



Government Gazette

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To submit a notice for gazettal, see the Gazette page.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT (AQUACULTURE) REGULATION 2017

Clause 39 (4) - Notice of Aquaculture Lease Renewal

The Minister has renewed the following class 1 Aquaculture Leases:-

OL76/215 within the estuary of the Nambucca River, having an area of 1.926 hectares to James and Linda Ford of Gumma, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 2 January 2037.

OL76/144 within the estuary of the Manning River, having an area of 0.3356 hectares to Doris and John Stone of Coopernook, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 19 December 2036.

OL76/100 within the estuary of the Manning River, having an area of 0.1532 hectares to Doris and John Stone of Coopernook, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 10 October 2036.

AL03/002 within the estuary of the Crookhaven River, having an area of 4.2631 hectares to Brian and Barry Allen of Greenwell Point, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 16 January 2037

OL76/088, within the estuary of the Crookhaven River, having an area of 3.7450 hectares to Brian and Barry Allen of Greenwell Point, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 16 January 2037

OL76/091 within the estuary of the Crookhaven River, having an area of 3.4116 hectares to Brian and Barry Allen of Greenwell Point, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 16 January 2037

OL96/007 within the estuary of the Crookhaven River, having an area of 1.3430 hectares to Brian and Barry Allen of Greenwell Point, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 16 January 2037

OL76/019 within the estuary of Wallis Lake, having an area of 0.2714 hectares to Graham Barclay of Forster, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 5 November 2036.

OL61/220 within the estuary of the Wapengo Lake, having an area of 0.5303 hectares to Wapengo Sydney Rock Oyster Company Pty Ltd of Bermagui, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 4 October 2036.

AOL61/077 within the estuary of the Wallis Lake, having an area of 0.3523 hectares to Rinaldo & Rosemaree Lani of Forster, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 6 March 2037.

OL76/164 within the estuary of the Clyde River, having an area of 0.0962 hectares to Ben, Graham, John and William Ralston of Batehaven, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 19 November 2036.

AL05/017 within the estuary of the Manning River, having an area of 0.4571 hectares to Philip Ruprecht of Manning Point, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 19 December 2036.

OL76/196 within the estuary of the Wallis Lake, having an area of 0.9398 hectares to Jarpay Pty Limited of Minimbah, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 7 November 2036.

OL74/254 within the estuary of the Macleay River, having an area of 2.3437 hectares to Todd Graham and Jane Graham of Stuarts Point, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 4 November 2036.

OL98/016 within the estuary of the Brisbane Water, having an area of 0.4474 hectares to Broken Bay Pearls Pty Limited of Mooney Mooney, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 26 January 2037.

OL98/024 within the estuary of the Brisbane Water, having an area of 0.7138 hectares to Broken Bay Pearls Pty Limited of Mooney Mooney, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 26 January 2037.

OL68/219 within the estuary of the Brisbane Water, having an area of 0.8801 hectares to Westray Australia Pty Ltd of Ourimbah, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 26 January 2037.

OL62/059 within the estuary of the Wapengo Lake, having an area of 0.747 hectares to Rodney Rutter, Mary Rutter & TRO Pty Ltd of Tathra, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 25 March 2037.

OL76/166 within the estuary of Wallis Lake, having an area of 0.2793 hectares to Laurence Coombes of Forster, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 16 January 2037.

OL61/077 within the estuary of Wallis Lake, having an area of 0.3523 hectares to Rinaldo & Rosemaree Lani of Forster, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 6 March 2037.

OL61/221 within the estuary of Wapengo Lake, having an area of 0.5739 hectares to Wapengo Sydney Rock Oyster Company Pty Ltd of Wapengo, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 1 November 2036.

OL75/065 within the estuary of the Bermagui River, having an area of 1.5574 hectares to Australia's Oyster Coast Pty Ltd of Batemans Bay, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 26 January 2037.

OL77/085 within the estuary of the Clyde River, having an area of 2.1436 hectares to McAsh Oysters Pty Ltd of Moruya, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 9 March 2037.

OL62/037 within the estuary of the Manning River, having an area of 0.1999 hectares to Jason Bloomfield of Mitchell's Island, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 20 February 2037.

OL61/111 within the estuary of the Hastings River, having an area of 0.2373 hectares to Bradley Dick of Port Macquarie, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 6 March 2037.

OL76/042 within the estuary of the Clyde River, having an area of 2.0602 hectares to Graham Ralston of Batemans Bay, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 9 March 2037.

AL15/006 within the estuary of the Hawkesbury River, having an area of 2.8309 hectares to Peter O'Sullivan of Mooney Mooney, NSW, for a term of 15 years expiring on 3 April 2037.

PETER TURNELL
Director Fisheries and Aquaculture Management
Fisheries Division
NSW Department of Primary Industries

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Annual Report and
Determination

*Annual report and determination under sections
239 and 241 of the Local Government Act 1993*

**20 April
2022**

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

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Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Executive Summary

The *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) requires the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal (“the Tribunal”) to report to the Minister for Local Government by 1 May each year on its determination of categories of councils and the maximum and minimum amounts of fees to be paid to mayors, councillors, and chairpersons and members of county councils.

Categories

The Tribunal found the allocation of councils into the current categories appropriate. Criteria for each category is published in Appendix 1. These categories have not changed further to the extensive review undertaken as part of the 2020 review.

Fees

The Tribunal determined a 2 per cent per annum increase in the minimum and maximum fees applicable to each category.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Section 1 Introduction

1. Section 239 of the LG Act provides that the Tribunal determine the categories of councils and mayoral offices and to place each council and mayoral office into one of those categories.
2. Section 241 of the LG Act provides that the Tribunal determine 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 for each of the categories determined under section 239.
3. Section 242A(1) of the LG Act, requires the Tribunal to give effect to the same policies on increases in remuneration as those of the Industrial Relations Commission.
4. The Tribunal can also determine that a council can be placed in another existing or new category with a higher range of fees without breaching the Government's Wages Policy as per section 242A (3) of the LG Act.
5. The Tribunal's determinations take effect from 1 July each year.

Section 2 2021 Determination

6. The Tribunal received 18 submissions which included 9 requests for re-categorisation. At the time of making its determination, the Tribunal had available to it the Australian Bureau of Statistics 25 March 2020 population data for FY2018-19. The Tribunal noted the requirement of section 239 of the LG Act that it must determine categories for councils and mayoral offices at least once every 3 years. It noted that the Tribunal had conducted an extensive review in 2020 and decided that the categories would next be considered in 2023.
7. The Tribunal found that the current categories and allocation of councils to these categories remained appropriate. The Tribunal's finding had regard to the 2020 review, the current category model and criteria and the evidence put forward in the received submissions.
8. In regard to fees, the Tribunal determined a 2 per cent per annum increase in the minimum and maximum fees applicable to each category.

Section 3 2022 Review

Process

9. In 2020, the categories of general purpose councils were determined as follows:

Metropolitan	Non-Metropolitan
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Principal CBD• Major CBD• Metropolitan Large• Metropolitan Medium• Metropolitan Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major Regional City• Major Strategic Area• Regional Strategic Area• Regional Centre• Regional Rural

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rural
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10. The Tribunal wrote to all mayors or general managers and LGNSW on 14 October 2021 to advise of the commencement of the 2021 review and invited submissions regarding recategorisation, fees and other general matters. The Tribunal's correspondence advised that an extensive review of categories was undertaken in 2020 and, as this was only legislatively required every three years, consideration would be next be given in 2023. The correspondence further advised that submissions requesting to be moved into a different category as part of the 2022 review would require a strong case supported by evidence that substantiates that the criteria for the requested category is met.
11. Seven submissions were received from individual councils and one submission was received from LGNSW. The Tribunal noted that several of the submissions had not been endorsed by their respective councils. The Tribunal also met with the President, Chief Executive and Senior Manager of LGNSW.
12. The Tribunal discussed the submissions at length with the Assessors.
13. The Tribunal acknowledged previous and ongoing difficulties imposed by COVID19 and natural disasters on councils.
14. The Tribunal also acknowledged submissions from councils in regional and remote locations that raised unique challenges, such as travel and connectivity, experienced by mayors and councillors in those areas.
15. A summary of the matters raised in the received submissions and the Tribunal's consideration of those matters is outlined below.

Categorisation

16. Five council submissions requested recategorisation. Three of these requests sought the creation new categories.

Metropolitan Large Councils

17. Penrith City Council acknowledged that categories were not being reviewed until 2023. However, the Council reiterated their previous year's position and contended that their claim for the creation of a new category of "Metropolitan Large – Growth Centre" continues to be enhanced through their leading role in the Western Sydney City Deal. Council's submission further stated that the participation in the Deal demonstrated the exponential growth that will occur in the Penrith Local Government Area.
18. Blacktown City Council requested the creation of a new category "Metropolitan Large – Growth Area". Council stated that the current criteria for "Metropolitan Large" does not reflect the Council's size, rate of growth and economic influence.

Council based its argument for a new category on the following grounds:

- Significant population growth. Current estimated population of 403,000 with an expected population of 640,000 in 2041.
- Blacktown being critical to the success of the Greater Sydney Region Plan while also being part of the fastest growing district for the next 20 years.
- 4th largest economy in NSW – as of 30 June 2020, Gross Regional Product (GRP) was \$21.98 billion, comparatively City of Parramatta was \$31.36 billion.
- Undertaking of several transformational projects to increase economy and services. Examples include the redesign of Riverstone Town Centre, Australian Catholic University establishment of an interim campus for up to 700 undergrads

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

with a permanent campus to open by 2024, the \$1 billion Blacktown Brain and Spinal Institute proposal and Blacktown International Sports Park Masterplan to provide a first-class multi-sport venue.

- Expansion in provision of services such as childcare, aquatic and leisure centres.
- Diversity of population.

Non-Metropolitan Major Regional City Councils

19. Newcastle Council requested clarification regarding City of Newcastle's status as either Metropolitan or Regional, noting that while City of Newcastle is classified as a "Major Regional City", the Newcastle Local Government Area is often exempt from both regional and metropolitan grant funding due to inconsistencies in classification. Council sought review on the following grounds:

- Size of council area 187km² (in comparison of Parramatta Council 84km²).
- Physical terrain.
- Population and distribution of population.
- Nature and volume of business dealt with by Council.
- Nature and extent of development of City of Newcastle.
- Diversity of communities served.
- Regional, national and international significance of City of Newcastle.
- Transport hubs.
- Regional services including health, education, smart city services and public administration.
- Cultural and sporting facilities.
- Matters that the Tribunal consider relevant

Regional Centre

20. Tweed Shire Council requested to be reclassified as a "Regional Strategic Area" on the following grounds:

- Proximity to the Gold Coast City and Brisbane.
- Proximity to Sydney via the Gold Coast airport.
- Tweed being the major population and city centre for the Northern Rivers Joint Organisation.
- Tweed being the largest employer and strongest growth area in the Northern Rivers.

Non-Metropolitan Rural Councils

21. Murrumbidgee Council requested recategorisation to "Regional Rural" as they are a product of the merger of the former Jerilderie Shire Council and the former Murrumbidgee Shire Council. Council also suggested that the criteria for "Regional Rural" is amended to:

- Councils categorised as Regional Rural will typically have a minimum residential population of 20,000 or can demonstrate one of the following features...."
 - the product of the 2016 amalgamation where two or more Rural classified Local Governments Areas merged.

Findings - categorisation

22. The Tribunal assessed each Council's submission and found that the current categories and allocation of councils to these categories remained appropriate. The Tribunal's findings had regard to the 2020 review, the current category model and

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

criteria and the evidence put forward in the received submissions.

23. Having regard to the requirements of sections 239 and 240 of the LG Act, the Tribunal did not find that any council's submission was strong enough for a change in category or for the creation of a new category.
24. The Tribunal did note, however, that some councils may have a better case for recategorisation at the next major review of categories in 2023.
25. The Tribunal was of the view that the 2023 determination and review of categories as required by s239 (1) of the LG Act will see more requests from councils for recategorisation and possible determination of new categories. The Tribunal and Assessors may benefit from visits to meet regional organisations of councils and direct opportunities for input from Mayors and general managers in this regard.

Fees

26. In determining the maximum and minimum fees payable in each of the categories, the Tribunal is required by 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* (IR Act), when making or varying awards or orders relating to the conditions of employment of public sector employees.
27. Pursuant to section 146C(1)(a) of the IR Act, the current government policy on wages is expressed in the Industrial Relations (Public Sector Conditions of Employment) Regulation 2014 (IR Reg.). The IR Reg. provides that public sector wages cannot increase by more than 2.5 per cent per annum. The Tribunal therefore has the discretion to determine an increase of up to 2.5 per cent per annum.
28. Submissions that addressed fees sought an increase of a maximum of 2.5 per cent per annum or greater. These submissions raised issues such as comparative remuneration, cost of living and increasing workloads. One submission also suggested that higher fees are required to attract a higher standard of candidates to council roles.
29. The LGNSW submission contained 3 parts. The first part of the submission supported an increase of 2.5 per cent per annum in remuneration, but further argued that the maximum increase is inadequate and does not address the historical undervaluation of work performed by mayors and councillors, and the substantial expansion of their responsibilities and accountability in recently years. LGNSW used the following economic indexes and wage data in support of their argument:
 - Consumer price index (CPI)
 - National and state wages cases
 - Wage increases under the *Local Government (State) Award 2020*.
30. The second part of LGNSW's submission addressed inequity and impacts of low remuneration. It was supported by the research paper "Councillor perspectives on the (in)adequacy of remuneration in NSW local government: Impacts on well-being, diversity and quality of representation" (the "ANU Paper"), written by Associate Professor Jakimow of the Australian National University. A key finding of the ANU Paper was that "current remuneration levels are perceived as inadequately reflecting the extent and nature of council work." The finding was derived from the undertaking of

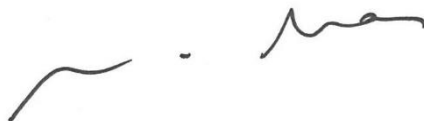
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a survey of councillors and mayors. The paper suggests that there is a disconnect between workload and remuneration and this was identified as the most frequent argument for increasing the current rate.

31. The third and final part of LGNSW's submission compared the minimum and maximum rates of NSW mayor and councillor remuneration to the remuneration of directors and chairpersons of comparable government bodies and not-for-profits, mayors and councillors in Queensland and members of the NSW Parliament. The submission contended that NSW mayor and councillor remuneration is below that of their counterparts.
32. Following the most recent review by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) the amount that councils will be able to increase the revenue they can collect from rates will depend on their level of population growth. IPART has set a 2022-23 rate peg for each council, ranging from 0.7 to 5.0 per cent. IPART's rate peg takes into account the annual change in the Local Government Cost Index, which measures the average costs faced by NSW councils, in addition to a population factor based on each council's population growth.
33. Employees under the *Local Government (State) Award 2020* will receive a 2 per cent per annum increase in rates of pay from the first full pay period to commence on or after 1 July 2022.
34. The Tribunal has determined a 2 per cent per annum increase in the minimum and maximum fees applicable to each category.

Conclusion

35. The Tribunal's determinations have been made with the assistance of Assessors Ms Kylie Yates and Ms Melanie Hawyes.
36. It is the expectation of the Tribunal that in the future all submissions have council endorsement.
37. Determination 1 outlines the allocation of councils into each of the categories as per section 239 of the LG Act.
38. Determination 2 outlines the maximum and minimum fees paid to councillors and mayors and members and chairpersons of county councils as per section 241 of the LG Act.



Viv May PSM

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Dated: 20 April 2022

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Section 4 2021 Determinations

Determination No. 1 - Allocation of councils into each of the categories as per section 239 of the LG Act effective from 1 July 2021

Table 1: General Purpose Councils - Metropolitan

Principal CBD (1)	Major CBD (1)
Sydney	Parramatta

Metropolitan Large (12)	Metropolitan Medium (8)
Bayside	Campbelltown
Blacktown	Camden
Canterbury-Bankstown	Georges River
Cumberland	Hornsby
Fairfield	Ku-ring-gai
Inner West	North Sydney
Liverpool	Randwick
Northern Beaches	Willoughby
Penrith	
Ryde	
Sutherland	
The Hills	

Metropolitan Small (8)
Burwood
Canada Bay
Hunters Hill
Lane Cove
Mosman
Strathfield
Waverley
Woollahra

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Table 2: General Purpose Councils - Non-Metropolitan

Major Regional City (2)	Major Strategic Area (1)	Regional Strategic Area (1)
Newcastle	Central Coast	Lake Macquarie
Wollongong		

Regional Centre (24)		Regional Rural (13)	
Albury	Mid-Coast	Bega	
Armidale	Orange	Broken Hill	
Ballina	Port Macquarie-Hastings	Byron	
Bathurst	Port Stephens	Eurobodalla	
Blue Mountains	Queanbeyan-Palerang	Goulburn Mulwaree	
Cessnock	Shellharbour	Griffith	
Clarence Valley	Shoalhaven	Kempsey	
Coffs Harbour	Tamworth	Kiama	
Dubbo	Tweed	Lithgow	
Hawkesbury	Wagga Wagga	Mid-Western	
Lismore	Wingecarribee	Richmond Valley Council	
Maitland	Wollondilly	Singleton	
		Snowy Monaro	

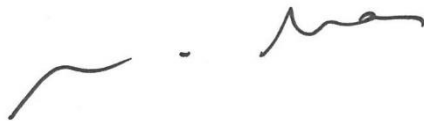
Rural (57)			
Balranald	Cootamundra-Gundagai	Junee	Oberon
Bellingen	Cowra	Kyogle	Parkes
Berrigan	Dungog	Lachlan	Snowy Valleys
Bland	Edward River	Leeton	Temora
Blayney	Federation	Liverpool Plains	Tenterfield
Bogan	Forbes	Lockhart	Upper Hunter
Bourke	Gilgandra	Moree Plains	Upper Lachlan
Brewarrina	Glen Innes Severn	Murray River	Uralla
Cabonne	Greater Hume	Murrumbidgee	Walcha
Carrathool	Gunnedah	Muswellbrook	Walgett
Central Darling	Gwydir	Nambucca	Warren
Cobar	Hay	Narrabri	Warrumbungle
Coolamon	Hilltops	Narrandera	Weddin
Coonamble	Inverell	Narromine	Wentworth

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Rural (57)	
	Yass

Table 3: County Councils

Water (4)	Other (6)
Central Tablelands	Castlereagh-Macquarie
Goldenfields Water	Central Murray
Riverina Water	Hawkesbury River
Rous	New England Tablelands
	Upper Hunter
	Upper Macquarie



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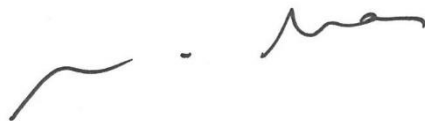
Determination No. 2 - Fees for Councillors and Mayors as per section 241 of the LG Act effective from 1 July 2021

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 2022 as per section 241 of the *Local Government Act 1993* are determined as follows:

Table 4: Fees for General Purpose and County Councils

Category		Councillor/Member Annual Fee (\$) effective 1 July 2021		Mayor/Chairperson Additional Fee* (\$) effective 1 July 2021	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
General Purpose Councils - Metropolitan	Principal CBD	28,750	42,170	175,930	231,500
	Major CBD	19,180	35,520	40,740	114,770
	Metropolitan Large	19,180	31,640	40,740	92,180
	Metropolitan Medium	14,380	26,840	30,550	71,300
	Metropolitan Small	9,560	21,100	20,370	46,010
General Purpose Councils - Non-Metropolitan	Major Regional City	19,180	33,330	40,740	103,840
	Major Strategic Area	19,180	33,330	40,740	103,840
	Regional Strategic Area	19,180	31,640	40,740	92,180
	Regional Centre	14,380	25,310	29,920	62,510
	Regional Rural	9,560	21,100	20,370	46,040
	Rural	9,560	12,650	10,180	27,600
County Councils	Water	1,900	10,550	4,080	17,330
	Other	1,900	6,300	4,080	11,510

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



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Dated: 20 April 2021

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Criteria that apply to categories

Principal CBD

The Council of the City of Sydney (the City of Sydney) is the principal central business district (CBD) in the Sydney Metropolitan area. The City of Sydney is home to Sydney's primary commercial office district with the largest concentration of businesses and retailers in Sydney. The City of Sydney's sphere of economic influence is the greatest of any local government area in Australia.

The CBD is also host to some of the city's most significant transport infrastructure including Central Station, Circular Quay and International Overseas Passenger Terminal. Sydney is recognised globally with its iconic harbour setting and the City of Sydney is host to the city's historical, cultural and ceremonial precincts. The City of Sydney attracts significant visitor numbers and is home to 60 per cent of metropolitan Sydney's hotels.

The role of Lord Mayor of the City of Sydney has significant prominence reflecting the CBD's importance as home to the country's major business centres and public facilities of state and national importance. The Lord Mayor's responsibilities in developing and maintaining relationships with stakeholders, including other councils, state and federal governments, community and business groups, and the media are considered greater than other mayoral roles in NSW.

Major CBD

The Council of the City of Parramatta (City of Parramatta) is the economic capital of Greater Western Sydney and the geographic and demographic centre of Greater Sydney. Parramatta is the second largest economy in NSW (after Sydney CBD) and the sixth largest in Australia.

As a secondary CBD to metropolitan Sydney the Parramatta local government area is a major provider of business and government services with a significant number of organisations relocating their head offices to Parramatta. Public administration and safety have been a growth sector for Parramatta as the State Government has promoted a policy of moving government agencies westward to support economic development beyond the Sydney CBD.

The City of Parramatta provides a broad range of regional services across the Sydney Metropolitan area with a significant transport hub and hospital and educational facilities. The City of Parramatta is home to the Westmead Health and Medical Research precinct which represents the largest concentration of hospital and health services in Australia, servicing Western Sydney and providing other specialised services for the rest of NSW.

The City of Parramatta is also home to a significant number of cultural and sporting facilities (including Sydney Olympic Park) which draw significant domestic and international visitors to the region.

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Metropolitan Large

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Large will typically have a minimum residential population of 200,000.

Councils may also be categorised as Metropolitan Large if their residential population combined with their non-resident working population exceeds 200,000. To satisfy this criteria the non-resident working population must exceed 50,000.

Other features may include:

- total operating revenue exceeding \$200M per annum
- the provision of significant regional services to greater Sydney including, but not limited to, major education, health, retail, sports, other recreation and cultural facilities
- significant industrial, commercial and residential centres and development corridors
- high population growth.

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Large will have a sphere of economic influence and provide regional services considered to be greater than those of other metropolitan councils.

Metropolitan Medium

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Medium will typically have a minimum residential population of 100,000.

Councils may also be categorised as Metropolitan Medium if their residential population combined with their non-resident working population exceeds 100,000. To satisfy this criteria the non-resident working population must exceed 50,000

Other features may include:

- total operating revenue exceeding \$100M per annum
- services to greater Sydney including, but not limited to, major education, health, retail, sports, other recreation and cultural facilities
- industrial, commercial and residential centres and development corridors
- high population growth.

The sphere of economic influence, the scale of council operations and the extent of regional servicing would be below that of Metropolitan Large councils.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Metropolitan Small

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Small will typically have a residential population less than 100,000.

Other features which distinguish them from other metropolitan councils include:

- total operating revenue less than \$150M per annum.

While these councils may include some of the facilities and characteristics of both Metropolitan Large and Metropolitan Medium councils the overall sphere of economic influence, the scale of council operations and the extent of regional servicing would be below that of Metropolitan Medium councils.

Major Regional City

Newcastle City Council and Wollongong City Councils are categorised as Major Regional City. These councils:

- are metropolitan in nature with major residential, commercial and industrial areas
- typically host government departments, major tertiary education and health facilities and incorporate high density commercial and residential development
- provide a full range of higher order services and activities along with arts, culture, recreation, sporting and entertainment facilities to service the wider community and broader region
- have significant transport and freight infrastructure servicing international markets, the capital city and regional areas
- have significant natural and man-made assets to support diverse economic activity, trade and future investment
- typically contain ventures which have a broader State and national focus which impact upon the operations of the council.

Major Strategic Area

Councils categorised as Major Strategic Area will have a minimum population of 300,000.

Other features may include:

- health services, tertiary education services and major regional airports which service the surrounding and wider regional community
- a full range of high-order services including business, office and retail uses with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment centres
- total operating revenue exceeding \$250M per annum
- significant visitor numbers to established tourism ventures and major events that attract state and national attention
- a proximity to Sydney which generates economic opportunities.

Currently, only Central Coast Council meets the criteria to be categorised as a Major Strategic Area. Its population, predicted population growth, and scale of the Council's operations warrant that it be differentiated from other non-metropolitan councils. Central Coast Council is also a

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

significant contributor to the regional economy associated with proximity to and connections with Sydney and the Hunter Region.

Regional Strategic Area

Councils categorised as Regional Strategic Area are differentiated from councils in the Regional Centre category on the basis of their significant population and will typically have a residential population above 200,000.

Other features may include:

- health services, tertiary education services and major regional airports which service the surrounding and wider regional community
- a full range of high-order services including business, office and retail uses with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment centres
- total operating revenue exceeding \$250M per annum
- significant visitor numbers to established tourism ventures and major events that attract state and national attention
- a proximity to Sydney which generates economic opportunities.

Currently, only Lake Macquarie Council meets the criteria to be categorised as a Regional Strategic Area. Its population and overall scale of council operations will be greater than Regional Centre councils.

Regional Centre

Councils categorised as Regional Centre will typically have a minimum residential population of 40,000.

Other features may include:

- a large city or town providing a significant proportion of the region's housing and employment
- health services, tertiary education services and major regional airports which service the surrounding and wider regional community
- a full range of high-order services including business, office and retail uses with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment centres
- total operating revenue exceeding \$100M per annum
- the highest rates of population growth in regional NSW
- significant visitor numbers to established tourism ventures and major events that attract state and national attention
- a proximity to Sydney which generates economic opportunities.

Councils in the category of Regional Centre are often considered the geographic centre of the region providing services to their immediate and wider catchment communities.

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Regional Rural

Councils categorised as Regional Rural will typically have a minimum residential population of 20,000.

Other features may include:

- a large urban population existing alongside a traditional farming sector, and are surrounded by smaller towns and villages
- health services, tertiary education services and regional airports which service a regional community
- a broad range of industries including agricultural, educational, health, professional, government and retail services
- large visitor numbers to established tourism ventures and events.

Councils in the category of Regional Rural provide a degree of regional servicing below that of a Regional Centre.

Rural

Councils categorised as Rural will typically have a residential population less than 20,000.

Other features may include:

- one or two significant townships combined with a considerable dispersed population spread over a large area and a long distance from a major regional centre
- a limited range of services, facilities and employment opportunities compared to Regional Rural councils
- local economies based on agricultural/resource industries.

County Councils - Water

County councils that provide water and/or sewerage functions with a joint approach in planning and installing large water reticulation and sewerage systems.

County Councils - Other

County councils that administer, control and eradicate declared noxious weeds as a specified Local Control Authority under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

Singleton Council

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Singleton Council, pursuant to section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
Wisemans Way	SEDFIELD
Description	
Wisemans Way starts at the north east corner of Lot 15 DP 1254323. This road then extends in a south, south west direction for 1850m to connect to Big Ridge Lane at the bottom corner of Lot 15 DP 1254323.	

Jason Linnane
General Manager
Singleton Council
PO Box 314
SINGLETON NSW 2330

Newcastle City Council

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Newcastle City Council, pursuant to section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
Peach Road	BLACK HILL
Description	
The road starts where it intersects with Imperial Avenue and Mandarin Road and continues in an eastern direction for 383 metres before coming to an end.	
Name	Locality
Mandarin Road	BLACK HILL
Description	
The road starts where it intersects with Imperial Avenue and Peach Road and continues in a western direction for 223 metres before coming to an end at the LGA boundary with Cessnock.	
Name	Locality
Plantation Road	BLACK HILL
Description	
The road starts where it intersects with Imperial Avenue and Orange Road and continues in a western direction for 73 metres before coming to an end.	
Name	Locality
Viney Creek Drive	BLACK HILL
Description	
The road starts where it intersects with Imperial Avenue and continues in an eastern direction for 292 metres, then in a southern direction alongside Viney Creek for 905 metres before coming to an end.	

Name	Locality
Imperial Avenue	BLACK HILL
Description	
The road starts where it intersects with John Renshaw Drive and continues in a southern direction for 1092 metres before coming to an end.	
Name	Locality
Orange Road	BLACK HILL
Description	
The road starts where it intersects with Imperial Avenue and Plantation Road and continues in an eastern direction for 212 metres before coming to an end at its intersection with Viney Creek Drive.	

Michelle Bisson
Manager Regulatory, Planning & Assessment
Newcastle City Council
12 Stewart Avenue
Newcastle West NSW 2302

Tamworth Regional Council

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Tamworth Regional Council, pursuant to section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
Berrigan Way	CALALA
Description	
New created road within Staged Subdivision of Lot 200 DP 1271202	
Name	Locality
Dove Terrace	CALALA
Description	
Newly created road within Staged Subdivision of Lot 200 DP1271202	
Name	Locality
Fairywren Way	CALALA
Description	
Newly created road within Staged Subdivision of Lot 200 DP 1271202	
Name	Locality
Fernwren Terrace	CALALA
Description	
Newly created road within Staged Subdivision of Lot 200 DP 1271202	
Name	Locality
Firetail Way	CALALA
Description	
Newly created road within Staged Subdivision of Lot 200 DP 1271202	

Name	Locality
Silktail Way	CALALA
Description	
Newly created road within Staged Subdivision of Lot 200 DP 1271202	
Name	Locality
Teal Way	CALALA
Description	
Newly created road within Staged Subdivision of Lot 200 DP 1271202	
Name	Locality
Wattlebird Way	CALALA
Description	
Newly created road within Staged Subdivision of Lot 200 DP 1271202	

Paul Bennett
General Manager
Tamworth Regional Council
PO Box 555
TAMWORTH NSW 2340

Muswellbrook Shire Council

Road Act 1993

Notification of Road Closure

Notice is hereby given, under section 38D, Division 3 of Part 4 of the *Roads Act 1993*, that the road hereunder described is closed and the lands comprised therein cease to be a public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road is extinguished.

Description

Parish Clanricard, County Brisbane

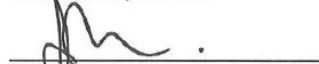
Locality Muswellbrook

Road Closed: Lot 1 DP1280451 (Part Logues Lane) shown in the sketch below.

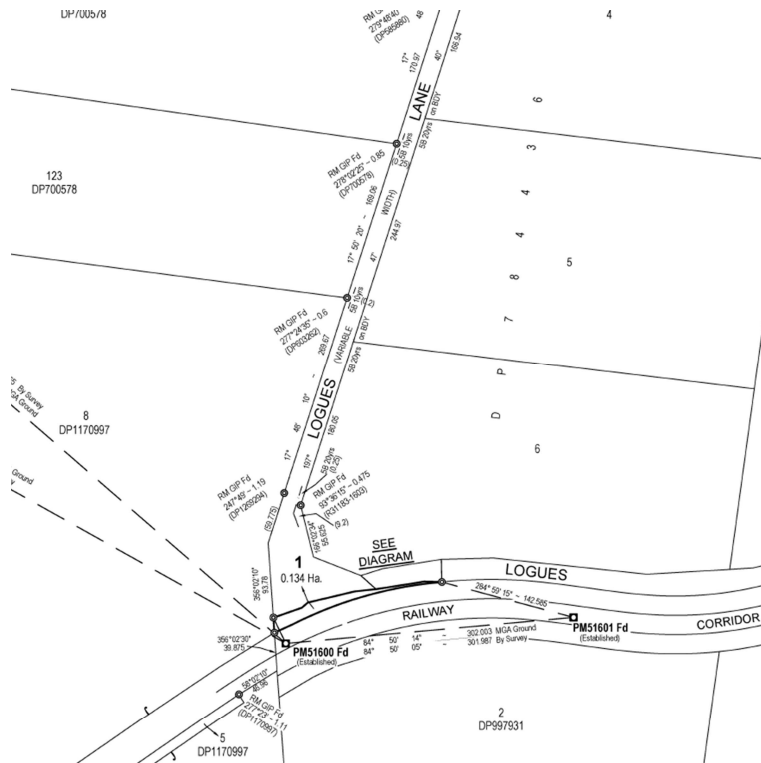
Schedule 1

Upon closing, title to the land Lot 1 DP1280451 will vest in Muswellbrook Shire Council as operational land for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1993.

Dated: 19 April 2022



Fiona Plesman
General Manager
Muswellbrook Shire Council
Campbell's Corner 60-82 Bridge St
Muswellbrook NSW 2333



Tamworth Regional Council

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Tamworth Regional Council, pursuant to section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
Peppercorn Lane	MOORE CREEK
Description	
Renaming of a Section of Bournes Lane to Peppercorn Lane - extent to be between Forest Road (starting at the Western boundary of Lot 735 DP 1225633) East to the locality boundary of Moore Creek.	

Paul Bennett
General Manager
Tamworth Regional Council
PO Box 555
TAMWORTH NSW 2340

Nambucca Valley Council

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Nambucca Valley Council, pursuant to section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
Bonnie View	BOWRAVILLE
Description	
This is an intersecting road corner of High Street and Herborn Drive intersection, Bowraville This is a new road being Stage 1 - 400m	

Chris Thompson
General Manager
Nambucca Valley Council
PO Box 177
Macksville NSW 2447

Greater Hume Council

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Greater Hume Council, pursuant to section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
Kilnacrott Drive	JINDERA
Description	
Runs south off Jarick Way and rejoins Jarick Way to the east. Sealed road with a length of 575 Meters.	

Steven Pinnuck
General Manager
Greater Hume Council
39 Young Street
Holbrook NSW 2644

Muswellbrook Shire Council

Road Act 1993

Notification of Road Closure

Notice is hereby given, under section 38D, Division 3 of Part 4 of the *Roads Act 1993*, that the road hereunder described is closed and the lands comprised therein cease to be a public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road is extinguished.

Description

Parish Ellis, County Brisbane

Locality Muswellbrook

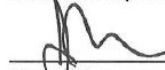
Road Closed: Lot 1 DP1280452

Previously known as Rosebrook Lane as described in the NSW Government Gazette of 6 March 2020 Folio 825.

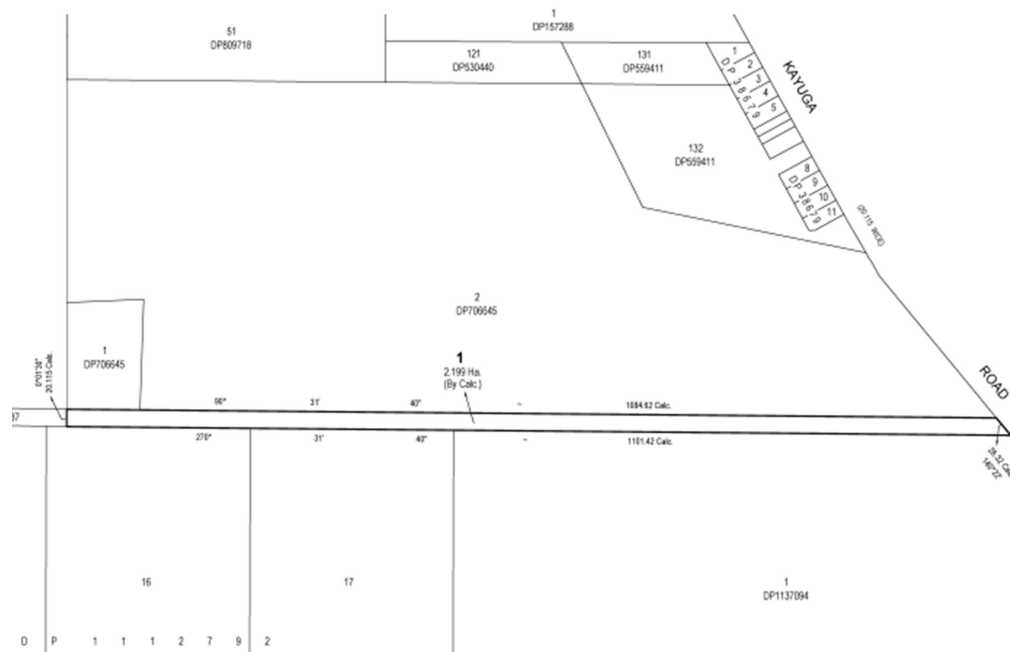
Schedule

Upon closing, title to the land Lot 1 DP1280452 will vest in Muswellbrook Shire Council as operational land for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1993.

Dated: 19 April 2022



Fiona Plesman
General Manager
Muswellbrook Shire Council
Campbell's Corner 60-82 Bridge St
Muswellbrook NSW 2333



Tamworth Regional Council

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Tamworth Regional Council, pursuant to section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
Sea Eagle Avenue	MOORE CREEK
Description	
East of Whistling Parade to West of Wedgetail Road	
Name	Locality
Nankeen Avenue	MOORE CREEK
Description	
East of Whistling Parade to West of Wedgetail Road	
Name	Locality
Wedgetail Road	MOORE CREEK
Description	
North of Browns Lane to East of Bowdens Lane	
Name	Locality
Crested Avenue	MOORE CREEK
Description	
East of Whistling Parade to West of Wedgetail Road	
Name	Locality
Bald Crescent	MOORE CREEK
Description	
South of Wedgetail Road to west of Wedgetail Road	

Name	Locality
Tawny Crescent	MOORE CREEK
Description	
South of Stellers Crescent to South of Nankeen Avenue	
Name	Locality
Sparrowhawk Place	MOORE CREEK
Description	
North of Wedgetail Road	
Name	Locality
Goshawk Avenue	MOORE CREEK
Description	
East of Bowdens Lane to West of Wedgetail Road	
Name	Locality
Stellers Crescent	MOORE CREEK
Description	
East of Bowdens Lane to South of Nankeen Avenue	
Name	Locality
Whistling Parade	MOORE CREEK
Description	
North of Stellers Crescent to South of Goshawk Avenue	
Name	Locality
Boobook Court	MOORE CREEK
Description	
West of Wedgetail Road	

Paul Bennett
General Manager
Tamworth Regional Council
PO Box 555
TAMWORTH NSW 2340

Yass Valley Council

ROADS ACT 1993

Naming of Roads

Notice is hereby given that Yass Valley Council, pursuant to section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, has officially named the road(s) as shown hereunder:

Name	Locality
James Place	YASS
Description	
This road will run off from Yarra Drive to the first right, this is to replace Coen Street which was Gazetted on the 16/07/2021. The original road that this subdivision will be coming off is Lot:1 DP:660006 & Lot:1 DP:38166 - 60 Laidlaw Street YASS NSW 2582.	

Chris Berry
General Manager
Yass Valley Council
209 Comur Street
Yass NSW 2582