sites:

- Samples should not be taken from areas disturbed by physical infrastructure (contour and diversion banks, dam full supply lines, road verges, table/spoon drains, grassed waterways, built terraces, etc);
- In areas of gilgai microrelief where the depth of the gilgai is less than 500 mm, site descriptions should be taken both from the mounds and from the depressions; and
- In areas cropped using permanent mounds, permanent or semi-permanent beds or other seasonally enduring land management methods, samples should be taken, wherever possible, from the bed or mound where the crop is planted.

Sites should be described 'as found' in the field. For example, areas that have been levelled or stone-picked should be described against the BSAL criteria in their current state. This includes those areas of gilgai that have been levelled for cultivation.

Areas that do not comply with BSAL due to obvious surface features such as slope, gilgai microrelief or surface coarse fragments may be excluded from further survey but appropriate exclusion sites (see section 9.4.1) should be recorded.

The location coordinates for each site should be obtained using a GPS with units specified in Map Grid of Australia units (Easting, Northing, Zone) using the Geocentric Datum of Australia (ie: GDA 94).

It is desirable that a soil and landscape description is provided for the soil map units. Full details about soil profile and landscape description are available in the Australian soil and land survey field handbook (NCST 2009), commonly referred to as the 'yellow book' and for the New South Wales Soil and Land Information System in Milford et al. (2001).

9.4. Sites

There are three types of BSAL assessment sites: exclusion, detailed, and checked sites. The use of these sites depends on the particular soil and landscape attributes of the assessment area and the degree of detail of evidence necessary to support the application.

9.4.1. Exclusion sites

These are observation sites used solely within areas that fail the obvious landscape requirements, that is, slope, rock outcrop, surface rockiness or gilgai microrelief criteria as explained in steps 1 to 6 in Figure 2. Neither soil profile description nor soil survey is necessary.

The following data should be collected at each exclusion site:

- unique identification;
- location (provided as geographical position system (GPS) recorded coordinates);
- required attribute values for slope, rockiness and gilgai microrelief (LIDAR may be used for slope determination - see section 1 in Appendix 1); and
- landscape photograph clearly labelled with the unique site identification, photo direction and the landscape or soil feature being assessed.

Excluded areas should have at least two sites (exclusion sites) per polygon to demonstrate that the polygon does not contain BSAL. If the excluded area is based on slope determined by LIDAR, sites are unnecessary but the relevant methodology must be clearly explained.

9.4.2. Detailed sites

Detailed sites are soil profile inspection sites that are described in sufficient detail to allow all major physical and chemical soil features of relevance to BSAL to be clearly identified as described from steps 1 to 12 in Figure 2.

The location of detailed sites should be representative of the soil type being assessed and have attributes that are typical for that soil. The description of the detailed site should be accompanied by a photograph of the site and of the soil profile (or soil material) being described.

It is desirable that the soil type name from any existing soil survey or soil map is used, providing the observed soil can be correlated to the published soil type.

The following data should be recorded at each detailed site:

Site data

- unique identification;
- location (provided as GPS recorded coordinates);
- nature of exposure;

- current land use and/or land cover;
- current surface condition;
- slope gradient description;
- microrelief;
- rock outcrops;
- photographs of site and profile; and
- soil profile description. The following is a list of essential fields to be completed. If a feature is absent this should be indicated:
 - layer lower depth (mm);
 - layer colour (moist Munsell; if a bleached A2 horizon thought to be present also dry Munsell colour for this horizon);
 - layer boundary distinctiveness;
 - layer mottles;
 - base of observation (mm);
 - layer field texture;
 - layer structure (grade, ped shape, ped size);
 - coarse fragments (amount, type, size) - includes surface fragments;
 - segregations (amount, type, size);
 - field pH;
 - profile drainage;
 - permeability;
 - estimated effective rooting depth; and
 - Australian Soil Classification (to family level).

Laboratory analysis

- soil pH (1:5 soil:water or 1:5 soil: CaCl₂);
- salinity (EC 1:5 and ECe 1:5); and
- exchangeable cations and cation exchange capacity (for deriving exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) and the Ca:Mg ratio).

9.4.3. Check sites

Check sites are examined in sufficient detail to allocate the site to a soil type and soil map unit. Check sites are commonly used to accurately position the boundaries of soil map units, to describe the variability within a soil map unit and to validate soil predictions. Check sites complement detailed sites.

If existing soil mapping is available, check sites could be used to investigate its accuracy and relevance of the existing mapping to the assessment area. If the check sites confirm the existing mapping, then the existing soil map units may be sufficient to support a BSAL assessment. However if the on-ground assessment shows inconsistencies or errors in the available information, then more detailed site descriptions and mapping will be required.

Only attributes that confirm a check site as belonging to a particular soil type need to be recorded along with the unique identification and the location (provided as GPS coordinates).

9.5. Site observation requirements

All site observations must have:

- a unique site identification (UI) which includes the observation type and is attached to all the field data, samples, photos, notes and test results for each site;
- GPS (GDA 94 datum) coordinates accurate to the nearest 5 metres;
- location and UI shown on all maps;
- completed profile description and sample test laboratory results as appropriate (see Section 8); and
- photos taken at the site of the surface soil and of the landscape.

Each **soil type** identified should have at least three detailed sites.

9.6. Preparing the maps

The preparation of a map is essential for identifying BSAL areas. This is done first by separating out the exclusion sites and then mapping and assessing the remaining parts of the assessment area. During the soil mapping fieldwork, site descriptions are obtained and soil types are identified by recognising and grouping sites that are similar. The BSAL status is then determined by assessing the detailed and/or analysed sites within each unit or polygon.

9.6.1. Map scales and site density

All maps should be prepared at a scale of 1:25,000.

Where it can be demonstrated that areas of land less than 10 per cent slope, and likely not to satisfy BSAL land and/or soil type criteria, and will be subject to low agricultural risk impact (DTIRIS, 2012), a sampling density appropriate to a scale between 1:25 000 and 1:100 000 is adequate.

For example, sampling density should be:

1. 1 site per 5 - 25 ha (Gallant et al. 2008) for more intensive developments, e.g., open-cut coal mining; or
2. 1 site per 25 – 400 ha (Gallant et al. 2008) for less intensive developments, where there is a low risk to agriculture.

In determining the risk level, both the proposed activity and where it will likely occur must be taken into account. By using Tables 7, 8 and 9 in Appendix 3, the risk of agricultural impact can be determined. Examples of situations which have a low risk to agriculture include: areas of land that are unlikely to be BSAL over a proposed underground mine; where the duration of the proposed activity will be very short (ie a month) and where it is unlikely to damage the resource. Examples of high risk include a proposed open cut mine on alluvial soils that are very likely to be BSAL.

The minimum areas shown on 1:25 000 and 1:100 000 scale maps is 2.5 ha and 40 ha respectively (Gallant et al. 2008).

9.6.2. Preparing the soil map

A soil map must be prepared for the assessment area not identified as exclusion zones. Prior to field investigation a draft map will be prepared using aerial photograph interpretation (API), geology maps, etc. Exclusion zones based on slope and rock outcrop will be initially identified at this stage. Depending on moisture conditions at the time of imagery acquisition, areas of gilgai may also be identified. Initial map boundaries can be determined by changes in landform elements and/or slope variations within landform elements. Speight (2009) provides landform definitions and any related slope categories.

Ideally the soil map unit will consist of a single taxonomic unit (i.e. ASC to great group level) with minor impurities of one or more other soil taxonomic units.

Any initial mapped units that satisfy exclusion zone criteria should be identified and no further soil investigation undertaken in these areas. Exclusion zone map units should be separated on the basis of the limiting criterion or criteria. Thus an area of land with slopes >10 per cent will be a separate exclusion map unit to one with >50 per cent gilgai. Where combinations of limiting criteria are co-dominant, such as steep and rocky slopes, these areas should be mapped as one exclusion unit. Map tags should reflect the limiting criteria.

Soil types and patterns of the remaining assessment area will be determined following field investigation. Soil landscape combinations can be derived and initial map boundaries can be validated or adjusted. Map unit tags should reflect the soil type and landform information as concisely as possible.

All soil map units will have some soil variation. The dominant soil type upon which BSAL status is determined should comprise greater than 70 per cent of a soil map unit. If there is no clearly dominant soil type the soil map unit should be further split until a map unit with more uniform soil occurrence is derived. There may be instances where soil variation must be accepted and the soil map unit should be indicated as such. BSAL status is not necessarily affected by soil variance.

9.6.3. Preparing the BSAL map

All analytic data should be completed and available for incorporation into BSAL assessment. The BSAL map is prepared in three steps:

1. Exclusion zones identified in the soil map remain the same. Map units are not merged, thus indicating the exclusion criteria that are applicable;
2. BSAL status is determined on the dominant soil type within a soil map unit. The dominant soil type must comprise greater than 70 per cent of the soils comprising a soil map unit. For those soil map units that cannot be reduced to one dominant soil type the combination of main soil types comprising greater than 70 per cent of the unit must each be assessed. If any fail to satisfy the BSAL criteria the soil landscape map unit is not BSAL; and
3. Discrete mapped areas truncated by property boundaries may not satisfy the minimum area criteria within the area being assessed but may continue into the adjoining area. The size of the BSAL map unit should be determined using the following approach:
 - o where the adjoining area has been mapped and validated in a previous assessment, the BSAL status of that adjoining area must be used when combining with other contiguous BSAL soil map units inside the current assessment area boundary; and
 - o if the adjoining area is unmapped (and not validated) an estimated boundary is to be drawn showing the extent that the BSAL soil map unit extends into the adjoining unmapped area. Land within this estimated boundary is to be then added to the BSAL soil map unit for assessing minimum area.

10. Soil profile description requirements

All soil profile descriptions and observations must be recorded and submitted to the State soil data system SALIS (NSW Soil and Land Information System). This is the NSW Government's repository of soil information.

Soil profile data shall be recorded in the field on SALIS Soil Data Cards (see Appendix 4). Contact the Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) for supply of these cards. Lab data should be submitted in spreadsheet form using a template available from OEH (contact soils@environment.nsw.gov.au).

Each major soil horizon should be described. Where major horizons are greater than 300 mm thick a data card layer should be recorded at least every 300 mm. Photographs of the site and soil profile are also required.

Detailed soil profile descriptions are taken to at least 750 mm depth. A backhoe or other soil pit is to be used for all detailed sites. For work health and safety reasons, pits should be no more than 1.5 m deep if they are to be entered.

A hand auger and/or spade is suitable for check sites. Depth of observation for check sites is either to the B horizon or 500 mm (whichever comes first).

This ensures adequate information for allocation to both an Australian Soil Classification (ASC) (Isbell 2002) class and to a soil map unit.

The soil at each detailed site must be classified using the ASC to family level. The soil at each check site should be classified using the ASC to suborder level. These may be complemented by a Great Soil Group class (Stace et al. 1968).

For the purposes of an ASC determination Isbell (2002) notes that particle size analysis can be estimated in the field and is therefore not an essential analytic requirement for determining texture contrast properties. All textures are field textures at the family level (Isbell 2002). Isbell also notes that pH can be determined in the field and is not an analytic requirement for classification. Check sites can be classified using field pH. Detailed sites will have laboratory derived pHs (as BSAL criteria) and these results should be used for classification.

Laboratory soil tests will be uploaded to SALIS by OEH.

All soil profile data collected for this purpose will be made publicly accessible through SALIS.

11. Soil sample collection and handling

Soil samples must be collected in accordance with sampling protocols outlined in Ryan and Wilson (2008).

Recommended sampling depths are 0-50 mm, 50-150 mm, 150-300 mm, 300-600 mm and 600-1000 mm. Allowances should be made for horizon boundaries - samples should be collected from within single soil horizons (i.e. they must not cross soil horizon boundaries). Samples should coincide with soil profile layers as described and submitted to SALIS.

Surface soil samples should be bulked. This is achieved by combining at least 12 sub-samples taken at random within a 10 m radius of the soil profile and on the same landform element. A 50 mm diameter push tube can be effective for collecting these sub-samples.

All samples must be identified using the project name, unique profile number and depth range from where the sample was taken.

12. Checklist

Please ensure that:

- a qualified soil scientist is overseeing the verification assessment and has signed off on the quality and extent of the work;
- laboratories for soil samples are compliant with AS ISO/IEC17025;
- results within 15 per cent of threshold levels are analysed in a laboratory;
- all soil profile descriptions and observations are recorded and submitted to SALIS; and
- laboratory data is supplied to OEH using their standard spreadsheet templates.

The report supporting the BSAL site verification application must include:

- reporting requirements for site verification criteria as described in Appendix 1;
- three 1:25000 maps showing: base level information; soil types and BSAL;
- GIS output files, and metadata statements; and
- laboratory report.

13. Terminology

ASPAC	Australasian Soil and Plant Analysis Council
ASRIS	Australian Soil Resource Information System
BSAL	Biophysical Strategic Agricultural Land
DPI	NSW Department of Primary Industries
ECe	Electrical conductivity of a saturated extract
ESP	exchangeable sodium percentage
GIS	Geographic Information System
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
GPS	global positioning system
LSC	Land and soil capability
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
SALIS	Soil and Land Information System
SWS	Soil Water Storage
SRLUP	Strategic Regional Land Use Plan
UI	unique site identification

14. Contacts

Department of Planning & Infrastructure – email: slrup@planning.nsw.gov.au

Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) – email: soils@environment.nsw.gov.au

Office of Agricultural Sustainability & Food Security – email: landuse.enquiries@dpi.nsw.gov.au
(attention OAS&FS)

NSW Office of Water – email: information@water.nsw.gov.au

15. References

- Anderson A, McKenzie D, Friend J (1998) SOILPak for dryland farmers on the red soil of central western NSW. <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/resources/soils/guides>.
- Charman PEV, Murphy BW (eds) (2000) 'Soils: their properties and management, 2nd edn.' (Oxford University Press: Melbourne).
- Cresswell HP (2002) The soil water characteristic. In 'Soil physical measurement and interpretation for land evaluation.' (Eds N McKenzie, K Coughlan, H Cresswell). (CSIRO Publishing: Collingwood, Victoria).
- Department of Environment and Resource Management (2011) Protecting Queensland's strategic cropping land; guidelines for applying the proposed strategic cropping land criteria. State of Queensland. <http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/land/planning/pdf/strategic-cropping/scl-guidelines.pdf> (accessed 21st June 2012).
- Department of Environment and Resource Management (May 2011) Protecting Queensland's strategic cropping land: A technical assessment of the proposed criteria for identifying strategic cropping land'. State of Queensland. <http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/land/planning/strategic-cropping/technical-assessment.html> (accessed 21 August 2012)
- Department of Trade and Investment Regional Infrastructure and Services (2012) Strategic Regional Land Use Policy, guideline for agricultural impact statements at the exploration stage. (Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services). <http://www.resources.nsw.gov.au/environment/pgf/Glines/agricultural-impact-statements>
- Fujihira Industry Company (2001) 'Revised standard soil color charts.' (Fujihira Industry Co.: Tokyo).
- Gallant JC, McKenzie HJ, McBratney AB (2008) Scale. In 'Guidelines for Surveying Soil and Land Resources 2nd Edition'. (CSIRO Publishing: Collingwood Australia). <http://www.anra.gov.au/topics/soils/pubs/national/rogers.pdf> (accessed 23rd May 2012).
- Hazelton P, Murphy B (2007) 'Interpreting soil test results: what do all the numbers mean?' (CSIRO Publishing: Collingwood).
- Isbell RF (2002) 'The Australian soil classification, revised edition.' (CSIRO: Canberra, ACT).
- McDonald RC, Isbell RF (2009) Soil profile. In 'Australian soil and land survey field handbook (3rd edn).' (National Committee on Soil and Terrain) (CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne).
- McDonald RC, Isbell RF, Speight JG (2009) Land surface. In 'Australian soil and land survey field handbook (3rd edn).' (National Committee on Soil and Terrain) (CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne).
- McKenzie NJ, Jacquier DW, Isbell RF, Brown KL (2004) 'Australian soils and landscapes: an illustrated compendium.' (CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne).
- McKenzie DC, Rasic J, Hulme PJ (2008) Intensive survey for agricultural management. In 'Guidelines for Surveying Soil and Land Resources 2nd Edition'. (CSIRO Publishing: Collingwood Australia).
- Milford HB, McGaw AJE, Nixon KJ (2001) Soil data entry handbook (3rd edn). (NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation: Sydney).

- Munsell Color (2009) 'Munsell soil-color charts, revised edition.' (Munsell Color :Grand Rapids).
- Murphy BW, Eldridge DJ, Chapman GA, McKane DJ (2007) Soils of New South Wales. In 'Soils their properties and management (3rd edn).' (Eds PEV Charman, BW Murphy). (Oxford University Press: Melbourne).
- National Committee on Soil and Terrain (2009) 'Australian soil and land survey field handbook (3rd edn).' (CSIRO Publishing:Melbourne).
- NSW Department of Primary Industries (2011) 'Land use conflict risk assessment guide' at <http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/resources/lup/development-assessment/lucra>.
- Office of Environment & Heritage Information on soil landscape maps and reports can be found at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/soils/index.htm>
- Peveerill KI, Sparrow LA, Reuter DJ (eds) (1999) 'Soil analysis: an interpretation manual.' (CSIRO Publishing: Collingwood).
- Rayment GE, Higginson FR (1992) 'Australian laboratory handbook of soil and water chemical methods.' (Inkata Press: Melbourne).
- Rayment GE, Lyons DJ (2011) Soil chemical methods:Australasia. (CSIRO Publishing: Collingwood, Victoria).
- Rengasamy P, Churchman GJ (1999) Cation exchange capacity, exchangeable cations and sodicity. In 'Soil analysis: an interpretation manual.' (Eds KI Peveerill, LA Sparrow, DJ Reuter) pp 147-158 (CSIRO Publishing: Collingwood).
- Ryan PJ, Wilson PR (2008) Field operations. In 'Guidelines for surveying soil and land resources (2nd edn).' (Eds NJ McKenzie, MJ Grundy, R Webster, AJ Ringrose-Voase) pp 241-262 (CSIRO Publishing:Melbourne).
- Sanchez PA, Palm CA, Buol SW (2003) Fertility Capability Soil Classification: a tool to help assess soil quality in the tropics. *Geoderma* 114:157-185.
- Schoknecht N, Wilson PR, Heiner I (2008) Survey specification and planning. In '*Guidelines for surveying soil and land resources (2nd edn).*' (Eds NJ McKenzie, MJ Grundy, R Webster, AJ Ringrose-Voase) pp 205-223 (CSIRO Publishing:Melbourne).
- Shepherd G (2009) Field guide for cropping and pastoral grazing on flat to rolling country. http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/research/soil/vsa/documents/VSA_Volume1_pdf
- Slavich PG, Petterson GH (1993) Estimating the electrical conductivity of saturated paste extracts from 1:5 soil:water suspensions and texture. *Australian Journal of Soil Research* 31, 73-81.
- Speight JG (2009) Landform. In 'Australian soil and land survey field handbook (3rd edn).' (National Committee on Soil and Terrain) (CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne).
- Speight JG, McDonald RC (2009) The site concept. In 'Australian soil and land survey field handbook (3rd edn).' (National Committee on Soil and Terrain) (CSIRO Publishing: Melbourne).
- Stace HCT, Hubble GD, Brewer R, Northcote KH, Sleeman JR, Mulcahy MJ, Hallsworth EG (1968) 'A handbook of Australian soils.' (Rellim Technical Publications: Glenside, S. Aust.).

Interim protocol for site verification and mapping of biophysical strategic agricultural land

Stevens DL, Olsen AR (1999) Spatially restricted surveys over time for aquatic resources
Journal of Agricultural, Biological and Environmental Statistics 4:415-428.

Taylor S (1996) Dryland salinity - introductory extension notes, 2nd edn. (Department of Land
and Water Conservation: Sydney).

Appendix 1. Measuring BSAL criteria

1. Slope

Desktop, remotely sensed and modelled information, such as analysis of a topographic map, aerial photo interpretation or Digital Elevation Model (DEM), may be used prior to field assessment to identify likely areas where land may fail this criterion. For the purposes of BSAL assessment these methods will generally need to be validated by field measurement.

If high quality LIDAR imagery is available slope may be determined without field validation.

More precise measurements of slope can be obtained using a tripod mounted device such as a 'dumpy level' and more modern variants such as the 'automatic level' (or 'builder's auto level'), a 'digital electronic level' or a laser level. Other options for accurate slope measurement include GPS real-time kinematics (RTK) or static station methods with a quoted accuracy of up to 0.1 per cent.

Slope should be measured over a distance of 20 m or greater and generally 50 m is a useful distance. Measurement should be directly up-down the slope along the maximum gradient line, straddling the point of soil observation (the site). The area being assessed should not include any significant change in slope.

Artificial features, such as contour banks and tracks, should be ignored in slope measurements.

Reporting Requirements

The device used to measure slope should be reported along with the slope value.

For a hand-held clinometer, slope is to be rounded to the nearest whole number. For other instruments, slope is to be rounded to the nearest 0.1 per cent.

If using LIDAR the methodology must be clearly stated.

2. Rock outcrop and surface rockiness

For the purposes of this criterion, only unattached surface rock fragments with an average maximum dimension larger than 60mm and presence of outcropping bedrock need be recorded as the average density within a 10 m radius surrounding the site. Where there are multiple size ranges of coarse fragments, the total abundance of fragments greater than 60 mm in diameter must be measured.

McDonald *et al.* (2009) contains charts for visually estimating abundance of coarse fragments.

Reporting Requirements

The percentage abundance of surface coarse fragments greater than 60 mm in diameter and rock outcrops are to be reported.

Photographs of the soil surface as required for detailed sites should be provided. These should be taken with as much vertical and scale perspective as possible.

3. Gilgai microrelief

The key attributes of gilgai microrelief in the context of BSAL are the depth (vertical interval) of the gilgai depressions and the areal extent of depressions within a particular area of gilgai. If the average depth of gilgai depressions is deeper than 500 mm, and if the depressions occupy more than 50 per cent of a mapped area of gilgai, then the area is not BSAL.

The depth of the depression is measured in millimetres from the lowest point in the depression to the highest point on the adjacent mound or planar surface.

This can be done in the field in two ways:

- stretching a horizontal tape or rope between adjacent mounds and measuring the height from the tape to the lowest part of the intervening depression; or
- use of a level and staff.

If it can be clearly demonstrated that the gilgai microrelief has depressions that are all shallower than the 500 mm depth threshold, then no further assessment of gilgai microrelief is required and the site satisfies this criterion.

If depressions of approximately 500 mm or deeper are present, their depth and density requires further investigation.

An area can be excluded from BSAL on the basis of representative measurements of gilgai at two exclusion sites. However, some areas with gilgai can exhibit substantial variability in gilgai features. Where depressions are not evenly spaced, additional measurements of the density of depressions should be taken in areas which are to be excluded due to this criterion. In such cases, additional sites may be recorded or the spatial variation across the area to be excluded can be estimated using the methods described below.

To determine if gilgai microrelief is severe enough to cause a site to become an exclusion site, the average depth of gilgai depressions and the density of the depressions need to be determined.

The depth of the ten depressions closest to the site is measured and the average depth calculated.

The density of the gilgai depressions needs to be determined by one of the following methods:

- visual estimation on-ground. This may be done using the charts provided on page 141 of the Australian Soil and Land Survey Field Handbook (NCST 2009). However, if this proves difficult across large areas of land, the technique could be validated by capturing GPS points at the centre of depressions and plotting those on maps/imagery; or
- if available, high resolution imagery (>1:40 000 scale) may be used in conjunction with the visual estimation charts.

Reporting requirements

If the gilgai microrelief attribute is being used to determine if a site is an exclusion site, then the following information needs to be reported:

- the depth measurements for the gilgai depressions (average depth of the ten closest depressions); and
- density of the gilgai depressions.

For other sites with gilgai microrelief, the depth of the gilgai depressions will need to be recorded as part of the detailed site description that adequately characterises the site.

Typical landscape photographs of the gilgai microrelief (including a clearly visible scale rod/tape to show depth of the depressions) will assist in the assessment process where the gilgai depressions are >500 mm deep. Photographs are to be clearly labelled with the site identification.

Only gilgai microrelief are required to be reported; other forms of microrelief may be noted but need not be reported.

4. Australian Soil Classification (ASC) and determination of fertility

Table 6 in Appendix 2² is a ranking of inherent soil fertility based on the ASC (Isbell 2002). This table is an adaptation of Table 8.2 in Murphy et al. (2007) and is a correlation of the ASC with the approximate equivalent Great Soil Groups (Stace et al. 1968). Initial broad correlation of ASC orders is based on information in Appendix 5 of Isbell (2002).

The rationale for fertility ranking is explained in Murphy et al. (2007) and summarised in Table 1. The groupings are based on the physical and chemical features of soils in their natural, undegraded condition. Murphy et al. (2007) note that there can be a wide variety of soil fertility within one Great Soil Group. Table 6 attempts to address this issue by correlating to ASC great group level. Consequently some ASC orders have been repeated in rankings - the suborder or great group is the basis for ranking in these cases but there may be no change to the equivalent Great Soil Group as shown in Murphy et al. (2007).

5. Drainage

Landscape and vegetation indicators of waterlogged soils, such as reeds and rushes in low lying landscape positions, may be useful prior to field assessment to identify likely areas where land may fail this criterion. These indicators must be validated by field measurement as described below.

For the determination of BSAL, soil structure can be used to infer internal soil drainage. This includes techniques developed under SOILPak (Anderson et al. 1998) or visual soil assessment (e.g. Shepherd 2009).

Ideally, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ks) should be measured to determine internal drainage rates (permeability) which will affect soil drainage. McDonald and Isbell (2009) have relevant saturated hydraulic conductivity figures for very slowly permeable (Ks range <5 mm/day) and slowly permeable (Ks range 5-50 mm/day) for soil layers. Less permeable soils will generally contribute to poorer drainage and saturation. The terms 'very poorly drained' and 'poorly drained' are defined in McDonald and Isbell (2009).

Soil colour and the presence of any mottles can also be an indicator of soil drainage conditions. Therefore both the dominant colour and the colour of any mottles need to be recorded. Abundance and contrast of mottles are to be described. Colour patterns due to biological or mechanical mixing or other inclusions are not included in the BSAL assessment.

Colour is to be described using a standard soil colour chart (eg: Munsell Colour Company 2009; Fujihira Industry Company 2001).

Generally the presence of grey and gley colours, and/or the presence of mottles and/or the presence of a bleached horizon are indicators of a very poorly drained/poorly drained soil. These features are identified by colour (see Table 2). Mottles must occupy greater than 10 per cent of the layer and be distinct or prominent (see McDonald and Isbell 2009).

² Table 6 is a first approximation and will be subject to review with further use.

Table 1. Summary of fertility rankings (adapted from Murphy et al. 2007).

Fertility ranking	Description
1 Low	Soils which due to their poor physical and/or chemical status only support limited plant growth.
2 Moderately low	Soils that generally can only support plants suited to grazing; large inputs of fertiliser are required to make the soil suitable for arable purposes.
3 Moderate	Soils usually require fertilisers and/or have some physical restrictions for arable use.
4 Moderately high	Soils with a high level of fertility in their virgin state which is significantly reduced after a few years of cultivation.
5 High	Soils that generally only require treatment with chemical fertilisers after several years of cultivation.

Table 2. Colour indicators for very poorly drained/poorly drained layers (adapted from Department of Environment and Resource Management 2011)

Colour	Colour chips from Munsell Color Company (2009) or Fujihira Industry Company (2001)
Gley	a) any colour chip on the gley chart b) any colour chip with a value of 7 or 8 and a chroma of 3 or less on the 2.5Y or 5Y chart
Grey	any colour chip with a value of 4 or more and a chroma of 2 or less on any chart
Bleached	any colour chip with a value of 7 or 8 and a chroma of 4 or less on the 5YR, 7.5YR or 10YR charts

The depth from the soil surface to the top of the very poorly drained/poorly drained horizon (if present) should also be recorded to a maximum soil depth of 750 mm.

5.1. Cracking clay soils (Vertosols)

Determination of drainage characteristics for cracking clay soils (Vertosols) is complex and the colour criteria of Table 2 is not appropriate for these soils. Vertosols are generally considered to be poorly drained but are seldom waterlogged. For BSAL determination any site with Aquic Vertosols does not satisfy the soil type criteria (see Table 6). Further work is being undertaken to better discriminate those Grey Vertosols that are better drained. As an interim guide Grey Vertosols with a Munsell value of 5 or more and a chroma of 2 or less are poorly drained.

Reporting Requirements

If a Vertosol is being assessed this should be noted.

Soil moisture status (McDonald and Isbell 2009) at time of observation should be recorded.

All colours (including those of mottles) must be described and reported in the moist soil state. However, for conspicuously bleached horizons (>80 per cent of the horizon is white or almost white) the dry soil colour must also be reported. The depth from the soil surface to the top of any waterlogged layer should also be recorded.

6. Soil pH

Because field test methods are less accurate than laboratory methods, analysis of pH in accordance with the method in Rayment and Lyons (2011) is necessary to support the application. This pH analysis must be measured in a 1:5 soil:water suspension in accordance with method 4A1 in Rayment and Lyons (2011), and/or a 1:5 soil:CaCl₂ suspension in accordance with method 4B1 or 4B2 in Rayment and Lyons (2011).

7. Salinity

Two standard methods of measuring soil salinity are used in the BSAL criteria:

- Electrical conductivity of a 1:5 soil:water suspension (EC_{1:5}), measured in dS/m (Method 3A1, Rayment & Lyons 2011); and
- Concentration of soluble chloride (Cl) in a 1:5 soil:water suspension, measured in mg/kg (Method 5A2, Rayment & Lyons 2011).

Salinity levels are usually determined by the electrical conductivity (EC_{1:5}) method. However gypsum and other sparingly soluble salts in solutions can cause problems in salinity measurement so where gypsum is likely to occur salinity should be assessed using the chloride content method. Within eastern and most of central NSW it is unlikely that soils containing significant natural gypsum will be present.

EC_{1:5} can be measured in the field with a probe device. However the accuracy of this method is inferior compared to the laboratory method and it is not to be used for determining BSAL salinity criteria. Chloride content cannot be measured accurately in the field.

EC_{1:5} is converted to electrical conductivity in a saturated extract (EC_e) by the use of a conversion factor dependent on the field texture of the soil. EC_e approximates soil solution conditions. The approximate conversion factors for a range of soil textures are given in Table 3.

Table 3. Approximate conversion factor from EC_{1:5} to EC_e

Based on Slavich and Petterson (1993)

Soil texture	Approximate conversion factor from EC _{1:5} to EC _e
Sand, Loamy Sand, Clayey Sand	22.7
Sandy Loam	13.8
Loam, Silty Loam, Sandy Clay Loam	9.5
Clay Loam, Clay Loam Sandy, Silty Clay Loam, Sandy Clay, Silty Clay Light Clay	8.6
Medium Clay	7.5
Heavy Clay	5.8

In some soils, salinity (and pH) can change rapidly over short distances. A handheld probe device can be used as a guide to determining salinity/pH trends down the profile, based on the recommended sampling depths for 0-300 mm and at 100 mm intervals for recommended sampling depths >300 mm. If it is subsequently discovered that one of the effective rooting depth thresholds for salinity and/or pH is exceeded at any point of the soil profile, this information can assist in more accurately establishing the point of change.

8. Effective rooting depth (physical and chemical)

In the context of BSAL, effective rooting depth to a physical barrier is the depth of soil material from the surface to bedrock, weathered rock, hard pans or continuous gravel layers. These physical barriers may restrict penetration by plant roots and effectively mark the bottom of the soil profile.

Soil depth can be determined by hand augering, soil coring, digging a soil pit or inspecting a cutting or existing exposure. The latter methods often detect physical barriers that may refuse entry by sampling equipment.

It is very difficult to accurately measure soil depth with vehicle mounted screw type augers without a hollow stem as these devices can easily penetrate physical barriers such as hard pans and gravel layers. Therefore, the use of this type of auger should be avoided.

If a depth of 750 mm is reached without encountering a physical root barrier, then deeper observations can cease. This is because none of the BSAL criteria apply deeper than 750 mm soil depth.

In the context of BSAL, effective rooting depth to a chemical barrier is the depth of soil material from the surface to a depth where limiting values of pH, chloride content, electrical conductivity, exchangeable sodium percentage, and the calcium to magnesium ratio (Ca:Mg) exist. These may occur individually or in combination.

pH and salinity have been described separately in sections. Exchangeable sodium percentage and calcium to magnesium ratio are described below.

Table 4 summarises the criteria used to determine effective rooting depth and the relevant threshold values.

Table 4. Criteria for determining effective rooting depth

Criteria	Attributes / thresholds
Physical:	
Compacted layers and/pans	Defined in McDonald and Isbell (2009) pp 192-195
Gravelly/rocky	Includes both coarse fragments (defined in McDonald et al. (2009) pp 139-143) and segregations (defined in McDonald and Isbell (2009) pp 195-198). Soil horizons >100mm thick contain >20% (volume) of coarse fragments and/or segregations >60 mm diameter..
Chemical:	
pH	pH (1:5 soil:water) is 5.0-8.9; pH (1:5 soil: CaCl ₂) is 4.5 – 8.1
Salinity	ECe <4dS/m (or chlorides < 800mg/kg when gypsum is present)
ESP	<15
Ca:Mg ratio	>0.1

8.1. Exchangeable cations – exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) and Ca:Mg ratio

Exchangeable cation data is necessary to determine ESP and the Ca:Mg ratio. Measurement of the cation exchange capacity (CEC) is affected by many factors (Rengasamy and Churchman 1999). Table 5 summarises a framework used by ASRIS (Australian Soil Resource Information System) which may assist in the determination of the appropriate test for CEC. Test method codes as used by ASRIS are those of Rayment and Higginson (1992) which are identical to the method codes of Rayment and Lyons (2011), an update of the earlier text.

Table 5. CEC measurement where EC1:5 <0.3 dS/m

Adapted from <http://www.anra.gov.au/topics/soils/pubs/national/rogers.pdf>

pH _w	Procedure and method code
≤5.0	Give preference to Method 15E-3. Include exchangeable Al and H in CEC estimates. Check location (sub-tropics, Ferrosols, volcanic soils).
5.1 - 7.9	Use and merge data for Methods 15A-1 and 15D-3 (saturated NH ₄ ⁺ at pH7).
8.0 - 8.4 (alkaline/calcareous)	Use Method 15C-1 (Alcoholic 1M NH ₄ Cl pH8.5). Methods 15A-1 and 15D-3 may over-estimate exchangeable cations.
≥8.5 (alkaline/sodic)	Use Method 15C-1, as soluble Na ⁺ will be high.

Exchangeable calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium are the amounts of cation exchange sites occupied by any of these cations on the cation exchange complex relative to the valency of the cation in question. ESP is reported as a percentage and is the percentage of exchangeable sodium ions compared to CEC. Ca:Mg ratio is the ratio of exchangeable calcium to exchangeable magnesium.

Isbell (2002) notes the problems associated with deriving misleading ESP results from soils with low levels of exchangeable Na and and/or low CECs. Consequently ESP should not be calculated if the CEC is very low (ie 3 cmol(+)/kg or less, which equals 3 milliequivalents per 100 g (meq/100g)) and exchangeable Na is 0.3 cmol(+)/kg or less (Isbell 2002). For similar reasons, misleading ESP results may also be derived from soils with a field texture of sandy loam or lighter (<20 per cent clay).

Reporting requirements

Effective rooting depth must be recorded to the nearest 50 mm increment. If depth to a physical barrier can be measured more accurately it should be rounded off to the nearest 50 mm.

Reported information must include a description of the type of physical barrier. This may include information on the pan type and degree of cementation, the size and abundance of coarse fragments within a gravel layer, and the presence and degree of weathering of bedrock.

9. Minimum area

BSAL must have a contiguous area equal to or exceeding 20Ha which meets the verification criteria. The minimum area refers to the extent of the biophysical resource not the lot or holding size. Hence if the mining lease area or holding includes less than 20 Ha of BSAL but this BSAL is part of a larger contiguous mass that equals to or exceeds 20 Ha then the land is regarded as BSAL.

Determination of the minimum area is based on the area of land required to commercially produce a high value agricultural crop. The 20Ha size constraint for BSAL applies to the areas covered by the New England/North West and Upper Hunter Strategic Regional Land Use Plans only. The area constraint will be reviewed as subsequent plans are developed across NSW.

10. Sources of information to support a soils distribution model

For more information on the OEH soils information currently available see <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/soils/index.htm>. Additional information will be supplied in the future in relation to Fertility and Land and Soil Capability mapping which form part of the baseline data for Strategic Regional Land Use Plans including BSAL. OEH is currently enabling better access to BSAL soils information through spatial viewer access and enhancing the SALIS profile display.

Interim protocol for site verification and mapping of biophysical strategic agricultural land

Appendix 2. Relative fertility of ASC classes

Table 6. Relative fertility of ASC classes (first approximation)

ASC Order ¹	ASC Suborder	ASC Great Group	Fertility ranking
Calcarosols	Shelly, Hypergypsic, Hypocalcic, Lithocalcic, Supracalcic, Hypercalcic, Calcic	Duric, Petrocalcic, Rendic, Lithic, Paralithic, Marly	1 Low
Hydosols	Intertidal, Supratidal, Extratidal, Hypersalic, Salic	any	
Organosols	any	any	
Podosols	any	any	
Rudosols	Hypergypsic, Hypersalic, Shelly, Carbic, Clastic, Leptic	any	
Tenosols	Chernic-Leptic, Sesqui-Nodular, Bleached-Leptic, Leptic	any	
Calcarosols	Hypocalcic, Lithocalcic, Hypercalcic, Calcic	Argic, Pedal, Regolithic	2 Moderately low
Chromosols	any	Dystrophic, Magnesic, Supracalcic, Pedaric	
Dermosols	any	Pedaric	
Hydosols	Redoxic, Oxyaquic	any but some Sulfuric could be 1	
Kandosols	any	Mellic, Magnesic, Dystrophic, Mesotrophic, Lithocalcic, Supracalcic, Hypercalcic	
Kurosols	any	Petroferric, Magnesic-Natric, Magnesic, Natric, Dystrophic	
Rudosols	Arenic, Lutic, Stratic	none applicable	
Sodosols	any	any	
Tenosols	Chernic, Calcenic, Red-Orthic, Brown-Orthic, Yellow-Orthic, Grey-Orthic, Black-Orthic	any, but soil depth is <1000 mm and solum is light sandy textured (sands to sandy loams)	
Vertosols	Aquic	any	
Dermosols	any	Duric, Petroferric, Petrocalcic, Subplastic, Magnesic, Dystrophic, Lithocalcic, Supracalcic, Hypercalcic	3 Moderate
Kandosols	any	Duric, Petroferric, Petrocalcic, Placic, Hypocalcic, Calcic	
Kurosols	any	Mesotrophic, Eutrophic	
Vertosols	Red, Brown, Yellow, Grey, Black	Crusty, Massive	
Chromosols	any	Mesotrophic, Eutrophic, Calcic, Hypocalcic, Hypercalcic,	4 Moderately high
Dermosols	Red, Brown, Yellow, Grey	Mesotrophic, Eutrophic, Hypocalcic, Calcic	
Ferrosols	any	any	
Tenosols	Chernic, Calcenic, Red-Orthic, Brown-Orthic, Yellow-Orthic, Grey-Orthic, Black-Orthic	any, but soil depth is >1000 mm and solum is medium-textured (loams, clay loams)	
Vertosols	Red, Brown, Yellow, Grey	Self-mulching, Epipedal	
Dermosols	Black	Hypocalcic, Calcic	5 High
Vertosols	Black	Self-mulching, Epipedal	

¹ Anthroposols have not been considered in the table. This order consists of soils that have considerable variation of properties and generally localised extent. Of the 7 suborders Hortic is the most likely to be associated with food/fibre production.

Appendix 3. Risk assessment

Risk assessment to guide density of soil sampling

To identify the potential for a project to impact on agricultural resources and the appropriate level of soil survey required, applicants can undertake an evaluation of risk to agricultural resources and enterprises. This risk assessment is taken from the Guideline for Agricultural Impact Statements at the Exploration Stage (DTIRIS, 2012) and is based on the probability of occurrence and the consequence of the impact, as described in the Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment Guide (NSW DPI 2011).

Depending on the risk, sampling densities can range from 1 site per 25-400 ha for low risk to 1 site per 5-25 ha for high risk (Gallant et al.2008).

Please use Tables 7, 8 and 9 to guide you.

Examples of proposals which are low risk:

- areas of land that are unlikely to be BSAL over a proposed underground mine;
- the activity is located in an area where no agricultural land uses exist such as in a well forested area;
- the duration of the activity is short (1-3 months) and any disturbance to the resource is minor;
- the proposal is located on rural land with a low potential for commercial agricultural land use and there is a low risk of conflict with adjoining agricultural lands; and
- the activity will not result in permanent impacts on water or land resources.

Examples of moderate to high risk:

- activities which are located on or near land which is highly likely to be BSAL such as fertile alluvial soils; and
- a proposed open cut mine on fertile alluvial soils.

Table 7: Agricultural Impacts Risk Ranking matrix

Consequence	PROBABILITY				
	A Almost Certain	B Likely	C Possible	D Unlikely	E Rare
1. Severe and/or permanent damage. Irreversible impacts	A1 high	B1 high	C1 high	D1 high	E1 medium
2. Significant and /or long term damage. Long term mgt implications. Impacts difficult or impractical to reverse.	A2 high	B2 high	C2 high	D2 medium	E2 medium
3. Moderate damage and/or medium-term impact to agricultural resources or industries. Some ongoing mgt implications which may be expensive to implement. Minor damage or impacts over the long term.	A3 high	B3 high	C3 medium	D3 medium	E3 medium
4. Minor damage and/or short-term impact to agricultural resources or industries. Can be managed as part of routine operations	A4 medium	B4 medium	C4 low	D4 low	E4 low
5. Very minor damage and minor impact to agricultural resources or industries. Can be effectively managed as part of normal operations	A5 low	B5 low	C5 low	D5 low	E5 low

where:




	= low risk
	= medium risk
	= high risk

Table 8: Agricultural Impact Risk Ranking – probability descriptors

Level	Descriptor	Description
A	Almost Certain	Common or repeating occurrence
B	Likely	Known to occur or it has happened
C	Possible	Could occur or I've heard of it happening
D	Unlikely	Could occur in some circumstances but not likely to occur
E	Rare	Practically impossible or I've never heard of it happening

Interim protocol for site verification and mapping of biophysical strategic agricultural land

Table 9: Agricultural Impact Risk Ranking – consequence descriptors

Level: 1	Severe Consequences	Example of Implications
Description	Severe and/or permanent damage to agricultural resources, or industries Irreversible Severe impact on the community	Long term (eg 20 years) damage to soil or water resources Long term impacts (eg 20 years) on a cluster of agricultural industries or Important agricultural lands
Level: 2	Major Consequences	Example of Implications
Description	Significant and/or long-term impact to agricultural resources, or industries Long-term management implications Serious detrimental impact on the community	Water and / or soil impacted, possibly in the long term (eg 20 years) Long term (eg 20 years) displacement / serious impacts on agricultural industries
Level:3	Moderate Consequences	Example of Implications
Description	Moderate and/or medium-term impact to agricultural resources, or industries Some ongoing management implications Minor damage or impacts but over the long term.	Water and/ or soil known to be affected, probably in the short – medium term (eg 1-5 years) Management could include significant change of management needed to agricultural enterprises to continue.
Level: 4	Minor Consequences	Example of Implications
Description	Minor damage and/or short-term impact to agricultural resources, or industries Can be effectively managed as part of normal operations	Theoretically could affect the agricultural resource or industry in short term, but no impacts demonstrated Minor erosion, compaction or water quality impacts that can be mitigated. For example, dust and noise impacts in a 12 month period on extensive grazing enterprises.
Level: 5	Negligible Consequences	Example of Implications
Description	Very minor damage or impact to agricultural resources, or industries Can be effectively managed as part of normal operations	No measurable or identifiable impact on the agricultural resource or industry

Appendix 4. Soil data cards

Soil data cards are used to record land and soil information from field observations for later entry into SALIS. Data is entered by either blacking out with a 2B pencil the relevant numbered box or by entering characters or codes. Several versions of soil data cards exist (see Milford et al. (2001)). A data card is being developed for specific BSAL assessment use.

The various fields on each soil data card, and standards for data entry, are described in Milford et al. (2001). These will also be applicable to the BSAL data card. Soil data cards may be obtained from OEH (contact soils@environment.nsw.gov.au). Prior to commencement of data collection, the soil survey contractor will need to have registered their identity and the survey details with SALIS, and received surveyor numbers for each of their personnel intending to record soil profile information.

The data to be collected at each detailed site is shown in Table 10. Other data that could be useful to record include crumb test, salinity and hydrology. These are a record of field indicators at the time of observation and may provide complementary information to the other soil criteria.

Table 10. Soil profile description requirements

Data	Relevant SALIS field(s)
Unique identification and meaningful location description	Survey No., survey title, profile No., site location
Location provided as GPS recorded coordinates	Eastings, northings, 1:100,000 map sheet No.
Identity of person describing the detailed site and date of description	Described by Profile date
Current land use and/or land cover	Land use; vegetation; coarse fragments; site condition
Landform	Landform element and site and slope morphology
Surface rock	Abundance and size of coarse fragments
Outcropping bedrock	Lithology; coarse fragments
Gilgai microrelief	Microrelief
Slope %, direction and method of measurement	Topography; landform; notes for method of measurement
Soil surface condition	Current condition and surface moisture content
Lower depth and type of each soil horizon or described layer	Layer status
Colour of the soil matrix and abundance, size, contrast and colour of any mottles for each soil horizon or described layer	Moist Munsell colour; mottles
Soil texture of each soil horizon or described layer	Field texture
Field pH of each soil horizon or described layer	Chemical tests
Boundary distinctiveness between soil horizons	Layer boundary
Horizon name and notations for all layers	Layer status
Abundance, nature, form and size of segregations (mineral and organic accumulations that have formed in the soil) for each layer	Segregations
Abundance and size of coarse fragments (loose pebbles, cobbles, stones and boulders) for each layer	Coarse fragments

Roads and Maritime Services

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Clause 20 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

CONARGO SHIRE COUNCIL, in pursuance of Division 4 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, by this Notice, specify the routes and areas on or in which Road Train Vehicles may be used subject to any requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule.

Dated: 26 March 2013.

BARRY BARLOW,
General Manager,
Conargo Shire Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)

SCHEDULE

1. Citation

This Notice may be cited as Conargo Shire Council Road Train Notice No. 03/2013.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of publication in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force until 12 May 2013, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to those Road Train vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2010 and Schedule 2 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2007.

5. Routes

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road No.</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>
36.5m.	MR296.	Pretty Pine – Yanga Tank (Pretty Pine Road).	Box Creek Bridge 26.4km west of Pretty Pine (Cobb Highway).	Wakool Shire Council / Conargo Shire Council Boundaries.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Clause 20 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL, in pursuance of Division 4 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, by this Notice, specify the routes and areas on or in which Road Train may be used subject to any requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule.

Dated: 27 March 2013.

KENT BOYD,
General Manager,
Parkes Shire Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited as Parkes Shire Council Road Train Notice No. 1/2013.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of gazettal.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force for Thursday, 25 April 2013 **only**, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to those Road Train vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005 and Schedule 2 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2007.

5. Routes

Road Train Routes within the Parkes Shire Council.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road No.</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
RT.	U2700.	Narra Street, Peak Hill (Parkes Shire).	Caswell Street, Peak Hill, (Parkes Shire).	Euchie Street, Peak Hill, (Parkes Shire).	Duration of Road Closure for Anzac Day Ceremonies.
RT.	U2620.	Euchie Street, Peak Hill (Parkes Shire).	Narra Street, Peak Hill (Parkes Shire).	Ween Street, Peak Hill (Parkes Shire).	Duration of Road Closure for Anzac Day Ceremonies.
RT.	U2740.	Ween Street, Peak Hill (Parkes Shire).	Euchie Street, Peak Hill (Parkes Shire).	Caswell Street, Peak Hill (Parkes Shire).	Duration of Road Closure for Anzac Day Ceremonies.
RT.	U2120.	Edols Street, Bogan Gate (Parkes Shire).	Station Street, Bogan Gate (Parkes Shire).	Bogan Street, Bogan Gate (Parkes Shire).	Duration of Road Closure for Anzac Day Ceremonies.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Clause 20 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL, in pursuance of Division 4 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, by this Notice, specify the routes and areas on or in which 25 metre B-Doubles may be used subject to any requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule.

Dated: 27 March 2013.

KENT BOYD,
General Manager,
Parkes Shire Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited as Parkes Shire Council B-Double Notice No. 1/2013.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of gazettal.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force for Thursday, 25 April 2013 **only**, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to those 25 Metre B-Double vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005 and Schedule 2 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2007.

5. Routes

B-Double Routes within the Parkes Shire Council.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road No.</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
25.	U2050.	Lachlan Street, Parkes (Parkes Shire).	Welcome Street, Parkes (Parkes Shire).	May Street, Parkes (Parkes Shire).	Duration of Road Closure for Anzac Day Ceremonies.
25.	U1650.	May Street, Parkes (Parkes Shire).	Lachlan Street, Parkes (Parkes Shire).	Currajong Street, Parkes (Parkes Shire).	Duration of Road Closure for Anzac Day Ceremonies.
25.	U840.	Currajong Street, Parkes (Parkes Shire).	May Street, Parkes (Parkes Shire).	Clarinda Street, Parkes (Parkes Shire).	Duration of Road Closure for Anzac Day Ceremonies.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Clause 20 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

WAKOOL SHIRE COUNCIL, in pursuance of Division 4 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, by this Notice, specify the routes and areas on or in which Road Train Vehicles may be used subject to any requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule.

Dated: 8 April 2013.

BRUCE GRAHAM,
General Manager,
Wakool Shire Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited as Wakool Shire Council Road Train Notice No. 03/2013.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of publication in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force until 30 September 2015, unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to those Road Train vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2010 and Schedule 2 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2007.

5. Routes

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road No.</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>
36.5m.	MR296.	Pretty Pine – Yanga Tank (Pretty Pine Road).	Intersection of MR319 Barham-Nr Maude Road (Tallow Street).	Wakool Shire Council / Conargo Shire Council boundary.

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Notice under Clause 20 the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

WELLINGTON COUNCIL, in pursuance of Division 4 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading, Access) Regulation 2005, by this Notice, specify the routes and areas on or in which 25 metre B-Doubles may be used subject to any requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule.

Date: 5 April 2013.

MICHAEL TOLHURST,
General Manager,
Wellington Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)

SCHEDULE**1. Citation**

This Notice may be cited as Wellington Council 25 Metre B-Double route Notice No. 1/2013.

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the 25 April 2013.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force for only the 25 April 2013 unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

4. Application

This Notice applies to those 25 Metre B-Double vehicles which comply with Schedule 1 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005 and Schedule 2 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2007.

5. Routes

<i>Type</i>	<i>Road No.</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Finishing Point</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
25	000	Whiteley Street, Wellington	Lee Street	Percy Street	Only 25 April 2013
25	000	Percy Street, Wellington	Whiteley Street	Gisborne Street	Only 25 April 2013
25	000	Gisborne Street, Wellington	Percy Street	Thornton Street	Only 25 April 2013
25	000	Thornton Street, Wellington	Gisborne Street	Maxwell Street	Only 25 April 2013
25	000	Maxwell Street, Wellington	Thornton Street	Arthur Street	Only 25 April 2013

ROADS ACT 1993

Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road at West Wyalong in the Bland Shire Council area

Roads and Maritime Services, by its delegate, dedicates the land described in the schedule below as public road under section 10 of the Roads Act 1993.

T D Craig
Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication,
Roads and Maritime Services

SCHEDULE

ALL those pieces or parcels of land situated in the Bland Shire Council area, Parish of Wyalong and County of Gipps, shown as Lots 12 and 13 Deposited Plan 1141509.

(RMS Papers: SF2012/33213; RO 17/41.1137)

ROADS ACT 1993

Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road at Hazelbrook in the Blue Mountains City Council area

Roads and Maritime Services, by its delegate, dedicates the land described in the schedule below as public road under section 10 of the Roads Act 1993.

T D Craig
Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication
Roads and Maritime Services

SCHEDULE

ALL that piece or parcel of land situated in the Blue Mountains City Council area, Parish of Linden and County of Cook, shown as Lot 11 Deposited Plan 1170362.

(RMS Papers: SF2012/6770; RO SF2012/2419)

ROADS ACT 1993

Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road at Gundaroo in the Yass Valley Council area

Roads and Maritime Services, by its delegate, dedicates the land described in the schedule below as public road under section 10 of the Roads Act 1993.

T D Craig
Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication
Roads and Maritime Services

SCHEDULE

ALL those pieces or parcels of land situated in the Yass Valley Council area, Parishes of Gundaroo and Toulal County of Murray, shown as Lots 4, 5 and 6 Deposited Plan 1112710.

(RMS Papers: SF2013/22265; RO SF2013/18305)

ROADS ACT 1993

Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road at Narellan in the Camden Council area

Roads and Maritime Services, by its delegate, dedicates the land described in the schedule below as public road under section 10 of the Roads Act 1993.

T D Craig
Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication
Roads and Maritime Services

SCHEDULE

ALL those pieces or parcels of land situated in the Camden Council area, Parish of Narellan and County of Cook, shown as:

Lots 4 and 5 Deposited Plan 448042;

Lots 101 and 102 Deposited Plan 716503;

Lot 3 Deposited Plan 448043; and

Lots 12 to 16 inclusive and 18 Deposited Plan 258067, excepting thereout from those Lots the land beneath a depth of 30 metres below the surface.

(RMS Papers: SF2013/028389; RO SF2013/005447)

ROADS ACT 1993**Order – Section 257****ERRATUM**

Roads and Maritime Services by this order under Section 257 of the Roads Act 1993, corrects an error published in Government Gazette No 41, of 28 March 2013 on page 698, under the heading “Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road at West Ryde and Ryde in the Ryde City Council area” by making the following alteration to the schedule:

deleting -

“The area of 5 ¼ perches delineated on Deposited Plan 431815”

and substituting -

“The area of 5 ¼ perches delineated on Deposited Plan 431875”.

T D Craig
Manager, Compulsory Acquisition & Road Dedication
Roads and Maritime Services

(RMS Papers: SF2012/049130; RO SF2012/027087)

Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services

MINERALS

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been granted:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS

(T12-1118)

No. 4571, now Exploration Licence No. 8068, FORCE RESOURCES PTY LIMITED (ACN 154 507 310), Counties of Cunningham, Flinders and Mouramba, Map Sheet (8133, 8233), area of 88 units, for Group 1, dated 27 March 2013, for a term until 27 March 2015.

(T12-1158)

No. 4608, now Exploration Licence No. 8069, PMR1 PTY LTD (ACN 145 210 528), Counties of Clarke, Sandon and Vernon, Map Sheet (9236, 9237, 9336), area of 100 units, for Group 1, dated 4 April 2013, for a term until 4 April 2015.

The Hon. CHRIS HARTCHER, M.P.,
Minister for Resources and Energy

NOTICE is given that the following application for renewal has been received:

(10-0160)

Exploration Licence No. 7507, CENTENNIAL FASSIFERN PTY LTD (ACN 094 588 333), area of 468 units. Application for renewal received 4 April 2013.

The Hon. CHRIS HARTCHER, M.P.,
Minister for Resources and Energy

RENEWAL OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES

NOTICE is given that the following authorities have been renewed:

(10-5535)

Authorisation No. 176, MUSWELLBROOK COAL COMPANY LTD (ACN 000 009 521), County of Durham, Map Sheet (9033), area of 1500 hectares, for a further term until 13 September 2015. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(M80-5429)

Authorisation No. 256, ANGLO COAL (DARTBROOK) PTY LTD (ACN 000 012 813) and MARUBENI THERMAL COAL PTY LTD (ACN 061 468 620), Counties of Brisbane and Durham, Map Sheet (9033), area of 811 hectares, for a further term until 2 May 2015. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(07-6420)

Authorisation No. 268, XSTRATA MT OWEN PTY LIMITED (ACN 003 827 361), County of Durham, Map Sheet (9133), area of 256 hectares, for a further term until 25 August 2016. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(11-3658)

Authorisation No. 287, KEPKO BYLONG AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ACN 075 361 769), County of Phillip, Map Sheet (8933), area of 6685 hectares, for a further term until 27 July 2014. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(12-1604)

Authorisation No. 324, LITHGOW COAL COMPANY PTY LIMITED (ACN 073 632 952), County of Roxburgh, Map Sheet (8931), area of 600 hectares, for a further term until 9 April 2014. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(11-1893)

Authorisation No. 339, BOGGABRI COAL PTY LIMITED (ACN 122 087 398), County of Nandewar, Map Sheet (8936), area of 890 hectares, for a further term until 11 April 2016. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(08-5091)

Authorisation No. 342, KEPKO BYLONG AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ACN 075 361 769), County of Phillip, Map Sheet (8932, 8933), area of 3700 hectares, for a further term until 27 July 2014. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(09-8453)

Authorisation No. 346, ASTON COAL 2 PTY LTD (ACN 139 472 567), ICRA MC PTY LTD (ACN 147657074) and J-POWER AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ACN 002 307 682), County of Nandewar, Map Sheet (8936), area of 1662 hectares, for a further term until 27 February 2016. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(11-5135)

Authorisation No. 349, HUME COAL PTY LIMITED (ACN 070 017 784), County of Camden, Map Sheet (8928), area of 88.6 square kilometres, for a further term until 23 November 2014. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(09-8501)

Authorisation No. 406, WHITEHAVEN COAL MINING LIMITED (ACN 086 426 253), County of Nandewar, Map Sheet (8936), area of 2410 hectares, for a further term until 18 November 2014. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(06-5047)

Authorisation No. 447, SAXONVALE COAL PTY LIMITED (ACN 003 526 467), County of Northumberland, Map Sheet (9132), area of 312.7 hectares, for a further term until 1 September 2016. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(12-1324)

Exploration Licence No. 4574, ANGLO COAL (DARTBROOK) PTY LTD (ACN 000 012 813) and MARUBENI THERMAL COAL PTY LTD (ACN 061 468 620), Counties of Brisbane and Durham, Map Sheet (9033), area of 1336 hectares, for a further term until 7 April 2015. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(08-8617)

Exploration Licence No. 5183, NAMOI MINING PTY. LTD. (ACN 071 158 373), County of Pottinger, Map Sheet (8936), area of 1582 hectares, for a further term until 22 December 2015. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(04-4964)

Exploration Licence No. 5277, SAXONVALE COAL PTY LIMITED (ACN 003 526 467), Counties of Hunter and Northumberland, Map Sheet (9132), area of 2054 hectares, for a further term until 6 April 2015. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(11-3649)

Exploration Licence No. 5498, NEWCASTLE COAL COMPANY PTY LTD (ACN 074 900 208), County of Northumberland, Map Sheet (9132, 9232), area of 1475 hectares, for a further term until 23 July 2016. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(08-0344)

Exploration Licence No. 5693, ISOKIND PTY LIMITED (ACN 081 732 498), County of Robinson, Map Sheet (8035), area of 111 units, for a further term until 7 February 2014. Renewal effective on and from 8 April 2013.

(12-1601)

Exploration Licence No. 5712, LITHGOW COAL COMPANY PTY LIMITED (ACN 073 632 952), County of Roxburgh, Map Sheet (8831), area of 333.5 hectares, for a further term until 9 April 2014. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(12-2212)

Exploration Licence No. 5860, WHITE MINING (NSW) PTY LIMITED (ACN 089 414 595) and ICRAASHTON PTY LTD (ACN 097 499 780), County of Durham, Map Sheet (9133), area of 272 hectares, for a further term until 21 May 2015. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(12-3577)

Exploration Licence No. 6274, TUNGSTEN NSW PTY LTD (ACN 123 370 365), Counties of Harden and King, Map Sheet (8628, 8629), area of 20 units, for a further term until 14 July 2014. Renewal effective on and from 28 March 2013.

(04-4681)

Exploration Licence No. 6433, RENISON COAL PTY LTD (ACN 100 163 942), Counties of Arrawatta and Gough, Map Sheet (9138), area of 2513 hectares, for a further term until 15 June 2015. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(11-3389)

Exploration Licence No. 6450, WHITEHAVEN COAL MINING LIMITED (ACN 086 426 253), County of Arrawatta, Map Sheet (9139), area of 2610 hectares, for a further term until 30 June 2014. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(05-0281)

Exploration Licence No. 6552, CLANCY EXPLORATION LIMITED (ACN 105 578 756), County of Gipps, Map Sheet (8331), area of 19 units, for a further term until 2 April 2014. Renewal effective on and from 3 April 2013.

(12-3202)

Exploration Licence No. 6587, WHITEHAVEN COAL MINING LIMITED (ACN 086 426 253), County of Arrawatta, Map Sheet (9139), area of 218 hectares, for a further term until 3 July 2015. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(11-3877)

Exploration Licence No. 6594, DELLWORTH PTY LIMITED (ACN 002998192), County of Durham, Map Sheet (9133), area of 798 hectares, for a further term until 6 July 2015. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(06-2978)

Exploration Licence No. 6598, AUSTAR COAL MINE PTY LIMITED (ACN 111 910 822), County of Northumberland, Map Sheet (9132), area of 7370 hectares, for a further term until 13 July 2016. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(07-3544)

Exploration Licence No. 7091, WILPINJONG COAL PTY LTD (ACN 104 594 694), County of Phillip, Map Sheet (8833), area of 715 hectares, for a further term until 3 March 2014. Renewal effective on and from 12 March 2013.

(T09-0211)

Exploration Licence No. 7518, ALLOY RESOURCES LIMITED (ACN 109 361 195), Counties of Bland and Harden, Map Sheet (8528, 8529), area of 45 units, for a further term until 29 April 2014. Renewal effective on and from 21 November 2012.

The Hon. CHRIS HARTCHER, M.P.,
Minister for Resources and Energy

CANCELLATION OF AUTHORITY AT REQUEST OF HOLDER

NOTICE is given that the following authority has been cancelled:

(05-0308)

Assessment Lease No. 21, ARUMPO BENTONITE PTY LIMITED (ACN 001 831 483), Parish of Arumpo, County of Wentworth; and Parish of Buraguy, County of Wentworth, Map Sheet (7430-2-4, 7430-2-N), area of 1437 hectares. Cancellation took effect on 25 March 2013.

The Hon. CHRIS HARTCHER, M.P.,
Minister for Resources and Energy

TRANSFER

(T09-0122)

Exploration Licence No. 7519, formerly held by OZ EXPLORATION PTY LTD (ACN 137 626 914) has been transferred to PEEL MINING LIMITED (ACN 119 343 734). The transfer was registered on 8 April 2013.

The Hon. CHRIS HARTCHER, M.P.,
Minister for Resources and Energy

WITHDRAWAL OF TRANSFER APPLICATION

NOTICE is given that the following application has been received:

(T09-0122)

Exploration Licence No. 6937 (Act 1992), CLANCY EXPLORATION LIMITED (ACN 105 578 756), to CLANCY EXPLORATION LIMITED (ACN 105 578 756) and GOLD FIELDS AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD (ACN 087 624 600), County of Gibbs, Map Sheet 8430, area of 28 units. Withdrawal application received on 18 February 2012.

The Hon. CHRIS HARTCHER, M.P.,
Minister for Resources and Energy

REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION OF AUTHORITY

NOTICE is given that the following application has been received:

(T11-0294)

Exploration Licence No. 7919, THARSIS MINING PTY LTD, (ACN 135 552 742), County of Argyle, area of 83 units. Application for Cancellation was received on 8 April 2013.

The Hon. CHRIS HARTCHER, M.P.,
Minister for Resources and Energy

LANDS

ARMIDALE CROWN LANDS OFFICE
108 Faulkner Street (PO Box 199A), Armidale NSW 2350
Phone: (02) 6770 3100 Fax (02) 6771 5348

APPOINTMENT OF TRUST BOARD MEMBERS

PURSUANT to section 93 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the persons whose names are specified in Column 1 of the Schedules hereunder, are appointed for the terms of office specified, as members of the trust board for the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which has been established and appointed as trustee of the reserve referred to opposite thereto in Column 3 of the Schedules.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
 Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE 1

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Tane RICHARDS (new member).	Inverell Showground Trust.	Dedication No.: 510019. Public Purpose: Showground. Notified: 12 April 1918. File No.: AE81 R 17.

Term of Office

For a term commencing the date of this notice and expiring 31 December 2013.

SCHEDULE 2

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
David Joseph MOORE (re-appointment). Michael William WALL (new member). Andrew Reeve McCORMACK (re-appointment). Maurice William HAWDON (new member). Gail Frances BRAZEL (re-appointment).	Niangala Community Purposes Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 110110. Public Purpose: Community purposes. Notified: 26 February 1993. File No.: AE91 R 8.

Term of Office

For a term commencing this day and expiring 11 April 2018.

SCHEDULE 3

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Kenneth Harold HICKEY (re-appointment). Simon WRIGHT (re-appointment). David SCHAEFER (re-appointment).	Wongwibinda Public Hall and Recreation Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 76613. Public Purpose: Public hall and public recreation. Notified: 5 March 1954. File No.: AE80 R 170.

Term of Office

For a term commencing this day and expiring 11 April 2018.

SCHEDULE 4

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Tane RICHARDS (new member).	Inverell Showground Trust.	Reserve No.: 510019. Public Purpose: Showground. Notified: 12 April 1918. File No.: AE81 R 17.

Term of Office

For a term commencing this day and expiring 31 December 2013.

ROADS ACT 1993**ORDER****Transfer of Crown Roads to a Council**

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 151, Roads Act 1993, the Crown public roads specified in each Schedule 1 are transferred to the Roads Authority specified in the corresponding Schedule 2 hereunder, as from the date of publication of this notice and as from that date, the roads specified in each Schedule 1, cease to be Crown public roads.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
 Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Glen Lyon; County – Clive;
 Land District – Tenterfield; L.G.A. – Tenterfield*

Crown road 10.06m wide at Tenterfield known as Sunnyside Hall Road as shown by solid black shading on the diagram hereunder.

**SCHEDULE 2**

Roads Authority: Tenterfield Shire Council.

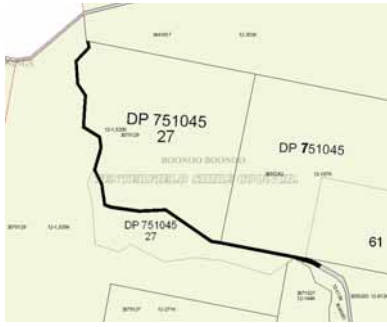
File No.: 12/08303. W514160.

Council's Reference: John Martin.

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Boonoo Boonoo; County – Buller;
 Land District – Tenterfield; L.G.A. – Tenterfield*

Crown road 20.115m wide and var. at Boonoo Boonoo known as the extension of Talmoi Road as shown by solid black shading on the diagram hereunder.



SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Tenterfield Shire Council.
 File No.: 12/08303. W513014.
 Council's Reference: John Martin.

SCHEDULE 1

*Village – Legume; Parish – Acacia; County – Buller;
 Land District – Tenterfield; L.G.A. – Tenterfield*

Crown roads 30.175m wide and var. at Legume known as Junction Street, Killarney Street and Cullendore Street as shown by solid black shading on the diagram hereunder.



SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Tenterfield Shire Council.
 File No.: 12/08303. W514187.
 Council's Reference: John Martin.

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Dumaresq; County – Clive;
 Land District – Tenterfield; L.G.A. – Tenterfield*

Crown roads 30.175m wide and var. at Dumaresq Valley known as Reedy Creek Road as shown by solid black shading on the diagram hereunder.



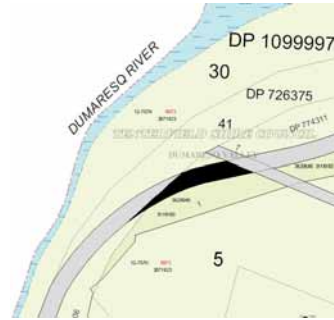
SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Tenterfield Shire Council.
 File No.: 12/08303. W514209.
 Council's Reference: John Martin.

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Perth; County – Clive;
 Land District – Tenterfield; L.G.A. – Tenterfield*

Crown roads 60.35m wide and var. at Dumaresq Valley known as MR 462 Bruxner Way as shown by solid black shading on the diagram hereunder.



SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Tenterfield Shire Council.
 File No.: 12/08303. W514235.
 Council's Reference: John Martin.

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Donaldson; County – Clive;
 Land District – Tenterfield; L.G.A. – Tenterfield*

Crown roads 20.115m wide and var. at Mole River known as Mole River Road as shown by solid black shading on the diagram hereunder.



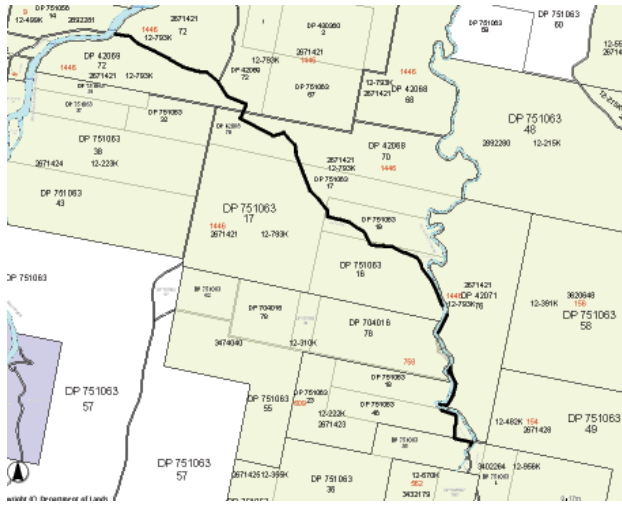
SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Tenterfield Shire Council.
 File No.: 12/08303. W514224.
 Council's Reference: John Martin.

SCHEDULE 1

Parish – Gilgurry; County – Buller;
Land District – Tenterfield; L.G.A. – Tenterfield

Crown roads 20.115m wide and var. at Boorook known as Gilgurry Road as shown by solid black shading on the diagram hereunder.



SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Tenterfield Shire Council.

File No.: 12/08303. W514254.

Council’s Reference: John Martin.

GRAFTON OFFICE
49-51 Victoria Street (PO Box 272), Grafton NSW 2460
Phone: (02) 6640 3400 Fax: (02) 6642 5375

NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF A ROAD

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, the road hereunder described is closed and the lands comprised therein cease to be public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road is extinguished. Upon closing, title to the land, comprising the former public road, vests in the body specified in the Schedule hereunder.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
 Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

Description

*Parish – Congarinni; County – Raleigh;
 Land District – Kempsey; L.G.A. – Nambucca*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1182719.

File No.: 10/04804.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1182719 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Warrazambil; County – Rous;
 Land District – Casino; L.G.A. – Kyogle*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1181585.

File No.: GF07 H 125.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1181585 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Ettrick; County – Rous;
 Land District – Casino; L.G.A. – Kyogle*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1178604.

File No.: 07/4015.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1178604 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Riley; County – Richmond;
 Land District – Lismore; L.G.A. – Richmond Valley*

Road Closed: Lot 3, DP 1178485.

File No.: GF07 H 102.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 3, DP 1178485 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Warialda; County – Burnett;
 Land District – Warialda; L.G.A. – Gwydir*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1183366.

File No.: 10/14638.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1183366 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Brunswick; County – Rous;
 Land District – Murwillumbah; L.G.A. – Byron*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1182720.

File No.: 09/10164.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1182720 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Wee Bulla Bulla; County – Courallie;
 Land District – Moree; L.G.A. – Moree Plains*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1177786.

File No.: 08/0431.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1177786 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

GRIFFITH OFFICE
2nd Floor, Griffith City Plaza,
120–130 Banna Avenue (PO Box 1030), Griffith NSW 2680
Phone: (02) 6960 3600 Fax: (02) 6962 5670

ROADS ACT 1993**ERRATUM**

IN the notice appearing in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of the 22nd February 2013, Folio 448, under the heading of “NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF PUBLIC ROAD”. In the description for Lots 2 and 6 in DP 1178763 in the Parish of Gainbull should be included for Lot 2 in DP 1178763.

File No.: 10/19720.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
 Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF A ROAD

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, the road hereunder described is closed and the lands comprised therein cease to be public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road is extinguished. Upon closing, title to the land, comprising the former public road, vests in the body specified in the Schedule hereunder.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
 Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

Description

Parish – Denny; County – Sturt;
Land District – Hillston; L.G.A. – Carrathool

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1183017.

File No.: 11/09743.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1183017 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

MAITLAND OFFICE

Corner Newcastle Road and Banks Street (PO Box 6), East Maitland NSW 2323

Phone: (02) 4937 9300 Fax: (02) 4934 2252

ROADS ACT 1993

ORDER

Transfer of Crown Roads to a Council

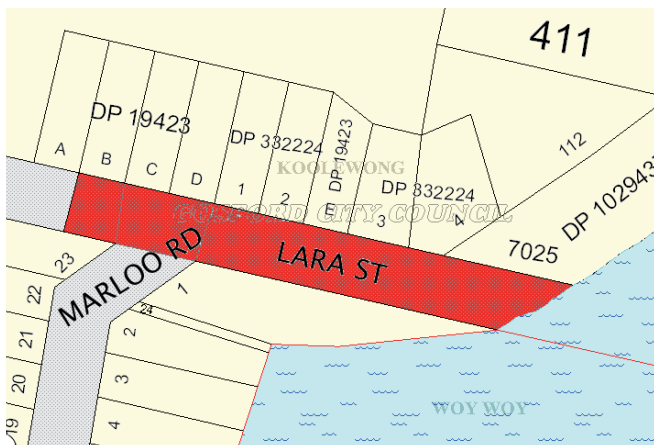
IN pursuance of the provisions of section 151, Roads Act 1993, the Crown roads specified in each Schedule 1 are transferred to the Roads Authority specified in the corresponding Schedule 2 hereunder, as from the date of publication of this notice and as from that date, the roads specified in each Schedule 1 cease to be Crown public roads.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Patonga; County – Northumberland;
Land District – Gosford;
Local Government Area – Gosford*

The part of Crown public road being part of Lara Street at Koolewong as shown by solid red colour on the diagram hereunder.



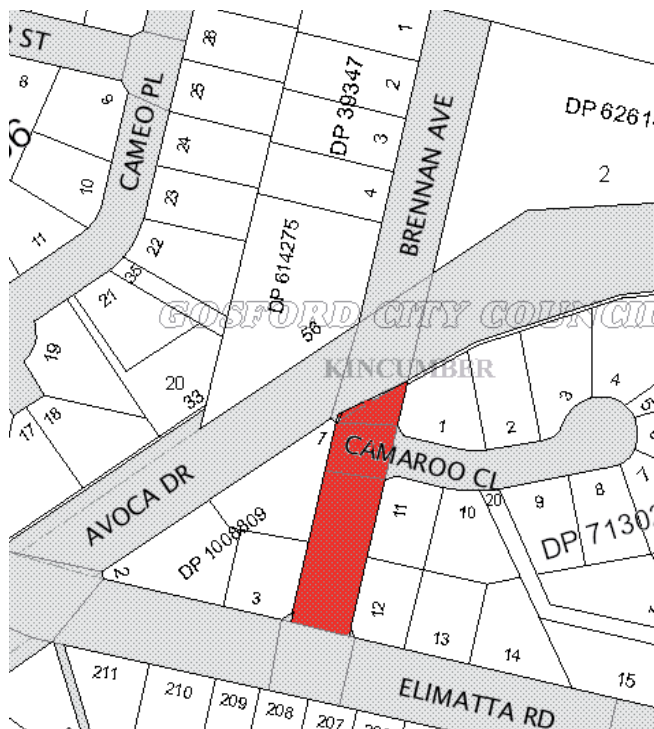
SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Gosford City Council.
Council’s Reference: IR 11045094.
Crown Lands File Reference: 13/04443.

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Kincumber; County – Northumberland;
Land District – Gosford;
Local Government Area – Gosford*

The Crown public road being part of Brennan Avenue at Kincumber as shown by solid red colour on the diagram hereunder.



SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Gosford City Council.
Council’s Reference: 10591788.
Crown Lands File Reference: 13/04459.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES

Woodville School of Arts

IT is hereby notified that the trustee positions of Woodville School of Arts have been declared vacant and the undermentioned association has been elected as trustee at a special meeting of members held in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Trustees of Schools of Arts Enabling Act 1902.

I therefore as Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services, in pursuance of the powers given me in the same section, hereby approve of Woodville School of Arts Incorporated being appointed as the sole trustee of the aforesaid institution and the land described as Lot 12, DP 1058974; Lot 2, DP 580079; Lot 121, DP 1165571 and Lot 122, DP 1165571.

File No.: MD88 R 106.

The Hon. ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Deputy Premier
and Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

NEWCASTLE OFFICE

437 Hunter Street, Newcastle NSW 2300 (PO Box 2185, Dangar NSW 2309)

Phone: (02) 4925 4104 Fax: (02) 4925 3517

NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF A ROAD

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, the road hereunder described is closed and the lands comprised therein cease to be public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road is extinguished. Upon closing, title to the land, comprising the former public road, vests in the body specified in the Schedule hereunder.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

Description

*Parish – Euglo South; County – Gipps;
Land District – Condobolin; L.G.A. – Lachlan*

Road Closed: Lot 3, DP 1181796.

File No.: 12/02979.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 3, DP 1181796 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Euglo South; County – Gipps;
Land District – Condobolin; L.G.A. – Lachlan*

Road Closed: Lot 4, DP 1181796.

File No.: 12/02980.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 4, DP 1181796 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Mulyan; County – Wellington;
Land District – Orange; L.G.A. – Cabonne*

Road Closed: Lots 1-2, DP 1182544 (subject to easement for transmission line created by Deposited Plan 1182544).

File No.: 08/0033.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lots 1-2, DP 1182544 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Bocobidgle; County – Ashburnham;
Land District – Forbes; L.G.A. – Forbes*

Road Closed: Lot 6, DP 1183018 (subject to right of carriageway created by Deposited Plan 1183018).

File No.: 10/15203.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 6, DP 1183018 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parishes – Beugamel, Genaren and Strahorn;
County – Kennedy; Land District – Parkes;
L.G.A. – Parkes*

Road Closed: Lots 1-2, DP 1183836.

File No.: CL/00589.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lots 1-2, DP 1183836 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Redbank; County – Gordon;
Land District – Wellington; L.G.A. – Cabonne*

Road Closed: Lot 6, DP 1183574 (subject to easement for 132kV Transmission Line created by Deposited Plan 1183574).

File No.: 11/11753.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 6, DP 1183574 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parishes – Warraderry and Kangarooby;
County – Forbes; Land District – Grenfell;
L.G.A. – Weddin*

Road Closed: Lots 3-5, DP 1182973 (subject to right of carriageway created by Deposited Plan DP 1182973).

File No.: 12/02532.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lots 3-5, DP 1182973 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

On closing, the land within Lot 5, DP 1182973 becomes vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Council's Reference: R2.1.4.

Description

*Parish – Darlington; County – Durham;
Land District – Singleton; L.G.A. – Singleton*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1174826.

File No.: 11/04344.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1174826 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Park; County – Brisbane;
Land District – Scone; L.G.A. – Upper Hunter*

Road Closed: Lot 2, DP 1180745.

File No.: 10/13473.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 2, DP 1180745 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Warraderry; County – Forbes;
Land District – Grenfell; L.G.A. – Weddin*

Road Closed: Lot 2-4, DP 1182622.

File No.: CL/00520.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 3, DP 1182622 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Morangarell; County – Bland;
Land District – Grenfell; L.G.A. – Bland*

Road Closed: Lot 2, DP 1181863.

File No.: 10/19052.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 2, DP 1181863 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parishes – Calvert and Beaufort; County – Bathurst;
Land District – Blayney; L.G.A. – Blayney*

Road Closed: Lots 1 and 3, DP 1182621.

File No.: CL/00625.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lots 1 and 3, DP 1182621 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parishes – Glenlogan and Cowra; County – Bathurst;
Land District – Cowra; L.G.A. – Cowra*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1179421.

File No.: CL/00867.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1179421 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Warrangong; County – Forbes;
Land District – Cowra; L.G.A. – Cowra*

Road Closed: Lot 8, DP 1182369.

File No.: CL/00841.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 8, DP 1182369 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Broula; County – Forbes;
Land District – Cowra; L.G.A. – Cowra*

Road Closed: Lot 2, DP 1182043.

File No.: 12/04987.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 2, DP 1182043 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

Description

*Parish – Megalong; County – Cook;
Land District – Penrith; L.G.A. – Blue Mountains*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1181473 (subject to easement created by Deposited Plan 1181473).

File No.: 10/15304 : BA.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1181473 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to section 90 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the reservation of Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE

Column 1

Parish: Beaufort.
County: Bathurst.
Land District: Blayney.
Local Government Area:
Blayney.
Locality: Tallwood.
Reserve No.: 750358.
Public Purpose: Future
public requirements.
Notified: 29 June 2007.
File No.: CL/00625.

Column 2

The part being Lot 2,
DP 1182621, of an area of
0.402 hectares.

Note: For the purpose of sale of Lot 2, DP 1182621, closed Crown road (notified in *New South Wales Government Gazette* dated 2 January 1953), to an adjoining owner.

NOWRA OFFICE
5 O'Keefe Avenue (PO Box 309), Nowra NSW 2541
Phone: (02) 4428 9100 Fax: (02) 4421 2172

NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF A ROAD

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, the road hereunder described is closed and the lands comprised therein cease to be public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road is extinguished. Upon closing, title to the land, comprising the former public road, vests in the body specified in the Schedule hereunder.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

Description

*Parish – Bouverie; County – Westmoreland;
Land District – Goulburn; L.G.A. – Upper Lachlan Shire*

Road Closed: Lot 1, DP 1173928.

File No.: GB06 H 675.

Schedule

On closing, the land within Lot 1, DP 1173928 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land.

ORANGE OFFICE
92 Kite Street (PO Box 2146), Orange NSW 2800
Phone: (02) 6391 4300 Fax: (02) 6362 3896

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO GRANT A LICENCE
OVER A CROWN RESERVE**

PURSUANT to section 34A(2)(b) of the Crown Lands Act 1989, it is notified that the Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services intends to grant a licence for the purpose specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to the party specified in Column 2 of the Schedule in respect of the Reserve specified in Column 3 of the Schedule.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Environmental protection and sustainable grazing.	Remolex Pty Ltd.	Land District: Lithgow. Local Govt. Area: Oberon. Parish: Garrynian. County: Georgiana. Locality: Porters Retreat. Pt. Reserve No.: 190027. Public Purpose: Public recreation and communication facilities. FileNo.: 12/08252.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVE TRUST

PURSUANT to section 92(1) of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the reserve trust specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is established under the name stated in that Column and is appointed as trustee of the reserve specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Cookamidgera Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 38354. Public Purpose: Cemetery. Notified: 1 October 1904. File No.: 13/04193.

**APPOINTMENT OF CORPORATION TO MANAGE
RESERVE TRUST**

PURSUANT to section 95 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the corporation specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is appointed to manage the affairs of the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which is trustee of the reserve referred to in Column 3 of the Schedule.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Parkes Shire Council.	Cookamidgera Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 38354. Public Purpose: Cemetery. Notified: 1 October 1904. File No.: 13/04193.

For a term commencing this day.

SYDNEY METROPOLITAN OFFICE
Level 12, Macquarie Tower, 10 Valentine Avenue, Parramatta 2150
(PO Box 3935, Parramatta NSW 2124)
Phone: (02) 8836 5300 Fax: (02) 8836 5365

**ALTERATION OF CORPORATE NAME OF
RESERVE TRUST**

PURSUANT to section 92(3) of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the corporate name of the reserve trust specified in Schedule 1 hereunder, which is trustee of the reserve referred to in Schedule 2, is altered to the corporate name specified in Schedule 3.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE 1

F.S. Garside Park (65863, R67077, R68011 and R81053) Reserve Trust.

SCHEDULE 2

Reserve No.: 65863.
Public Purpose: Public recreation.
Notified: 6 March 1936.
File No.: MN80 R 171.

SCHEDULE 3

F.S. Garside Reserve Trust.

SCHEDULE 1

F.S. Garside Park (R65863, R67077, R68011 and R81053) Reserve Trust.

SCHEDULE 2

Reserve No.: 67077.
Public Purpose: Public recreation.
Notified: 22 October 1937.
Reserve No.: 81053.
Public Purpose: Public recreation.
Notified: 19 September 1958.
Reserve No.: 68011.
Public Purpose: Public recreation.
Notified: 25 November 1938.
File No.: MN80 R 171.

SCHEDULE 3

F.S. Garside Reserve Trust.

SCHEDULE 1

Part Lake Parramatta Park (R59927 and R77695) Reserve Trust.

SCHEDULE 2

Reserve No.: 59927.
Public Purpose: Public recreation and environmental protection.
Notified: 19 August 1927.
Reserve No.: 65638.
Public Purpose: Public recreation and environmental protection.
Notified: 22 November 1935.

Reserve No.: 77695.

Public Purpose: Public recreation and environmental protection.

Notified: 17 June 1955.

File No.: MN83 R 63.

SCHEDULE 3

Lake Parramatta Reserve Trust.

**REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN
LAND**

PURSUANT to section 90(1) of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the reservation of Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE

Column 1

Land District: Penrith.
Council: Blacktown.
Parish: Rooty Hill.
County: Cumberland.
Location: Glendenning.
Reserve: Unnumbered.
Purpose: From sale,
lease or licence.
Notified: 2 November 2012
(Folio 4605).
File No.: 12/07902.

Column 2

Whole of the unnumbered
Reservation being Lots 11
and 12, DP 1176226.

**DEDICATION OF CROWN LAND AS PUBLIC
ROAD**

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 12, Roads Act 1993, the Crown Land specified in Schedule 1 is dedicated as public road, not being a Crown public road, under the control of the Roads Authority specified in Schedule 2 hereunder, as from the date of publication of this notice.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE 1

*Land District – Penrith;
Local Government Area – Blacktown;
Parish – Rooty Hill; County – Cumberland*

Lots 11 and 12, DP 1176226.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Blacktown City Council.
File No.: 12/07902.
Council's Reference: Ron Radd.

TAMWORTH OFFICE
25-27 Fitzroy Street (PO Box 535), Tamworth NSW 2340
Phone: (02) 6764 5100 Fax: (02) 6766 3805

**REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF CROWN
 LAND**

PURSUANT to section 90 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the reservation of Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedules hereunder, is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedules.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
 Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE 1

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Tamworth.	The part being Lot 33,
Local Government Area: Tamworth Regional.	DP No. 1161239, Parish Tamworth, County Inglis, of
Locality: North Tamworth.	908.3 square metres.
Reserve No.: 753848.	
Public Purpose: Future public requirements.	
Notified: 29 June 2007.	
File No.: 13/04169.	

SCHEDULE 2

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Tamworth.	The part being Lot 37, DP No.
Local Government Area: Tamworth Regional.	1161239, Parish Tamworth, County Inglis, of 724.2 square
Locality: North Tamworth.	metres.
Reserve No.: 753848.	
Public Purpose: Future public requirements.	
Notified: 29 June 2007.	
File No.: 13/04410.	

SCHEDULE 3

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Tamworth.	The part being Lot 71, DP No.
Local Government Area: Tamworth Regional.	1161239, Parish Tamworth, County Inglis, of 950.1 square
Locality: North Tamworth.	metres.
Reserve No.: 753848.	
Public Purpose: Future public requirements.	
Notified: 29 June 2007.	
File No.: 13/03813.	

TAREE OFFICE
98 Victoria Street (PO Box 440), Taree NSW 2430
Phone: (02) 6591 3500 Fax: (02) 6552 2816

**REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF A MEMBER OF A
TRUST BOARD**

PURSUANT to Clause 6(4) of Schedule 3 to the Crown Lands Act 1989, the person whose name is specified in Schedule 1 hereunder, is removed from the office of member of the trust board managing the affairs of the reserve trust specified in Schedule 2, which reserve trust is trustee of the reserve referred to in Schedule 3.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE 1

Jennifer Ann DIXON.

SCHEDULE 2

Hannam Vale Recreation Reserve Trust.

SCHEDULE 3

Reserve No.: 80942.

Public Purpose: Public recreation.

Notified: 15 August 1958.

File No.: TE80 R 197.

ROADS ACT 1993

ORDER

Transfer of Crown Road to a Council

IN pursuant of the provisions of section 151, Roads Act 1993, the Crown roads specified in Schedule 1 are transferred to the roads authority specified in Schedule 2 hereunder, as from the date of publication of this notice and as from that date the roads specified in Schedule 1 cease to be Crown roads.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Bobin; County – Macquarie; Locality – Caparra;
Local Government Area – Greater Taree City Council;
Land District – Taree*

Crown public road being part of Caparra Road, from the north eastern boundary of Lot 17, DP 877465 to the south western boundary of Lot 14, DP 771832 excluding the section of road within Lot 18, DP 877465 that connects Caparra Road to Dingoo Creek.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Greater Taree City Council.

File No.: TE03 H 237.

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Tinonee; County – Gloucester;
Locality – Glenthorne/Taree South;
Local Government Area – Greater Taree City Council;
Land District – Taree*

Crown public road being part of River Road, from Old Punt Road to the north eastern boundary of Lot 72, DP 813284 (total length approximately 505 metres).

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Greater Taree City Council.

File No.: TE03 H 237.

WESTERN REGION OFFICE
45 Wingewarra Street (PO Box 1840), Dubbo NSW 2830
Phone: (02) 6883 5400 Fax: (02) 6884 2067

**ALTERATION OF PURPOSE/CONDITIONS OF A
WESTERN LANDS LEASE**

IT is hereby notified that in pursuance of the provisions of section 18J, Western Lands Act 1901, the purpose and conditions of the undermentioned Western Lands Lease have been altered as shown.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

*Administrative District – Wentworth;
Shire – Wentworth;
Parish of Cliffs; County of Wentworth*

The purpose/conditions of Western Lands Lease 15106, being the land contained within Folio Identifier 3/1182353 have been altered from “Grazing” to “Cultivation (Dryland)” effective from 9 April 2013.

As a consequence of the alteration of purpose and conditions rent will be assessed annually in line with the Western Lands Act 1901 and Regulations.

The conditions previously annexed to Western Lands Leases 15106 have been revoked and the following conditions have been annexed thereto.

**CONDITIONS AND RESERVATIONS ATTACHED TO
WESTERN LANDS LEASE 15106.**

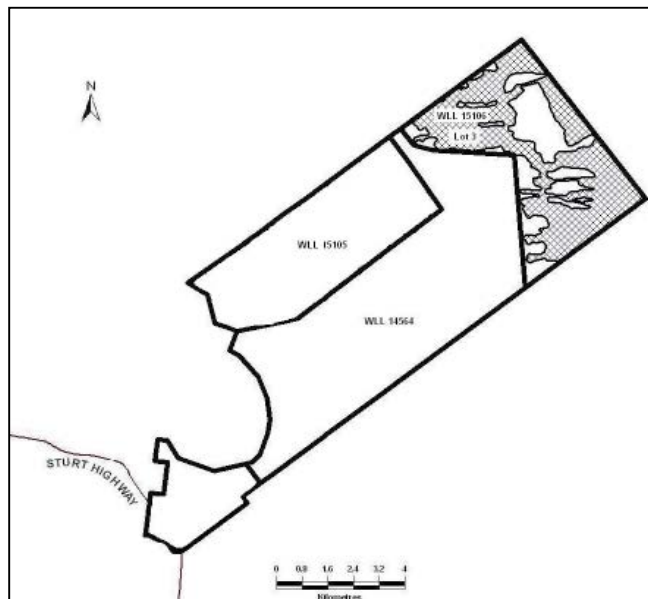
- (1) In the conditions annexed to the lease, the expression “the Minister” means the Minister administering the Western Lands Act 1901, and any power, authority, duty or function conferred or imposed upon the Minister by or under those conditions may be exercised or performed either by the Minister or by such officers of the Department of Primary Industries as the Minister may from time to time approve.
- (2) In these conditions and reservations the expression “the Commissioner” means the Commissioner charged with the administration of the Western Lands Act 1901 (“the Act”) in accordance with section 4(2) of the Act.
- (3) (a) For the purposes of this clause the term Lessor shall include Her Majesty the Queen Her Heirs and Successors the Minister and the agents servants employees and contractors of the Lessor Her Majesty Her Majesty’s Heirs and Successors and the Minister.
(b) The lessee covenants with the Lessor to indemnify and keep indemnified the Lessor from and against all claims for injury loss or damage suffered by any person or body using or being in or upon the Premises or any adjoining land or premises of the Lessor arising out of the Holder’s use of the Premises and against all liabilities for costs charges and expenses incurred by the Lessor in respect of the claim of any such person or body except to the extent that any such claims and demands arise wholly from any negligence or wilful act or omission on the part of the Lessor.
- (c) The indemnity contained in this clause applies notwithstanding that this Lease authorised or required the lessee to undertake or perform the activity giving rise to any claim for injury loss or damage.
- (d) The lessee expressly agrees that the obligations of the Holder under this clause shall continue after the expiration or sooner determination of this Lease in respect of any act deed matter or thing occurring before such expiration or determination.
- (4) The rent of the lease shall be assessed in accordance with Part 6 of the Western Lands Act 1901.
- (5) The rent shall be due and payable annually in advance on 1 July in each year.
- (6) (a) “GST” means any tax on goods and/or services, including any value-added tax, broad-based consumption tax or other similar tax introduced in Australia.
“GST law” includes any Act, order, ruling or regulation, which imposes or otherwise deals with the administration or imposition of a GST in Australia.
(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement:
 - (i) If a GST applies to any supply made by either party under or in connection with this Agreement, the consideration provided or to be provided for that supply will be increased by an amount equal to the GST liability properly incurred by the party making the supply.
 - (ii) If the imposition of a GST or any subsequent change in the GST law is accompanied by or undertaken in connection with the abolition of or reduction in any existing taxes, duties or statutory charges (in this clause “taxes”), the consideration payable by the recipient of the supply made under this Agreement will be reduced by the actual costs of the party making the supply that are reduced directly or indirectly as a consequence of the abolition of or reduction in taxes.
- (7) The lessee must pay all rates and taxes assessed on or in respect of the land leased during the currency of the lease.
- (8) The lessee must hold and use the land leased bona fide for the lessee’s own exclusive benefit and shall not transfer, convey or assign the land or any portion thereof without having first obtained the written consent of the Minister.
- (9) The lessee must not enter into a sublease of the land leased unless the sublease specifies the purpose for which the land may be used under the sublease, and it is a purpose which is consistent with the purpose for which the land may be used under this lease.
- (10) If the lessee enters into a sublease of the land leased, the lessee must notify the Commissioner of the granting of the sublease within 28 days after it is granted.

- (11) The land leased must be used only for the purpose of **Cultivation (Dryland)**.
- (12) The lessee must maintain and keep in reasonable repair all improvements on the land leased during the currency of the lease and must permit the Minister or the Commissioner or any person authorised by the Minister or the Commissioner at all times to enter upon and examine the whole or any part of the land leased and the buildings or other improvements thereon.
- (13) The lessee must not erect or permit any person to erect any buildings or extend any existing buildings on the land leased except in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Council of the local government area.
- (14) The lessee must ensure that the land leased is kept in a neat and tidy condition to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and not permit refuse to accumulate on the land.
- (15) Upon termination or forfeiture of the lease the Commissioner may direct that the former lessee remove any structure or material from the land at his own cost and without compensation. Where such a direction has been given the former lessee must leave the land in a clean and tidy condition free from rubbish and debris.
- (16) The lessee must, within 1 year from the date of commencement of the lease or such further period as the Commissioner may allow, enclose the land leased, either separately or conjointly with other lands held in the same interest, with a suitable fence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (17) The lessee must not obstruct or interfere with any reserves, roads, or tracks, or the use thereof by any person.
- (18) The lessee must erect gates on roads within the land leased when and where directed by the Commissioner for public use and must maintain those gates together with approaches thereto in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (19) The right is reserved to the public of access from a river or creek to the bank of that river or creek adjoining the land leased and the lessee shall not obstruct access along the bank, river or creek to any member of the public.
- (20) Any part of a reserve for travelling stock, camping or water supply within the land leased must, during the whole currency of the lease, be open to the use of bona fide travellers, travelling stock, teamsters and carriers without interference or annoyance by the lessee and the lessee must post in a conspicuous place on the reserve a notice board indicating for public information the purpose of such reserve and, in fencing the land leased, the lessee must provide gates and other facilities for the entrance and exit of travelling stock, teamsters and others. The notice board, gates and facilities must be erected and maintained to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. The lessee must not overstock, wholly or in part, the areas leased within the reserve, the decision as to overstocking resting with the Commissioner.
- (21) The Crown shall not be responsible to the lessee or the lessee's successors in title for provision of access to the land leased.
- (22) The lessee shall undertake any fuel management and/or provision of fire trail access in accordance with fire mitigation measures to the satisfaction of the NSW Rural Fire Service.
- (23) The lessee must, as the Commissioner may from time to time direct, foster and cultivate on the land leased such edible shrubs and plants as the Commissioner may consider can be advantageously and successfully cultivated.
- (24) Whenever so directed by the Commissioner, the lessee must, on such part or parts of the land leased as shall be specified in the direction, carry out agricultural practices, or refrain from agricultural practices, of such types and for such periods as the Commissioner may in the direction specify.
- (25) The lessee must not overstock, or permit or allow to be overstocked, the land leased and the decision of the Commissioner as to what constitutes overstocking shall be final and the lessee must comply with any directions of the Commissioner to prevent or discontinue overstocking.
- (26) The lessee must, if the Commissioner so directs, prevent the use by stock of any part of the land leased for such periods as the Commissioner considers necessary to permit of the natural reseedling and regeneration of vegetation and, for that purpose, the lessee must erect within the time appointed by the Commissioner such fencing as the Commissioner may consider necessary.
- (27) The lessee must furnish such returns and statements as the Commissioner may from time to time require on any matter connected with the land leased or any other land (whether within or outside the Western Division) in which the lessee has an interest.
- (28) The lessee must, within such time as may be specified by the Commissioner take such steps and measures as the Commissioner shall direct to destroy vermin and such animals and weeds as may, under any Act, from time to time be declared (by declaration covering the land leased) noxious in the Gazette and must keep the land free of such vermin and noxious animals and weeds during the currency of the lease to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (29) The lessee must not remove or permit any person to remove gravel, stone, clay, shells or other material for the purpose of sale from the land leased unless the lessee or the person is the holder of a quarry license under regulations made under the Crown Lands Act 1989 or, in respect of land in a State forest, unless the lessee or the person is the holder of a forest materials licence under the Forestry Act 1916, and has obtained the special authority of the Minister to operate on the land, but the lessee may, with the approval of the Commissioner, take from the land such gravel, stone, clay, shells or other material for building and other purposes upon the land as may be required by the lessee.
- (30) If the lessee is an Australian registered company then the following conditions shall apply:
 - I The Lessee will advise the Commissioner of the name, address and telephone number of the Lessee's company secretary, that person being

a person nominated as a representative of the company in respect of any dealings to be had with the company. The Lessee agrees to advise the Commissioner of any changes in these details.

- II Any change in the shareholding of the Lessee's company which alters its effective control of the lease from that previously known to the Commissioner shall be deemed an assignment by the Lessee.
 - III Where any notice or other communication is required to be served or given or which may be convenient to be served or given under or in connection with this lease it shall be sufficiently executed if it is signed by the company secretary.
 - IV A copy of the company's annual financial balance sheet or other financial statement which gives a true and fair view of the company's state of affairs as at the end of each financial year is to be submitted to the Commissioner upon request.
- (31) Cultivation is permitted over the whole area covered by this authorisation unless the Commissioner has required that specific areas remain uncultivated.
 - (32) The lessee must ensure that sandhills and other soils with a surface texture of loamy sand or coarser are left uncultivated unless specifically approved by the Commissioner.
 - (33) The lessee shall ensure that land within 60 metres of any texture contrast or duplex soil area remains uncultivated except in accordance with a plan approved by the Commissioner. Texture contrast (or duplex) soils are soil types which have a sandy to loamy topsoil abruptly overlying a clay subsoil and are prone to scalding (producing claypans and hummocks).
 - (34) The lessee shall ensure areas with a slope greater than 2% remain uncultivated until any soil conservation measures documented in a plan approved by the Commissioner have been implemented at the lessees' expense.
 - (35) The lessee shall ensure incised drainage lines, other than man made structures, which carry water after storms are left uncultivated in the channels and for a distance of at least 20 metres on either side of the banks of the channels except when the Commissioner specifies otherwise.
 - (36) The lessee shall ensure that cultivation and associated activities do not interfere with any road formation within the allowable area.
 - (37) The lessee shall ensure stubble is retained on the soil surface and shall not be burnt, except with the approval of the Commissioner or his delegate. Where such approval is granted, stubble burning is to be carried out as per requirements of the NSW Rural Fire Service.
 - (38) The lessee shall undertake any appropriate measures, at his/her own expense, ordered by the Commissioner to rehabilitate any degraded cultivated areas.
 - (39) The lessee shall establish windbreaks at his/her own expense as may be ordered by the Commissioner to provide adequate protection of the soil.
 - (40) The lessees shall ensure that cultivation and cropping do not alter the natural flood plain. Crops are not to be protected by levees.

- (41) The lessee shall only cultivate an area of 1588 hectares (Lot 3) as indicated by the cross hatched area on the diagram hereunder.



ALTERATION OF PURPOSE/CONDITIONS OF A WESTERN LANDS LEASE

IT is hereby notified that in pursuance of the provisions of section 18J, Western Lands Act 1901, the purpose and conditions of the undermentioned Western Lands Lease have been altered as shown.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,

Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

Administrative District – Wentworth;

Shire – Wentworth;

Parish of Gol Gol; County of Wentworth

The purpose/conditions of Western Lands Leases 15105, being the land contained within Folio Identifiers 1-2/1182353 have been altered from "Grazing" to "Cultivation (Dryland)" effective from 9 April 2013.

As a consequence of the alteration of purpose and conditions rent will be assessed annually in line with the Western Lands Act 1901 and Regulations.

The conditions previously annexed to Western Lands Leases 15105 have been revoked and the following conditions have been annexed thereto.

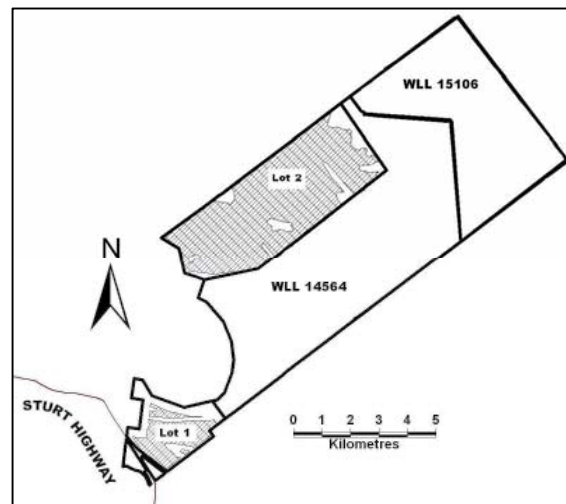
CONDITIONS AND RESERVATIONS ATTACHED TO WESTERN LANDS LEASE 15105

- (1) In the conditions annexed to the lease, the expression "the Minister" means the Minister administering the Western Lands Act 1901, and any power, authority, duty or function conferred or imposed upon the Minister by or under those conditions may be exercised or performed either by the Minister or by such officers of the Department of Primary Industries as the Minister may from time to time approve.
- (2) In these conditions and reservations the expression "the Commissioner" means the Commissioner charged with the administration of the Western Lands Act 1901 ("the Act") in accordance with section 4(2) of the Act.

- (3) (a) For the purposes of this clause the term Lessor shall include Her Majesty the Queen Her Heirs and Successors the Minister and the agents servants employees and contractors of the Lessor Her Majesty Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors and the Minister.
- (b) The lessee covenants with the Lessor to indemnify and keep indemnified the Lessor from and against all claims for injury loss or damage suffered by any person or body using or being in or upon the Premises or any adjoining land or premises of the Lessor arising out of the Holder's use of the Premises and against all liabilities for costs charges and expenses incurred by the Lessor in respect of the claim of any such person or body except to the extent that any such claims and demands arise wholly from any negligence or wilful act or omission on the part of the Lessor.
- (c) The indemnity contained in this clause applies notwithstanding that this Lease authorised or required the lessee to undertake or perform the activity giving rise to any claim for injury loss or damage.
- (d) The lessee expressly agrees that the obligations of the Holder under this clause shall continue after the expiration or sooner determination of this Lease in respect of any act deed matter or thing occurring before such expiration or determination.
- (4) The rent of the lease shall be assessed in accordance with Part 6 of the Western Lands Act 1901.
- (5) The rent shall be due and payable annually in advance on 1 July in each year.
- (6) (a) "GST" means any tax on goods and/or services, including any value-added tax, broad-based consumption tax or other similar tax introduced in Australia.
"GST law" includes any Act, order, ruling or regulation, which imposes or otherwise deals with the administration or imposition of a GST in Australia.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement:
- (i) If a GST applies to any supply made by either party under or in connection with this Agreement, the consideration provided or to be provided for that supply will be increased by an amount equal to the GST liability properly incurred by the party making the supply.
- (ii) If the imposition of a GST or any subsequent change in the GST law is accompanied by or undertaken in connection with the abolition of or reduction in any existing taxes, duties or statutory charges (in this clause "taxes"), the consideration payable by the recipient of the supply made under this Agreement will be reduced by the actual costs of the party making the supply that are reduced directly or indirectly as a consequence of the abolition of or reduction in taxes.
- (7) The lessee must pay all rates and taxes assessed on or in respect of the land leased during the currency of the lease.
- (8) The lessee must hold and use the land leased bona fide for the lessee's own exclusive benefit and shall not transfer, convey or assign the land or any portion thereof without having first obtained the written consent of the Minister.
- (9) The lessee must not enter into a sublease of the land leased unless the sublease specifies the purpose for which the land may be used under the sublease, and it is a purpose which is consistent with the purpose for which the land may be used under this lease.
- (10) If the lessee enters into a sublease of the land leased, the lessee must notify the Commissioner of the granting of the sublease within 28 days after it is granted.
- (11) The land leased must be used only for the purpose of **Cultivation (Dryland)**.
- (12) The lessee must maintain and keep in reasonable repair all improvements on the land leased during the currency of the lease and must permit the Minister or the Commissioner or any person authorised by the Minister or the Commissioner at all times to enter upon and examine the whole or any part of the land leased and the buildings or other improvements thereon.
- (13) The lessee must not erect or permit any person to erect any buildings or extend any existing buildings on the land leased except in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Council of the local government area.
- (14) The lessee must ensure that the land leased is kept in a neat and tidy condition to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and not permit refuse to accumulate on the land.
- (15) Upon termination or forfeiture of the lease the Commissioner may direct that the former lessee remove any structure or material from the land at his own cost and without compensation. Where such a direction has been given the former lessee must leave the land in a clean and tidy condition free from rubbish and debris.
- (16) The lessee must, within 1 year from the date of commencement of the lease or such further period as the Commissioner may allow, enclose the land leased, either separately or conjointly with other lands held in the same interest, with a suitable fence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (17) The lessee must not obstruct or interfere with any reserves, roads, or tracks, or the use thereof by any person.
- (18) The lessee must erect gates on roads within the land leased when and where directed by the Commissioner for public use and must maintain those gates together with approaches thereto in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (19) The right is reserved to the public of access from a river or creek to the bank of that river or creek adjoining the land leased and the lessee shall not obstruct access along the bank, river or creek to any member of the public.
- (20) Any part of a reserve for travelling stock, camping or water supply within the land leased must, during the whole currency of the lease, be open to the use of bona fide travellers, travelling stock, teamsters

- and carriers without interference or annoyance by the lessee and the lessee must post in a conspicuous place on the reserve a notice board indicating for public information the purpose of such reserve and, in fencing the land leased, the lessee must provide gates and other facilities for the entrance and exit of travelling stock, teamsters and others. The notice board, gates and facilities must be erected and maintained to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. The lessee must not overstock, wholly or in part, the areas leased within the reserve, the decision as to overstocking resting with the Commissioner.
- (21) The Crown shall not be responsible to the lessee or the lessee's successors in title for provision of access to the land leased.
- (22) The lessee shall undertake any fuel management and/or provision of fire trail access in accordance with fire mitigation measures to the satisfaction of the NSW Rural Fire Service.
- (23) The lessee must, as the Commissioner may from time to time direct, foster and cultivate on the land leased such edible shrubs and plants as the Commissioner may consider can be advantageously and successfully cultivated.
- (24) Whenever so directed by the Commissioner, the lessee must, on such part or parts of the land leased as shall be specified in the direction, carry out agricultural practices, or refrain from agricultural practices, of such types and for such periods as the Commissioner may in the direction specify.
- (25) The lessee must not overstock, or permit or allow to be overstocked, the land leased and the decision of the Commissioner as to what constitutes overstocking shall be final and the lessee must comply with any directions of the Commissioner to prevent or discontinue overstocking.
- (26) The lessee must, if the Commissioner so directs, prevent the use by stock of any part of the land leased for such periods as the Commissioner considers necessary to permit of the natural reseedling and regeneration of vegetation and, for that purpose, the lessee must erect within the time appointed by the Commissioner such fencing as the Commissioner may consider necessary.
- (27) The lessee must furnish such returns and statements as the Commissioner may from time to time require on any matter connected with the land leased or any other land (whether within or outside the Western Division) in which the lessee has an interest.
- (28) The lessee must, within such time as may be specified by the Commissioner take such steps and measures as the Commissioner shall direct to destroy vermin and such animals and weeds as may, under any Act, from time to time be declared (by declaration covering the land leased) noxious in the Gazette and must keep the land free of such vermin and noxious animals and weeds during the currency of the lease to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.
- (29) The lessee must not remove or permit any person to remove gravel, stone, clay, shells or other material for the purpose of sale from the land leased unless the lessee or the person is the holder of a quarry license under regulations made under the Crown Lands Act 1989 or, in respect of land in a State forest, unless the lessee or the person is the holder of a forest materials licence under the Forestry Act 1916, and has obtained the special authority of the Minister to operate on the land, but the lessee may, with the approval of the Commissioner, take from the land such gravel, stone, clay, shells or other material for building and other purposes upon the land as may be required by the lessee.
- (30) If the lessee is an Australian registered company then the following conditions shall apply:
- I The Lessee will advise the Commissioner of the name, address and telephone number of the Lessee's company secretary, that person being a person nominated as a representative of the company in respect of any dealings to be had with the company. The Lessee agrees to advise the Commissioner of any changes in these details.
 - II Any change in the shareholding of the Lessee's company which alters its effective control of the lease from that previously known to the Commissioner shall be deemed an assignment by the Lessee.
 - III Where any notice or other communication is required to be served or given or which may be convenient to be served or given under or in connection with this lease it shall be sufficiently executed if it is signed by the company secretary.
 - IV A copy of the company's annual financial balance sheet or other financial statement which gives a true and fair view of the company's state of affairs as at the end of each financial year is to be submitted to the Commissioner upon request.
- (31) Cultivation is permitted over the whole area covered by this authorisation unless the Commissioner has required that specific areas remain uncultivated.
- (32) The lessee must ensure that sandhills and other soils with a surface texture of loamy sand or coarser are left uncultivated unless specifically approved by the Commissioner.
- (33) The lessee shall ensure that land within 60 metres of any texture contrast or duplex soil area remains uncultivated except in accordance with a plan approved by the Commissioner. Texture contrast (or duplex) soils are soil types which have a sandy to loamy topsoil abruptly overlying a clay subsoil and are prone to scalding (producing claypans and hummocks).
- (34) The lessee shall ensure areas with a slope greater than 2% remain uncultivated until any soil conservation measures documented in a plan approved by the Commissioner have been implemented at the lessees' expense.
- (35) The lessee shall ensure incised drainage lines, other than man made structures, which carry water after storms are left uncultivated in the channels and for a distance of at least 20 metres on either side of the banks of the channels except when the Commissioner specifies otherwise.
- (36) The lessee shall ensure that (a) a 300 metre buffer is retained on both sides of the western and northern boundaries of Lot 1; (b) a 200 metre buffer is retained on the south-eastern boundary of Lot 1; and (c) a 200 metre buffer is retained on the Sturt Highway.

- (37) The lessee shall ensure that cultivation and associated activities do not interfere with any road formation within the allowable area.
- (38) The lessee shall ensure stubble is retained on the soil surface and shall not be burnt, except with the approval of the Commissioner or his delegate. Where such approval is granted, stubble burning is to be carried out as per requirements of the NSW Rural Fire Service.
- (39) The lessee shall undertake any appropriate measures, at his/her own expense, ordered by the Commissioner to rehabilitate any degraded cultivated areas.
- (40) The lessee shall establish windbreaks at his/her own expense as may be ordered by the Commissioner to provide adequate protection of the soil.
- (41) The lessees shall ensure that cultivation and cropping do not alter the natural flood plain. Crops are not to be protected by levees.
- (42) The lessee shall only cultivate an area of 299 hectares (Lot 1), 1886 hectares (Lot 2) as indicted by the cross hatched area on the diagram hereunder.



GRANTING OF A WESTERN LANDS LEASE

It is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 28A of the Western Lands Act 1901, the Western Lands Leases of the lands specified in the following Schedule have been granted to the undermentioned persons.

The leases are subject to the provisions of the Western Lands Act 1901 and the Regulations thereunder. The land is to be used only for the purpose of **Residence**.

Initial rent will be \$100.00 per annum and re-assessed thereafter annually on 1 April of each year.

The Conditions and Reservations annexed to such leases are those Conditions published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of 20 March 2009, Folios 1416-1418.

All amounts due and payable to the Crown *must* be paid to the Department of Primary Industries, Crown Lands by the due date.

ANDREW STONER, M.P.,
Minister for Regional Infrastructure and Services

SCHEDULE

Administrative District – Walgett North; Shire – Walgett; Parish – Wallangulla/Mebea; County – Finch

WLL No.	Name of Lessee	File No.	Folio Identifier	Area (m ²)	Term of Lease	
					From	To
16260	Lloyd Douglas LANGMAN.	08/11211	68/1076808	2486	4 April 2013	3 April 2033

WATER

WATER ACT 1912

AN application for a licence under section 10 of Part 2 of the Water Act 1912, as amended, has been received as follows:

Bart THOMAS and Susan Melissa JOSEPH for a pump on Lake Jindabyne being Part Lot 1, DP 801741, Parish of Townsend, County of Wallace, for water supply for domestic purposes, with an estimated annual entitlement of 1.0 megalitre (exempt from the 2007 South Coast Rivers embargo). (Reference: 10SL057225).

Any inquiries should be directed to (02) 4429 4442.

Written objections, from any local occupier or statutory authority, specifying grounds and how their interests are affected, must be lodged with the NSW Office of Water, PO Box 309, Nowra NSW 2541, within 28 days of the date of this publication.

WAYNE RYAN,
Water Regulation Officer

WATER ACT 1912

APPLICATIONS under section 167 of Part 8 of the Water Act 1912, being within a proclaimed (declared) local area under section 5(4) have been received as follows:

Glendon Edward PRICE, Susan Christine PRICE, Jonathan Paul GRAINGER and Joanne Elizabeth GRAINGER for controlled works consisting of levees on the Macintyre Floodplain on Lot 22, DP 704651, Parish Umbri, County Benarba, on the property known as "Allaru", Mungindi, for prevention of inundation of land by floodwater (new approval). (Reference: 90CW810719).

J. & P. CAROLAN INVESTMENTS PTY LTD for controlled works consisting of levees on the Lower Namoi Floodplain on Lot 1, DP 45241; Lot 1, DP 256237; Lots 1-3, DP 534009; Lots 5, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22 and 27, DP 753940, Parish Long Point and Lot 18, DP 753904, Parish Billaboo, County Jamison, on the property known as "Waverley", Wee Waa, for prevention of inundation of land by floodwater (new approval). (Reference: 90CW801230).

Kevin John LONERGAN for controlled works on the Lower Gwydir Floodplain on Lot 2, DP 1164328, Parish Turrawah, County Benarba, on the property known as "Rio Grande", Weemelah, for prevention of inundation of land by floodwater (new approval). (Reference: 90CW800250).

UNIBALE PTY LIMITED for controlled works consisting of Levees, irrigation supply channels, earthen water storages and access/service roads on the Lower Gwydir Floodplain on Lots 5-11, DP 750452; Lot 2, DP 41751 and Lot 70, DP 40963, Parish of Cudgildool and Lot 55, DP 750500, Parish of Tiela, County of Benarba, on the property known as 'Belmont', Moree, for conservation and distribution of water for irrigation and prevention of inundation of land by floodwaters (new approval). (Reference: 90CW801104).

Alan Herbert WINTER and Mark Alan WINTER for controlled works consisting of levees on the Lower Gwydir Floodplain on Lots 5, 35 and 39, DP 751799 and Lot 1, DP 933939, Parish Yarraman, County Courallie, on the property known as "Inglewood Forest", Moree, for prevention of inundation of land by floodwater (new approval). (Reference: 90CW800325).

Any inquiries regarding above should be directed to (02) 6799 6621.

Written objections, from any local occupier or statutory authority, specifying grounds and how their interests are affected, must be lodged with the NSW Office of Water, PO Box 383, Narrabri NSW 2390, within 28 days of this publication.

ROBERT ALBERT,
Senior Water Regulation Officer

Other Notices

APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINEESHIP ACT 2001

NOTICE is given that the Commissioner for Vocational training has varied Vocational Training Orders for the recognised traineeship vocations of:

- Construction
- Construction – Concreting
- Construction – Steelfixing
- Plumbing Services
- Building and Construction – Management

and trade vocations of:

- Fire Protection
- Joinery
- Plumbing
- Roof Plumbing
- Roof Tiling
- Shopfitting

under section 6 of the Apprenticeship and Traineeship Act 2001.

The Orders specify a number of matters relating to the required training for the vocations including the term/s of traineeships and apprenticeships, probationary period/s and qualification/s to be undertaken.

The Order will take effect from the date of publication in the *NSW Government Gazette*.

Copies of the Order may be inspected at any State Training Services Regional office of the Department of Education and Communities or on the Internet at: https://www.training.nsw.gov.au/cib_vto/cibs/cib_578.html

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Notice under Section 509 (5) of the
Corporations Act 2001 as Applied by Section 64
of the Associations Incorporation Act 2009

NOTICE is hereby given that the incorporated association mentioned below will be deregistered when three months have passed since the publication of this notice:

STRATHFIELD REGIONAL COMMUNITY
COLLEGE INC – Y0223706

Dated this 4th day of April 2013.

R. LUNNEY,
Delegate of the Registrar,
Co-operatives and Associations

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Cancellation of Incorporation Pursuant to Section 76

TAKE notice that the incorporation of the following associations are cancelled by this notice pursuant to section 76 of the Associations Incorporation Act 2009.

Christian Housing Association Incorporated –
Inc9884156

Kamilaroi Aboriginal Legal Service Incorporated –
Y2717318

Republic Now Association Incorporated – Inc9891994
South Eastern Aboriginal Legal Service Incorporated
– Y2929543

Cynthia Street Neighbourhood Centre Incorporated –
Y1991545

International Littlemen Federation Incorporated –
Inc9890391

Baywrite Theatre Incorporated – Inc9877923

Goola-Woorkarim Aboriginal Services Incorporated –
Inc9883286

Muggaccinos Incorporated – Inc9894621

Inside Out Association of NSW Incorporated –
Inc9881060

Overseas Mission Aid of Australia Incorporated –
Inc9879135

Australian Bathroom & Waterproofing Association
Incorporated – Inc9879963

Marrickville Symphony Orchestra Incorporated –
Inc9893672

Crossroads Community Services Incorporated –
Inc9883957

Central Coast Convoy for Kids Incorporated –
Inc9889692

Dhungutti Sports Inc – Inc9890811

Australian Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers
Association Incorporated – Inc9893815

Former Yugoslav Communities (In Australia) Welfare
Association Incorporated – Y0264442

Cancellation is effective as at the date of gazettal.

Dated this 4th day of April 2013.

ROBYNE LUNNEY,
Delegate of the Commissioner,
NSW Fair Trading,
Department of Finance & Services

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Cancellation of Incorporation Pursuant to Section 72

TAKE notice that the incorporation of the following associations is cancelled by this notice pursuant to section 72 of the Associations Incorporation Act 2009.

BBK Group Wahroonga Incorporated – Inc9877263

Kundabung Tennis Club Inc – Y0194239

Cudal District Landcare Incorporated – Y2607719

Highlands Indoor Hockey Association Inc – Y0953414

Murwillumbah Services Memorial Club Outdoor
Bowls Club Incorporated – Inc9874843

Moore Creek Tennis and Social Club Inc – Y0949841

Gardeners Inc – Y1609523

Macquarie UBF Church Incorporated – Inc9891869

Lalor Park Senior Citizens Club Incorporated –
Inc9875787

Snowy-Monaro Business Enterprise Centre
Incorporated – Y1686206

4 C.N. Incorporated – Inc9882155
 Kyogle Croquet Club Inc – Y0831139
 Powerhouse Christian Ministries Incorporated –
 Y1883205
 Pappinbarra Outback Association Inc – Y0259431
 Central Hunter Power Rugby League Incorporated –
 Inc9890522
 Australia-Peru Aid Association Incorporated –
 Inc9887470
 Australians for Democracy Incorporated – Inc9886821
 Central West Business Chamber Incorporated –
 Inc9888586

Cancellation is effective as at the date of gazettal.

Dated 4th day of April 2013.

ROBYNE LUNNEY,
 Manager, Case Management,
 Registry of Co-operatives & Associations,
 NSW Fair Trading,
 Department of Finance & Services

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Reinstatement of Cancelled Association Pursuant
 to Section 84

TAKE notice that the incorporation of BRAIDWOOD
 JUNIOR SOCCER CLUB INCORPORATED (Y2656604)
 cancelled on 4 December 2009 is reinstated pursuant to
 section 84 of the Associations Incorporation Act 2009.

Dated this 10th day of April 2013.

ANTHONY DONOVAN,
 A/Manager, Case Management,
 Registry Services,
 NSW Fair Trading,
 Department of Finance & Services

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Reinstatement of Cancelled Association Pursuant
 to Section 84

TAKE notice that the incorporation of FRIENDS OF
 BONNYRIGG HEIGHTS P.S. INCORPORATED
 (Y1719220) cancelled on 18 March 2011 is reinstated
 pursuant to section 84 of the Associations Incorporation
 Act 2009.

Dated this 10th day of April 2013.

ANTHONY DONOVAN,
 A/Manager, Case Management,
 Registry Services,
 NSW Fair Trading,
 Department of Finance & Services

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Reinstatement of Cancelled Association Pursuant
 to Section 84

TAKE notice that the incorporation of NORTHERN
 BEACHES VOLLEYBALL ASSOCIATION INC
 (Y1086138) cancelled on 26 September 2008 is reinstated
 pursuant to section 84 of the Associations Incorporation
 Act 2009.

Dated this 10th day of April 2013.

ANTHONY DONOVAN,
 A/Manager, Case Management,
 Registry Services,
 NSW Fair Trading,
 Department of Finance & Services

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 2009

Reinstatement of Cancelled Association Pursuant
 to Section 84

TAKE notice that the incorporation of SCONE & DISTRICT
 JUNIOR RUGBY LEAGUE FOOTBALL (Y0357628)
 cancelled on 1 October 2010 is reinstated pursuant to section
 84 of the Associations Incorporation Act 2009.

Dated this 10th day of April 2013.

ANTHONY DONOVAN,
 A/Manager, Case Management,
 Registry Services,
 NSW Fair Trading,
 Department of Finance & Services

CO-OPERATIVES ACT 1992

Notice under Section 601AA of the
 Corporations Act 2001 as Applied by Section 325
 of the Co-operatives Act 1992

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-operative mentioned
 below will be deregistered when two months have passed
 since the publication of this notice:

THE MUSIC MERCHANTS' GUILD CO-OPERATIVE
 LIMITED – NSWC28419

Dated this 9th day of April 2013.

R. LUNNEY,
 Delegate of the Registrar of Co-operatives

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ACT 1966

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 10 of the
 Geographical Names Act 1966, the Geographical Names
 Board has this day assigned the name listed hereunder as a
 geographical name:

Assigned Name:	McMahon Park
Designation:	Reserve
L.G.A.:	Hawkesbury City Council
Parish:	Kurrajong
County:	Cook
L.P.I. Map:	Kurrajong
1:100,000 Map:	Penrith 9030
Reference:	GNB 5614

The position and the extent for this features is recorded
 and shown within the Geographical Names Register of New
 South Wales. This information can be accessed through the
 Board's website at www.gnb.nsw.gov.au.

KEVIN RICHARDS,
 A/Secretary

Geographical Names Board,
 PO Box 143, Bathurst NSW 2795

HEALTH ADMINISTRATION ACT 1982**LAND ACQUISITION (JUST TERMS
COMPENSATION) ACT 1991**

Notice of Acquisition of Land by Compulsory Process for
the Purposes of the Health Administration Act 1982

PURSUANT to section 10 of the Health Administration Act 1982 and section 19 (1) of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991, the Health Administration Corporation by its delegate declares, with the approval of Her Excellency the Governor, that the land described in the Schedule below is by this notice acquired by compulsory process for the purposes of the Health Administration Act 1982.

Chief Executive,
Health Infrastructure,
a duly authorised delegate of the
Health Administration Corporation

SCHEDULE**Land**

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land situated at Frenchs Forest in the Local Government Area of Warringah, Parish of Manly Cove, County of Cumberland being Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 1179362 comprised in Lots 1 in Deposited Plan 119383, Lot 11 in Deposited Plan 792918 and part of Bantry Bay Road comprised in Book 62, No. 224 and Volume 1285, Folio 170 and part of Lot 3 in Deposited Plan 788188 being part of Volume 8016, Folio 132.

**LAND ACQUISITION (JUST TERMS
COMPENSATION) ACT 1991****Notice**

I, the Hon Greg Pearce, M.L.C., Minister for Finance and Services, pursuant to section 60 (2) (b) of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991, notify the amount of \$25,595 as the maximum amount of compensation in respect of solatium for land acquisitions taking effect on or after 1 April 2013.

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974**Notice of Reservation of a National Park**

I, Professor MARIE BASHIR, AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, reserve the lands described in the Schedule below, as part of Wollemi National Park, under the provisions of section 30A(1) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this 3rd day of April 2013.

MARIE BASHIR,
Governor

By Her Excellency's Command,

ROBYN PARKER, M.P.,
Minister for the Environment.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

SCHEDULE

Land District – Rylstone; L.G.A. – Lithgow City

County Hunter, Parish Coorongooba, 32.38 hectares,
being Lot 25, DP 753777.

Papers: OEH/12/2345.

POISONS AND THERAPEUTIC GOODS ACT 1966

Order Under Clause 175 (1),
Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2008

Withdrawal of Drug Authority

IN accordance with the provisions of Clause 175 (1) of the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2008 an Order has been made on Mr Maged SEDRAK, PHA0001391393 of 2 Stacey Street, Cronulla NSW 2230, prohibiting him, as a pharmacist, from supplying or having possession of, or manufacturing any preparation, admixture or extract of a drug of addiction as authorised by Clauses 101 (1) and 102 of the Regulation.

This Order is to take effect on and from 18 February 2013.

Dated: 14 February 2013.

Dr MARY FOLEY,
Director-General,
Ministry of Health, New South Wales

PRACTICE NOTE No. 4

The Children's Court of New South Wales

Short Term Care Orders Pilot Project
and STCO Practice Sites

First Issued 20 June 2011
Amended 12 April 2013

1. Commencement

1.1 This amended Practice Note commences on 12 April 2013

2. The Project

2.1 Community Services is currently undertaking a pilot project called the Short Term Care Orders Pilot Project ("the Project") designed to increase the use of short term care orders with the aim of keeping children in the care of their families or restoring children to the care of their families in an expeditious manner and avoiding long term care orders wherever possible. The Project is part of a larger scheme of projects to support a conceptual shift in Community Services casework practice towards the preservation and restoration of families.

2.2 The Project operates in the following Community Services Centres:

Bowral, Burwood, Campbelltown, Chatswood, Clarence Valley, Central Sydney, Eastern Sydney, Edgeworth, Epping, Gosford, Lakemba, Maitland, Mayfield, Raymond Terrace, St George, Sutherland and Wyong. Other centres may be subsequently nominated and notified to the Court.

2.3 Community Service Centres at which the Project operates or commences to operate are to be designated "STCO Practice Sites".

3. Application

3.1 This Practice Note only applies to new care applications filed in the Children's Court (the Court) after the commencement of this Practice Note that emanate from any operative STCO site.

It does not apply to applications for an emergency care and protection orders under s 46 of the Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 (the Care Act).

- 3.2 Community Services is to mark on the front of the application the words “Short Term Care Orders Project” to identify new care applications that fall within the Project.

4. Case Management of matters falling within the Project

- 4.1 Prior to the determination under s72 of the Care Act that a child is in need of care and protection (establishment), applications falling within the Project will proceed in the same manner as for applications that do not fall within the Project.
- 4.2 Where a case has been established and Community Services is of the view that restoration is a realistic possibility, an application will be made to adjourn the case for a period of up to 3 months to allow Community Services to work with the family and to confirm whether, in their view, restoration should be pursued.
- 4.3 After hearing any submissions by other parties, the Children’s Court (the Court) will grant the application for an adjournment for a period of up to 3 months unless it considers it inappropriate to do so in the particular circumstances of the case.
- 4.4 If the Court grants the application for the adjournment the Court will also refer the case to alternative dispute resolution under s65 or s65A of the Care Act. A conference under s65 or s65A is to be held within 2 to 3 weeks.

5. Dispute Resolution Conference following Establishment

- 5.1 The purpose of the DRC or external ADR conference referred to in paragraph 4.4 above will be for the parties to jointly plan the assessment and initial intervention phase with the family during the adjournment period, and identify any further interim orders that the parties believe would be appropriate in the circumstances.
- 5.2 Community Services will file and serve a ‘Summary of the Proposed Future Plan for the Child/Young Person’ at least three working days prior to the DRC or external ADR conference (or within such other time as the Court directs) which will:
- (i) identify the risks and safety concerns which have led to the involvement of Community Services;
 - (ii) indicate why Community Services has formed the initial view that restoration is a realistic possibility, and why an adjournment of up to 3 months would be appropriate to test this view;
 - (iii) identify what Community Services considers the parents and/or the child/young person need to do to satisfy Community Services that it is safe for the child/ren to return home safely;

- (iv) identify what Community Services considers the parents and/or the child/young person need to change/demonstrate during the adjournment period for Community Services to confirm its initial view that restoration is a realistic possibility; and
- (v) identify what resources/services Community Services proposes to arrange, or has arranged, to assist the parents and/or the child/young person achieve these changes, both during the adjournment period and thereafter.

- 5.3 If following the DRC the parties have agreed that further interim orders are necessary the Children’s Registrar will arrange for the matter to be re-listed before the Court at the earliest opportunity.

- 5.4 If following the external ADR conference the parties have agreed that further interim orders are necessary Community Services will seek to have the matter re-listed before the Court at the earliest opportunity.

6. Further 3 month adjournment period

- 6.1 If during the adjournment period circumstances arise where Community Services and/or another party forms the view that a further adjournment of up to 3 months will be required to assess whether restoration should be pursued the party should seek to re-list the matter as soon as practicable.
- 6.2 The party seeking the adjournment is to file and serve a short written submission outlining why the further adjournment is sought.
- 6.3 If the application is not opposed, and it is appropriate to do so, the Court will grant a further adjournment, in Chambers, of up to 3 months to allow for further assessment. If necessary a further DRC or external ADR conference will be arranged for the parties to discuss how the matter might then proceed.
- 6.4 If the application is opposed the applicant party is to file and serve, prior to the re-listing of the case:
- (i) an affidavit outlining what progress has been made to date in addressing the risks and safety concerns initially raised by Community Services and
 - (ii) an updated ‘Summary of the Proposed Future Plan for the Child/Young Person’ which addresses the matters referred to at 5.2 (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) above prior to the re-listing of the case.

7. Removal of cases from the Project

- 7.1 If any party forms the view that restoration is no longer a realistic possibility or for any other reason the matter should no longer remain in the Project that party is to seek to re-list the matter as soon as practicable.

8. Care plan following 3 month adjournment

- 8.1 At the conclusion of the adjournment period, or any extension of that period granted by the Court, Community Services will file and serve permanency plans and apply for final orders in the usual way.

- 8.2 If the parties agree on how the application should be determined consent orders are to be prepared and placed before the Court for consideration.
- 8.3 If the parties do not agree on how the application should be determined the case should be placed before the Court to make directions for the filing of affidavits and for the matter to be listed for hearing.

Dated: 12 April 2013.

Judge PETER JOHNSTONE,
President

**STATE EMERGENCY AND RESCUE
MANAGEMENT ACT 1989**

Changes to Emergency Management Districts

IN pursuance of section 21 (1) of the State Emergency and Rescue Management Act 1989, the South West Emergency Management District will now be known as the Riverina Murray Emergency Management Region. All other Emergency Management Districts will now be known as Emergency Management Regions.

The Emergency Management Regions are described hereunder.

MICHAEL GALLACHER, M.L.C.,
Minister for Police and Emergency Services

Central West Emergency Management Region
Far West Emergency Management Region
Hunter/Central Coast Emergency Management Region
Illawarra/South Coast Emergency Management Region
New England Emergency Management Region
North Coast Emergency Management Region
North West Metropolitan Emergency Management Region
Riverina Murray Emergency Management Region
South Eastern Emergency Management Region
South West Metropolitan Emergency Management Region
Sydney Metropolitan Emergency Management Region

TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT 1988

**LAND ACQUISITION (JUST TERMS
COMPENSATION) ACT 1991**

Transport for NSW

ERRATUM

THE Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 94 of 21 September 2012, Folio 4029, contained an error. The following corrects that error and the Gazettal date remains 21 September 2012.

The words "TRANSPORT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES" contained a misspelling and should have read "TRANSPORT FOR NSW."

Dated this 8th of April 2013.

RODD STAPLES,
Project Director,
North West Rail Link,
Transport for NSW

TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT 1988

**LAND ACQUISITION (JUST TERMS
COMPENSATION) ACT 1991**

Transport for NSW

ERRATUM

THE Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 105 of 5 October 2012, Folio 4315, contained an error. The following corrects that error and the Gazettal date remains 5 October 2012.

The words "TRANSPORT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES" contained a misspelling and should have read "TRANSPORT FOR NSW."

Dated this 8th of April 2013.

RODD STAPLES,
Project Director,
North West Rail Link,
Transport for NSW

TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT 1988

**LAND ACQUISITION (JUST TERMS
COMPENSATION) ACT 1991**

Transport for NSW

ERRATUM

THE Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 130 of 21 December 2012, Folio 5253, contained an error. The following corrects that error and the Gazettal date remains 21 December 2012.

The words "TRANSPORT FOR NEW SOUTH WALES" contained a misspelling and should have read "TRANSPORT FOR NSW."

Dated this 8th of April 2013.

RODD STAPLES,
Project Director,
North West Rail Link,
Transport for NSW

WESTERN SYDNEY PARKLANDS ACT 2006

Declaration of Proposal to Surrender Land to the Crown

IN accordance with the provisions of section 18 (1) of the Western Sydney Parklands Act 2006, Western Sydney Parklands Trust proposes to surrender to the Crown the land described in the Schedule to be dedicated as a public road.

SCHEDULE

Lots 10 and 11 in Deposited Plan 1178280.

Dated 4th April 2013.

SUELLEN FITZGERALD,
Director,
Western Sydney Parklands Trust

**REPORT
and
DETERMINATION
of
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REMUNERATION TRIBUNAL
under
SECTIONS 239 AND 241
of the
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993
8 APRIL 2013**

SECTION 1 BACKGROUND

1. Pursuant to section 241 of the Local Government Act 1993 (the LG Act) the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal hereby determines in each category of council, the maximum and minimum amount of fees to be paid to mayors and councillors of councils, as well as chairpersons and members of county councils.
2. On 3 December 2012 the Tribunal wrote to all mayors advising of the commencement of the 2013 Annual Review. In respect of this Review the Tribunal advised councils that it would be undertaking a review of the minimum and maximum fee levels for each category.
3. In determining the minimum and maximum fees payable to each of the categories, the Tribunal is required, pursuant to section 242A of the LG Act, to give effect to the same policies on increases in remuneration as those that the Industrial Relations Commission is required to give effect to under section 146C of the Industrial Relations Act 1996, when making or varying awards or orders relating to the conditions of employment of public sector employees.
4. The current policy on wages pursuant to section 146 (1) (a) of the Industrial Relations Act 1996 is articulated in the Industrial Relations (Public Sector Conditions of Employment) Regulation 2011. The effect of the Regulation is that public sector wages cannot increase by more than 2.5 per cent, and this includes the minimum and maximum fees payable to councillors and mayors.
5. The Tribunal's Report and Determination of 2012 provided a general increase of 2.5 per cent which was consistent with the NSW Wages Policy.
6. The Tribunal also advised councils that it would not be reviewing the categories of councils during the 2013 Review. In accordance with section 239 of the LG Act the Tribunal is required to determine the categories of councils and mayoral offices at least once every 3 years. The Tribunal last undertook a fundamental review of the categories of councils in 2012. In undertaking that review the Tribunal found that there was no strong case to significantly alter the current categories of councillor and mayoral office or to move individual councils between categories.

SECTION 2 2013 ANNUAL REVIEW

7. The Tribunal is aware that a number of initiatives are currently under way to improve the strength and effectiveness of local government in NSW. These include:
 - the appointment of the Independent Local Government Review Panel to drive key strategic directions identified in the Destination 2036 initiative
 - the appointment of the Local Government Acts Taskforce to review the Local Government Act 1993 and the City of Sydney Act 1988
 - the engagement of the NSW Treasury Corporation (TCorp) to report on the financial sustainability of Local Government in NSW.
8. Given the significant work being undertaken by both the NSW Government and local councils to drive and deliver local government reform, and the limitations placed on the Tribunal in respect of determining increases in fees, the Tribunal did not call for general submissions from individual councils as part of the 2013 Annual Review. While general submissions were not required, the Tribunal advised councils that they were still able to raise any issues of concern relevant to the review.
9. The Tribunal also wrote to the Presidents of the Local Government and Shires Associations (the Associations merged on 1 March 2013 to become Local Government NSW (LGNSW)) in similar terms.
10. The Tribunal received three submissions from individual Councils. The submissions sought consideration of the following matters:
 - the Tribunal to determine the maximum statutory increase of 2.5 percent as permitted by the legislation
 - the Tribunal to benchmark mayoral and councillor fees with that of a State Member of Parliament
 - the Tribunal to introduce a professional remuneration structure for councillors to improve accountability and performance.

11. The Tribunal also received a submission and met with representatives of LGNSW. Given the statutory limitations in place LGNSW has requested that councillor and mayoral remuneration should be increased by the full 2.5 per cent for 2013-14.
12. In addition to requesting the maximum increase of 2.5 percent, LGNSW has sought a professional remuneration structure to ensure that local government attracts appropriately qualified people. LGNSW continues to advocate that elected representatives face increasing challenges, associated with managing council workload, family responsibilities and paid work, and that the significant time involvement is not appropriately recompensed through the current remuneration levels.
13. LGNSW also provided the Tribunal with an overview of the current reform initiatives and their expected impact on the role and responsibilities of councillors and mayors. The anticipated changes will, in the opinion of LGNSW, warrant a review of the remuneration structure, and a subsequent increase in fees.
14. The Tribunal wishes to place on record its appreciation to LGNSW for its participation and assistance during the 2013 Annual Review process.

SECTION 3 FINDINGS

15. The Tribunal has been advised that significant progress has been made in developing proposals for local government reform in NSW.
16. The Independent Local Government Review Panel undertook an extensive consultation program with stakeholders across NSW during 2012. Its third discussion paper "Future Directions", which is due at the end of April, will include ideas for reform – including suggestions for better governance, improved financial management, stronger regions and boundary changes. The Panel is expected to make its final report to the Minister for Local Government, the Hon Don Page MP, in July/August 2013.
17. During 2012 the Minister for Local Government also announced that the legislative framework for local government in NSW would be rewritten and modernised. A Local Government Acts Taskforce was appointed to consult with stakeholders and the public to make recommendations for a new Local Government Act that is responsive to the current and future needs of the community. The Taskforce will take into account the outcomes and recommendation of the Independent Local Government Review Panel and is expected to release a discussion paper in late April with further consultation to occur throughout the year.
18. The Tribunal continues to support initiatives which will bring about improvements in the local government sector. In addition, the Tribunal welcomes the collaborative approach taken by the Government and the local government sector to bring about reform. The Tribunal notes that the Panel's discussion paper "Future Directions" and the reports of the Taskforce and TCorp, which are expected to be published in April 2013, were not available as at the time of the Tribunal making the 2013 annual determination. The Tribunal will monitor the progress of these initiatives over the coming year.
19. As outlined at the beginning of the report the Tribunal is now required to have regard to the Government's wages policy when determining the increase to apply to the minimum and maximum fees that apply to councillors and mayors. The public sector wages policy currently provides for a cap on increases of 2.5 per cent.
20. The Tribunal has reviewed the key economic indicators, including the Consumer Price Index and Wage Price Index, and finds that the full increase of 2.5 per cent available to it is warranted. On that basis, and having regard to the above, and after taking the views of the Assessors into account, the Tribunal considers that an increase of 2.5 per cent in the fees for councillors and mayors is appropriate and so determines.

Dated: 8 April 2013.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal
(signed)
HELEN WRIGHT

**Determination No. 1 – Pursuant to Section 239 of Categories of Councils and County Councils
Effective from 1 July 2013**

Category – Principal City (1)

Sydney

Category – Major City (3)

Newcastle

Parramatta

Wollongong

Category – Metropolitan Major (2)

Blacktown

Penrith

Category – Metropolitan Centre (16)

Bankstown	Hurstville	Sutherland
Campbelltown	Lake Macquarie	Warringah
Fairfield	Liverpool	Willoughby
Gosford	North Sydney	Wyong
The Hills	Randwick	
Hornsby	Ryde	

Category – Metropolitan (21)

Ashfield	Holroyd	Marrickville
Auburn	Hunters Hill	Mosman
Botany	Kogarah	Pittwater
Burwood	Ku-ring-gai	Rockdale
Camden	Lane Cove	Strathfield
Canada Bay	Leichhardt	Waverley
Canterbury	Manly	Woollahra

Category – Regional Rural (32)

Albury	Dubbo	Orange
Armidale Dumaresq	Eurobodalla	Port Macquarie-Hastings
Ballina	Great Lakes	Port Stephens
Bathurst	Goulburn Mulwaree	Shellharbour
Bega Valley	Queanbeyan	Shoalhaven
Blue Mountains	Greater Taree	Tamworth
Broken Hill	Griffith	Tweed
Byron	Hawkesbury	Wagga Wagga
Cessnock	Kempsey	Wingecarribee
Clarence Valley	Lismore	Wollondilly
Coffs Harbour	Maitland	

Category – Rural (77)		
Balranald	Gloucester	Narromine
Bellingen	Greater Hume	Palerang
Berrigan	Gundagai	Parkes
Bland	Gunnedah	Oberon
Blayney	Guyra	Richmond Valley
Bogan	Gwydir	Singleton
Bombala	Harden	Snowy River
Boorowa	Hay	Temora
Bourke	Inverell	Tenterfield
Brewarrina	Jerilderie	Tumbarumba
Cabonne	Junee	Tumut
Carrathool	Kiama	Upper Hunter
Central Darling	Kyogle	Upper Lachlan
Cobar	Lachlan	Uralla
Conargo	Leeton	Urana
Coolamon	Lithgow	Wakool
Cooma-Monaro	Liverpool Plains	Walcha
Coonamble	Lockhart	Walgett
Cootamundra	Mid-Western	Warren
Corowa	Moree Plains	Warrumbungle
Cowra	Murray	Weddin
Deniliquin	Murrumbidgee	Wellington
Dungog	Muswellbrook	Wentworth
Forbes	Nambucca	Yass Valley
Gilgandra	Narrabri	Young
Glen Innes Severn	Narrandera	

TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE COUNCILS 152

Category – County Councils Water (5)	
Central Tablelands	Riverina Water
Goldenfields Water	Rous
MidCoast	

Category – County Councils Other (9)	
Castlereagh – Macquarie	Richmond River
Central Murray	Southern Slopes
Far North Coast	Upper Hunter
Hawkesbury River	Upper Macquarie
New England Tablelands	

TOTAL COUNTY COUNCILS 14

Determination 2 – Pursuant to Section 241 of Fees for Councillors and Mayors

Pursuant to section 241 of the Local Government Act 1993, the annual fees to be paid in each of the categories to councillors, mayors, members and chairpersons of county councils effective on and from 1 July 2013 are determined as follows:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Councillor/Member Annual Fee</i>		<i>Mayor/Chairperson Additional Fee*</i>	
	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Principal City	\$23,830	\$34,950	\$145,810	\$191,860
Major City	\$15,880	\$26,220	\$33,760	\$76,390
Metropolitan Major	\$15,880	\$26,220	\$33,760	\$76,390
Metropolitan Centre	\$11,910	\$22,240	\$25,320	\$59,100
Metropolitan	\$7,930	\$17,490	\$16,890	\$38,160
Regional Rural	\$7,930	\$17,490	\$16,890	\$38,160
Rural	\$7,930	\$10,480	\$8,430	\$22,870
County Council – Water	\$1,580	\$8,740	\$3,380	\$14,350
County Council – Other	\$1,580	\$5,230	\$3,380	\$9,540

*This fee must be paid in addition to the fee paid to the Mayor/Chairperson as a Councillor/Member (section 249 (2)).

Dated: 8 April 2013.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal
(signed)
HELEN WRIGHT

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

COUNCIL NOTICES

BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL

Local Government Act 1993

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land

BLACKTOWN CITY COUNCIL declares with the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor that the lands described in the Schedule below, excluding any mines or deposits of minerals in the lands, are acquired by compulsory process in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 for drainage. Dated at Blacktown this 19th day of March 2013. RON MOORE, General Manager, Blacktown City Council, PO Box 63, Blacktown NSW 2148.

SCHEDULE

Lot 6, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 7, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 8, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 9, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 10, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 11, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 12, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 13, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 14, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 15, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 16, Section 25, DP 1480	
Lot 17, Section 25, DP 1480	[6970]

COFFS HARBOUR CITY COUNCIL

Erratum

Correction Notice under Section 162 of the Roads Act 1993

A notice published in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* No. 41, dated 28 March 2013, Folio 6959, the spelling of the following name was in error and is corrected as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>New Name</i>
New Road, off Moonee Creek Drive, Moonee Beach.	Anchorage Close.

STEPHEN McGRATH, General Manager, Coffs Harbour City Council, Locked Bag 155, Coffs Harbour NSW 2450. [6971]

GRIFFITH CITY COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993, Section 162

Naming of Public Road

New Road Name

NOTICE is hereby given that Griffith City Council in accordance with Roads Act 1993, Roads (General) Regulation 2008, section 162 – Naming of Public Roads has approved the following name for gazettal:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Road Name</i>
New enclosed roadway delivering access to rural residential allotments from Gardiner Road, Griffith.	Harvest Court.

BRETT STONESTREET, General Manager, Griffith City Council, PO Box 485, Griffith NSW 2680. [6972]

MID-WESTERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993, Section 162

Naming of Public Roads

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, as amended, Council has named the roads shown hereunder:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>
Cul de sac running east off Church Street, between Redbank Road and Spring Road, Mudgee.	Stan Boal Court.
Street running east off Melton Road, between Spring Road and the southern entrance to Macquarie Drive, Mudgee.	Doug Gudgeon Drive.
Cul de sac running west off Robertson Street, between Maher Place and Bruce Road, Mudgee.	Brian Heber Grove.

WARWICK BENNETT, General Manager, 86 Market Street (PO Box 156), Mudgee NSW 2850. [6973]

TUMUT SHIRE COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land

TUMUT SHIRE COUNCIL declares with the approval of Her Excellency the Governor that the land described in the Schedule below, excluding any mines or deposits of minerals in the land, is acquired by compulsory process in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991, for road realignment. Dated at Tumut, this 8th day of April 2013. R. STEWART, General Manager, Tumut Shire Council, 76 Capper Street, Tumut NSW 2720.

SCHEDULE

Lot 1, DP 1176812.	[6974]
--------------------	--------

WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land

WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL declares with the approval of Her Excellency the Governor that the lands described in the Schedule below, excluding any mines or deposits of minerals in the lands, are acquired by compulsory process in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991, for public road and giving as compensation. Dated at Wagga Wagga, this 27th day of March 2013. P. PINYON, General Manager, Wagga Wagga City Council, PO Box 20, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650.

SCHEDULE

Lot 1, DP 1173783; Lot 2, DP 1173783; Lot 4, DP 1173783; Lot 5, DP 1173783 and Lot 6, DP 1173783. [6975]

WALCHA COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993, Section 16

Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road

NOTICE is hereby given that Walcha Council dedicates the land described in the Schedule below as public road under section 16 of the Roads Act 1993. JOHN O'HARA, General Manager, Walcha Council, PO Box 2, Walcha NSW 2354.

SCHEDULE

All those pieces or parcels of land situation in the Walcha Council Area, Parish of Congi, County of Inglis, shown as Lots 6-10 inclusive in DP 1174233. [6976]

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Pesticide Act 1999

Woollahra Council Pesticide Use Notification Plan

THE Pesticide Notification Plan 2013-2018 has been adopted in accordance with the Pesticides Act 1999 and the Pesticides Regulation 2009. The plan will be operational within the Woollahra Council Local Government Area. The Plan can be viewed at Council's website <http://www.woollahra.nsw.gov.au/> and a copy will be made available at Council's Customer Service Counter during business hours at 536 New South Head Road, Double Bay NSW 2028. G. JAMES, General Manager, Woollahra Municipal Council, PO Box 61, Double Bay NSW 1360. [6977]

OTHER NOTICES**AUSGRID**

Electricity Supply Act 1995

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land at Metford

AUSGRID declares, with the approval of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Council, that the land described in Schedule 1 of this notice is acquired by compulsory process in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991, for the purposes of the Electricity Supply Act 1995. In so far as any Native Title rights and interests may exist over any of the Land described in Schedule 2, the 'non-extinguishment principle' as defined in section 238 of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) applies to the acquisition.

Dated: 10 April 2013.

Signed for and on behalf of Ausgrid of 570 George Street, Sydney, by Lisa Anne MAFFINA, its duly constituted Attorney pursuant to Power of Attorney Registered Book 4641, No. 639.

SCHEDULE 1

All that piece or parcel of land at Metford, in the local government area of Maitland, Parish of Maitland and County of Northumberland, being Lot 420, DP 41113, the site of underground electricity works to support an electrical substation on adjoining land. [6978]

GOLDENFIELDS WATER COUNTY COUNCIL

Local Government Act 1993

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land

GOLDENFIELDS WATER COUNTY COUNCIL declares with the approval of Her Excellency the Governor that the land described in the Schedule below, excluding any mines or deposits of minerals in the land, is acquired by compulsory process in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 for a water supply pump station.

Dated at Temora this 9th day of April 2013. ANDREW GRANT, General Manager, Goldenfields Water County Council, PO Box 220, Temora NSW 2666.

SCHEDULE

Lot 1, DP 1168145. [6979]

GOLDENFIELDS WATER COUNTY COUNCIL

Local Government Act 1993

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land

GOLDENFIELDS WATER COUNTY COUNCIL declares with the approval of Her Excellency the Governor that the land and easement described in the Schedule below, excluding any mines or deposits of minerals in the land, are acquired by compulsory process in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 for water supply for pipeline and reservoir.

Dated at Temora this 9th day of April 2013. ANDREW GRANT, General Manager, Goldenfields Water County Council, PO Box 220, Temora NSW 2666.

SCHEDULE

Lot 1, DP1173377.

Easement shown in DP 1173377 as (A) proposed easement for water supply 6 wide over Lot 154, DP 840868.

Easement shown in DP 1173377 as (A) proposed easement for water supply 6 wide over Lot 14, DP 752337.

Easement shown in DP 1173377 as (A) proposed easement for water supply 6 wide over Lot 2, DP 1173377.

Easement shown in DP 1173377 as (A) proposed easement for water supply 6 wide over Lot 1, DP 651843.

Easement shown in DP 1173377 as (A) proposed easement for water supply 6 wide over Lot 1, DP 1123779.

Easement shown in DP 1173377 as (A) proposed easement for water supply 6 wide over Lot 12, DP 752337. [6980]

ISSN 0155-6320

Authorised to be printed
TONY DUCKMANTON, Government Printer.