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LEGISLATION

Proclamations



New South Wales

Commencement Proclamation

under the

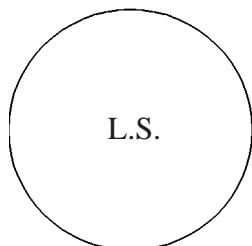
Security Industry Amendment Act 2005 No 63

MARIE BASHIR, Governor

I, Professor Marie Bashir AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in pursuance of section 2 of the *Security Industry Amendment Act 2005*, do, by this my Proclamation, appoint 1 September 2007 as the day on which the uncommenced provisions of that Act commence (other than Schedule 1 [65] to the extent that it inserts proposed section 38A).

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this 1st day of August 2007.

By Her Excellency's Command,



L.S.

DAVID CAMPBELL, M.P.,
Minister for Police

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Explanatory note

The object of this Proclamation is to commence the uncommenced provisions of the *Security Industry Amendment Act 2005 (the amending Act)* other than provisions prohibiting unauthorised subcontracting. Amendments made by the amending Act to the *Security Industry Act 1997* relating to the exemption of law enforcement agencies and officers, and to the confidentiality of criminal intelligence reports concerning licence applicants when the ADT is reviewing licensing decisions, have already commenced.

Regulations



New South Wales

Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

under the

Fisheries Management Act 1994

Her Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has made the following Regulation under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

Explanatory note

The *Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2002* (the **Principal Regulation**) declares the minimum, maximum or range of sizes of fish that a person is prohibited from possessing or selling (known as a prohibited size fish requirement) and specifies the maximum quantities of fish that a person may take or possess at any time (known as a bag limit).

The object of this Regulation is to introduce new prohibited size fish requirements and bag limits, and change existing prohibited size fish requirements and bag limits, in relation to several species of fish.

An exemption from some of the new bag limits will apply in respect of licensed charter fishing boat operations.

The Regulation also makes minor amendments to offences relating to the use of fishing gear set out in the Principal Regulation, and introduces a new offence of using a gaff for the purpose of taking fish in inland waters.

This Regulation is made under the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*, including sections 15 (1), 17 (1), 18 (1), 40 and 289 (the general regulation-making power).

Clause 1 Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

under the

Fisheries Management Act 1994

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 3 September 2007.

3 Amendment of Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2002

The *Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2002* is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Amendments

Schedule 1

Schedule 1 Amendments

(Clause 3)

[1] Clause 9 Prohibited size fish

Omit “freshwater spiny crayfish known as Murray or Murrumbidgee Crayfish” from clause 9 (2) (e).

Insert instead “spiny crayfish, Murray or eastern freshwater”.

[2] Clause 9, Part 1 of Table 1

Insert the following in appropriate order:

Groper, blue, red or brown	<i>Achoerodus viridis</i>	30
Flounders and Soles	Species of Families <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> and <i>Soleidae</i>	25
Mackerel, spanish	<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	75
Mackerel, spotted	<i>Scomberomorus munroi</i>	60
Mahi-mahi (or dolphin fish)	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	60
Perch, pearl	<i>Glaucosoma scapulare</i>	30
Trevally, silver	<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>	30

[3] Clause 9, Part 1 of Table 1

Omit “25” from Column 2 of the entry relating to Luderick.

Insert instead “27”.

[4] Clause 9, Part 1 of Table 1

Omit the entry relating to Morwong, jackass fish. Insert instead:

Morwong, jackass	<i>Nemadactylus macropterus</i>	30
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Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Schedule 1 Amendments

[5] Clause 9, Part 1 of Table 1

Omit “25” from Column 2 of the entry relating to Morwong, red or sea carp.
Insert instead “30”.

[6] Clause 9, Part 1 of Table 1

Omit “28” from Column 2 of the entry relating to Morwong, rubberlip.
Insert instead “30”.

[7] Clause 9, Part 1 of Table 1

Omit “60” from Column 2 of the entry relating to Yellowtail kingfish.
Insert instead “65”.

[8] Clause 9, Part 3 of Table 1

Omit the entry relating to Cod, Murray.
Insert the following in appropriate order:

Cod, Murray	<i>Maccullochella peeli</i>	50 (for fish in possession or sold before 30 November 2007) 55 (for fish in possession or sold on or after 1 December 2007 and before 1 December 2008) 60 (for fish in possession or sold on or after 1 December 2008)
Eel, longfinned	<i>Anguilla reinhardtii</i>	58
Eel, shortfinned	<i>Anguilla australis</i>	30

[9] Clause 9, Part 4 of Table 1, heading

Insert “or estuarine” after “Freshwater”.

[10] Clause 9, Part 4 of Table 1

Omit the entry relating to Crayfish, Murray or freshwater spiny. Insert instead:

Spiny crayfish, Murray or eastern freshwater	<i>Euastacus</i> spp.	9
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Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Amendments

Schedule 1

[11] Clause 9, Part 5 of Table 1

Omit the Part.

[12] Clause 12 Bag limits—possession of fish

Omit clause 12 (2). Insert instead:

- (2) For the purposes of section 18 (1) of the Act, the possession limit of fish (of a species specified in Column 1 of Part 3 or 4 of the Table to this Division) is:
 - (a) when a person is in or on or adjacent to the waters specified opposite that species of fish in Column 2 of Part 3 or 4 of the Table, the quantity specified opposite that species of fish in Column 4, or
 - (b) when a person is transporting or storing fish otherwise than while in or on or adjacent to waters, the quantity specified opposite that species of fish in Column 4 of Part 3 or 4 of the Table or, if different quantities of that species of fish are specified in relation to different waters, the lower or lowest quantity specified.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against section 18 (2) of the Act that is constituted by transporting or storing fish, otherwise than while in or on or adjacent to waters, in a quantity that exceeds the possession limit of the fish, if the person charged proves that:
 - (a) the fish were taken from waters specified opposite the fish in Column 2 of Part 3 or 4 of the Table, and
 - (b) the quantity of fish in the person's possession did not exceed the possession limit for the fish that would have applied if the person had been in or on or adjacent to the waters from which they were taken.

[13] Clause 13 General bag limit

Omit clause 13 (2), and the notes at the end of clause 13 (1) and (2).

Insert instead:

- (2) For any species of native freshwater fish (other than invertebrates) not included in the Table to this Division:
 - (a) the daily limit of fish of that species is 10, and
 - (b) the possession limit of fish of that species (when the person in possession is in or on or adjacent to any waters or is transporting or storing the fish) is 10.

Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Schedule 1 Amendments

[14] Clause 14 Application of bag limits to commercial fishers

Insert after clause 14 (4):

- (5) Subclause (4) is subject to the exemption for charter fishing operations set out in clause 14A.

[15] Clause 14A

Insert after clause 14:

14A Application of bag limits to charter fishing boat operations

- (1) A daily limit or possession limit specified in this Division does not apply in relation to any charter fishing exempt fish that is in the possession of the master of a boat that is a licensed charter fishing boat, or an exempt charter fishing boat, if the fish were taken while on board the boat for use as bait in guided recreational charter fishing, and the fish is not taken or in possession for sale.

- (2) In this clause:

charter fishing exempt fish means any of the following species of fish:

- (a) Australian anchovy,
- (b) garfish, except eastern sea garfish,
- (c) hardyhead and silverfish,
- (d) southern herring,
- (e) slimy mackerel,
- (f) maray (or round herring),
- (g) pilchard,
- (h) blue sprat (or bluebait),
- (i) sandy sprat (or whitebait),
- (j) yellowtail and jack mackerel.

exempt charter fishing boat means a charter fishing boat in respect of which a licence under Part 4A of the Act is not required under clause 335.

guided recreational charter fishing means guided recreational charter fishing of a kind referred to in clause 298.

licensed charter fishing boat means a charter fishing boat licensed under Part 4A of the Act.

Note. Clause 335 contains an exemption from licensing requirements for boats used principally in Lord Howe Island waters.

Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Amendments

Schedule 1

[16] Division 3 of Part 2, Part 1 of Table (Bag limits)

Insert the following in appropriate order:

Anchovy, Australian	<i>Engraulis australis</i>	50
Bonito, Australian	<i>Sarda australis</i>	10
Flounders and Soles	Species of Families <i>Bothidae</i> , <i>Pleuronectidae</i> , <i>Cynoglossidae</i> and <i>Soleidae</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Garfish, eastern sea	<i>Hyporhamphus australis</i>	20
Garfish, except eastern sea garfish	Species of Family <i>Hemiramphidae</i>	50 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Hardyhead and Silverfish	Species of Family <i>Atherinidae</i>	50 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Herring, southern	<i>Herklotsichthys castelnaui</i>	50
Leatherjacket	Species of Family <i>Monacanthidae</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Mackerel, slimy	<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	50
Mahi-mahi (or dolphin fish)	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	10 (only 1 of which can be longer than 110 cm)
Maray (or round herring)	<i>Etrumeus teres</i>	50 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Morwong, rubberlip (or grey morwong or blue morwong)	<i>Nemadactylus douglasii</i>	10
Morwong, jackass	<i>Nemadactylus macropterus</i>	10
Mullet	Species of Family <i>Mugilidae</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Pilchard	<i>Sardinops neopilchardus</i>	50

Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Schedule 1 Amendments

Samsonfish and Amberjack	<i>Seriola hippos</i> and <i>S. dumerili</i>	5 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Scorpion fish, eastern red (or eastern red rock cod)	<i>Scorpaena cardinalis</i>	5
Sprat, blue (or bluebait)	<i>Spratelloides robustus</i>	50
Sprat, sandy (or whitebait)	<i>Hyperlophus vittatus</i>	50
Yellowtail and Mackerel, jack	<i>Trachurus</i> spp.	50 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species

[17] Division 3 of Part 2, Part 1 of Table (Bag limits)

Omit “2 of each species” from Column 2 of the entry relating to Billfish (all species).

Insert instead “1 of each species”.

[18] Division 3 of Part 2, Part 1 of Table (Bag limits)

Omit the entry relating to Bream, black or southern. Insert instead:

Bream and Tarwhine	<i>Rhabdosargus sarba</i> , <i>Acanthopagrus australis</i> and <i>A. butcheri</i>	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
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[19] Division 3 of Part 2, Part 1 of Table (Bag limits)

Omit “2” from Column 2 of the entry relating to Groper, blue, red or brown.

Insert instead “2 (with not more than one longer than 60 cm)”.

[20] Division 3 of Part 2, Parts 1 and 2 of Table (Bag limits)

Omit “ssp” wherever occurring. Insert instead “spp”.

Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Amendments

Schedule 1

[21] Division 3 of Part 2, Part 1 of Table (Bag limits)

Omit the entry relating to Sharks and rays. Insert instead:

Sharks and Rays (other than wobbegong sharks)	All species (other than wobbegong sharks)	5 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species but with no more than one of each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) tiger shark, (b) mako shark, (c) blue shark, (d) hammerhead shark (any species), (e) whaler shark (any species).
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[22] Division 3 of Part 2, Part 2 of Table (Bag limits)

Insert the following in alphabetical order:

Octopus	All species	10 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Saltwater nippers	<i>Callinassa</i> and <i>Alpheus</i> spp.	100 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Soldier crab	Species of Family <i>Mictyridae</i>	100 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Squid and Cuttlefish	All species	20 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species
Worms, except beach worms	Species of class <i>Polychaeta</i>	100 comprised wholly of any single species or a combination of species

Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Schedule 1 Amendments

[23] Division 3 of Part 2, Part 3 of Table (Bag limits)

Omit the entries relating to Australian bass and Estuary perch.

Insert instead:

Australian bass and Estuary perch	<i>Macquaria novemaculeata</i> and <i>M. colonorum</i>	Backed up waters of dams and impoundments	2 comprised wholly of a single species or of a combination of species	4 comprised wholly of a single species or of a combination of species
		All other waters of NSW	2 comprised wholly of one species or of a combination of species (with not more than one, of either species, being longer than 35 cm)	4 comprised wholly of one species or of a combination of species (with not more than one, of either species, being longer than 35 cm)

[24] Division 3 of Part 2, Part 4 of Table (Bag limits)

Omit the entry relating to Freshwater spiny crayfish.

Insert instead:

Spiny crayfish, eastern freshwater	<i>Euastacus</i> spp.	All waters of NSW	5 (only 1 of which can be longer than 12 cm)	10 (only 1 of which can be longer than 12 cm)
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[25] Division 3 of Part 2, Part 4 of Table (Bag limits)

Insert in appropriate order:

Yabby	<i>Cherax</i> spp.	All waters of NSW	200	200
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[26] Clause 66 Set lines and hand held lines

Omit clause 66 (6). Insert instead:

- (6) A person must not for the purpose of taking fish (other than Atlantic salmon or trout) in any inland waters:

Fisheries Management (General) Amendment (Prohibited Size Fish and Bag Limits) Regulation 2007

Amendments

Schedule 1

-
- (a) use or lift more than 2 hand held lines, or
 - (b) use or lift any line with more than 2 hooks or 3 treble hooks attached to a lure.

[27] Clause 67 Leaving hand held line unattended

Omit “10 metres” from clause 67 (1). Insert instead “50 metres”.

[28] Clause 76 Jaggging or foul hooking of fish

Omit clause 76 (3). Insert instead:

- (3) A person must not use a gaff for the purpose of taking fish from any inland waters.
Maximum penalty: 25 penalty units.

[29] Clause 77 Taking of Atlantic salmon or trout

Omit “2 hooks attached” from clause 77 (2).

Insert instead “3 hooks attached”.

[30] Schedule 5 Penalty notice offences

Insert in appropriate order in Part 2:

Clause 76 (3)

\$200



New South Wales

Gambling (Two-up) Amendment Regulation 2007

under the

Gambling (Two-up) Act 1998

Her Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has made the following Regulation under the *Gambling (Two-up) Act 1998*.

GRAHAM WEST, M.P.,
Minister for Gaming and Racing

Explanatory note

The object of this Regulation is to prescribe certain days as commemorative days on which two-up may be played under the *Gambling (Two-up) Act 1998*.

This Regulation is made under the *Gambling (Two-up) Act 1998*, including sections 4A and 31 (the general regulation-making power).

Clause 1 Gambling (Two-up) Amendment Regulation 2007

Gambling (Two-up) Amendment Regulation 2007

under the

Gambling (Two-up) Act 1998

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Gambling (Two-up) Amendment Regulation 2007*.

2 Amendment of Gambling (Two-up) Regulation 2005

The *Gambling (Two-up) Regulation 2005* is amended by omitting clause 3 and by inserting instead the following clause:

3 Commemorative days

The following days are prescribed for the purposes of section 4A of the Act:

- (a) 15 August (in any year),
- (b) 11 November (in any year, but only that part of that day that is after 12 noon).



New South Wales

Security Industry Regulation 2007

under the

Security Industry Act 1997

Her Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has made the following Regulation under the *Security Industry Act 1997*.

DAVID CAMPBELL, M.P.,
Minister for Police

Explanatory note

The object of this Regulation is to remake the *Security Industry Regulation 1998*, which is repealed on 1 September 2007 by section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*. The new Regulation:

- (a) provides that certain types of devices or equipment are not security equipment under the *Security Industry Act 1997* (*the Principal Act*), and
- (b) provides that the duplication of restricted security keys, the “manipulation” of security equipment and the sale of security equipment are security activities that are required to be licensed under the Principal Act, and
- (c) exempts certain classes of persons from the requirement to hold a licence under the Principal Act, and
- (d) provides for the meaning of *basic household or automotive security item* under the Principal Act, and
- (e) provides for certain matters in relation to making licence applications, combining licences and the terms of licences under the Principal Act, and
- (f) provides for the fees to accompany an application for a licence, and specifies the information and particulars required to accompany an application for a licence, and
- (g) specifies the classes of persons who can provide the written references required under the Principal Act to the effect that applicants for licences are fit and proper persons, and
- (h) specifies the competencies that licence applicants are required to hold, and

Security Industry Regulation 2007

Explanatory note

- (i) specifies the grounds for refusal and offences that disqualify a person from being eligible for a licence under the Principal Act, and
- (j) specifies direct supervision requirements for provisional licensees, and
- (k) specifies certain conditions in relation to master licences (for example, the holder of a master licence must take out public liability insurance in certain circumstances, must keep records in relation to licensees employed by the master licensee, must keep an incident register and must also ensure that vehicles used for cash in transit activities are properly equipped), and
- (l) provides for the inspection of records and incident registers, and
- (m) provides for the preparation and enforcement of guidelines as to the uniforms and vehicle markings to be used in connection with the carrying out of security activities, and
- (n) requires class 2C licensees who duplicate restricted keys to do so in accordance with certain industry procedures, and
- (o) provides for matters in relation to the appointment of members of the Security Industry Council, and
- (p) provides for certain offences in relation to false qualification certificates, security recordings, impersonating a licensee and breaching training organisation approval conditions, and
- (q) prescribes certain offences under the Principal Act and this Regulation as offences for which penalty notices may be issued, and
- (r) provides for other matters relating to licences.

This Regulation is made under the *Security Industry Act 1997*, including section 48 (the general regulation-making power) and specific sections of the Act that are referred to in this Regulation.

Security Industry Regulation 2007

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Security Industry Regulation 2007

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Security Industry Regulation 2007

Clause 1

Preliminary

Part 1

Security Industry Regulation 2007

under the

Security Industry Act 1997

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Security Industry Regulation 2007*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2007.

Note. This Regulation replaces the *Security Industry Regulation 1998* which is repealed on 1 September 2007 by section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

(1) In this Regulation:

restricted key means a security key that is of an approved type.

the Act means the *Security Industry Act 1997*.

(2) Notes included in this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

4 Security equipment: section 3 (1)

For the purposes of the definition of **security equipment** in section 3 (1) of the Act, the following types of device or equipment are declared not to be security equipment:

- (a) any vehicle immobiliser, or similar electronic device, that interrupts the power supply to the fuel pump, starter motor or ignition of a vehicle to prevent the vehicle's engine from starting,
- (b) any road vehicle alarms or sounding devices that comply with clause 2.3.2 (b) of AS/NZS 4601:1999, *Vehicle immobilizers*,
- (c) any intruder alarm systems for road vehicles that comply with AS/NZS 3749.1:2003, *Intruder alarm systems—Road vehicles—Performance requirements*.

Clause 5 Security Industry Regulation 2007

Part 1 Preliminary

5 Security activities: section 4 (1) (p)

For the purposes of section 4 (1) (p) of the Act, the following activities are prescribed:

- (a) the duplication of restricted keys (the relevant licence being a class 2C licence),
- (b) the carrying on of a service, other than a service of an approved class, that involves the manipulation (for example, unlocking) of security equipment otherwise than by ordinary means (the relevant licence being a class 2C licence).

6 Exemptions: section 6 (3)

For the purposes of section 6 (3) of the Act, the persons or classes of persons specified in Schedule 1 are, to the extent specified in that Schedule, exempt from the operation of the Act.

7 Meaning of “basic household or automotive security item”: section 4 (2)

For the purposes of section 4 (2) of the Act, *basic household or automotive security item* means any of the following:

- (a) an item used for basic household security, including self-installed doors and grilles, self-installed door and window locks, padlocks, portable safes weighing not more than 50 kg or other self-installed electronic or mechanical security items,
- (b) an item designed to minimise the possibility of motor vehicle theft, including a vehicle immobiliser, vehicle alarm or GPS tracking device,
- (c) any other item approved by the Commissioner.

Security Industry Regulation 2007

Clause 8

Licences—general provisions

Part 2

Part 2 Licences—general provisions

8 Licence applications

In making an application for a licence, the applicant is required to send the application by mail to the following address:

Security Industry Registry
NSW Police Force
Locked Bag 5099
Parramatta NSW 2124

9 Composite licences: section 9 (2)

For the purposes of section 9 (2) of the Act:

- (a) a class 1 or class 2 licence of any subclass may be combined with a class 1 or class 2 licence of any other subclass or subclasses into a composite licence, but only if the relevant licensee is entitled to hold the other subclass or subclasses of licence, and
- (b) a provisional licence of any subclass may be combined with a provisional licence of any other subclass or subclasses into a composite licence, but only if the relevant licensee is entitled to hold the other subclass or subclasses of licence and has made an application to combine the subclasses at the same time.

10 Shortened term for class 1 or class 2 licence: section 24 (1)

For the purposes of section 24 (1) of the Act, the following periods are prescribed:

- (a) for a class 1 or class 2 licence—the period of 1 year, but only if the applicant for the licence applies for a licence that will be in force for such a period,
- (b) for a class 1 licence—the unexpired period of the applicant's provisional licence at the time the class 1 licence is issued, but only if the applicant for the class 1 licence:
 - (i) applies for a licence that will be in force for that unexpired period, and
 - (ii) is the holder of a class 1 provisional licence that authorises the same activity as the class 1 licence for which the application is being made (and has previously held such a provisional licence).

11 Term of provisional licence: section 24 (1)

For the purposes of section 24 (1) of the Act, a period of 1 year is prescribed for a provisional licence.

Clause 12 Security Industry Regulation 2007

Part 2 Licences—general provisions

12 Licence application fees: section 14 (2) (a)

(1) **Class 1 licence—less than 1 year term**

For the purposes of section 14 (2) (a) of the Act, the prescribed fee to accompany an application for a class 1 licence that will be in force for less than 1 year is \$80.

Note. Clause 10 (b) provides for class 1 licences to be issued for less than 1 year in certain circumstances.

(2) **Class 1, class 2 and provisional licences—1 year term**

For the purposes of section 14 (2) (a) of the Act, the prescribed fee to accompany an application for a class 1, class 2 or provisional licence that will be in force for a period of 1 year is \$130.

(3) **Class 1 and 2 licences—5 year term**

For the purposes of section 14 (2) (a) of the Act, the prescribed fee to accompany an application for a class 1 or class 2 licence that will be in force for a period of 5 years is \$480.

(4) **Master licences**

For the purposes of section 14 (2) (a) of the Act, the prescribed fee to accompany an application for a master licence is:

- (a) if the licensee is to be self-employed and no licensed security industry employees are to be employed by the licensee under the licence during the term of the licence—\$425, or
- (b) if a total of no more than 10 licensed security industry employees are to be employed by the licensee during the term of the licence—\$895, or
- (c) if a total of no more than 50 licensed security industry employees are to be employed by the licensee during the term of the licence—\$1,925, or
- (d) if a total of more than 50 licensed security industry employees are to be employed by the licensee during the term of the licence—\$3,785.

13 Information and particulars to accompany licence application: section 14 (2) (b)

(1) **Class 1, class 2 and provisional licences**

For the purposes of section 14 (2) (b) of the Act, an application for a class 1, class 2 or provisional licence must include the following information:

- (a) the applicant's name, date and place of birth and residential address,

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- (b) if the application is for a class P1F licence, the name and address of the employer who applies for the licence on the applicant's behalf,
 - (c) information satisfying the Commissioner that the applicant is an Australian citizen or a permanent Australian resident,
 - (d) the security activities that the applicant proposes to carry on under the licence,
 - (e) evidence of the applicant's competencies and experience referred to in section 15 (1) (c) of the Act,
 - (f) if the application is for a subsequent licence or the variation of a licence, the number and expiry date of the existing licence.

(2) **Master licences—individuals**

For the purposes of section 14 (2) (b) of the Act, an application for a master licence that is made by an individual must include the following information:

- (a) the name, date and place of birth and residential address of:
 - (i) the applicant, and
 - (ii) each of the applicant's close associates (if applicable),
- (b) the applicant's Australian Business Number (ABN) and each business name (within the meaning of the *Business Names Act 2002*) under which the applicant carries on business,
- (c) information satisfying the Commissioner that the applicant is an Australian citizen or a permanent Australian resident,
- (d) the applicant's business address,
- (e) the security activities in respect of which the applicant proposes to carry on business under the master licence,
- (f) if the application is for a subsequent licence or the variation of a licence, the number and expiry date of the existing licence,
- (g) evidence of current membership of an approved security industry association,
- (h) particulars of each firearms licence held by the applicant that relates to any proposed security activities,
- (i) particulars relating to each employee of the applicant who is authorised to possess or use a firearm in the course of his or her employment (including the number of the employee's firearms licence),
- (j) evidence that the applicant has obtained public liability insurance as required by clause 35 (if applicable to the applicant).

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(3) **Master licences—corporations**

For the purposes of section 14 (2) (b) of the Act, an application for a master licence that is made by a corporation (other than a government agency or public authority) must include the following information:

- (a) the name of the applicant,
- (b) the applicant's Australian Business Number and Australian Company Number and each business name (within the meaning of the *Business Names Act 2002*) under which the applicant carries on business,
- (c) the nominated person for the licence, being an individual who is:
 - (i) an Australian citizen or permanent Australian resident, and
 - (ii) a close associate of the applicant, and
 - (iii) involved in the day-to-day conduct of the applicant's security activities,
- (d) the name, date and place of birth and residential address of each of the applicant's close associates,
- (e) the address of the applicant's registered office and, if that address is not the address of its principal place of business, the address of its principal place of business,
- (f) the security activities in respect of which the applicant proposes to carry on business under the master licence,
- (g) evidence of current membership of an approved security industry association,
- (h) if the application is for a subsequent licence or the variation of a licence, the number and expiry date of the existing licence,
- (i) particulars of each firearms licence held by the applicant that relates to any proposed security activities,
- (j) particulars relating to each employee of the applicant who is authorised to possess or use a firearm in the course of his or her employment (including the number of the employee's firearms licence),
- (k) evidence that the applicant has obtained public liability insurance as required by clause 35 (if applicable to the applicant).

(4) **Master licences—government agencies or public authorities**

For the purposes of section 14 (2) (b) of the Act, an application for a master licence that is made by a government agency or a public authority must include the following information:

- (a) the name of the applicant,

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- (b) the applicant's Australian Business Number and each business name (within the meaning of the *Business Names Act 2002*) under which the applicant carries on business in connection with the security activities to be authorised by the licence,
 - (c) the nominated person for the licence, being an individual who is:
 - (i) an Australian citizen or permanent Australian resident, and
 - (ii) involved in the day-to-day conduct of the applicant's security activities,
 - (d) the address of the head office of the applicant,
 - (e) the security activities in respect of which the applicant proposes to carry on business under the master licence,
 - (f) if the application is for a subsequent licence or the variation of a licence, the number and expiry date of the existing licence,
 - (g) particulars of each firearms licence held by the applicant that relates to any proposed security activities,
 - (h) particulars relating to each employee of the applicant who is authorised to possess or use a firearm in the course of his or her employment (including the number of the employee's firearms licence),
 - (i) evidence that the applicant has obtained public liability insurance as required by clause 35 (if applicable to the applicant).
- (5) The Commissioner may refuse to grant an application for a licence if the applicant does not provide such other information and particulars as the Commissioner may require in respect of the application.

14 Application for class 1, class 2 or provisional licences—written references: section 14 (3) (b)

- (1) For the purposes of section 14 (3) (b) of the Act, the following classes of persons are prescribed:
 - (a) accountants (namely, members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, CPA Australia, the National Institute of Accountants or the Association of Taxation and Management Accountants, or registered tax agents),
 - (b) bank managers,
 - (c) Australian lawyers within the meaning of the *Legal Profession Act 2004* and patent attorneys,
 - (d) clerks or registrars of court,
 - (e) registered medical practitioners,
 - (f) judges,

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- (g) members of the Chartered Institute of Company Secretaries in Australia,
 - (h) public sector employees (other than members of the police force, or other law enforcement agency, of any jurisdiction) who have been employed full-time continuously for at least 5 years,
 - (i) teachers who have been teaching full-time for at least 5 years at schools or tertiary institutions,
 - (j) ministers of religion,
 - (k) the applicant's current or previous employers,
 - (l) justices of the peace,
 - (m) persons who have held a licence continuously for at least 5 years.
- (2) A person included in a class prescribed under subclause (1):
- (a) must have personally known the applicant for at least 12 months, and
 - (b) must provide particulars of the context in which they know the applicant, and
 - (c) must not be a close family member of the applicant.
- (3) A person included in a class prescribed under subclause (1) must not provide a written reference under section 14 (3) (b) of the Act that is false or misleading in a material particular.
Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.
- (4) In this clause:
- close family member** of an applicant means:
- (a) a parent of the applicant or other person with parental responsibility for the applicant, or
 - (b) the spouse or partner of the applicant, or
 - (c) a child or stepchild of the applicant or any other person for whom the applicant has parental responsibility, or
 - (d) a brother, sister, half-brother or half-sister, or stepbrother or stepsister of the applicant.
- spouse or partner** means:
- (a) a husband or wife, or
 - (b) the other party to a de facto relationship within the meaning of the *Property (Relationships) Act 1984*,
- but where more than one person would so qualify as a spouse or partner, means only the last person to so qualify.

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15 Competencies: section 15 (1) (c)

(1) **Class 1 and class 2 licences**

For the purposes of section 15 (1) (c) of the Act, the attainment of the approved competency standards, or the approved level of accreditation, for the class of licence sought by the applicant are prescribed in relation to an applicant for a class 1 or class 2 licence.

(2) **False qualification certificates**

A person who obtains, or attempts to obtain, or who creates, issues or produces any document in connection with subclause (1) that is false or misleading in a material particular is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

16 Grounds for refusal to grant licence: section 15 (4)

(1) **Mandatory grounds for refusal—individual**

For the purposes of section 15 (4) of the Act, the Commissioner must refuse to grant an application for a master licence if the applicant, or a close associate of the applicant:

- (a) at any time in the 3 years immediately preceding the application for the licence, was an undischarged bankrupt or applied to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounded with his or her creditors or made an assignment of his or her remuneration for their benefit, unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the person took all reasonable steps to avoid the bankruptcy, or
- (b) at any time in the 3 years immediately preceding the application for the licence, was concerned in the management of a corporation when the corporation was the subject of a winding up order or when a controller or administrator was appointed, unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the person took all reasonable steps to avoid the liquidation or administration.

(2) **Mandatory grounds for refusal—corporation**

For the purposes of section 15 (4) of the Act, the Commissioner must refuse to grant an application for a master licence if the applicant:

- (a) is a corporation that is the subject of a winding up order or for which a controller or administrator has been appointed, or
- (b) at any time in the 3 years immediately preceding the application for the licence, was a corporation the subject of a winding up order or for which a controller or administrator was appointed.

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(3) **Mandatory grounds for refusal—master licensee must be current member of approved security industry association**

For the purposes of section 15 (4) of the Act, the Commissioner must refuse to grant an application for a master licence if the applicant is not a current member of an approved security industry association.

(4) **Mandatory grounds for refusal—offences and payment of penalty notices under the Act**

For the purposes of section 15 (4) of the Act, the Commissioner must refuse to grant an application for a licence if the applicant is convicted of an offence under the Act but only if a total of at least 3 such offences arising out of different sets of circumstances have been committed by the applicant during any period of 2 years.

(5) For the purposes of subclause (4), a person is taken to have committed an offence at the time that the person:

- (a) is convicted of the offence by a court, or
- (b) pays the penalty required by a penalty notice served on the person under section 45A of the Act in respect of the alleged offence (or if the person does not pay the penalty and does not elect to have the matter dealt with by a court, at the time that enforcement action is taken against the person under Division 3 or 4 of Part 4 of the *Fines Act 1996*).

(6) **Discretionary grounds for refusal**

For the purposes of section 15 (4) of the Act, the Commissioner may refuse to grant an application for a master licence if the applicant, or a close associate of the applicant, has, within the period of 3 years before the application for the licence was made, been found guilty of an offence:

- (a) under the *Fair Trading Act 1987* that relates to a contravention of section 44, 46, 49, 50, 53 or 55 of that Act, or
- (b) under the *Trade Practices Act 1974* of the Commonwealth that relates to a contravention of section 51AA–51AC, 52, 53, 53B, 55, 55A, 58 or 60 of that Act.

17 References to close associate: section 15 (5)

For the purposes of section 15 (5) of the Act, a reference to an applicant in section 15 (1) (c), (d) and (e) of the Act does not include a reference to a close associate of the applicant.

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18 Offences and civil penalties that disqualify applicants**(1) Prescribed offences: section 16 (1) (a) and (b)**

For the purposes of section 16 (1) (a) and (b) of the Act, the following offences are prescribed offences regardless of whether they are committed in New South Wales:

(a) Offences relating to firearms or weapons

An offence relating to the possession or use of a firearm, or any other weapon, committed under:

- (i) the law of any Australian jurisdiction, or
- (ii) the law of any overseas jurisdiction (being an offence that, had it been committed in Australia, would be an offence under the law of an Australian jurisdiction),

and being an offence that would (had the offence been committed under the law of an Australian jurisdiction) disqualify the person concerned from holding a licence under the *Firearms Act 1996*.

(b) Offences relating to prohibited drugs etc

An offence in respect of a prohibited plant or prohibited drug within the meaning of the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*, or a prescribed restricted substance within the meaning of the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2002*, in respect of which the maximum penalty imposed is imprisonment for 6 months or more, or a penalty of \$2,200 or more, or both, being an offence committed under:

- (i) the law of any Australian jurisdiction, or
- (ii) the law of any overseas jurisdiction (being an offence that, had it been committed in Australia, would be an offence under the law of an Australian jurisdiction).

(c) Offences involving assault

An offence under the law of any Australian or overseas jurisdiction involving assault of any description, being:

- (i) an offence in respect of which the penalty imposed is imprisonment, or a fine of \$200 or more, or both, or
- (ii) in any cases where the applicant concerned has been found guilty but not been convicted—an offence that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is a serious assault offence.

(d) Offences involving fraud, dishonesty or stealing

An offence under the law of any Australian or overseas jurisdiction involving fraud, dishonesty or stealing, being an offence in respect of which the maximum penalty is (had the

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offence been committed under the law of an Australian jurisdiction) imprisonment for 3 months or more.

(e) **Offences involving robbery**

An offence under the law of any Australian or overseas jurisdiction involving robbery (whether armed or otherwise).

(f) **Offences relating to industrial relations matters**

In the case of an application for a master licence only, an offence under the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* or under any similar law of any other Australian jurisdiction, but only if a total of at least 5 such offences have been committed by the applicant during any period of 2 years.

(g) **Offences relating to riot**

An offence under section 93B of the *Crimes Act 1900* or any similar offence under the law of another jurisdiction.

(h) **Offences relating to affray**

An offence under section 93C of the *Crimes Act 1900* or any similar offence under the law of another jurisdiction.

(i) **Offences involving stalking or intimidation**

An offence under the law of any Australian or overseas jurisdiction involving stalking or intimidation.

(j) **Offences relating to reckless conduct causing death at workplace**

An offence under section 32A of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* or any similar offence under the law of another jurisdiction.

(k) **Offences relating to terrorism**

An offence relating to terrorism, being:

- (i) an offence under Part 6B of the *Crimes Act 1900* or against Part 5.3 of the Criminal Code set out in the Schedule to the *Criminal Code Act 1995* of the Commonwealth, or
- (ii) an offence committed elsewhere than in New South Wales that, if committed in New South Wales, would be an offence referred to in subparagraph (i).

(l) **Offences involving organised criminal groups and recruitment**

An offence under section 93IK or 351A of the *Crimes Act 1900*.

(2) **Prescribed civil penalties: section 16 (1) (c)**

For the purposes of section 16 (1) (c) of the Act, a civil penalty imposed under section 357 of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* is prescribed, but

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only in the case of an application for a master licence and only if a total of at least 5 such penalties have been imposed on the applicant during any period of 2 years.

19 Direct supervision: section 29A

For the purposes of section 29A of the Act, the holder of a provisional licence (*the provisional licensee*) is under the direct supervision of a person (*the competent person*) who holds a class I licence that authorises the carrying on of the security activity to which the provisional licence relates if:

- (a) the provisional licensee receives detailed written instructions (which may, for example, be in the form of standard operating procedures, employment policies or an employment procedure manual) from the licensee's employer on the work to be performed, and
- (b) the provisional licensee performs tasks that are part of an overall work routine that is documented, and
- (c) the provisional licensee is subject to regular personal progress checks, in writing, on the work being performed by a nominated supervisor, and
- (d) in the case of the holder of a class PIC licence:
 - (i) the competent person is on the same premises as the provisional licensee, and
 - (ii) the provisional licensee is as far as practicable in the line of sight of the competent person, and
 - (iii) the competent person is able to immediately render assistance to the provisional licensee if required, and
 - (iv) there is at least one competent person on the relevant premises for every 3 provisional licensees, and
- (e) in the case of the holder of a class PID licence (but only for the period of 3 months from the date the holder of such a licence commences employment with the relevant employer):
 - (i) the competent person is on the same premises as the provisional licensee, and
 - (ii) the provisional licensee is as far as practicable in the line of sight of the competent person, and
 - (iii) the competent person is able to immediately render assistance to the provisional licensee if required, and
 - (iv) there is at least the same number of competent persons as provisional licensees on the relevant premises, and

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- (f) in the case of the holder of a class P1F licence:
 - (i) the provisional licensee is as far as practicable in the line of sight of the competent person, and
 - (ii) the competent person is able to immediately render assistance to the provisional licensee if required, and
 - (iii) the competent person holds a firearms licence under the *Firearms Act 1996* and the competent person's genuine reason under that Act for possessing or using the firearm is for business or employment, and
 - (iv) there is at least the same number of competent persons as provisional licensees on the relevant premises.

20 Surrender of licence: section 31

For the purposes of section 31 of the Act, a licence that is suspended or revoked must be immediately surrendered as follows:

- (a) if a notice of suspension or revocation is sent to the person to whom the licence was granted—the person must, on receiving that notice, deliver the licence to a police officer or other approved person,
- (b) if no such notice is sent to the person but the person is otherwise directed by a police officer or other approved person to hand over the licence—the person must hand over the licence in accordance with that direction.

21 Requirement to notify change of licence particulars

It is a condition of a licence that the holder of the licence must notify the Commissioner in writing of a change in any of the particulars in respect of a licence (including any change of address by the licensee), and of the appropriate new particulars, within 14 days of the change occurring.

22 Notification of lost etc licences

- (1) A licensee must, within 7 days after becoming aware that the licence has been lost, stolen, destroyed, defaced or mutilated, notify the Commissioner of that occurrence.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of a corporation—40 penalty units, or
 - (b) in the case of an individual—10 penalty units.
- (2) For the purposes of this clause, the Commissioner is taken to have been notified of the occurrence if:
 - (a) written notice of the occurrence has been sent by post to the Commissioner, or

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- (b) oral notice of the occurrence has been given, either in person or by telephone, to a police officer at a police station or to the Police Assistance Line (131 444).

23 Application for replacement licence

- (1) The Commissioner may, on being satisfied that a licence has been lost, stolen, destroyed, defaced or mutilated, and on payment of the fee of \$65, issue a replacement licence.
- (2) An application for a replacement licence may be made by lodging an application in the approved form (or in such other manner as may be approved) with the Security Industry Registry.

24 Application for variation of master licence

- (1) The Commissioner may, on the application of the holder of a master licence, vary the subclass of that licence (referred to in this clause as the *old subclass*) to another subclass.
- (2) The fee payable on such an application is the difference between the application fee for the other subclass and the application fee for the old subclass.
- (3) A master licence that has been varied under this clause remains in force only for the term of that licence, unless sooner surrendered or revoked or otherwise ceases to be in force.

25 Application for variation of licence

An application under section 27 of the Act for the variation of a class 1, class 2 or provisional licence must be accompanied by a fee of \$80.

26 Amendment of licence

An application to amend the information relating to a licence (not being an application to vary a licence) must be accompanied by a fee of \$65.

27 Pending application for subsequent licence

If a person applies for a subsequent licence before the term of the person's current licence expires (referred to in this clause as the *old licence*) and the application has not been dealt with by the time the old licence expires, the authority conferred by the old licence continues:

- (a) until the person is notified of the refusal of the subsequent licence, or
- (b) until the person collects the subsequent licence in accordance with the condition set out in section 21 (4) of the Act, or

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(c) until 60 days after the person is notified of the grant of the subsequent licence,
whichever occurs first.

28 Special licence conditions—fingerprints: section 21 (3) (b)

- (1) For the purposes of section 21 (3) (b) of the Act, it is a condition of a licence that the licensee must, at the Commissioner's request, consent to having his or her fingerprints taken by an authorised officer (within the meaning of section 18 of the Act) in order to confirm the licensee's identity.
- (2) Any fingerprint obtained in accordance with this clause may be used by the Commissioner for any purpose as the Commissioner sees fit.
- (3) A person who formerly held a licence, but is not currently a licensee, may apply to the Commissioner to have his or her fingerprints and any copies of them destroyed.
- (4) The Commissioner may grant or refuse the application as the Commissioner sees fit.

29 Revocation of licence—additional reasons: section 26 (1) (d)

For the purposes of section 26 (1) (d) of the Act, a licence may be revoked if the Commissioner considers that it is not in the public interest for the person to whom it is granted to continue to hold it.

30 Training

A person is not eligible to undertake any training course required under the Act for the purposes of obtaining a licence if the person would be refused the licence because of section 16 of the Act.

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Part 3 Master licences—special conditions

31 Requirement to display master licence

It is a condition of a master licence that the licensee must conspicuously display a copy of the master licence at the principal place of business of the licensee.

32 Requirement to display licence number

- (1) It is a condition of a master licence that the licensee must ensure that any sign on any premises or vehicle used in connection with the security activity authorised by the master licence contains the number of the licence.
- (2) This clause does not have effect until 1 September 2008.

33 Job advertisements

It is a condition of a master licence that the licensee must, in any advertisement relating to the employment of persons to perform security activities as employees of the master licensee, include the master licensee's business or proper name (within the meaning of the *Business Names Act 2002*) and number of the master licence.

34 Requirement to notify changes relating to close associates

It is a condition of a master licence that the licensee must notify the Commissioner in writing of any change in the particulars relating to the close associates of the licensee within 14 days after the change occurs.

35 Public liability insurance

If the holder of a master licence provides persons to carry on security activities involving the possession or use of firearms or the use of dogs, it is a condition of the master licence that the licensee must obtain and maintain (in an approved form) public liability insurance cover totalling at least \$10,000,000.

36 Records required to be kept by master licensees

- (1) It is a condition of a master licence that the licensee must keep a register in the approved form containing the following records:
 - (a) the full name, residential address and licence number of each class 1, class 2 or provisional licensee employed by the holder of the master licence,
 - (b) the expiry date of the licence held by each class 1, class 2 or provisional licensee employed by the holder of the master licence,

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- (c) in relation to each record containing the name of a provisional licensee—that licensee’s supervisor,
 - (d) the documentation referred to in clause 19 (a)–(c),
 - (e) in relation to each occasion on which the holder of the master licence is engaged to provide security services to be performed by a class 1 licensee employed by the holder of the master licence:
 - (i) the name and address of the person engaging those services, and
 - (ii) the address of the location at which the services are provided, and
 - (iii) the date on which the services are provided, and
 - (iv) details of the services provided, and
 - (v) the name of the class 1 licensee who provided the services.
 - (2) If the holder of a master licence employs any person to perform a mobile patrol service, it is a condition of the licence that the holder of the licence must ensure that a record of each patrol visit is kept.
 - (3) Each record required to be kept under this clause must be kept for at least 3 years.

37 Incident register

- (1) If the holder of a master licence employs a class 1 licensee or a provisional licensee, it is a condition of the master licence that the licensee must keep a register containing particulars of the following incidents that occur while the licensee is performing his or her duties:
 - (a) in relation to a class 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1F, 1G, P1A, P1B, P1C, P1D, P1F or P1G licensee—the licensee makes forceable physical contact with, or physically restrains, a member of the public,
 - (b) in relation to a class 1C or class P1C licensee—the licensee ejects a member of the public from the premises or site concerned,
 - (c) in relation to a class 1D or class P1D licensee—the licensee’s dog attacks a person,
 - (d) in relation to a class 1F or class P1F licensee—the licensee removes a firearm from his or her holster (unless the removal is for the purposes of unloading ammunition or for the maintenance of the firearm),
 - (e) in relation to a class 1F or class P1F licensee—the licensee discharges a firearm.

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- (2) If an incident involves a provisional licensee, the particulars must include the name of that licensee's supervisor.
 - (3) The incident register must be kept on premises that are used for the purposes of conducting the security activity authorised by the relevant master licence.
 - (4) The incident register must contain a copy of the relevant master licence.
 - (5) The requirement to keep a register under this clause is in addition to the requirement under clause 36 to keep records.

38 Vehicles used for cash in transit activities

(1) Armoured vehicles

If the holder of a master licence provides persons to carry on security activities involving the protection of cash in transit, it is a condition of the master licence that any armoured vehicle used in connection with those activities must include, or be equipped with, the following features:

- (a) permanent company signage or markings,
- (b) ballistic protection to the crew members of the vehicle with G2 (or equivalent) rated body and glazing materials within the meaning of the Australian and New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2343:1997, *Bullet-resistant panels and elements*,
- (c) a back-to-base radio with override button for use in an emergency,
- (d) an alternative method of communication to the back-to-base radio that is operable in radio reception black spots,
- (e) a mobile telephone,
- (f) in relation to an armoured vehicle operated only by a 2-person crew where both crew members exit the vehicle to deliver cash—the following features:
 - (i) a remotely activated central locking system, or a method of preventing unauthorised entry into the vehicle,
 - (ii) one or more engine immobilisers designed to prevent unauthorised ignition of the vehicle,
 - (iii) a Global Positioning System that allows the vehicle to be remotely tracked,
 - (iv) portable back-to-base duress alarms for the crew,
 - (v) a system of secure partitioning that allows the crew to enter and exit the vehicle without exposing the crew and that restricts access to the vehicle's cargo by persons other than the crew.

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(2) **Other vehicles**

If the holder of a master licence provides persons to carry on security activities involving the protection of cash in transit, it is a condition of the master licence that any vehicle (other than an armoured vehicle) used in connection with those activities must include, or be equipped with, the following features:

- (a) permanent company signage or markings,
 - (b) a drop safe, secure container or other similar device used to ensure that the cash in transit is secure,
 - (c) a back-to-base radio with override button for use in an emergency,
 - (d) an alternative method of communication to the back-to-base radio that is operable in radio reception black spots,
 - (e) a hands-free mobile telephone,
 - (f) a remotely activated central locking system, or a method of preventing unauthorised entry into the vehicle,
 - (g) one or more engine immobilisers designed to prevent unauthorised ignition of the vehicle,
 - (h) a Global Positioning System that allows the vehicle to be remotely tracked,
 - (i) portable back-to-base duress alarms for the crew.
- (3) The Commissioner may, on application by a master licensee, authorise in writing a vehicle that does not include permanent company signage or markings in accordance with subclause (2) (a) to be a vehicle that may be used in the protection of cash in transit.
- (4) An authorisation under subclause (3) remains in force for such time as is specified in the authorisation unless it is sooner revoked by the Commissioner.

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Miscellaneous provisions

Part 4

Part 4 Miscellaneous provisions

39 Inspection of records and register

- (1) A record kept by a master licensee under clause 36, any incident register kept by a master licensee under clause 37 and any other record relating to the security operations of a master licensee that is kept by the licensee, may be inspected at any reasonable time at the place of business where they are kept:
 - (a) by any police officer, or
 - (b) by any person authorised in writing by the Commissioner for the purposes of this clause,and any police officer or person so authorised may take copies of or extracts from those records or that register.
- (2) A person who is authorised to inspect any such records or register may request, by notice in writing, that a person, who is for the time being in charge of the place where the records or register are kept, produce the records or register for inspection in accordance with the request.
- (3) A person to whom any such request is made must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to produce the records or register in accordance with the request.

Maximum penalty:

 - (a) in the case of a corporation—100 penalty units, or
 - (b) in the case of an individual—50 penalty units.
- (4) A person who fails to produce any such records or register in accordance with such a request does not commit an offence under subclause (3) unless it is established that the person was informed by the person making the request, or that the person otherwise knew, that such a failure could constitute an offence.

40 Uniforms and vehicle markings

- (1) A reference in this clause to any guidelines prepared by the Commissioner is a reference to the guidelines:
 - (a) made publicly available by the Commissioner, and
 - (b) in force as at the commencement of this Regulation.
- (2) The Commissioner may prepare guidelines with respect to:
 - (a) the character and design of uniforms to be worn in connection with the carrying on of security activities (including in connection with carrying on specified security activities), and

Clause 41 Security Industry Regulation 2007

Part 4 Miscellaneous provisions

-
- (b) the markings that may be made on, and the design of any specified features of, vehicles used in connection with the carrying on of security activities.
- (3) Any such guidelines are to provide that the relevant uniforms and vehicles cannot resemble the uniforms of police officers or the marked vehicles of the NSW Police Force.
- (4) If the guidelines provide for the wearing of a uniform in connection with the carrying on of a security activity, a person must, in the course of carrying on that activity, wear a uniform that complies with the guidelines for that activity.
Maximum penalty: 2 penalty units.
- (5) If the guidelines provide for the wearing of a uniform in connection with the carrying on of a security activity, the employer of a person who is carrying on that activity must ensure that the person, in the course of carrying on that activity, wears a uniform that complies with the guidelines for that activity.
Maximum penalty:
- (a) in the case of a corporation—5 penalty units, or
 - (b) in the case of an individual—2 penalty units.
- (6) The Commissioner may, by notice in writing to a person or to the employer of a person, advise:
- (a) that the character or design of the uniform worn by the person, by reason of some feature specified in the notice, does not accord with the relevant guidelines, or
 - (b) that the vehicle used by the person, by reason of some marking or feature specified in the notice, does not accord with the relevant guidelines.
- (7) A person to whom any such advice has been notified in relation to a uniform or vehicle must not wear the uniform or use the vehicle, or permit the person's employees to do so, until the feature or marking that does not accord with the relevant guidelines has been corrected or removed.
Maximum penalty:
- (a) in the case of a corporation—40 penalty units, or
 - (b) in the case of an individual—20 penalty units.

41 Procedures for duplicating restricted keys

If the holder of a class 2C licence is authorised under the licence to duplicate restricted keys, it is a condition of the licence that the holder must not duplicate a restricted key except in accordance with the

Security Industry Regulation 2007

Clause 42

Miscellaneous provisions

Part 4

procedures, if any, determined by the Security Industry Council and published with the approval of the Commissioner.

42 Security Industry Council: section 43A (2)

- (1) For the purposes of section 43A (2) of the Act, the members of the Security Industry Council are to be appointed by the Minister in accordance with this clause.
- (2) The Security Industry Council is to consist of 12 members, of whom:
 - (a) 1 is to be appointed by the Minister as Chairperson in accordance with subclause (3), and
 - (b) 11 are to be appointed by the Minister in accordance with subclause (4).
- (3) The Chairperson is to be an independent and eminent person appointed on an honorarium basis by the Minister on the advice of the members appointed under subclause (4).
- (4) The appointed members are as follows:
 - (a) 1 representative of the Ministry for Police,
 - (b) 1 representative of the Security Industry Registry, NSW Police Force,
 - (c) 1 representative of the Vocational Education and Training Accreditation Board,
 - (d) 1 representative of the Australian Liquor, Hospitality and Miscellaneous Union,
 - (e) 1 representative of the Transport Workers' Union,
 - (f) 1 representative of the Office of Fair Trading, Department of Commerce,
 - (g) 1 representative of Qantas,
 - (h) 1 representative of Australian Bankers' Association,
 - (i) 1 representative from 3 different approved security industry associations.
- (5) A member (other than a member referred to in subclause (4) (a) or (b)) is to be appointed for a period of 3 years unless the member is unable to continue his or her appointment.
- (6) Members are eligible for re-appointment.

Clause 43 Security Industry Regulation 2007

Part 4 Miscellaneous provisions

43 Security recordings

- (1) A person who deliberately or recklessly destroys, edits, alters, erases or otherwise interferes with any security recording that relates to any incident involving a licensee performing his or her duties that would likely lead to criminal or disciplinary proceedings against that licensee is guilty of an offence.
Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (2) A person does not commit an offence under this clause if the person destroys, edits, alters, erases or otherwise interferes with a security recording after any criminal or disciplinary proceedings relating to the recording have been finalised.
- (3) In this clause, *security recording* means security, surveillance, closed circuit television or digital recording or footage.

44 Offence of impersonating a licensee

A person must not impersonate, or falsely represent that the person is, a licensee.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

45 Approval for training organisations to conduct approved courses

- (1) The Commissioner may grant an approval to a registered training organisation to conduct a security industry training course that is approved by the Commissioner.
- (2) An approval to conduct any such course is subject to such conditions as may be imposed by the Commissioner at the time the approval is granted or at any later time.
- (3) An approval under this clause may be revoked or suspended at any time by the Commissioner by notice in writing to the registered training organisation concerned.
- (4) A registered training organisation that conducts an approved security industry training course must comply with the conditions of the organisation's approval under this clause.
Maximum penalty:
 - (a) in the case of a corporation—100 penalty units, or
 - (b) in the case of an individual—50 penalty units.

Security Industry Regulation 2007

Clause 46

Miscellaneous provisions

Part 4

-
- (5) A person must not conduct an approved security industry training course unless the Commissioner has granted an approval to the person to conduct the course.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) in the case of a corporation—100 penalty units, or
- (b) in the case of an individual—50 penalty units.

46 Penalty notice offences and penalties: section 45A

- (1) For the purposes of section 45A of the Act:
 - (a) each offence created by a provision specified in Column 1 of Schedule 2 is an offence for which a penalty notice may be served, and
 - (b) the penalty prescribed for each such offence is the amount specified opposite the provision in Column 2 of Schedule 2.
- (2) If the reference to a provision in Column 1 of Schedule 2 is qualified by words that restrict its operation to specified kinds of offences, an offence created by the provision is a prescribed offence only if it is an offence of a kind so specified or committed in the circumstances so specified.

Clause 47 Security Industry Regulation 2007

Part 5 Savings and transitional provisions

Part 5 Savings and transitional provisions

47 Existing class 1A and class 2C licences: clause 12 of Schedule 2

- (1) If the holder of an existing class 1A or 2C licence fails to make an application to the Commissioner for a determination (as referred to in clause 12 (1) (b) of Schedule 2 to the Act) of the relevant licence class within 3 months after the commencement of that clause, the existing licence is taken to be suspended.
- (2) An application for a determination of the relevant licence class in respect of an existing class 1A or 2C licence must be in an approved form and be accompanied by a fee of \$40. The applicant must also provide any particulars that may be required by the Commissioner.
- (3) An existing class 1A or 2C licence that continues in force after the commencement of clause 12 of Schedule 2 to the Act authorises any activities that were authorised by the licence immediately before that commencement until such time as whichever of the following occurs first:
 - (a) the Commissioner determines the relevant licence class in respect of the existing licence,
 - (b) the existing licence is revoked,
 - (c) the existing licence expires at the end of its term.
- (4) If the Commissioner determines an existing licence to be of a particular class, the existing licence is taken to be a licence of that class and, unless it is sooner surrendered by the holder or suspended or revoked under the Act, remains in force for the unexpired portion of its term.
- (5) Nothing in this clause prevents an existing licence from being suspended or subjected to conditions.
- (6) In this clause:
existing licence has the same meaning as in clause 12 of Schedule 2 to the Act.

48 General savings

Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the *Security Industry Regulation 1998*, had effect under that Regulation is taken to have effect under this Regulation.

Security Industry Regulation 2007

Exempt persons

Schedule 1

Schedule 1 Exempt persons

(Clause 6)

- 1 Persons employed in the Security Division of Rail Corporation New South Wales for the purpose of undertaking security activities (other than contract security guards who are engaged to perform watch and guard duty at Rail Corporation New South Wales properties), but only to the extent to which the persons act in that capacity.
- 2 Authorised fire officers under the control of New South Wales Fire Brigades or a local council or similar body, but only to the extent to which the officers act in that capacity.
- 3 Persons employed in the Office of the Sheriff, Attorney General's Department, but only to the extent to which the persons act in that capacity.
- 4 The Casino Control Authority, but only to the extent to which it is exercising functions under section 141 (2) (i), (j) and (k) of the *Casino Control Act 1992*.
- 5 Casino inspectors appointed under section 106 of the *Casino Control Act 1992*, but only to the extent to which the inspectors act in that capacity.
- 6 Persons employed at a detention centre within the meaning of the *Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987*, but only to the extent to which the persons act in that capacity.
- 7 Persons who, in the course of their employment with an employer (being an employer who is not conducting a business in the security industry):
 - (a) provide internal advice (but no other type of security activity) in relation to security matters concerning the employer's business, including providing internal advice to a related body corporate (within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth) of the employer, but only to the extent to which the persons act in that capacity, or
 - (b) install, maintain, repair or service internal security equipment (but no other type of security activity) in connection with the employer's business, but only to the extent to which the persons act in that capacity.
- 8 Licensees under the *Liquor Act 1982* and employees who perform activities relating to the exclusion of persons from licensed premises as

Security Industry Regulation 2007

Schedule 1 Exempt persons

authorised by that Act (other than any such employee who is employed for the purposes of carrying on security activities), but only to the extent to which they act in that capacity.

- 9** Secretaries of registered clubs and employees who perform activities relating to the exclusion of persons from club premises as authorised under the *Registered Clubs Act 1976* (other than any such employee who is employed for the purposes of carrying on security activities), but only to the extent to which they act in that capacity.
- 10** Persons who are engaged in the building and construction industry or who provide basic home maintenance services who, in the course of their building activities or maintenance services, install basic security equipment such as locks, but only to the extent to which the persons provide those services.
- 11** Architects, engineers and other persons engaged in the building and construction industry who, in the course of their activities, provide incidental advice on basic security equipment, but only to the extent to which the persons provide that advice.
- 12** Persons who are engaged in the selling of the equipment, methods, principles or services referred to in section 4 (1) (e) of the Act by means of making telephone calls to seek out persons who may be prepared to enter, as consumers, into contracts for the supply of such equipment, methods, principles or services, but only to the extent to which the persons act in that capacity.
- 13** Persons who sell, by wholesale (other than directly to the public) only, equipment referred to in section 4 (1) (e) of the Act, but only to the extent to which the persons sell such equipment.
- 14** Persons who are employed by or in any government agency (whether of this State, of the Commonwealth or of another State or Territory) that exercises functions in relation to national security, but only to the extent to which the persons carry out national security duties in the course of that employment.
- 15** Officers and employees of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation, but only to the extent to which the officers and employees are exercising functions under the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979* of the Commonwealth.
- 16** Persons who are employed in the Department of Education and Training who perform control room or monitoring centre operations solely on behalf of that Department, but only to the extent to which the persons act in that capacity.

Security Industry Regulation 2007

Exempt persons

Schedule 1

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- 17** Persons who are employed in the State Transit Authority Division of the Government Service for the purposes of revenue protection activities, but only to the extent to which they carry out those duties in the course of that employment.
- 18** Persons who are employed in the State Transit Authority Division of the Government Service whose duties include observing, watching and guarding, by electronic means, State Transit Authority properties, but only to the extent to which the persons carry out those duties in the course of that employment.
- 19** Persons who are employed in the State Transit Authority Division of the Government Service or by Rail Corporation New South Wales whose duties include providing training in and assessment of security activities (other than persons engaged from external sources by those entities to provide security training), but only to the extent to which the persons carry out those duties in the course of that employment.
- 20** Persons who are employed in a security business but who do not perform any security activities.
- 21** Persons employed in the Attorney General's Department whose duties include advising on crime prevention strategies or community safety work, but only to the extent to which the persons carry out those duties in the course of that employment.
- 22** Persons employed by or in a local council whose duties include advising on crime prevention strategies or community safety work, but only to the extent to which the persons carry out those duties in the course of that employment.
- 23** Persons who are employed by or in a Commonwealth government agency who provide security advice to a Commonwealth government agency in connection with the functions of the agency by or in which they are employed, but only to the extent to which the persons provide such advice.
- 24** Persons who are engaged in the retail sale of the equipment referred to in section 4 (1) (e) of the Act who provide advice in relation to the equipment, being advice that is from the manufacturer of the equipment (but who do not install or maintain the equipment), but only to the extent to which the persons act in that capacity.

Security Industry Regulation 2007

Schedule 1 Exempt persons

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- 25** Persons who are employed in the retail industry who, in the course of that employment, conduct customer bag checks (but only bag checks that are carried out in accordance with guidelines sponsored by the Australian Retailers Association (NSW) and endorsed by the Office of Fair Trading, Department of Commerce), but only to the extent to which the persons act in that capacity.

Security Industry Regulation 2007

Penalty notice offences

Schedule 2

Schedule 2 Penalty notice offences

(Clause 46)

Column 1	Column 2
Provision	Penalty (\$)
Offences under the Act	
Section 7 (1)—where the offence is committed by a corporation	11,000
Section 7 (1)—where the offence is committed by an individual	5,500
Section 7 (2)	5,500
Section 29A (2)—where the offence is committed by a corporation	2,200
Section 29A (2)—where the offence is committed by an individual	1,100
Section 29B	5,500
Section 30—where the offence is committed by a corporation	2,200
Section 30—where the offence is committed by an individual	1,100
Section 31—where the offence is committed by a corporation	2,200
Section 31—where the offence is committed by an individual	1,100
Section 32—where the offence is committed by a corporation	2,200
Section 32—where the offence is committed by an individual	1,100
Section 33 (1)—where the offence is committed by a corporation	2,200
Section 33 (1)—where the offence is committed by an individual	1,100
Section 33 (2)	550
Section 34	550
Section 35	550
Section 36 (1)	550
Section 37—where the offence is committed by a corporation	2,200
Section 37—where the offence is committed by an individual	1,100
Section 38	440
Section 38B	1,100
Section 38C	1,100
Section 39 (1)—where the offence is committed by a corporation	2,200
Section 39 (1)—where the offence is committed by an individual	1,100

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Security Industry Regulation 2007

Schedule 2 Penalty notice offences

Column 1	Column 2
Provision	Penalty (\$)
Section 39A	1,100
Section 39B—where the offence is committed by a corporation	220
Section 39B—where the offence is committed by an individual	110
Section 42A (4)	1,100
Offences under this Regulation	
Clause 14 (3)	220
Clause 15 (2)	220
Clause 22 (1)—where the offence is committed by a corporation	440
Clause 22 (1)—where the offence is committed by an individual	110
Clause 39 (3)—where the offence is committed by a corporation	1,100
Clause 39 (3)—where the offence is committed by an individual	550
Clause 40 (4)	22
Clause 40 (5)—where the offence is committed by a corporation	55
Clause 40 (5)—where the offence is committed by an individual	22
Clause 40 (7)—where the offence is committed by a corporation	440
Clause 40 (7)—where the offence is committed by an individual	220
Clause 43 (1)	550
Clause 44	550
Clause 45—where the offence is committed by a corporation	1,100
Clause 45—where the offence is committed by an individual	550

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Appointments

**CRIMES (ADMINISTRATION OF SENTENCES)
ACT 1999**

Serious Offenders Review Council

Appointment of Community Member

HER Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council and pursuant to the provisions of the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999, has approved the appointment of Carol MARA as a community member of the Serious Offenders Review Council for a period of three (3) years commencing on 25 July 2007 until 24 July 2010.

JOHN HATZISTERGOS, M.L.C.,
Minister for Justice

Department of Lands

DUBBO OFFICE

142 Brisbane Street (PO Box 865), Dubbo NSW 2830

Phone: (02) 6841 5200 Fax: (02) 6841 5231

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.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Dubbo.	The whole being Lot 3,
Local Government Area: Dubbo City Council.	DP No. 754325, Parish Spring Creek, County Lincoln
Locality: Spring Creek.	of an area of 391.1 hectares.
Reserve No.: 73918.	
Public Purpose: Generally.	
Notified: 8 December 1950.	
File No.: DB05 H 221/1.	

Note: To convert Perpetual Lease 107640 to Incomplete Purchase 107640.

GOULBURN OFFICE

159 Auburn Street (PO Box 748), Goulburn NSW 2580

Phone: (02) 4824 3700 Fax: (02) 4822 4287

ADDITION TO RESERVED CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to section 88 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is added to the reserved land specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Cooma	Reserve No. 752146
Local Government Area: Cooma-Monaro Shire Council	Public Purpose: Future Public Requirements
Locality: Guinea, Dampier (Parish, County)	Notified: 29 June 2007
<i>Lot Sec. D.P. No. Parish County</i>	
116 752146 Guinea Dampier	
Area: 30.35ha	
File Reference: GB03H248 KW	

ADDITION TO RESERVED CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to section 88 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Crown land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder is added to the reserved land specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Cooma	Reserve No. 750525
Local Government Area: Cooma-Monaro Shire Council	Public Purpose: Future Public Requirements
Locality: Bransby, Beresford (Parish, County)	Notified: 29 June 2007
<i>Lot Sec. D.P. No. Parish County</i>	
PT 161 750525 Bransby Beresford	
160 750525 Bransby Beresford	
Area: 4.76ha	
File Reference: GB81H2210 KW	

ROADS ACT 1993**ORDER**

Transfer of Crown Road to a Council

IN pursuance of the provisions of Section 151 of the Act, the Crown Road specified in Schedule 1 is 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 road specified in Schedule 1 ceases to be a Crown road.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Childowla; County – Harden;
Land District – Yass; LGA – Yass Valley*

Description

Crown road - through part Lot 219, DP 753629 (between Limestone creek and the southern boundary of Lot 219); through Lots 88, 87, 86, 85, 84, DP 753598; through Crown road separating Lot 84 from 112, DP 753598; through Lots 112 and 33, DP 753598; Lot 1, DP 1065829; Lots 1, 2 and 3, DP1064591; Lots 110, 70, 35, 97, 111, 109, 17 and 108, DP 753598.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Yass Valley Council.

(Council's Ref: RD:00490.

Reference: GB 07 H 366.

**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.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE*Column 1*

Land District: Crookwell.
Local Government Area:
Upper Lachlan Shire
Council.
Locality: Grabben Gullen.
Reserve No.: 92968.
Public Purpose: Future
public requirements.
Notified: 4 July 1980.
File No.: GB04 H 644/1.

Column 2

The whole being Lot 31,
DP No. 754115, Parish
Grabben Gullen, County
King; Lot 7004, DP No.
94455, Parish Grabben
Gullen, County King, of an
area of 29.95 hectares.

Note: To facilitate conversion of Perpetual Lease 107538.

NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF A ROAD

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

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE**Description**

*Parish – Binjura; County – Beresford;
Land District – Cooma; L.G.A. – Cooma-Monaro*

Lot 1, DP 1114420 (not being land under the Real Property Act).

File No.: GB05 H 294:JK.

Note: On closing, the title for the land in Lot 1, DP 1114420 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown Land

GRAFTON OFFICE
76 Victoria Street (Locked Bag 10), Grafton NSW 2460
Phone: (02) 6640 3400 Fax: (02) 6642 5375

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.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
 Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE 1

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Brian BEELITZ (new member), Francine HITCHENS (new member), Lisa Joy McFARLANE (re-appointment), Ross Lee McFARLANE (re-appointment), Lorraine Annette VASS (re-appointment), Jean Noreen McDONALD (re-appointment), Betty ARCHER (re-appointment).	Broadwater Koala Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 140069. Public Purpose: Environmental protection and public recreation. Notified: 30 August 1991. File No.: GF89 R 15.

Term of Office

For a term commencing 16 August 2007 and expiring 15 August 2012.

SCHEDULE 2

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Barry BARTLEY (new member), Ernest Edgar Conrad HANSEN (re-appointment), John ADAMS (re-appointment), Earle Thomas PAINE (re-appointment), Susan Lynette FISCHER (re-appointment), Thomas Lawrence ADAMS (re-appointment).	Alumy Creek Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 140020. Public Purpose: Public recreation and Museum. Notified: 26 June 1987. File No.: GF87 R 13.

Term of Office

For a term commencing 16 August 2007 and expiring 15 August 2012.

SCHEDULE 3

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Barry Richard REEVES (re-appointment), Rodney James FALLON (new member), Donald McIntosh McPHERSON (re-appointment), Robert James REEVES (re-appointment).	Kings Creek Flood Refuge Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 51509. Public Purpose: Refuge in time of flood. Notified: 16 June 1916. File No.: GF81 R 333.

Term of Office

For a term commencing the date of this notice and expiring 2 August 2012.

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

ERRATUM

ERROR is advised in relation to Lot No. referred to for Closure appearing in the New South Wales Government Gazette of 27 July 2007, Folio 4828, under the heading of "NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF ROAD". Lot 2, DP 1114538, Parish of Ballingall; County of Sturt, has been closed.

Note: On closing, title for the land comprised in Lot 2 remains vested in Griffith City Council as Operation Land.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
 Minister for Lands

MAITLAND OFFICE**Corner Newcastle Road and Banks Street (PO Box 6), East Maitland NSW 2323****Phone: (02) 4937 9300 Fax: (02) 4934 2252****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.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Charlestown Multi Purpose Centre (R1013948) Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 1013948. Public Purpose: Community purposes. Notified: This day. File No.: MD92 H 378/2.

RESERVATION OF CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to section 87 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is reserved as specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Newcastle. Local Government Area: Lake Macquarie City Council. Locality: Charlestown. Lot 2062, DP No. 823718, Parish Kahibah, County Northumberland. Area: About 3010 square metres. File No.: MD92 H 378/2.	Reserve No.: 1013948. Public Purpose: Community purposes.

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.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Lake Macquarie City Council.	Charlestown Multi Purpose Centre (R1013948) Reserve Trust.	Reserve No.: 1013948. Public Purpose: Community purposes. Notified: This day. File No.: MD92 H 378/2.

REVOCATION FOR 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 Schedules hereunder, is revoked to the extent specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedules.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE 1

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Muswellbrook. Local Government Area: Upper Hunter. Locality: Merriwa. Reserve No.: 13642. Public Purpose: From sale for public buildings (Police). Notified: 11 April 1891. File No.: MD06 H 290.	That part being within Lot 41, DP 1112924, Parish Merriwa, County Brisbane. Area: 1192 square metres.

SCHEDULE 2

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Singleton. Local Government Area: Singleton. Locality: Howes Valley. Reserve No.: 92709. Purpose: Future public requirements. Notified: 13 June 1980. File No.: MD04 H 433.	The part being within Lot 67, DP 755214, Parish Burton, County Northumberland. Area: 3.986 hectares.

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.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Maitland City Council	Walka Water Works Trust	Reserve No. 97511 Public Purpose: Preservation of historical sites and buildings Notified: 2 November 1984 File Ref.: MD84 R 44/10

ROADS ACT 1993**ORDER**

Transfer of a Crown Road to a Council

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 151, Roads Act 1993, the Crown road specified in Schedule 1 is 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 road specified in Schedule 1 ceases to be a Crown road.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE 1

*Parish – Teralba; County – Northumberland;
Land District – Newcastle;
Local Government Area – Lake Macquarie*

That part of the Crown public road, known as Wallsend Road, being 20.115 metres wide, bounded on the north by Lot 1, DP 1076809 and Lots 22 and 23, DP 1088845 and on the south by part Lot 6, DP 1112627; Lots 1618 to 1627, DP 1006831 and Lot 1208, DP 881455 at Cameron Park.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Lake Macquarie City Council.

File No.: MD05 H 568.

Council's Reference: F2006/02587.

MOREE OFFICE

Frome Street (PO Box 388), Moree NSW 2400
Phone: (02) 6752 5055 Fax: (02) 6752 1707

NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF A ROAD

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, the road hereunder described is closed and the land comprised therein ceases to be public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to this road is extinguished.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

Description

*Land District – Moree;
Council – Moree Plains Shire Council;
Parishes – Gunnyanna and Kinnimo; County – Staphylton*

Lots 1 and 2 in DP 1116076, Parishes Gunnyanna and Kinnimo, County Staphylton.

File No.: ME05 H 63.

Note: Upon closure the land remains vested in the Crown as Crown Land.

NOWRA OFFICE**5 O'Keefe Avenue (PO Box 309), Nowra NSW 2541****Phone: (02) 4428 6900 Fax: (02) 4428 6988****NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF PUBLIC ROAD**

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, the road hereunder specified is closed and the land comprised therein ceases to be public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road are extinguished.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

Description

*Parish – Kiama; County – Camden;
Land District – Kiama; LGA – Kiama*

Lot 1 in DP 1114347 at Jamberoo. File No. NA07H63.

Note: On closing, the land will remain vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown land.

NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF PUBLIC ROAD

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, the road hereunder specified is closed and the land comprised therein ceases to be public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road are extinguished.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

Description

*Parish – Wandella; County – Dampier;
Land District – Moruya; LGA – Bega Valley*

Lots 1 and 2 in DP 1113782 at Wandella. File No. NA05 H 149.

Note: On closing, the land will remain 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.

TONY KELLY, M.P.,
Minister for Lands.

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Metropolitan Local Government Area: Wollongong Locality: Maddens Plains Reserve No. 24713 Public Purpose: Gravel Notified: 23 August 1896 File Reference: NA05 H 359	The part being Lot 75, DP 1112039, Parish Southend, County Cumberland of an area of 1.498 hectares

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ROADS ACT 1993, OF SETTING ASIDE OF UNOCCUPIED CROWN LANDS AS ROAD AND OF DECLARATION OF ROADS TO BE PUBLIC ROADS

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993 the unoccupied Crown Lands specified are set aside as road and, is dedicated as public road and dedicated to the public accordingly.

TONY KELLY, M.P.,
Minister for Lands.

Description

*Land District – Metropolitan
Council – Wollongong City Council
Parish – Southend; County – Cumberland*

Lot 75, DP 1112039. File No.: NA05 H 359

Note: 1. Lot 75, DP 1112039 is declared to be a Crown road.

ROADS ACT 1993

Order

Transfer of a Crown Road to a Council

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 151, Roads Act 1993, the Crown road specified in Schedule 1 is 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 road specified in Schedule 1 cease to be a Crown road.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands.

Description A

*Land District – Nowra;
Council – Shoalhaven City Council; Town – Huskisson;
Parish – Currumbene; County – St Vincent*

SCHEDULE 1

The part of Crown Public road known as Kioloa Street adjoining the eastern boundaries of Lots 92 and 97, DP 755928 and Lot 7043, DP 1094566 between Huskisson Road and Owen Street. Crown Reference: NA04H223.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Shoalhaven City Council – Ref. 3578-02.

Description B

*Land District – Moruya;
Council – Eurobodalla Shire Council;
Parish – Benandarah; County – St Vincent*

SCHEDULE 1

The Crown Public road adjoining the southern boundary of Lot 401, DP 1011419 and bounded by Lot 403, DP 1011419 (aforesaid). Crown Reference: NA04 H 102.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Shoalhaven City Council – Ref. 86.4226.S.

Description C

*Land District – Metropolitan;
Council – Wollongong City Council;
Parish – Southend;
County – Cumberland*

SCHEDULE 1

The Crown Public Road being Lot 75, DP 1112039 at Maddens Plains. Crown Reference: NA05 H 359

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Wollongong City Council – Ref. 28.10.006.

ORANGE OFFICE

92 Kite Street (PO Box 2146), Orange NSW 2800

Phone: (02) 6391 4300 Fax: (02) 6362 3896

ROADS ACT 1993**ORDER**

Transfer of Crown Road to a Council

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 151, Roads Act 1993, the Crown public 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 public roads.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE 1

Road through Lots 15, 16 and 140, DP 755448; Lot 1470, DP 1108499; Lot 11, DP 792581; Lot 12, DP 792581 (northernmost 80 metres, variable width from eastern public road); south Lots 52, 57, 58 and 30, DP 755448; east Lots 57 and 30, DP 755448 in the Parish of Rumker, County of Phillip.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Mid-Western Regional Council.

Council Reference: GG R9060001.

File No.: OE06 H 418.

SCHEDULE 1

Road along the southern boundary of Lot 88, DP 755760, through Lot 57, DP 755760 and Lot 28, DP 755792 and the southernmost road south and through Lot 850, DP 814900 in the Parishes of Bocoble and Tabrabucca, County of Phillip.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Mid-Western Regional Council.

Council Reference: SM & R9049001.

File No.: OE07 H 91.

SCHEDULE 1

Roads through Lots 42, 93 and 126, DP 756922; western boundaries of Lot 109, DP 756922 and Lot 2, DP 585909; west of Lot 50, DP 756922 (separating from Lot 108, DP 756922 only); road south Lot 50, DP 756922 in the Parish of Wiadere, County of Wellington.

Roads through Lots 19, 59, 66, 85, 113 and 123, DP 755423; easternmost road through Lot 11, DP 755423; through Lot 7, DP 755423 (including the intersection with the road to the east); through Lot 99, DP 755423 (including the intersection at the south-eastern corner of Lot 87, DP 755423); eastern boundary of Lot 79, DP 755423; eastern boundary of Lot 78, DP 755423; north-east and north Lot 2, DP 881985; northern boundary Lot 1, DP 627887; northern boundary of Lot 2, DP 627887 (including the intersection with the road to the east); north Lot 129, DP 755423; southernmost road through Lot 18, DP 755423; through and north Lot 2, DP 631295; through Lot 1, DP 631295 (including the intersection with the road to the east); through Lot 122, DP 755423 (running west-east only), in the Parish of Coolcalwin, County of Phillip.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Mid-Western Regional Council.

Council Reference: sm R9011001 and R0790175.

File No.: OE07 H 195.

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

**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.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Metropolitan Council: Warringah Parish: Manly Cove County: Cumberland Location: Belrose Reserve No.: 82125 Purpose: For future public requirements Date of Notification: 30 October 1959 File No.: MN07 H 26	The whole of Reserve 82125 being the whole of Lot 2616, DP 752038

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Metropolitan Council: Warringah Parish: Manly Cove County: Cumberland Location: Belrose Reserve No.: 81943 Purpose: For future public requirements Date of Notification: 11 September 1959 File No.: MN07 H 26	Part Reserve 81943 being the whole of Lots 2646 and 2647, DP 752038

NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF ROAD

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act 1993, the road hereunder specified is closed and the road ceases to be public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road are extinguished.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

Descriptions

Land District – Metropolitan; L.G.A – Baulkham Hills

Lot 1, DP 1115451 at Dural, Parish Castle Hill, (Sheet 3)
County Cumberland. File Ref.: MN05 H 314

Note: On closing, title for the land in lot 1 remains vested in Baulkham Hills Shire Council as operational land.

ERRATUM

IN the notification appearing in the Government Gazette of the 20 July 2006, Folio 4716, under the heading "Notification of Closing of Roads" in notes should read [1] On closing, title for the land in Lot 1 remains vested in Blacktown City Council as operational land and title for the land in Lot 2 remains vested in Blacktown City Council as community land. File No. MN04 H 211

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

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

ROADS ACT 1993

ORDER

Transfer of Crown Public Road to a Council

IN pursuant of the provisions of section 151, Roads Act 1993, the Crown public road specified in Schedule 1 is 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 road specified in Schedule 1 cease to be Crown public road.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE 1

*County – Gloucester; Land District – Gloucester;
Local Government Area – Great Lakes Council*

Crown public road being part of Jayes Road on the western boundary of Lot 3, DP 1060831 and northern boundary Lot 4, DP 1060831 separating it from Lot 3 at Limeburners Creek in the Parish of Karuah.

SCHEDULE 2

Roads Authority: Great Lakes Council.

File No.: TE03 H 191.

ADDITION TO RESERVED CROWN LAND

PURSUANT to section 88 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the Crown Land specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is added to the reserve specified opposite thereto in Column 2 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Taree.	Reserve No.: 753160.
Local Government Area: Great Lakes Council.	Public Purpose: Future public requirements.
Parish: Curreeki.	Notified: 29 June 2007.
County: Gloucester.	
Locality: Coolongolook.	
Lot 4, 5 and 6, section 15, DP 758278.	
Area: 6000 square metres.	
File No.: 07/2053.	

**REVOCATION OF RESERVATION OF
CROWN LAND**

PURSUANT to section 90 of the Crown Lands Act 1989, the reservations 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.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Land District: Port Macquarie.	The part being Lot 1, DP
Local Government Area: Port Macquarie Hastings Council.	1097395, Parish Queenslake, County Macquarie.
Locality: Grants Beach.	Area: 5187 square metres.
Reserve No.: 64993.	
Public Purpose: Future public requirements.	
Notified: 14 December 1934.	
File No.: TE99 R 10.	
and	
Reserve No.: 1012048.	
Public Purpose: Access and public requirements, tourism purposes and environmental and heritage conservation.	
Notified: 4 August 2006.	
File No.: TE06 R 32.	

ERRATUM

IN the notification appearing in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of 6 July 2007, Folio 4404, under the heading of 'Establishment of Reserve Trust and Appointment of Corporation to Manage the Reserve Trust' in Column 2 in the Schedule should read 'Lands Administration Ministerial Corporation'.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

ERRATUM

IN the notification appearing in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of 6 July 2007, Folio 4404, under the heading of 'Appointment of Trust Board Members' in Column 1 in the Schedule should exclude Sandra White.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

WAGGA WAGGA OFFICE**Corner Johnston and Tarcutta Streets (PO Box 60), Wagga Wagga NSW 2650****Phone: (02) 6937 2700 Fax: (02) 6921 1851****NOTIFICATION OF CLOSING OF A ROAD**

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Roads Act, 1993, the road hereunder specified is closed, the road ceases to be a public road and the rights of passage and access that previously existed in relation to the road are extinguished.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

Description

*Parish – Howlong; County - Hume
Land District – Corowa; Shire – Corowa*

Road Closed: Lot 1 in DP 1110234 at Howlong

File No: WA05 H 235

Note: On closing, the land within Lots 1 in DP 1110234 remains vested in the State of New South Wales as Crown land.

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 Schedule hereunder are appointed, for the terms of office specified in that Column, 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 Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3</i>
Robert Gordon HILLAM (re-appointment) Jeffrey Neil MACAULAY (re-appointment) Adrian John HART (re-appointment) Edward Hugh DRUM (re-appointment) George William BRABIN (re-appointment) Glenn Ashton CURRY (re-appointment) James Stanley HARRIS (re-appointment)	June Reefs Public Hall Trust	Reserve No. 83163 Public Purpose: Public Recreation Notified: 5 May 1961
		Reserve No. 58579 Public Purpose: Public Hall Notified: 12 February 1926 File Ref.: WA82 R 95/2

For a term commencing
the date of this notice and
expiring 30 June 2012.

WESTERN REGION OFFICE
45 Wingewarra Street (PO Box 1840), Dubbo NSW 2830
Phone: (02) 6883 3000 Fax: (02) 6883 3099

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 25 May 2007, Folios 2974 – 2975.

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

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

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

WLL No.	Name of Lessee	Lot	Deposited Plan No.	Folio Identifier	Area	Term of Lease	
						From	To
WLL14740	Michael James TRAIN.	330	1076808	330/1076808	1984m2	27-07-2007	26-07-2027
WLL14809	Edward John GRAY.	319	1076808	319/1076808	1791m2	27-07-2007	26-07-2027
WLL14861	Alex KOHLER.	94	1066289	94/1066289	2504m2	27-07-2007	26-07-2027
WLL14733	Drasko MIKAN.	49	1073508	49/1073508	2276m2	27-07-2007	26-07-2027
WLL14844	Kelvin HYLAND.	233	1076808	233/1076808	2522m2	27-07-2007	26-07-2027
WLL14726	Wally KING, Nada KING and Tomishav KING as Tenants in Common.	244	1076808	244/1076808	2537m2	27-07-2007	26-07-2027
WLL14563	Noel HODGES.	1	1114407	1/1114407	2500m2	25-07-2007	24-07-2027
WLL14665	Peter Nicholas TUNIN and Rosemary Therese TUNIN as Joint Tenants.	59	1066289	59/1066289	2823m2	16-07-2007	15-07-2027
WLL14664	Mervyn John WHITE.	19	1066289	19/1066289	2502m2	16-07-2007	15-07-2027

**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.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

Column 1

Crown Land reserved for future public requirements by notification in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of 29 June 2007, as Reserve No. 1013830. File No.: Lands 06/138.

Column 2

Part of Reserve 1013830 comprising the whole of Portions 2588 and 2590, DP 757298 at Broken Hill.

**APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR TO
MANAGE A RESERVE TRUST**

PURSUANT to section 117, Crown Lands Act 1989, the person specified in Column 1 of the Schedule hereunder, is appointed as administrator for the term also specified, of the reserve trust specified opposite thereto in Column 2, which is trustee of the reserve referred to in Column 3 of the Schedule.

TONY KELLY, M.L.C.,
Minister for Lands

SCHEDULE

Column 1

Geoffrey Bruce CULLENWARD.

Column 2

Menindee Lakes Park Trust.

Column 3

Reserve No.: 83184.
Public Purpose: Public recreation.
Notified: 19 May 1961.
File No.: WL90 R 65/4.

For a term commencing 3 August 2007 and expiring 28 December 2007.

Department of Planning



New South Wales

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—(Advertising and Signage) (Amendment No 2)

under the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Her Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has made the following State environmental planning policy under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* in accordance with the recommendation made by the Minister for Planning. (S06/00905/PC-1)

FRANK SARTOR, M.P.,
Minister for Planning

Clause 1 State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—(Advertising and Signage)
(Amendment No 2)

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64— (Advertising and Signage) (Amendment No 2)

under the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

1 Name of Policy

This Policy is *State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage (Amendment No 2)*.

2 Aims of Policy

The aims of this Policy are:

- (a) to permit advertisements on road and railway corridors, and
- (b) to provide appropriate design and safety controls for advertisements on road and railway corridors, and
- (c) to control the display of posters containing election material.

3 Land to which Policy applies

This Policy applies to the land to which *State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage* applies.

4 Amendment of State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—(Advertising and Signage)
(Amendment No 2)

Amendments

Schedule 1

Schedule 1 Amendments

(Clause 4)

[1] Clause 3 Aims, objectives etc

Insert at the end of clause 3 (1) (c):

, and

- (d) to regulate the display of advertisements in transport corridors, and
- (e) to ensure that public benefits may be derived from advertising in and adjacent to transport corridors.

[2] Clause 4 Definitions

Omit “Outdoor Advertising Association of Australia” from the definition of *advertising industry* in clause 4 (1).

Insert instead “Outdoor Media Association”.

[3] Clause 4 (1)

Insert in alphabetical order:

associated road use land, in relation to a road, means:

- (a) land on which road infrastructure associated with the road is located, or
- (b) land that is owned, occupied or managed by the roads authority for the road and that is used for road purposes or associated purposes (such as administration, workshop and maintenance facilities, bus interchanges and roadside landscaping).

Guidelines means the provisions of the publication titled *Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising and Signage Guidelines* approved by the Minister for the purposes of this Policy, as in force and as published in the Gazette on the date of publication in the Gazette of *State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage (Amendment No 2)*.

RailCorp means Rail Corporation New South Wales constituted under the *Transport Administration Act 1988*.

railway corridor means the following land:

- (a) land on which railway track and associated railway infrastructure is located (including stations and platforms),
- (b) land that is adjacent to land referred to in paragraph (a) and that is owned, occupied or managed by RailCorp and used for railway purposes or associated purposes (such as

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—(Advertising and Signage)
(Amendment No 2)

Schedule 1 Amendments

administration, workshop and maintenance facilities and bus interchanges),

- (c) land zoned for railway (including railway corridor) purposes under an environmental planning instrument,
- (d) land identified as a railway corridor in an approval of a project by the Minister for Planning under Part 3A of the Act.

road corridor means the following land:

- (a) land comprising a classified road or a road known as the Sydney Harbour Tunnel, the Eastern Distributor, the M2 Motorway, the M4 Motorway, the M5 Motorway, the M7 Motorway, the Cross City Tunnel or the Lane Cove Tunnel, and associated road use land that is adjacent to such a road,
- (b) land zoned for road purposes under an environmental planning instrument,
- (c) land identified as a road corridor in an approval of a project by the Minister for Planning under Part 3A of the Act.

RTA means the Roads and Traffic Authority constituted under the *Transport Administration Act 1988*.

transport corridor land means the following land:

- (a) land comprising a railway corridor,
- (b) land comprising a road corridor,
- (c) land zoned industrial under an environmental planning instrument and owned, occupied or managed by the RTA or RailCorp.

[4] Clause 6 Signage to which this Policy applies

Insert “, or that is exempt development under this Policy” after “applies to it” in clause 6 (2).

[5] Clause 7 Relationship with other environmental planning instruments

Omit “This Policy will not overturn or otherwise effect” in the note to clause 7.
Insert instead “This Policy (other than clause 16) will not override”.

[6] Clause 7, note

Omit “, 16”.

[7] Clause 7, note

Omit “, on freeways or tollways,”.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—(Advertising and Signage)
(Amendment No 2)

Amendments

Schedule 1

[8] Clause 10 Prohibited advertisements

Insert “(excluding railway stations)” after “heritage area” in clause 10 (1).

[9] Clause 10 (2)

Omit the subclause. Insert instead:

- (2) This clause does not apply to the following:
- (a) the Mount Panorama Precinct,
 - (b) the display of an advertisement at a public sporting facility situated on land zoned public recreation under an environmental planning instrument, being an advertisement that provides information about the sponsors of the teams or organisations using the sporting facility or about the products of those sponsors.

[10] Clause 12

Omit the clause. Insert instead:

12 Consent authority

For the purposes of this Policy, the consent authority is:

- (a) the council of a local government area in the case of an advertisement displayed in the local government area (unless paragraph (c), (d) or (e) applies), or
- (b) the Maritime Authority of NSW in the case of an advertisement displayed on a vessel, or
- (c) the Minister for Planning in the case of an advertisement displayed by or on behalf of RailCorp on a railway corridor, or
- (d) the Minister for Planning in the case of an advertisement displayed by or on behalf of the RTA on:
 - (i) a road that is a freeway or tollway (under the *Roads Act 1993*) or associated road use land that is adjacent to such a road, or
 - (ii) a bridge constructed by or on behalf of the RTA on any road corridor, or
 - (iii) land that is owned, occupied or managed by the RTA, or
- (e) the Minister for Planning in the case of an advertisement displayed on transport corridor land comprising a road known as the Sydney Harbour Tunnel, the Eastern Distributor, the M2 Motorway, the M4 Motorway, the M5

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—(Advertising and Signage)
(Amendment No 2)

Schedule 1 Amendments

Motorway, the M7 Motorway, the Cross City Tunnel or the Lane Cove Tunnel, or associated road use land that is adjacent to such a road.

[11] Clause 13 Matters for consideration

Insert “(other than in a case to which subclause (2) applies)” after “A consent authority”.

[12] Clause 13 (2) and (3)

Insert at the end of clause 13:

- (2) If the Minister for Planning is the consent authority or clause 18 or 24 applies to the case, the consent authority must not grant consent to an application to display an advertisement to which this Policy applies unless the advertisement or the advertising structure, as the case requires:
 - (a) is consistent with the objectives of this Policy as set out in clause 3 (1) (a), and
 - (b) has been assessed by the consent authority in accordance with the assessment criteria in Schedule 1 and in the Guidelines and the consent authority is satisfied that the proposal is acceptable in terms of:
 - (i) design, and
 - (ii) road safety, and
 - (iii) the public benefits to be provided in connection with the display of the advertisement, and
 - (c) satisfies any other relevant requirements of this Policy.
- (3) In addition, if clause 18 or 24 applies to the case, the consent authority must not grant consent unless arrangements that are consistent with the Guidelines have been entered into for the provision of the public benefits to be provided in connection with the display of the advertisement.

[13] Clause 15 Advertisements on rural or non-urban land

Omit “The consent authority” from clause 15 (2).

Insert instead “Except in a case to which subclause (3) applies, the consent authority”.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—(Advertising and Signage)
(Amendment No 2)

Amendments

Schedule 1

[14] Clause 15 (2) (b)

Omit the paragraph. Insert instead:

- (b) if no such development control plan is in force, unless:
 - (i) the advertisement relates to the land on which the advertisement is to be displayed, or to premises situated on that land or adjacent land, and
 - (ii) specifies one or more of the following particulars:
 - (A) the purpose for which the land or premises is or are used,
 - (B) the identification of a person residing or carrying on an occupation or business on the land or premises,
 - (C) a description of an occupation or business referred to in sub-subparagraph (B),
 - (D) particulars of the goods or services dealt with or provided on the land or premises,
 - (E) a notice directing the travelling public to tourist facilities or activities or to places of scientific, historical or scenic interest.

[15] Clause 15 (3)

Insert after clause 15 (2):

- (3) In the case of an application to display an advertisement on transport corridor land when the Minister is the consent authority, the consent authority must not grant consent to display an advertisement on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the advertisement is consistent with the Guidelines.

[16] Clause 16

Omit the clause. Insert instead:

16 Transport corridor land

- (1) Despite the provisions of any other environmental planning instrument, the display of an advertisement on transport corridor land is permissible with development consent in the following cases:
 - (a) the display of an advertisement by or on behalf of RailCorp on a railway corridor,

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(Amendment No 2)

Schedule 1 Amendments

- (b) the display of an advertisement by or on behalf of the RTA on:
 - (i) a road that is a freeway or tollway (under the *Roads Act 1993*) or associated road use land that is adjacent to such a road, or
 - (ii) a bridge constructed by or on behalf of the RTA on any road corridor, or
 - (iii) land that is owned, occupied or managed by the RTA and that is within 250 metres of a classified road,
 - (c) the display of an advertisement on transport corridor land comprising a road known as the Sydney Harbour Tunnel, the Eastern Distributor, the M2 Motorway, the M4 Motorway, the M5 Motorway, the M7 Motorway, the Cross City Tunnel or the Lane Cove Tunnel, or associated road use land that is adjacent to such a road.
- (2) Before determining an application for consent to the display of an advertisement in such a case, the Minister for Planning may appoint a design review panel to provide advice to the Minister concerning the design quality of the proposed advertisement.
- (3) The Minister must not grant consent to the display of an advertisement in such a case unless:
- (a) the relevant local council has been notified of the development application in writing and any comments received by the Minister from the local council within 28 days have been considered by the Minister, and
 - (b) the advice of any design review panel appointed by the Minister has been considered by the Minister, and
 - (c) the Minister is satisfied that the advertisement is consistent with the Guidelines.
- (4) This clause does not apply to the display of an advertisement if:
- (a) the Minister determines that display of the advertisement is not compatible with surrounding land use, taking into consideration any relevant provisions of the Guidelines, or
 - (b) the display of an advertisement on the land concerned is prohibited by a local environmental plan made after the commencement of *State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage (Amendment No 2)*.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—(Advertising and Signage)
(Amendment No 2)

Amendments

Schedule 1

[17] Clause 17 Advertisements with display area greater than 20 square metres or higher than 8 metres above ground

Omit clause 17 (3) (c). Insert instead:

- (c) the consent authority gave a copy of the application to the RTA at the same time as the application was advertised in accordance with section 79A of the Act if the application is an application for the display of an advertisement to which clause 18 applies.

[18] Clause 18 Advertisements greater than 20 square metres and within 250 metres of, and visible from, a classified road

Omit “Roads and Traffic Authority (*RTA*)” from clause 18 (2).

Insert instead “RTA”.

[19] Clause 18 (3) (b) and (c)

Omit the paragraphs. Insert instead:

- (b) the Guidelines.

[20] Clause 18 (6)

Insert after clause 18 (5):

- (6) This clause does not apply when the Minister for Planning is the consent authority.

[21] Clause 19

Omit the clause. Insert instead:

19 Advertising display area greater than 45 square metres

The consent authority must not grant consent to the display of an advertisement with an advertising display area greater than 45 square metres unless:

- (a) a development control plan is in force that has been prepared on the basis of an advertising design analysis for the relevant area or precinct, or
- (b) in the case of the display of an advertisement on transport corridor land, the consent authority is satisfied that the advertisement is consistent with the Guidelines.

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(Amendment No 2)

Schedule 1 Amendments

[22] Clause 22 Wall advertisements

Insert after clause 22 (2):

- (2A) In the case of the display of a wall advertisement on transport corridor land, subclause (2) does not apply and the consent authority may grant consent only if satisfied that the advertisement is consistent with the Guidelines.

[23] Clause 24 Advertisements on bridges

Omit clause 24 (2) and (3). Insert instead:

- (2) The consent authority may grant consent only if the consent authority is satisfied that the advertisement is consistent with the Guidelines.

[24] Clause 26 Building wrap advertisements

Insert after clause 26 (2):

- (2A) In the case of the display of a building wrap advertisement on transport corridor land, subclause (2) does not apply and the consent authority may grant consent only if satisfied that the advertisement is consistent with the Guidelines.

[25] Clause 30 Preparation of draft local environmental plans

Omit the clause.

[26] Clause 32A

Insert after clause 32:

**32A Savings for development applications made before SEPP No 64—
Advertising and Signage (Amendment No 2)**

An application made to a consent authority before the commencement of *State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage (Amendment No 2)* for consent to display an advertisement that has not been determined before that commencement is to be determined as if that Policy had not been made.

State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—(Advertising and Signage)
(Amendment No 2)

Amendments

Schedule 1

[27] Clauses 33 and 34

Omit clause 33 (Mount Panorama Precinct). Insert instead:

33 Exempt development

(1) **Advertisements on transport corridor land**

The following development on transport corridor land is exempt development when carried out by or on behalf of the RTA or RailCorp:

- (a) display of an advertisement in an underground railway station or railway tunnel,
- (b) display of an advertisement at a railway station or bus station if the advertisement is visible primarily from within the railway corridor or bus station,
- (c) removal of existing signage,
- (d) modifications to existing signage on transport corridor land carried out to meet occupational health and safety requirements and that do not increase the advertising display area of the signage.

(2) **Electoral matter relating to Federal, State or local government elections**

The display of any poster that contains electoral matter in relation to an election is exempt development if the poster:

- (a) is no larger than 8,000 square centimetres, and
- (b) is displayed by or on behalf of a candidate at the election or the party (if any) of any such candidate, and
- (c) is displayed in accordance with any requirements of the Act under which the election is held, and
- (d) is displayed only during the relevant period.

(3) In subclause (2):

election means an election held under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* of the Commonwealth, the *Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act 1912* or the *Local Government Act 1993*.

electoral matter means:

- (a) any matter that is intended or calculated or likely to affect (or is capable of affecting) the result of an election or that is intended or calculated or likely to influence (or is capable of influencing) an elector in relation to the casting of his or her vote at an election, and

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- (b) the picture of a candidate at an election, along with the candidate's name and the name of the party (if any) of any such candidate.

relevant period, in relation to an election, means the period comprising the following:

- (a) the period of 5 weeks immediately preceding the day on which the election is held,
(b) the election day,
(c) the period of 1 week immediately following the election day.

34 Review of Policy

The Minister must ensure that the provisions of this Policy are reviewed:

- (a) as soon as practicable after the first anniversary of the commencement of *State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage (Amendment No 2)*, and
(b) at least every 5 years thereafter.

[28] Schedule 1 Assessment criteria

Insert at the end of item 4:

- Does the proposal require ongoing vegetation management?



NSW GOVERNMENT
Department of Planning

**TRANSPORT CORRIDOR OUTDOOR
ADVERTISING AND SIGNAGE GUIDELINES**
ASSESSING DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS
UNDER SEPP 64

JULY 2007



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TRANSPORT CORRIDOR OUTDOOR ADVERTISING AND SIGNAGE GUIDELINES ASSESSING DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS UNDER SEPP 64

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1. Introduction

The *Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising and Signage Guidelines* outline best practice for the planning and design of outdoor advertisements in transport corridors such as along or adjacent to classified roads, freeways, tollways, transitways, railway corridors or on bridges or road and rail overpasses.

The Guidelines complement the provisions of *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 64 – Advertising and Signage* (SEPP 64) under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the Act).

SEPP 64 sets out certain rules in relation to outdoor advertising and signage including:

- (a) advertising which is prohibited in certain locations,
- (b) advertising which requires consent under Part 4 of the Act and lodgement of a development application.
- (c) advertising which is exempt development.

Note: There are also additional types of advertising that are exempt development in other environmental planning instruments (e.g. real estate signs).

This document outlines detailed information in relation to SEPP 64 advertising within transport corridors, including design criteria and road safety considerations.

In the event of any inconsistency between SEPP 64 and this document, SEPP 64 prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Summary of information in the Guidelines

Section 1 outlines the main provisions of SEPP 64 and how they relate to these Guidelines.

Section 2 outlines:

- (a) General assessment criteria for all advertisement proposals under SEPP 64, and
- (b) specific design criteria for advertising structures within transport corridors.

Section 3 outlines the Roads and Traffic Authority's (RTA) road safety guidelines in relation to all signage within road corridors.

Section 4 outlines Public Benefit Test requirements for advertisements within transport corridors.

Section 5 outlines the various roles of the RTA in approving or giving concurrence to certain types of advertising structures.

1.1 COMMON TYPES OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING FORMATS

Freestanding and wall advertisements

Freestanding advertisements are mainly displayed on structures mounted on the ground by supports, while *wall advertisements* are generally painted on or fixed flat to the wall of a building.

The following freestanding and wall advertisement classifications are commonly used:

- **Spectacular:** Poster displays over 50 square metres in area (standard dimensions are 18.9 metres x 4.5 metres). These are often located on highways and generally illuminated.
- **Supersite:** Large displays around 42 square metres (often 12.66 metres x 3.35 metres) in size. Generally illuminated and located on major arterial roads and national highways.
- **Billboard – 24 Sheet Poster:** Measure 6 x 3 metres in size and tend to be located mainly on building walls in commercial and industrial areas, along roads and in railway corridors.
- **Small format – 6 Sheet Poster:** Posters 3 metres x 1.5 metre in size with the same proportions as a 24 sheet poster. Mounted mainly on walls and often located in suburban areas.

Roof or sky advertisements

Roof or sky advertisements are advertisements that are displayed on, or erected on or above the parapet or eaves of a building. They may be freestanding structures or wall advertisements and range from billboard size up to spectacular size (over 50 square metres). In addition to the requirements for freestanding and wall advertisements, special rules under SEPP 64 apply if the advertisements are considered to be roof or sky advertisements.

Building wrap and hoarding advertisements

Building wraps are materials such as vinyl mesh used to cover or wrap buildings or land that may be under construction, renovation or demolition. *Hoardings* are a type of building wrap generally made of wood that are often placed as temporary walls around construction sites. Building wrap advertisements use the wrap material (e.g. mesh or wood) as the mounting surface for the advertisements. Under SEPP 64, these types of advertisements are not considered to be *wall advertisements* and special rules apply to the use of the advertisements.

Special promotional advertisements

A special promotional advertisement is an advertisement for an activity or event of a civic or community nature (e.g. public exhibitions and festivals, sports or charity events etc). Events may be advertised on different media including walls, building wraps or bridges, and may vary in size from small posters to spectacular size. As with building wraps, specific rules apply to special promotional advertisements, including limits on how long the advertisements can be displayed for and also controls on signage content.

Advertisements on bridges

Advertising structures may be permitted on railway, road and pedestrian bridges or overpass structures where they meet the criteria in these Guidelines. Special rules apply to the type of advertisements allowed on bridges and overpasses to ensure that the architectural qualities of the bridge and safety along the transport corridor are not compromised.

Advertisements on bus shelters or street furniture

Bus shelter poster displays are often positioned as an integral part of a freestanding covered structure at a bus stop. Often the poster displays are internally illuminated.

Street furniture displays commonly are 1.8 metres x 1.2 metres or 1.5 metres x 1 metre in size and are often backlit. They are generally located within urban centres, entertainment areas and railway platforms.

Advertisements within navigable waters

Under SEPP 64, advertising is prohibited within navigable waters (waters capable of navigation and open to or used by the public for navigation) unless it is ancillary to the dominant purpose of the vessel.

1.2 PROVISIONS UNDER SEPP 64

The aims of SEPP 64 are:

- (a) to ensure that signage (including advertising):
 - (i) is compatible with the desired amenity and visual character of an area, and
 - (ii) provides effective communication in suitable locations, and
 - (iii) is of high quality design and finish, and
- (b) to regulate signage (but not content) under Part 4 of the Act, and
- (c) to provide time-limited consents for the display of certain advertisements and
- (d) to regulate the display of advertisements in transport corridors, and
- (e) to ensure that public benefits may be derived from advertising in and adjacent to transport corridors.

SEPP 64 applies to all signage that can be seen from a public place or public reserve except signage that is exempt development. As a general rule, the consent authority must not grant development consent for an advertising structure that the consent authority does not consider is compatible with the desired amenity and visual character of the area, provides effective communication in suitable locations and is of a high quality design and finish. The consent authority also must be satisfied that all the relevant requirements of SEPP 64 are met.

1.2.1 Prohibited development

The display of advertisements other than business or building identification signs is prohibited under SEPP 64 in the following land use zones or descriptions (with the exception of the Mount Panorama Precinct):

- environmentally sensitive area
- heritage area (except railway stations)
- natural or other conservation area
- open space (except sponsorship advertising at sporting facilities)
- residential (but not a mixed residential and business zone, or similar zones).
- waterway
- scenic protection area
- national park or nature reserve

1.2.2 Sponsorship advertising in open space zones

Under SEPP 64, the display of an advertisement is prohibited on land zoned "open space" unless the signage is exempt development, a business identification sign, a building identification sign or signage on a vehicle. This prohibition does not apply however to sponsorship advertising at public sporting facilities in public recreation zones.

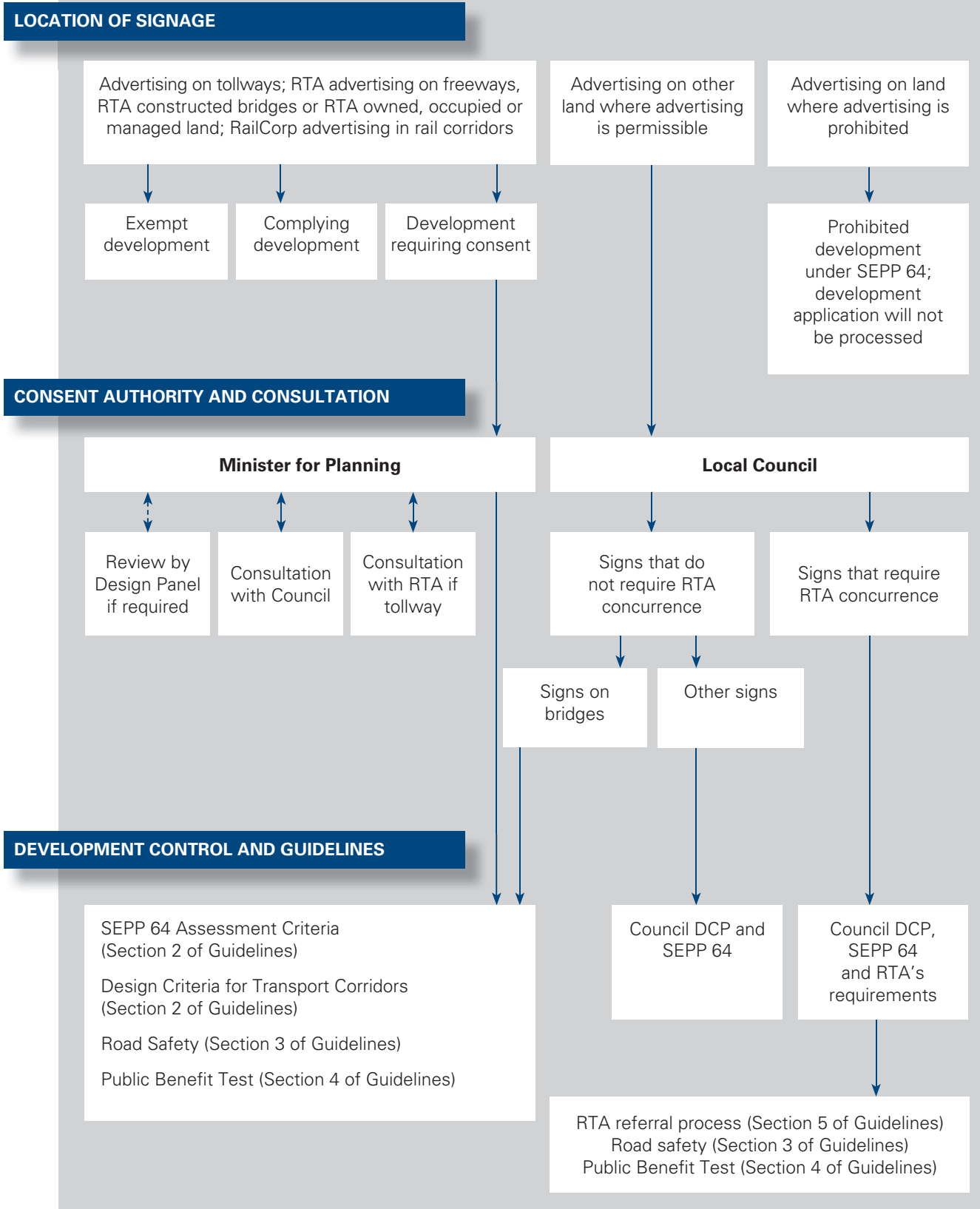
Sponsorship advertising is an advertisement that provides information about the sponsors of the teams or organisations using the public sporting facility or about the products of those sponsors.

The permissibility and development controls for such sponsorship advertising are generally outlined under the relevant environmental planning instrument (LEP or DCP). The council may decide whether or not such advertising is prohibited or permissible and whether or not consent is required for the signage. If consent is required, a development application must be submitted to the council for the signage.

For local government areas where there are no development controls in place (e.g. in an LEP or DCP) for sponsorship advertising, the following interim guidelines are provided to regulate sponsorship advertising in public recreation zones:

- Advertisements must be consistent with all relevant provisions of SEPP 64 including those relating to roof, wall and free-standing advertisements.
- Sponsorship advertising requires consent, unless it is identified as exempt development under a relevant environmental planning instrument.
- Third party advertising (other than the sponsor's advertisement) is not permitted on a sponsorship advertising structure. Signage content is restricted to information about the sponsors of the teams or organisations using the sporting facility or about the products of those sponsors.
- Signage must be viewed primarily from the sporting facility and should not face outward from the facility.

FIGURE 1: OUTDOOR ADVERTISING AND SIGNAGE APPLICATIONS UNDER SEPP 64



1.2.3 Part 4 development applications – consent required

Consent is required to display an advertisement unless the advertisement is exempt development under an Environmental Planning Instrument such as a relevant LEP or SEPP.

The relevant local council is the consent authority except in the following cases:

- (a) the Maritime Authority of NSW in the case of an advertisement displayed on a vessel, or
- (b) the Minister for Planning in the case of an application to display an advertisement on railway corridor land made by or on behalf of RailCorp, or
- (c) the Minister for Planning in the case of an application to display an advertisement made by or on behalf of the RTA:
 - (i) on a freeway or tollway or associated road use land adjacent to a road, or
 - (ii) on bridges constructed by or on behalf of RTA in any road corridor, or
 - (iii) on RTA owned, occupied or managed land.
- (d) the Minister for Planning in the case of an application to display an advertisement on transport corridor land comprising a road known as the Sydney Harbour Tunnel, the Eastern Distributor, the M2 Motorway, the M4 Motorway, the M5 Motorway, the M7 Motorway, the Cross City Tunnel or the Lane Cove Tunnel or associated road use land adjacent to the road.

Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between the consent authority and the process for assessing SEPP 64 development applications. As illustrated, most proposed advertisements in transport corridors are assessed in accordance with these Guidelines. In particular, advertisements on bridges and tollways, as well as advertisements by RailCorp and RTA in railway corridors and along freeways, must be consistent with the design, road safety and public benefit requirements of the Guidelines.

1.3 MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING A SEPP 64 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

In determining whether to grant consent to a development application under SEPP 64 the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION

The consent authority must address:

- The aims and objectives of SEPP 64 (as listed above in Section 1.2)
- SEPP 64 **Schedule 1** assessment criteria (see Section 2.1)
- Any other relevant requirements of SEPP 64.

In addition, for signs on bridges or signs within 250 metres from a classified road requiring concurrence of RTA, the consent authority must not grant consent unless arrangements that are consistent with the guidelines have been entered into for the provision of the public benefits to be provided in connection with the display of the advertisement.

If the Minister for Planning is the consent authority, all relevant design and road safety matters in these Guidelines must be addressed, in addition to public benefit testing and the objectives and requirements of SEPP 64.

1.3.1 Duration of consents

A consent for a SEPP 64 advertisement is limited to a maximum of 15 years. This is to be specified in the conditions of consent. The consent authority may specify a period of less than 15 years only if:

- (a) before the commencement of SEPP 64, the consent authority had adopted a policy of granting consents in relation to applications to display advertisements for a lesser period and the duration of the consent specified by the consent authority is consistent with that policy, or
- (b) the area in which the advertisement is to be displayed is undergoing change in accordance with an environmental planning instrument that aims to change the nature and character of development and, in the opinion of the consent authority, the proposed advertisement would be inconsistent with that change, or

- (c) the specification of a lesser period is required by another provision of SEPP 64.

Note: For roof or sky advertisements the duration of consent is a maximum of 10 years. For building wrap advertisements, the period of display is limited to a maximum of 12 months. For special promotional advertisements the period of display is limited to a maximum of 3 months in any 12 month period.

1.3.2 Exempt development

Under SEPP 64 the following development on transport corridor land is exempt development when carried out by or on behalf of RTA or RailCorp:

- (a) display of an advertisement in an underground railway station or railway tunnel,
- (b) display of an advertisement at a railway station or bus station if the advertisement is visible primarily from within the railway corridor or bus station,
- (c) removal of existing signage,
- (d) modifications to existing signage to meet occupational health and safety requirements and that do not increase the advertising display area of the signage.

Note: Modifications for OH&S compliance may include removal and replacement of signs, as well as minor modification to existing signs. In both cases, the surface area of the advertising display area must not be increased.

Under SEPP 64, the display of a poster depicting electoral matter is also exempt development, if such a poster is:

- (a) no larger than 8,000 square centimetres, and
- (b) displayed by or on behalf of a candidate at the election or the party (if any) of any such candidate, and
- (c) displayed in accordance with any requirements of the Act under which the election is held, and
- (d) displayed only during the period from 5 weeks immediately preceding the day on which the election is held, up to the election day and then up to 1 week immediately following the election day.

Note: The above provision applies to election posters relating only to elections in NSW held under the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* of the *Commonwealth*, the *Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act 1912* and the *Local Government Act 1993*.

1.4 PERMISSIBLE DEVELOPMENT IN TRANSPORT CORRIDORS

Under Clause 16 of SEPP 64, the display of an advertisement on transport corridor land is permissible with development consent in the following cases:

- (a) the display of an advertisement by or on behalf of RailCorp on a railway corridor,
- (b) the display of an advertisement by or on behalf of the RTA on:
 - (i) a road that is a freeway or tollway (under the *Roads Act 1993*) or associated road use land that is adjacent to such a road, or
 - (ii) a bridge constructed by or on behalf of the RTA on any road corridor, or
 - (iii) land that is owned, occupied or managed by the RTA and that is within 250 metres of a classified road,
- (c) the display of an advertisement on transport corridor land comprising a road known as the Sydney Harbour Tunnel, the Eastern Distributor, the M2 Motorway, the M4 Motorway, the M5 Motorway, the M7 Motorway, the Cross City Tunnel or the Lane Cove Tunnel, or associated road use land that is adjacent to such a road.

An LEP made after the above permissibility provision was introduced, may prohibit the display of an advertisement on the land listed above with the agreement of the Minister for Planning.

The Minister may not accept a development application if he determines that the display of the advertisement is not compatible with surrounding land use, taking into consideration the relevant provisions of these Guidelines.

The landuse compatibility criteria in Table 1 will assist in determining whether proposed advertisements are incompatible with surrounding land uses.

1.5 SEPP 64 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS IN TRANSPORT CORRIDORS

1.5.1 RTA, RailCorp and Tollway proposals

SEPP 64 development applications (DAs) for the following advertising proposals are to be lodged with the Department of Planning to be determined by the Minister for Planning:

- advertisements by or on behalf of RailCorp in railway corridors,
- advertisements by or on behalf of RTA on:
 - (a) freeways or tollways (or associated road use land adjacent to such a road), or

- (b) bridges constructed by or on behalf of RTA on any road corridor, or
- (c) land that is owned, occupied or managed by the RTA.
- advertisements displayed along tollways including the Sydney Harbour Tunnel, the Eastern Distributor, M2 Motorway, M4 Motorway, M5 Motorway, M7 Motorway, Cross City Tunnel or the Lane Cove Tunnel.

Please contact the Department of Planning to obtain a DA form or visit the website: www.planning.nsw.gov.au.

The DA must be referred to the relevant local council for comment, and the Minister for Planning must consider any comments received within 28 days from the council when making a determination.

For applications to display advertisements along tollways, the Minister for Planning must also consult with the RTA and consider any comments received within 28 days from the RTA when making a determination.

The Minister may also appoint a design review panel to provide advice concerning the design quality of any proposed advertisements along transport corridors. The panel may include representatives from the local community, the outdoor advertising industry, and independent consultants with expertise in urban design and/or road safety.

1.5.2 Other SEPP 64 development applications

For other advertising proposals, consent is required from local councils. Please contact the relevant local council to find out how to lodge a DA.

Where an advertising structure is within 250 metres of, and visible from, a classified road and is greater than 20 square metres or higher than 8m above the ground, the local council must obtain concurrence from the RTA prior to issuing consent. The referral process for DAs requiring RTA concurrence is outlined in Section 5 of these Guidelines.

In addition, for advertisements requiring RTA concurrence or for advertisements on bridges, public benefits are to be provided in connection with the display of the advertisement (see Section 4 for details).

TABLE 1: LAND USE COMPATIBILITY CRITERIA – TRANSPORT CORRIDOR ADVERTISING

- (i) The use of outdoor advertising in a given locality should not be inconsistent with the land use objectives for the area outlined in the relevant local environmental plan.
- (ii) Advertisements must not be placed on land where the signage is visible from the following areas if it is likely to significantly impact on the amenity of those areas:
 - environmentally sensitive area
 - heritage area (excluding railway stations)
 - natural or other conservation area
 - open space (excluding sponsorship advertising at sporting facilities in public recreation zones)
 - waterway
 - residential (but not including a mixed residential and business zone, or similar zones)
 - scenic protection area
 - national park or nature reserve
- (iii) Advertising structures should not be located so as to dominate or protrude significantly above the skyline or to obscure or compromise significant scenic views or views that add to the character of the area.
- (iv) Advertising structures should not be located so as to diminish the heritage values of items or areas of local, regional or state heritage significance.
- (v) Where possible, advertising structures should be placed within the context of other built structures in preference to non-built areas. Where possible, signage should be used to enhance the visual landscape. For example, signs may be positioned adjacent to or screening unsightly aspects of a landscape, industrial sites or infrastructure such as railway lines or power lines.

1.5.3 Information to be included in SEPP 64 DAs

When submitting a SEPP 64 DA, the following information and requirements must be provided:

- completed Development Application Form from Council or Department of Planning;
- *Statement of Environmental Effects* detailing the proposal and its impacts;
- fees – DA fee plus additional fee if concurrence is required from the RTA;
- land owners consent if the applicant is not the land owner.

The **Statement of Environmental Effects** (SEE) should provide the consent authority with adequate detailed information to determine whether consent should be granted, including:

- *Summary Statement* – an overview of the outdoor advertising proposal.
- *Details of proposed sign location* – Local Government Area (LGA); zone in the relevant Local Environmental Plan (LEP); permissibility and planning controls related to the specific site; location of existing buildings, structures and vegetation in proximity to the sign; surrounding land use including any trends in changing land uses.
- *Description of the proposed sign* – Information on the size of the sign, whether it is static, illuminated or non-illuminated, a variable message sign, contains moving parts or other details including:
 - (a) *Site details* – Plans showing: site location; setbacks from affected boundaries; proximity to easements, powerlines or mains; proposed modifications to existing structures, buildings or vegetation. (nb: Detailed drawings and surveys, with elevations showing height above ground level, will be required before obtaining a construction certificate).
 - (b) *Colour photographs and photo-montages* – current panoramic colour photographs of the location of the proposed site are required including when viewed from ground level within a visual catchment of 1 kilometre of the site and all critical viewpoints. Photographs should show any traffic control devices located within 100m of approaches to the proposed site, and any traffic control devices that would be visible beyond the proposed site. Accurate perspective photo-montages of the proposed sign, at human eye level from the driver's perspective, taken from critical viewing points in advance of the sign in each approach direction are required. Where view corridors or vistas are impacted by the proposed sign a photo-montage should be included clearly demonstrating the sign's impact.
- *Proposed management and maintenance regime* – including regime for on-going access to the sign to change the display, graffiti management and landscape management. Where landscaping is proposed, a *landscape management plan* should include plant species selection including finished height relative to the sign, any proposed lopping or removal of existing trees; ongoing vegetation maintenance and any other landscaping components
- *Assessment of the advertising proposal in or adjacent to a transport corridor – when the Minister for Planning is the consent authority* – The SEE must outline how the proposal meets the following:
 - (a) any relevant provisions in SEPP 64
 - (b) general land-use compatibility (Section 1.4)
 - (c) design criteria for transport corridors outlined in the Guidelines including an assessment of the context of advertising within the site identifying the character, quality and features of an area (Section 2)
 - (d) road safety considerations in the Guidelines (Section 3)
 - (e) a Public Benefit Test for advertising in the Guidelines (Section 4)
- *Assessment of other advertising proposals in or adjacent to a transport corridor – when the local council is the consent authority* – The SEE must outline how the proposal meets the following:
 - (a) any relevant provisions in SEPP 64
 - (b) any relevant development control plan that has been prepared in accordance with SEPP 64
 - (c) road safety considerations in the Guidelines (Section 3)
 - (d) a Public Benefit Test, if it is a proposal for an advertisement on a bridge or requires the concurrence of RTA (Section 4).
 - (e) the requirements of RTA, if RTA concurrence is required (Section 5).
- *Justification of the proposal* – The SEE must provide a justification for erecting the advertisement in the proposed location. The justification must take into consideration the assessment criteria in Schedule 1 of the SEPP and any mitigation or management measures to be employed by the proponent in minimising the potential impacts of the proposed advertisement. When the Minister for Planning is the consent authority or for signs on bridges or signs requiring the concurrence of RTA, the justification of the proposal should also consider public benefits.

2. Design issues

This section of the Guidelines provides information in relation to design and assessment criteria for development applications for outdoor advertising in transport corridors.

2.1 GENERAL ASSESSMENT CRITERIA UNDER SEPP 64

SEPP 64 sets out matters for consideration that must be addressed before a consent authority can approve any development application under SEPP 64. These matters include criteria in Schedule 1 of SEPP 64, and listed in Table 2 of these Guidelines.

2.2 SPECIFIC DESIGN CRITERIA FOR TRANSPORT CORRIDORS

The design of a sign and where it is placed affects the character of the environment. Advertising that is well designed, appropriate in scale and suitably located can add interest, character and vitality to the built environment. Poorly designed or placed advertisements or too many signs in one location can degrade streetscapes and rural environments, and detract from heritage buildings. The desired character of an area is a key criteria for the assessment of the appropriateness of an advertising sign.

This section of the Guidelines expands on the design criteria in Schedule 1 of SEPP 64 as they relate to advertising in transport corridors. Section 3 expands upon assessment criteria related to road safety issues while Section 4 expands on the public benefit test criteria.

WHO SHOULD APPLY THESE DESIGN CRITERIA?

Under SEPP 64, any development application to be approved by the Minister for Planning, or any proposal to display an advertisement on a bridge, must be consistent with the relevant design criteria in this section of the Guidelines, as well as the road safety criteria (Section 3) and public benefit test criteria (Section 4).

In addition, any advertisement requiring RTA concurrence will be assessed by the RTA with consideration for the design criteria in Section 2 and other matters outlined in Section 5.2.

Note: *Other advertisements requiring consent from councils must still be consistent with the design requirements of SEPP 64 and the relevant development control plan for the local area.*

There are three levels of design assessment criteria for advertising in transport corridors:

- (1) Macro-scale planning principles
- (2) Sign clutter controls
- (3) Site-specific and structural criteria

2.3 MACRO-SCALE PLANNING PRINCIPLES

Macro-scale planning principles take into consideration the regional or district context. Transport corridors by their very nature have a clearly defined regional purpose. However they may traverse all types of land uses zones with varying planning objectives and distinct local and scenic qualities. The installation of advertisements within these corridors must be strategically planned so that their placement is not unsympathetic to the character and land uses of the area.

Consideration must be given to the nature and quality of the landscape, streetscape or corridor including immediate views, vistas, adjacent infrastructure, buildings and whether surrounding land-use is compatible with the type (e.g. its form, scale etc) of advertising being proposed.

TABLE2: DESIGN ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – SCHEDULE 1 SEPP 64**(1) Character of the area**

- Is the proposal compatible with the existing or desired future character of the area or locality in which it is proposed to be located?
- Is the proposal consistent with a particular theme for outdoor advertising in the area or locality?

(2) Special areas

- Does the proposal detract from the amenity or visual quality of any environmentally sensitive areas, heritage areas, natural or other conservation areas, open space areas, waterways, rural landscapes or residential areas?

(3) Views and vistas

- Does the proposal obscure or compromise important views?
- Does the proposal dominate the skyline and reduce the quality of vistas?
- Does the proposal respect the viewing rights of other advertisers?

(4) Streetscape, setting or landscape

- Is the scale, proportion and form appropriate for the streetscape, setting or landscape?
- Does the proposal contribute to the visual interest of the streetscape, setting or landscape?
- Does the proposal reduce clutter by rationalising and simplifying existing advertising?
- Does the proposal screen unsightliness?
- Does the proposal protrude above buildings, structures or tree canopies in the area or locality?
- Does the proposal require ongoing vegetation management?

(5) Site and building

- Is the proposal compatible with the scale, proportion and other characteristics of the site or building, or both, on which the proposed signage is to be located?
- Does the proposal respect important features of the site or building, or both?
- Does the proposal show innovation and imagination in its relationship to the site or building?

(6) Associated devices and logos with advertisements and advertising structures

- Have any safety devices, platforms, lighting devices or logos been designed as an integral part of the signage or structure on which it is to be displayed?

(7) Illumination

- Would illumination result in unacceptable glare?
- Would illumination affect safety for pedestrians, vehicles or aircraft?
- Would illumination detract from the amenity of any residence or other form of accommodation?
- Can the intensity of the illumination be adjusted, if necessary?
- Is the illumination subject to a curfew?

Note: Safety criteria under Schedule 1 – SEPP 64 are listed in Table 3.

2.3.1 Sign placement in non-urban areas

Proposals to display advertisements within a rural or non-urban zone must be consistent with the general assessment criteria in Table 2 as well as any relevant requirements of SEPP 64, including Clause 15.

Where council is the consent authority, any proposed sign in a non-urban area must:

- (a) be consistent with a DCP (prepared by the council following an advertising design analysis for the relevant area or precinct in consultation with representatives of local businesses and the advertising industry and in consultation with RTA if within 250 metres of a classified road); or
- (b) if no such DCP is in place, relate to the land on which the advertisement is to be displayed, or to premises situated on that land or adjacent land, and specifies one or more of the following particulars:
 - (i) the purpose for which the land or premises is or are used,
 - (ii) the identification of a person residing or carrying on an occupation or business on the land or premises,

- (iii) a description of an occupation or business referred to in sub-subparagraph (ii),
- (iv) particulars of the goods or services dealt with or provided on the land or premises,
- (v) a notice directing the travelling public to tourist facilities or activities or to places of scientific, historical or scenic interest.

Where the Minister is the consent authority, any proposed sign in a non-urban area must be:

- (a) not inconsistent with local planning objectives and
- (b) only be considered in the following locations:
 - (i) within 5km of a freeway exit, or
 - (ii) within 5km of a town or urban centre or within a greater distance (from a town) if nominated in the council’s LEP, DCP or a relevant council policy or strategy, or
 - (iii) along enterprise corridors or within or adjacent to an industrial zone leading into a town or regional centre.



IF IN RURAL AREA, MAY BE ACCEPTABLE NEAR FREEWAY EXITS TO TOWNSHIPS; IF METROPOLITAN AREA, MUST BE IN STRATEGIC CORRIDORS.



DOES NOT DETRACT FROM THE RURAL LANDSCAPE OR VISTA. LOCATED ADJACENT TO, AND SCREENS BUILT ENVIRONMENT (E.G. RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE).



SIGNS SHOULD NOT BE PLACED IN LOCATIONS THAT BLOCK SCENIC VIEWS.



SIGNS IN RURAL AREAS SHOULD NOT BE TOO PROMINENT OR DETRACT FROM RURAL VIEWS.

2.3.2 Sign placement in transport corridors in urban areas

Advertising structures within urban areas must be consistent with the general assessment criteria in Table 2 as well as any relevant requirements of SEPP 64. In particular, consideration must be given to the compatibility of the advertising proposal with the character of the urban area. As a guideline, advertising in urban areas should be restricted to rail corridors, freeways, tollways or classified roads:

- (a) within or adjacent to strategic transport corridors passing through enterprise zones, business development zones, commercial core zones, mixed use zones or industrial zones, or
- (b) within or adjacent to strategic transport corridors passing through entertainment districts or other urban locations identified by the local council in a relevant strategy as being appropriate for such advertising.



IN KEEPING WITH ENTERPRISE CORRIDOR OR INDUSTRIAL ZONE; WHOLLY WITHIN BUILDING STRUCTURE.



IN KEEPING WITH ENTERPRISE CORRIDOR AREA; WHOLLY WITHIN BUILDING STRUCTURE.

Consideration must be given to the compatibility of advertising development with surrounding land uses and whether such advertising will impact on sensitive locations. For instance, placement of advertising along transport corridors should not result in increased visibility of signage in adjacent or surrounding residential areas.

2.4 SIGN CLUTTER CONTROLS

Advertising structures should not be placed in a location that will result in visual clutter. Clutter can be a distraction to drivers particularly where other signage such as directional or road safety signs are located. Clutter can make a streetscape or landscape visually unattractive. The viewing rights of adjacent advertisers must also be considered when placing advertisements near existing signage.

What constitutes "clutter" will differ depending on the location. For instance, in urban enterprise corridors and within entertainment districts, it is not uncommon to have multiple signs visible along a given sightline. When strategically placed, these signs can contribute to the urban fabric and promote city life in key areas. Clutter in this context may result however if there are too many signs or multiple messages placed on a single advertising site or location.

Multiple advertisement signs in rural or natural areas or along freeways or tollways adversely impacts on visual amenity and road safety. The overall number of signs placed along a transport corridor should be minimised preferably with only one advertising sign visible in a given view.

In assessing advertising proposals, the consent authority is to have regard to clutter:

- (a) Multiple advertisements on a single block of land, structure or building should be discouraged as they contribute to visual clutter.
- (b) Where there is advertising clutter, consideration should be given to reducing the overall number of individual advertisements on a site. Replacement of many small signs with a larger single sign is encouraged if the overall advertising display area is not increased.
- (c) In rural areas, and along freeways and tollways, no more than one advertising structure should be visible along a given sightline.



X TOO MANY BILLBOARDS ON A SINGLE SITE. OPTION TO CONSOLIDATE SIGNS INTO SINGLE SUPERSITE



✓ SINGLE SUPERSITE IS PREFERRED TO MULTIPLE SMALLER SIGNS ON A SITE.



X CLUTTER – TOO MANY SIGNS IN A VISIBLE SEQUENCE ALONG A ROAD.



X CLUTTER – TOO MANY SIGNS IN A VISIBLE SEQUENCE ALONG A ROAD.



X IN RURAL AREAS NO MORE THAN ONE ADVERTISING STRUCTURE SHOULD BE VISIBLE ALONG A GIVEN SIGHTLINE.



X EXAMPLE OF ADVERTISING CLUTTER SEEN OVERSEAS.

2.5 SITE-SPECIFIC AND STRUCTURAL CRITERIA

The broad macro-scale criteria and clutter controls outlined in Section 2.3 and 2.4 dictate where advertising may or may not be appropriate at the local and regional scale. The site-specific and structural criteria below guide the design and location of advertisement on specific sites to reduce unintended impacts from the signage.

In all circumstances, design innovation and excellence is to be encouraged. Advertising structures as well as their placement within the landscape context can contribute positively or adversely to the visual amenity of the area.

The general criteria as well as site specific criteria related to the particular type of site should be considered so that the sign will positively contribute to the qualities of associated buildings, bridges and other structures. Factors to consider include form (shape and size) of signs, lighting, as well as structural and placement considerations.

2.5.1 General criteria

Advertising structures should meet the following site-specific criteria:

- (a) The advertising structure should demonstrate design excellence and show innovation in its relationship to the site, building or bridge structure.
- (b) The advertising structure should be compatible with the scale, proportion and other characteristics of the site, building or structure on which the proposed signage is to be located.
- (c) The advertising structure should be in keeping with important features of the site, building or bridge structure.
- (d) The placement of the advertising structure should not require the removal of significant trees or other native vegetation.
- (e) The advertisement proposal should incorporate landscaping that complements the advertising structure and is in keeping with the landscape and character of the transport corridor.
 - The development of a landscape management plan may be required as a condition of consent.
 - Landscaping outlined within the plan should require minimal maintenance.
- (f) Any safety devices, platforms, lighting devices or logos should be designed as an integral part of the signage or structure on which it is to be displayed.

- (g) Illumination of advertisements must not result in unacceptable glare or reduce safety for pedestrians, vehicles or aircraft.
- (h) Illumination of advertisements must not cause light spillage into nearby residential properties, national parks or nature reserves.
- (i) Illumination of advertisements must be consistent with road safety criteria in Section 3.3.

2.5.2 Wall advertisements criteria

- (a) When the consent authority is the local council, consent must not be granted for a wall advertisement unless:
 - (i) The proposal meets all relevant criteria of Clause 22 in SEPP 64
 - (ii) For a wall advertisement greater than 45 square metres, a development control plan must be in force that has been prepared on the basis of an advertising design analysis for the relevant area or precinct (SEPP 64 Clause 19).
- (b) When the consent authority is the Minister for Planning, consent must not be granted for a wall advertisement unless the following criteria are met:
 - (i) Only one wall advertisement may be displayed per building elevation.



INTEGRATION WITH BUILDING; WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE BUILDING

- (ii) The architectural design quality of the building must not be diminished.
- (iii) The advertising structure must be contained completely within the solid boundaries of the building walls (i.e. the sign must not be wider or higher than the building itself).
- (iv) The advertising structure must not extend outward more than 300 millimetres from the building wall unless occupational health and safety standards require greater protrusion.
- (v) The advertisement must not extend over or block windows or other openings in the building.
- (vi) The advertisement must not be placed on heritage buildings or other heritage items, excluding railway stations.

Note: Proposals for advertising in transport corridors near railway buildings or other structures of heritage value must address RailCorp’s heritage requirements and be prepared in accordance with RailCorp’s heritage guidelines and plans.

2.5.3 Roof or sky advertisements

Roof or sky advertisements must comply with the requirements of SEPP 64 Clause 21 including:

- (a) The consent authority must be satisfied that:
 - (i) the advertisement replaces one or more existing roof or sky advertisements and that the advertisement improves the visual amenity of the locality in which it is displayed, or
 - (ii) that the advertisement improves the finish and appearance of the building and the streetscape, and
- (b) The advertisement must be:
 - (i) no higher than the highest point of any part of the building that is above the building parapet (including that part of the building (if any) that houses any plant but excluding flag poles, aerials, masts and the like), and
 - (ii) no wider than any such part, and
- (c) A development control plan must be in force that has been prepared on the basis of an advertising design analysis for the relevant area or precinct and the display of the advertisement must be consistent with the development control plan.

Consent for a roof or sky advertisement is limited to a maximum of 10 years.



— APPROVAL DEPENDENT ON SPECIFIC LOCATION DETAILS, SITE HERITAGE VALUES AND WHETHER IT IS IN KEEPING WITH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CONTROL RULES.



X NOT LIKELY BE APPROVED UNLESS REPLACING AN EXISTING SIGN – DOMINATES SKYLINE; NOT IN KEEPING WITH DESIGN OR HERITAGE VALUES OF THE BUILDING.

2.5.4 Freestanding advertisements criteria

Freestanding advertisements must comply with the requirements of SEPP 64 Clause 23 and Clause 19 including:

- (a) The advertising structure must not protrude above the dominant skyline, including any buildings, infrastructure or tree canopies, when viewed from ground level within a visual catchment of 1 kilometre. Note: This impact should be measured from the vehicle approach location and any other critical viewpoints.
- (b) For a freestanding advertisement greater than 45 square metres that requires consent from local council, a development control plan must be in force that has been prepared on the basis of an advertising design analysis for the relevant area or precinct.
- (c) Where the sign is in a transport corridor a landscape management plan may be required as part of the DA approval for a freestanding advertisement. This may include requirements to provide appropriate vegetation behind and adjacent to the advertising structure to minimise unintended visual impacts. Landscaping should include trees, shrubs and ground covers to provide adequate screening, softening, colour, soil stabilisation and weed reduction.



DOES NOT EXTEND ABOVE THE SKYLINE; SURROUNDING VEGETATION REDUCES UNINTENDED VISUAL IMPACTS.



SIGN DOMINATES SKYLINE.

2.5.5 Bridge signage criteria

Advertisements on bridges must be consistent with the requirements of SEPP 64 Clause 24 and:

- (a) The architecture of the bridge must not be diminished.

Note: Consideration should be given to whether the advertising structure is compatible with the form and scale of the bridge and sympathetic to the bridge style and design. Consideration should be given to whether the advertisement significantly detracts from the principle structural qualities of the bridge or any important decorative inclusions.

It is preferable that the sign be directly integrated into the structural design of the bridge. The sign should not compromise the architectural and visual quality of the bridge structure.

- (b) The advertisement must not extend laterally outside the structural boundaries of the bridge.

Note: The structural boundaries of the bridge include the solid part of the structure, road deck, handrail and safety guard fencing, but does not include additional devices attached to the structure such as lighting and power poles.

- (c) The advertisement must not extend below the base of the bridge structure, unless it:
 - i) is wholly incorporated into a pylon or abutment of the structure, or
 - ii) meets RTA's minimum road clearance requirements (see Note below).

Note: RTA requires that overhead structures along roads are constructed with at least 5.3 metres of clearance from the road surface to the base of the overhead structure (e.g. bridge, overpass, sign). For pedestrian bridges this clearance is extended to 5.5 metres. These clearance heights are to cater for the wind draft effect that high vehicles have on bridge structures. In addition, certain roads in NSW are strategic freight routes that require more than 5.5m overhead clearance to allow for the transport of oversized vehicles. Please check with the RTA to determine the suitable clearance for any overhead advertising structures along roads.

- (d) On a road or pedestrian bridge, the advertisement must:
 - (i) not protrude above the top of the structural boundaries of the bridge, and



DOES NOT DETRACT FROM ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS OF BRIDGE; DOES NOT BLOCK VIEWS; ADVERTISING FORM COMPATIBLE WITH BRIDGE FORM.



PROTRUDES ABOVE THE TOP OF THE ROAD BRIDGE; NOT IN KEEPING WITH BRIDGE ARCHITECTURE.



MEETS CRITERIA FOR RAIL BRIDGES; IN KEEPING WITH BRIDGE ARCHITECTURE.



ADVERTISEMENT WITHIN STRUCTURAL BOUNDARIES OF RAIL BRIDGE.

- (ii) not block significant views for pedestrians or other bridge users (e.g. cyclists), and
- (ii) not create a tunnel effect, impede passive surveillance, or in any other way reduce safety for drivers, pedestrians or other bridge users.

Note: Signs that extend above bridge handrail height (approx. 1 metre above the walking surface level) have the potential to block views, create a tunnel effect or impede passive surveillance by blocking clear sightlines to and from the bridge. These viewing and safety impacts may be avoided by:

- ensuring that signs are below handrail height, or
- for signs more than 1 metre above the walking surface level, ensuring that signs are:
 - not longer than half the length of the bridge, or
 - not longer than 14 metres (which ever length is shorter), or
- only having a sign on one side of the bridge.


- (e) Paragraphs (a) to (d) above do not apply to the continuation of the display of any existing advertising on pedestrian bridges approved prior to the gazettal of State Environmental Planning Policy No 64 (Advertising and Signage) (Amendment No 2) in 2007 for only one additional period under SEPP 64 Clause 14 if there is no increase in the advertising display area of the signage.
- (f) A development application to display an advertisement on a bridge must be accompanied by a statement demonstrating how the advertisement will contribute to a public benefit. Section 4 of these Guidelines outlines the public benefit test requirements.

2.5.6 Building wraps and hoardings criteria


Building wrap advertisements must be consistent with the requirements of SEPP 64 Clause 26 including:

- (a) A person may, with the consent of the consent authority, display a building wrap advertisement on land zoned for business, commercial or industrial purposes.
- (b) The display of any building wrap advertisement is limited in time to a maximum of 12 months.
- (c) A building wrap advertisement may cover the entire facade or hoarding of a building or site if it is consistent with the requirements of SEPP 64.
- (d) When the consent authority is the local council, consent must not be granted for a building wrap advertisement unless:
 - (i) A development control plan applies to the land on which the building wrap advertisement is to be displayed that has been made having regard to a public art policy of the consent authority and the display of the advertisement is consistent with the development control plan, and



 EXAMPLE OF HOARDINGS WITHIN A PUBLIC SPACE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



 EXAMPLE OF OUTDOOR HOARDINGS AROUND A BUILDING CONSTRUCTION SITE.

- (ii) Any product image or corporate branding does not occupy more than 5% of the advertising display area and accords with the public art policy of the consent authority.
- (e) When the consent authority is the Minister for Planning, proposals for building wrap advertisements will be assessed on their merits, with consideration for:
 - (i) The quality of the design and finish of the proposed building wrap advertisement, and
 - (ii) The nature of the surrounding area, including the visual character and desired amenity, and
 - (iii) The compatibility between the building wrap design and the finish and visual character and desired amenity of the area.

2.5.7 Special promotional advertisements

Special promotional advertisements must comply with the following requirements of SEPP 64 Clause 25:

- (a) A person may, with the consent of the consent authority, display a special promotional advertisement on land zoned for business, commercial or industrial purposes.
- (b) The consent authority may grant consent only if:
 - (i) a development control plan applies to the land on which the special promotional advertisement is to be displayed that has been made having regard to a public art policy of the consent authority and the display of the advertisement is consistent with the development control plan, and
 - (ii) the display of the advertisement is limited in time to a total of 3 months in any 12-month period, and
 - (iii) any product image or corporate branding does not occupy more than 5% of the advertising display area and accords with the public art policy of the consent authority.
- (c) A special promotional advertisement may cover the entire facade or hoarding of a building or site, if it meets the above criteria.

3. Advertisements and road safety

3.1 ROAD SAFETY OBJECTIVES

Advertising displays within the visual catchments of roads are designed to attract driver's and passenger's attention. A reduction in driver attention away from the road however has the potential to create a road safety hazard. It is the aim of the RTA to minimise these hazards and improve road safety for all drivers where possible.

The purpose of this section is to outline the RTA advertisement policy in relation to road safety. The policy is designed to ensure that roadside advertising does not create a road safety hazard or confuse or distract drivers in any road environment, or compromise bicycle and pedestrian safety.

Schedule 1 of SEPP 64 outlines safety considerations that must be addressed for any advertisement proposal under SEPP 64. Advertisements have the potential to create a safety hazard if designed and placed contrary to the RTA's *Road Design Guide* and the principles and rules outlined below. The following traffic, bicycle, and pedestrian safety assessment criteria must be applied (as a minimum) in the design and assessment of all advertisement proposals on or within the vicinity of a classified road.

TABLE 3: ROAD SAFETY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA – SCHEDULE 1 SEPP 64

Safety

- (1) Would the proposal reduce the safety for any public road?
- (2) Would the proposal reduce the safety for pedestrians or bicyclists?
- (3) Would the proposal reduce the safety for pedestrians, by obscuring sightlines from public areas?

3.2 ROAD SAFETY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

3.2.1 Sign location and design

- (a) An advertisement must not obstruct the driver's view of the road particularly of other vehicles, bicycle riders or pedestrians at crossings.
- (b) An advertisement must not obstruct a pedestrian or cyclist's view of the road.
- (c) The placement of a sign should not distract a driver at a critical time. In particular, signs should not obstruct a driver's view:
 - (i) to a road hazard,
 - (ii) to an intersection,
 - (iii) to a traffic control device (such as traffic signals, stop or give way signs or warning signs) or
 - (iv) to an emergency vehicle access point or Type 2 driveways (wider than 6–9 metres) or higher.
- (d) The advertisement must not distract a driver from or reduce the visibility and effectiveness of directional signs, traffic signals, other traffic control devices, regulatory signs or advisory signs or to obscure information about the road alignment.
- (e) The advertisement should not be located in a position that has the potential to give incorrect information on the alignment of the road. In this context, the location and arrangement of sign structures should not give visual clues to the driver suggesting that the road alignment is different to the actual alignment. An accurate photo-montage should be used to assess this issue.
- (f) A sign should not be located:
 - (i) less than the safe sight distance from an intersection, merge point, exit ramp, traffic control signal or sharp curves.
 - (ii) less than the safe stopping sight distance from a marked foot crossing, pedestrian crossing, pedestrian refuge, cycle crossing, cycleway facility or hazard within the road environment.
 - (iii) so that it is visible from the stem of a T-intersection.

Note: The minimum sight distance requirements for the design speed of the road must be met for road hazards (stopping sight distance), emergency vehicle access points and driveways (approach sight distance) and intersections (safe intersection sight distance). Refer to the *RTA Road Design Guide* for minimum stopping sight distances, minimum approach and safe intersection sight distances.

Design speed means a nominal speed fixed to determine the geometric features of a road. In the context of sight distances, the design speed is taken as the higher of the posted speed limit or the 85th percentile speed.

- (g) The advertisement must not interfere with stopping sight distance for the road's design speed or the effectiveness of a traffic control device. For example:
- (i) Could the advertisement be construed as giving instructions to traffic such as 'Stop' or imitate a traffic control device?
 - (ii) If the sign is in the vicinity of traffic lights, does the advertisement use flashing lights?
- (h) The advertisement should not distract a driver's attention away from the road environment for an extended length of time. For example:
- (i) The sign should not be located in such a way that the driver's head is required to turn away from the road and the components of the traffic stream in order to view its display and/or message. All drivers should still be able to see the road when viewing the sign, as well as the main components of the traffic stream in peripheral view.
 - (ii) The sign should be oriented in a manner that does not create headlight reflections in the driver's line of sight. As a guideline, angling a sign five degrees away from right angles to the driver's line of sight can minimise headlight reflections. On a curved road alignment, this should be checked for the distance measured back from the sign that a car would travel in 2.5 seconds at the design speed.
- (i) The advertisement must not create a physical obstruction or hazard. For example:
- (i) Does the sign obstruct the movement of pedestrians or bicycle riders? (e.g. telephone kiosks and other street furniture along roads and footpath areas).

- (ii) Does the sign protrude below a bridge or other structure so it could be hit by trucks or other tall vehicles? Will the clearance between the road surface and the bottom of the sign meet appropriate road standards for that particular road?
- (iii) Does the sign protrude laterally into the transport corridor so it could be hit by trucks or wide vehicles?

Note: Where advertising structures hang over the road, the minimum vertical clearance should be the same as other structures in that road environment. Generally, the sign should have a vertical clearance equal or greater than the overpass, tunnel portal or pedestrian bridge. However in cases where these structures exceed the minimum vertical clearance specified for the particular type of road, the sign may protrude below the bridge or other structure.

If the minimum vertical clearance for other surrounding structures is not known then a minimum vertical clearance of 5.3 metres is to be used for the sign structure. However on high performance motorways, the minimum clearance may be 5.8m or more.

See also **Section 2.5.5 Bridge signage criteria** for minimum road clearance criteria.

- (j) Where the sign supports are not frangible (breakable), the sign must be placed outside the clear zone as defined in Section 3.7 of the RTA's *Road Design Guide* or behind an RTA-approved crash barrier.

Where a sign is proposed within the clear zone but behind an existing RTA-approved crash barrier, all its structures up to 5.3m in height (relative to the road level) are to comply with lateral clearances as specified by Section 6 of the RTA's *Road Design Guide* with respects to dynamic deflection and working width.

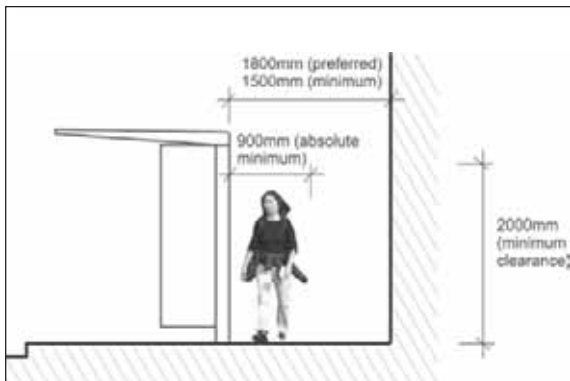
Note: Clear zone means the total roadside border area, starting at the edge of the travelled way, available for safe use by errant vehicles and the display of traffic control signs. This area may consist of a shoulder, a recoverable slope, a non-recoverable slope and/or a clear run-out area. The minimum clear zone width is dependent upon the speed environment and roadside geometry.

- (k) All signs that are permitted to hang over roads or footpaths should meet wind loading requirements as specified in AS 1170.1 and AS1170.2. All vertical clearances as specified above are regarded as being the height of the sign when under maximum vertical deflection.

- (l) The location of a sign on footpaths or nature strips must meet the following criteria to ensure adequate clearance for pedestrian and wheel chair access.

A sign must be positioned so that an absolute minimum envelope of 900 millimetres x 2000 millimetres of unobstructed clear path of travel is maintained for the entire length of the advertising structure (see figure below).

Further advice is also available from the RTA in relation to sign posting in certain locations such as hospitals, regional shopping centres and tourist areas.



MINIMUM UNOBSTRUCTED CLEAR PATH OF TRAVEL ON FOOTPATHS AND NATURE STRIPS.



SIGNS WILL BE ASSESSED AGAINST SAFETY CRITERIA TO ENSURE THAT THEY DO NOT OBSCURE OR OTHERWISE ALTER THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANY ADJACENT TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE.

3.2.2 Variable messaging signs

Variable messaging signs will only be approved if they meet the following criteria, in addition to other criteria in this Policy:

- The speed limit of the road must not be greater than 70 kilometres per hour
- The time to change the display must not be greater than 1 second
- The display must be completely static from its first appearance to the commencement of a change to another display
- The level of illumination must adjust according to ambient light levels;
- The sign must not contain any scrolling messages (i.e. displayed text or graphics which moves up, down or across the screen so that a line of text or graphics appears at one edge of the screen for each line that moves off the opposite edge).

Further policy advice in relation to variable message signs is available in the RTA document *Guidelines for the location and placement of Variable Message Signs* (Ref TDT 2005/02).

3.2.3 Moving signs

Moving signs that face the road reserve and are visible to drivers will only be approved when they meet all of the following criteria, in addition to other criteria in this Policy:

- The speed limit of the road must be no greater than 70 kilometres per hour.
- The display must be completely static from its first appearance to the commencement of a change to another display.
- The driver should not expect to see more than one (1) message in the period of exposure, during normal driving conditions.

3.2.4 Video and animated electronic signs

Video and animated signs, including any signs which contain any portion of video and/or animated content, will not be approved if facing the road reserve and visible to drivers.

3.2.5 Illumination and reflectance

An illuminated sign refers to any sign illuminated by an artificial source. Illuminated signs include variable message signs, video and/or animated signs and any conventional billboard illuminated by fluorescent and/or incandescent bulbs.

In addition to design guidelines in relation to illumination and its effects (Section 2), the following assessment criteria are used to ensure that illumination and reflectance qualities of signs do not cause a road safety hazard.

- (a) Advertisements must comply with the following luminance rules shown below.
- (b) The maximum night-time luminance of the aforementioned signs in this section must be one-quarter of the above prescribed values.
- (c) For night time use, the sign (whether internally illuminated or lit from its exterior) must not cast a shadow on areas that were previously lit and that have a special lighting requirement, e.g. pedestrian crossings.

- (d) The light sources for illuminated signs must focus solely on the sign and:
 - (i) be shielded so that glare does not extend beyond the sign; and,
 - (ii) with the exception of back lit neon signs, have no light source visible to passing motorists with a light output greater than that of a 65W incandescent bulb.
- (e) The level of reflectance of an advertisement, and its content, is not to exceed the 'Minimum coefficients of Luminous intensity per unit area for Class 2A Material', as set out in Australian Standard AS/NZS 1906.1:2007. Flashing illuminated advertisements will not be approved.

Information in relation to Street Name Signs that are illuminated is also available in the RTA document *Management of Illuminated Street Name and Advertising Sign proposals – January 2000* (Ref TM P99/3).

TABLE 4: MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DAYTIME LUMINANCE OF ILLUMINATED ADVERTISEMENTS

<i>Illuminated Area (sq m)</i>	<i>Zone 1</i>	<i>Zone 2 (cd/sq m)</i>	<i>Zone 3 (cd/sq m)</i>	<i>Zone 4 (cd/sq m)</i>	<i>Zone 5</i>
up to 0.5	no limit	2900	2000	1000	no limit
0.5 to 2.0		2300	1600	800	
2.0 to 5.0		2000	1200	600	
5.0 to 10.0		1500	1000	600	
over 10.0		1200	800	400	

Luminance means the objective brightness of a surface as measured by a photometer, expressed in candelas per square meter.

Zone 1 covers areas with generally very high off-street ambient lighting, e.g. display centres similar to Kings Cross, central city locations

Zone 2 covers areas with generally high off-street ambient lighting eg. some major shopping/commercial centres with a significant number of off-street illuminated advertising devices and lights.

Zone 3 covers areas with generally medium off-street ambient lighting e.g. small to medium shopping/commercial centres.

Zone 4 covers areas with generally low levels of off-street ambient lighting e.g. most rural areas, many residential areas.

Zone 5 covers areas within underground railway stations and areas fully contained within station buildings which are visible only from within the Rail Corridor.

3.3 REVIEW OF NEW SIGNS

The RTA may review the crash history of any new advertising sites after a 3 year period to determine whether the sign on the site has had an adverse effect on road safety. If the RTA is of the opinion that a sign on a new site is a traffic hazard, the RTA may direct the owner or occupier of the land on which the sign is situated or the person who erected the sign to screen, modify or remove the sign, regardless of whether or not the sign is the subject of a development consent under the Act or a consent under the *Roads Act 1993*.

Note: *Traffic hazard* is defined under the *Roads Act 1993* to mean a structure or thing that is likely:

- (a) to obscure or limit the view of the driver of a motor vehicle on a public road, or
- (b) to be mistaken for a traffic control device, or
- (c) to cause inconvenience or danger in the use of a public road, or
- (d) to be otherwise hazardous to traffic.

3.4 ROAD SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR SIGN CONTENT

SEPP 64 does not regulate the content of advertisements and signs and does not require consent for a change in content. It is however important that sign content does not compromise road safety. RTA may seek to regulate the content of signs by exercising its general powers under the *Roads Act 1993* and the imposition of conditions on the grant of consent or its concurrence under section 138 of the *Roads Act 1993*. If the proposed legend or sign content is considered to be a traffic hazard, the RTA may require the removal of the sign content.

It is recommended that advertisers have regard to the following advisory guidelines with respect to the content of advertisements to be displayed along road corridors.

TABLE 5: RTA ROAD SAFETY ADVISORY GUIDELINES FOR SIGN CONTENT

1. Advertisements must not imitate a traffic control device such as traffic lights;
2. Advertisements must not instruct drivers to perform an action such as 'Stop', 'Halt' or 'Give Way';
3. Advertisements must not invite traffic to move contrary to any traffic control device, or turn where there is fast moving traffic;
4. Advertisements must not contain reflectors, which at night could be mistaken for a traffic control device;
5. The permissible level of reflectance of an advertisement also applies to the content of the sign. That is, the level of reflectance is not to exceed the 'Minimum coefficients of Luminous intensity per unit area for Class 2A', as set out in Australian Standard AS/NZS 1906.1:2007;
6. Advertisements should not contain messages that are distractive or otherwise inconsistent with road safety;
7. Advertisements should be legible. A clear font at least 150 millimetres high is advisable;
8. Advertisements should not contain large areas of red display if it is to be illuminated. In wet night-time conditions it may cause confusion with traffic control signals or 'stop' or 'tail lights' of moving vehicles;
9. The amount of information supplied on a sign should be minimised so that the time required to read and understand the sign's message is minimised. As a guide, each sign should be restricted to 6 units of information. The summation of units is to be calculated as follows:
 - Words of up to 8 letters, inclusive = 1 unit
 - Numbers up to 4 digits, inclusive = 0.5 unit
 - Numbers of 5-8 digits = 1 unit
 - Symbol, picture, logo or abbreviation = 0.5 unit;
10. The proposed advertising message should not spread the message across more than one adjoining sign.

4. Public Benefit Test for advertisement proposals

This section outlines how proposals for certain outdoor advertisements along railway corridors, classified roads and on bridges must meet a public benefit test to ensure that the advertising will result in a positive gain or benefit for the community.

4.1 WHAT IS THE PUBLIC BENEFIT TEST?

The public benefit test is an assessment of how the local community will benefit as a result of the display of the advertisement, and must be applied to an advertising proposal if:

- (a) the display of the advertisement is by or on behalf of RTA or RailCorp, or
- (b) the advertisement is to be displayed along a tollway, or
- (c) the advertisement is to be displayed on a bridge, or
- (d) the advertisement requires RTA concurrence under SEPP 64.

The proponent must outline in the Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) accompanying the development application what arrangements they will make to provide an appropriate public benefit (see also section 1.5.3).

The consent authority (either the Minister for Planning or the council) will determine whether the applicant has sufficiently demonstrated that the proposed advertisement will contribute an appropriate public benefit. Public benefits, along with other matters identified in the SEPP (Clause 13), must be considered by a consent authority before approval can be given for the advertising development.

4.2 WHAT IS AN APPROPRIATE PUBLIC BENEFIT?

The level of public benefit for a given SEPP 64 advertisement is to be negotiated and agreed upon between the consent authority and the applicant. The public benefit can be provided as a monetary contribution or as an 'in-kind' contribution. Both monetary and in-kind contributions must be linked to improvements in local community services and facilities including benefits such as:

- improved traffic safety (road, rail, bicycle and pedestrian)
- improved public transport services
- improved public amenity within or adjacent to the transport corridor
- support school safety infrastructure and programs, or
- other appropriate community benefits.

4.2.1 RTA and RailCorp advertising

As proponents of outdoor advertising, RTA and RailCorp must demonstrate that revenue raised from outdoor advertising is directly linked to a public benefit.

RTA and RailCorp must record the total amount of outdoor advertising revenue received each year in their financial accounts and their Annual Reports. The Annual Reports must also outline the RTA or RailCorp investments made in the year on transport safety, amenity improvements or other public works listing specific works to which the funds have been or are to be applied.

RTA must consult with the relevant councils to identify and prioritise the public benefit works to be delivered through the program on a regional or subregional basis (in the Sydney Metropolitan area).

RTA should give priority to works in areas where the advertising signage is to be positioned. Improvements to traffic safety for drivers, pedestrians and cyclists should be the focus of the expenditure of advertising revenue. This may include works such as installation of flashing lights or other safety infrastructure in school zones, provision of cycleways, provision of pedestrian refuge areas, or installation of pedestrian bridges to improve safety and traffic flow.

For RailCorp, railway station upgrades (e.g. providing wheelchair access) and rail crossings (e.g. installation of lights or gates) or other rail safety measures may be considered priority works. Amenity improvements along rail corridors including landscaping, litter removal, or vandalism and graffiti management may also be considered appropriate public benefits.

4.2.2 Advertising along tollways

Under SEPP 64, proponents of advertising along tollways are required to provide for public benefits in association with any approved signage along tollways. Tollways include the Sydney Harbour Tunnel, the Eastern Distributor, the M2, M4, M5, M7, Cross City Tunnel and Lane Cove Tunnel.

The tollway operator must enter into satisfactory arrangements with the RTA to meet the public benefit requirements. The requirements may include payment of an annual or upfront fee negotiated with the RTA.

RTA is responsible for the collection, distribution and expenditure of public benefit monies from tollway operators. Public benefit monies received by RTA must be recorded in their financial accounts and Annual Reports as set out in Section 4.2.1

RTA must consult with the relevant council to identify and prioritise activities to be included in the public benefit works program to be delivered through the program.

4.2.3 Advertising approved by Councils

In instances where a local council is the consent authority, public benefit contributions may also be required as part of the approval to display an outdoor advertisement. This includes advertising on bridge structures and advertising that requires RTA concurrence (see Section 5.2).

The applicant should liaise with the Council prior to lodging a DA to determine what public benefit requirements are likely to be required.

Fees and Council revenue

In addition to the standard development application fees, the applicant may be required to provide an upfront fee or an annual fee (payable to the Council) for the duration of consent of the advertisement (generally 15 years). In this instance, no other additional fee is to be charged against the development under the Local Government Act.

The council may not require the proponent to pay a fee if it is satisfied that adequate public benefits will otherwise be provided for (see below under the heading In-kind contributions).

Council is responsible for the collection, distribution and expenditure of the revenue from the fees. The monies are to fund a public benefit works program developed in partnership with the RTA and/or Ministry for Transport in relation to public transport matters. Both council and RTA and/or Ministry for Transport will identify and prioritise projects in the LGA that require investment in transport safety, public transport or amenity improvements that are in addition to the core activities and services provided by the council.

When the Council is the advertising proponent, an annual fee need not be paid. However, as with RTA and RailCorp, the Council must set aside revenue raised from outdoor advertising to fund a public benefit works program.

The Council must record the total amount of outdoor advertising revenue received each year in their financial accounts and their Annual Reports. This includes fees collected from proponents as well as revenue raised directly from signage where Council is the proponent. The Annual Reports must also report on the amount of outdoor advertising revenue invested by the Council in transport safety, amenity improvements or other public works including a list of specific projects.

Improvements to traffic safety for drivers, pedestrians and cyclists are a priority for expenditure of advertising revenue. This may include works such as installation of flashing lights or other safety infrastructure in school zones, provision of cycleways, provision of pedestrian refuges or installation of pedestrian bridges to improve safety and traffic flow.

In-kind contributions

In some instances, the proponent may negotiate with Council to provide in-kind contributions rather than a fee. In-kind contributions may include on-ground works to improve local amenity such as pedestrian bridges, pedestrian refuges, landscaping, graffiti management, safety lighting or other works provided as part of the installation of the advertising structure.

Other types of in-kind contributions may also be negotiated with councils including the use from time to time of the advertising structure for promotion of community programs, events, public safety programs or other appropriate public purposes.

Advertising on pedestrian bridges are a special case and may not require any additional provision of public benefit (financial or in-kind). Public benefits associated with the bridge advertisement are usually linked to the cost of the bridge construction and its ongoing maintenance, particularly if the bridge is available for general public use and the bridge design and placement is considered suitable by both RTA and council.

Dispute resolution

If the council and the applicant cannot agree to an appropriate upfront or annual fee or in-kind contribution for the provision of public benefits, the matter should be referred by either party to the Director-General. The party who refers the application to the Director-General must notify the other party in writing that the application has been referred.

Following such a referral, the council must provide the Director-General with a copy of the development application, details of its proposed determination of the development application and details of the dispute in relation to public benefits associated with the proposed advertisement.

The Director-General may convene a meeting between the council and the applicant for the purpose of negotiating, as far as possible, an appropriate public benefit as an annual fee or in-kind contribution.

If agreement is reached between the consent authority and the applicant the Director-General must prepare a report of the agreement. If agreement is not reached, the Director-General may determine an appropriate fee or in-kind contribution on behalf of the parties and prepare a report of the agreement.

In either case, the Director-General must give a copy of the report to the consent authority and the applicant. After receiving the Director-General's report, the consent authority must proceed with the assessment and determination of the application and incorporate the Director-General's report recommendations into any conditions of consent relating to the provision of public benefits under SEPP 64.

5. RTA assessment of advertisement proposals

The RTA has several responsibilities for the control and management of advertisements:

- as the roads authority for freeways and as regulator of classified roads generally under the *Roads Act 1993*;
- as the owner of land on which tollways and freeways are located (Refer sections 52 and 52A respectively of the *Roads Act 1993*);
- in accordance with the administration of the provisions of the *Roads Act 1993*.
- in accordance with the RTA's functions relating to traffic management and safety under section 52A of the *Transport Administration Act 1988*.

5.1 RTA ROLES UNDER THE ROADS ACT 1993

The RTA may have an approval role or a concurrence role under section 138 of the *Roads Act 1993*. An approval under section 138 of the *Roads Act* is required from RTA as the appropriate road authority for the erection of any advertising structure in, on or over a freeway. For other roads, where the local council is the appropriate road authority, RTA may need to concur with the council's approval under section 138.

If the applicant for the advertising proposal is a public authority and the application is for the erection of an advertising structure in, on or over a classified road, the RTA must consult with the public authority before deciding whether or not to grant concurrence. If however the applicant is Railcorp and the Minister for Planning is the consent authority, consultation only on safety issues is required.

If the advertising applicant is the RTA and the relevant roads authority is the local council, the council must consult with the RTA before deciding whether or not to grant consent.

Whether or not the erection and display of an advertisement has been approved under the EP&A Act or the *Roads Act 1993*, the RTA may direct:

- the owner or occupier of land on which the advertisement is situated; or
- the person who erected the advertisement,

to screen, modify or remove the advertisement if, in the opinion of the RTA, the advertisement is a traffic hazard.

5.2 RTA CONCURRENCE UNDER SEPP 64

Under clause 17 and 18 of *SEPP 64*, local councils must seek RTA **concurrence** for development applications for advertising structures that are within 250 metres of a classified road if:

- the display area of the sign is:
 - greater than 20 square metres, or
 - higher than 8 metres above the ground, and
- any part of the sign is visible from a classified road.

This provision does not apply to signage that is *exempt development* under a relevant environmental planning instrument or where the Minister for Planning is the consent authority or approval authority under the EP&A Act.

Classified roads are defined in the *Roads Act 1993* as main roads, highways, freeways, controlled access roads, secondary roads, tourist roads, tollway, transitways, and State works. To determine if a particular road is a "classified road", the applicant should consult with the local council or the RTA.

In a development application for consent for an advertising structure, the applicant must demonstrate that the proposed sign will not result in a road hazard or create traffic safety problems and will not detract from the existing or intended environmental quality or character of the road corridor.

If the road is a classified road, the RTA should be consulted to determine if a corridor plan of management or corridor urban design strategy or equivalent exists for the particular road corridor. Such a plan or strategy (or their equivalent) should be taken into consideration when developing the proposal. In addition, the following guidelines issued by RTA should also be considered:

- *Beyond the Pavement: RTA Urban and Regional Design Practice Notes*, 1999 (and any subsequent revisions)
- *RTA Bridge Aesthetics Design Guidelines* (as updated)
- *RTA Road Design Guidelines* (as updated)

The development application should be lodged with council. The council must forward the development application to the RTA to provide concurrence along with a \$250 concurrence fee (payable to the RTA).

In deciding whether or not concurrence should be granted under SEPP 64, the RTA will take into consideration relevant factors including:

- the impact of the display of the advertisement on road safety (**Section 3** of these Guidelines); and
- any other relevant provisions of these Guidelines or other relevant RTA guidelines such as *Beyond the Pavement* or RTA road or bridge design guidelines.

Once the RTA has considered the development application, it will give written notice to the consent authority of its decision whether to concur. It will be assumed that the RTA has given its concurrence if the RTA has not advised the consent authority of its decision within 21 days after it receives the development application.

The RTA may request additional information if the detail provided in the development application is not adequate. The 21 day concurrence period will be suspended until the applicant has provided sufficient information for the RTA to assess the development application.

5.3 RTA CONSULTATION FOR LEPS AND DCPS

Under SEPP 64 it is also a requirement that the RTA be consulted in the preparation of the following policies and controls:

- LEPS for signage or advertising to which SEPP 64 applies and where the signage or advertisement is within 250 metres of classified roads (SEPP 64, Clause 31); and,
- DCPS for advertising in rural or non-urban zones on land within 250 metres of a classified road (SEPP 64, Clause 15(2)).

6. Terms and acronyms

Advertising and signage expressions used in these Guidelines have the same meaning as the definitions in SEPP 64.

The following references, terms and acronyms are used in these Guidelines.

AS 1170.1 – Australian Standard: Structural Design Actions: Permanent, Imposed & other Actions.

AS 1170.2 – Australian Standard: Structural Design Actions: Wind Actions.

AS/NZS 1906.1:2007 – Retroreflective Materials & Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes.

associated road use land in relation to a road, means:

- (a) land on which road infrastructure associated with the road is located, or
- (b) land that is owned, occupied or managed by the roads authority for the road and that is used for road purposes or associated purposes (such as administration, workshop and maintenance facilities, bus interchanges and roadside landscaping).

classified road means any of the following: a main road, a highway, a freeway, a controlled access road, a secondary road, a tourist road, a tollway, a transitway or a State work.

DCP – Development Control Plan

EPI – Environmental Planning Instrument

enterprise corridor means an area with generally low amenity along a busy road (>40,000 vehicles per day) in existing built up areas in the Greater Metropolitan Region.

Guidelines means this publication titled *Transport Corridor Outdoor Advertising and Signage Guidelines* approved by the Minister for the purposes of SEPP 64, as in force and as published in the Gazette on the date of publication in the Gazette of *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 64 (Advertising and Signage) (Amendment No.2)*.

LEP – Local Environmental Plan

the Act – *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

the Director-General – the Director-General of the NSW Department of Planning

the Minister – the NSW Minister for Planning (unless otherwise stated)

railway corridor means the following land:

- (a) land on which railway track and associated railway infrastructure is located (including stations and platforms),
- (b) land that is adjacent to land referred to in paragraph (a) and that is owned, occupied or managed by RailCorp and used for railway purposes or associated purposes (such as administration, workshop and maintenance facilities and bus interchanges),
- (c) land zoned for railway (including railway corridor) purposes under an environmental planning instrument,
- (d) land identified as a railway corridor in an approval of a project by the Minister for Planning under Part 3A of the Act.

RailCorp – Rail Corporation New South Wales constituted under the *Transport Administration Act 1988*.

road corridor means the following land:

- (a) land comprising a classified road or a road known as the Sydney Harbour Tunnel, the Eastern Distributor, the M2 Motorway, the M4 Motorway, the M5 Motorway, the M7 Motorway, the Cross City Tunnel or the Lane Cove Tunnel, and associated road use land that is adjacent to such a road,
- (b) land zoned for road purposes under an environmental planning instrument,
- (c) land identified as a road corridor in an approval of a project by the Minister for Planning under Part 3A of the Act.

RTA – the Roads and Traffic Authority constituted under the *Transport Administration Act 1988*.

SEPP 64 – *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 64 – Advertising and Signage* and includes the amendment to the Policy as of the date of gazettal of *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 64 (Advertising and Signage) (Amendment No.2)*.

transport corridor land means the following land:

- (a) land comprising a railway corridor,
- (b) land comprising a road corridor,
- (c) land zoned industrial under an environmental planning instrument and owned, occupied or managed by the RTA or RailCorp.



New South Wales

Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)

under the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

I, the Minister for Planning, make the following local environmental plan under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. (D07/00011)

Minister for Planning

Clause 1 Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)

Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)

under the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

1 Name of plan

This plan is *Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)*.

2 Aims of plan

This plan aims to amend *Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997*:

- (a) to rezone part of the land to which this plan applies from Zone No 1 (a) (General Rural) to Zone No 2 (v) (Village or Urban) so as to allow for residential expansion in a more appropriate and strategic location, and
- (b) to rezone part of the land from Zone No 2 (v) (Village or Urban) to Zone No 4 (General Industrial) so as to provide for the planned expansion of the Narromine Industrial Estate, and
- (c) to reclassify part of the land referred to in paragraph (b) from community land to operational land within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993* so as to allow for its future development, and
- (d) to effect minor law revision.

3 Land to which plan applies

- (1) With respect to the aim referred to in clause 2 (a), this plan applies to Lots 57–60, DP 755131, Dappo Road, Narromine, as shown edged heavy black and lettered “2 (v)” on Sheet 2 of the map marked “Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)” deposited in the office of Narromine Shire Council.
- (2) With respect to the aim referred to in clause 2 (b), this plan applies to land known as the “Wrench land”, being Lots 102 and 103, DP 874678, Mitchell Highway, Narromine, as shown edged heavy black and lettered “4” on Sheet 1 of that map.
- (3) With respect to the aim referred to in clause 2 (c), this plan applies to Lot 103, DP 874678, Mitchell Highway, Narromine.

Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)

Clause 4

-
- (4) With respect to the aim referred to in clause 2 (d), this plan applies to all land to which *Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997* applies.

4 Amendment of Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997

Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 is amended as set out in Schedule 1.

Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)

Schedule 1 Amendments

Schedule 1 Amendments

(Clause 4)

[1] Clause 5 Interpretation

Insert in appropriate order in the definition of *the map* in clause 5 (1):

Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)

[2] Clause 5 (2) (e)

Insert at the end of clause 5 (2) (d):

, and

(e) notes included in this plan do not form part of this plan.

[3] Part 3, Division 1A

Omit the heading “9A What is exempt and complying development?” from the Division.

[4] Clause 39

Insert after clause 38:

39 Classification and reclassification of public land

- (1) The objective of this clause is to enable the Council, by means of this plan, to classify or reclassify public land as “operational land” or “community land” in accordance with Part 2 of Chapter 6 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Note. Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, “public land” is generally land vested in or under the control of a council (other than roads, Crown reserves and commons). The classification or reclassification of public land may also be made by a resolution of the Council under section 31, 32 or 33 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. Section 30 of that Act enables this plan to discharge trusts on which public reserves are held if the land is reclassified under this plan as operational land.

- (2) The public land described in Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 5 is classified, or reclassified, as operational land for the purposes of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- (3) The public land described in Part 3 of Schedule 5 is classified, or reclassified, as community land for the purposes of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- (4) The public land described in Part 1 of Schedule 5:
- (a) does not cease to be a public reserve to the extent (if any) that it is a public reserve, and

Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)

Amendments

Schedule 1

- (b) continues to be affected by any trusts, estates, interests, dedications, conditions, restrictions or covenants that affected the land before its classification, or reclassification, as operational land.
- (5) The public land described in Part 2 of Schedule 5, to the extent (if any) that it is a public reserve, ceases to be a public reserve on the commencement of the relevant classification plan and, by the operation of that plan, is discharged from all trusts, estates, interests, dedications, conditions, restrictions and covenants affecting the land or any part of the land, except:
 - (a) those (if any) specified for the land in Column 3 of Part 2 of Schedule 5, and
 - (b) any reservations that except land out of the Crown grant relating to the land, and
 - (c) reservations of minerals (within the meaning of the *Crown Lands Act 1989*).
- (6) In this clause, the *relevant classification plan*, in relation to land described in Part 2 of Schedule 5, means this plan or, if the description of the land is inserted into that Part by another environmental planning instrument, that instrument.
- (7) Before the relevant classification plan inserted a description of land into Part 2 of Schedule 5, the Governor approved of subclause (5) applying to the land.

[5] **Schedule 5**

Insert after Schedule 4:

Schedule 5 Classification and reclassification of public land

(Clause 39)

Part 1 Land classified, or reclassified, as operational land—no interests changed

Column 1	Column 2
Locality	Description

Narromine Local Environmental Plan 1997 (Amendment No 3)

Schedule 1 Amendments

Part 2 Land classified, or reclassified, as operational land—interests changed

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Locality	Description	Any trusts etc not discharged
Narromine		
Mitchell Highway	Lot 103, DP 874678	Nil.

Part 3 Land classified, or reclassified, as community land

Column 1	Column 2
Locality	Description

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

Protocol for Wallis Lake Oyster Lease Maintenance Dredging

For the purposes of clause 19(2) of Schedule 3 (Designated development) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, I, the Director-General of Department of Planning approve the *Protocol for Wallis Lake Oyster Lease Maintenance Dredging* set out below.

Sam Haddad
Director-General of the Department of Planning
3 August 2007

Protocol for Wallis Lake Oyster Lease Maintenance Dredging

This protocol relates to the provisions of clause 19(2) of Schedule 3 (Designated development) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*.

Approvals

Dredging under this protocol may only be undertaken in the area known as "The Paddock" in Wallis Lake, New South Wales and:

- a. in accordance with a development consent under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*; and
- b. in accordance with a permit issued by the NSW Department of Primary Industries under section 201 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*; and
- c. in accordance with a licence issued by the NSW Department of Lands if the dredging is outside of an area leased under section 163 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

Locational Criteria

1. This Protocol only applies to dredging of mobile marine sands.
2. The dredging may only be undertaken from a location within "The Paddock" where, in the opinion of the consent authority, the material is threatening the oyster production process and is located:
 - a. wholly within an area leased under section 163 of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*; or
 - b. immediately adjacent to the above leased area; or
 - c. within an access channel contiguous to the above leased area.
3. The area to be dredged must not, in the opinion of the consent authority, contain or be likely to contain:
 - a. acid sulphate soils; or
 - b. threatened species.

Operational Criteria

1. The dredge used must be a cutter-suction type that pumps the sand directly to a land based disposal or processing facility.
2. The dredging must not :
 - a. cause the destruction of seagrasses, unless a permit to harm marine vegetation has firstly been obtained from NSW Department of Primary Industries; or
 - b. remove sand to a depth below minus 1.5 metre Australian Height Datum (AHD).

3. The dredge operator must:
 - a. maintain the dredge in good condition and take all reasonable measures to prevent a spill of fuel or oil; and
 - b. maintain all operational safeguards and navigation warnings as required by the NSW Maritime and
 - c. comply with acceptable noise limits as defined in the NSW Environmental Protection Authorities NSW Industrial Noise Policy (2000).
 - d. Hours of operation are restricted to 7:00 am to 6:00 pm Monday to Friday. No work is permitted on Weekends or Public Holidays.

4. The dredge operator must cease operation immediately:
 - a. in the event that any material other than marine sands are encountered by the dredge operation. No further dredging is to be undertaken until additional development approvals are obtained to remove material which is not marine sands.
 - b. in the event of a significant turbidity plume being generated at the dredge head. The operator may then only operate the dredge during the period 1 hour either side of high or low slack water.
 - c. in the event of a petrochemical spill. The operator must install a floating boom as quickly as practicable and notify the NSW Maritime and the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change. No further dredging may be undertaken until authorised by the Department of Environment and Climate Change.
 - d. in the event of pipeline failure or leakage. The operator must not undertake any further dredging until the repair to the pipeline has been completed and the line has been flushed with clean water.

Department of Primary Industries

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Section 8 Notification – Fishing Closure Wobbegong Sharks

I, RENATA BROOKS, Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries and Regional Relations, pursuant to section 8 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (“the Act”) and with the delegated authority of the Minister for Primary Industries and the Director-General of the NSW Department of Primary Industries pursuant to sections 227 and 228 of the Act, do by this notification, prohibit the taking of Wobbegong sharks (*Orectolobus* spp.) by all recreational fishers, by all fishing methods, in all waters.

This fishing closure is effective for a period of five (5) years commencing on 3 September 2007, unless sooner amended or revoked.

Dated this 30th day of July 2007.

RENATA BROOKS,
Deputy Director-General
Agriculture, Fisheries and Regional Relations
SW Department of Primary Industries

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Appointment of Management Advisory Committee Member

I, IAN MACDONALD MLC, Minister for Primary Industries, pursuant to clause 406(2) of the Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2002, hereby appoint Paul Stanford as a representative of Region 7 on the Estuary General Management Advisory Committee for a term commencing on the date hereof and expiring on 31 August 2009.

Dated this 7th day of June 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Appointment of Management Advisory Committee Member

I, IAN MACDONALD MLC, Minister for Primary Industries, pursuant to clause 406(2) of the Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2002, hereby appoint Allen Filep as representative of Spanner Crab fishers on the Ocean Trap and Line Management Advisory Committee for a term commencing on the date hereof and expiring on 31 August 2009.

Dated this 7th day of June 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Appointment of Management Advisory Committee Member

I, IAN MACDONALD MLC, Minister for Primary Industries, pursuant to clause 406(2) of the Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2002, hereby appoint Ted Allen as a representative of Region 5 on the Estuary General Management Advisory Committee for a term commencing on the date hereof and expiring on 28 February 2008.

Dated this 7th day of June 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

ABORIGINAL REFERENCE GROUP

Appointment of Chair for the NSW Department of Primary Industries

Aboriginal Reference Group

I, IAN MACDONALD MLC, Minister for Primary Industries, hereby approve the appointment of Mr Leonard Anderson to be Chairperson for the Aboriginal Reference Group effective from the date of this appointment until 22 October 2008.

Dated this 22nd day of May 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Appointment of Chairpersons of Management Advisory Committees

I, IAN MACDONALD MLC, Minister for Primary Industries, pursuant to section 230(2)(c) of the Fisheries Management Act 1994, hereby appoint the persons named in Column 1 of the Schedule below as Chairperson of the Management Advisory Committee described opposite in Column 2 of the Schedule, from the date of this appointment to 31 July 2010.

Schedule

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
Mr Warren MARTIN	Abalone Management Advisory Committee
Mr Patrick APPLETON	Estuary General Management Advisory Committee
Mr Brian BEER	Estuary Prawn Trawl Management Advisory Committee
Mr Brian BEER	Marine and Estuarine Recreational Charter Management Advisory Committee
Mr Alan DODDS	Lobster Management Advisory Committee

Mr William NAGLE	Ocean Hauling Management Advisory Committee
Mr Julian AMOS	Ocean Trap and Line Management Advisory Committee
Mr Neil WARD	Ocean Trawl Management Advisory Committee

Dated this 28th day of June 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.,
Minister for Primary Industries

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Section 8 and Section 11 Notification –Fishing Closure

Abalone – Regions 1 and 2

I, RENATA BROOKS, Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries and Regional Relations, with the delegated authority of the Minister for Primary Industries and the Director-General of the NSW Department of Primary Industries pursuant to sections 227 and 228 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (“the Act”), do by this notification:

1. pursuant to section 11 of the Act, revoke the notification titled “Abalone – Region 1” published in Government Gazette No. 225 of 22 November 2002 at page 9881 (and any notification revived as a result of this revocation);
2. pursuant to section 8 of the Act, prohibit the taking of abalone by the class of persons specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to this notification from the waters described opposite in Column 2 of the Schedule.

This fishing closure is effective from the date of publication of this notification until 30 June 2008 unless sooner amended or revoked.

Schedule

<i>Column 1 Class of Persons</i>	<i>Column 2 Waters</i>
All commercial fishers	The whole of waters north from Tuross Lake (36° 04' 01.7472" south) to the Queensland border (being, the whole of Regions 1 and 2)
All recreational fishers	The whole of waters between Port Stephens (that is, south of a line drawn east of the point 152° 11' 09.4272" east, 32° 42' 40.032" south) and the middle of Wreck Bay Beach, Jervis Bay (that is, the waters bounded by the points of 150° 37' 30.6192" east, 35° 10' 06.0816" south and 150° 37' 30.6192" east, 35° 12' 59.7960" south) (being, part of Region 1)

In this Schedule, longitude and latitude coordinates are in WGS84 datum.

Dated this 31st day of July 2007.

RENATA BROOKS,
Deputy Director-General
Agriculture, Fisheries and Regional Relations
NSW Department of Primary Industries

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Section 228

Instrument of Delegation

I, BARRY DESMOND BUFFIER, Director-General of the NSW Department of Primary Industries, pursuant to section 228 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (“the Act”), do by this instrument subdelegate the functions delegated to me by the Minister for Primary Industries pursuant to section 227 of the Act, as specified in Column 1 of the Schedule to this instrument of delegation to the authorised persons who from time to time hold, occupy or perform the duties of, the positions described opposite in Column 2 of the Schedule subject to any conditions specified opposite in Column 3 of the Schedule.

In this instrument of delegation:

“*function*” includes power, authority or duty,

“*authorised person*” has the same meaning as in section 228(3) of the Act.

Schedule

1	2	3
Function delegated (Section)	Positions function delegated to	Conditions on delegation
37 (1)(a)	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Chief Scientist; Research Leader, Wild Fisheries; Research Leader, Aquatic Ecosystems	Research Leader, Wild Fisheries and Research Leader, Aquatic Ecosystems may only use this delegation in accordance with the policy guidelines of the Chief Scientist.
37 (1)(b)	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Fisheries Conservation & Aquaculture; Manager, Aquaculture	Manager, Aquaculture may only use this delegation in accordance with the policy guidelines of the Director, Fisheries Conservation & Aquaculture.
37 (1)(c)	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Manager, Commercial Fisheries	Manager, Commercial Fisheries may only use this delegation in accordance with the policy guidelines of the Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries.
37 (1)(d)	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Executive Director, Biosecurity Compliance & Mine Safety; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries*; Director, Fisheries Conservation & Aquaculture*; Chief Scientist*	*These positions may only use this delegation in accordance with the policy guidelines of the relevant Director / Chief Scientist.
37 (1)(e)	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Director, Fisheries Conservation & Aquaculture; Director, Animal & Plant Biosecurity; Chief Scientist	This delegation may only be used in accordance with the policy guidelines of the relevant Director / Chief Scientist and in the following circumstances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. where the permit relates to activities undertaken in accordance with a policy, Fisheries Management Strategy or Share Management Plan approved by the Minister, or 2. where the permit gives effect to the provisions of a fishing closure made under section 8 of the Act, or 3. where the permit relates to a review or appeal against a refusal to issue an authority under the Act.

37 (4)(c)	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Executive Director, Biosecurity Compliance & Mine Safety; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Director, Fisheries Conservation & Aquaculture; Director, Animal & Plant Biosecurity; Chief Scientist; Manager, Commercial Fisheries; Manager, Aquaculture; Research Leader, Wild Fisheries; Research Leader, Aquatic Ecosystems	A permit may only be cancelled or suspended by a position that holds the relevant delegation to issue such a permit.
37 (5)	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Executive Director, Biosecurity Compliance & Mine Safety; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Director, Fisheries Conservation & Aquaculture; Director, Animal & Plant Biosecurity; Chief Scientist; Manager, Commercial Fisheries; Manager, Aquaculture; Research Leader, Wild Fisheries; Research Leader, Aquatic Ecosystems	A permit may only be varied by a position that holds the relevant delegation to issue such a permit.

Dated this 24th day of July 2007.

B D BUFFIER,
 Director-General
 NSW Department of Primary Industries

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT 1994

Section 228

Instrument of Delegation

I, BARRY DESMOND BUFFIER, Director-General of the NSW Department of Primary Industries, pursuant to section 228 of the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (“the Act”), do by this instrument delegate the functions conferred or imposed on me under the following fisheries management regulations:

1. the Fisheries Management (Abalone Share Management Plan) Regulation 2000 (“Abalone Plan”);
2. the Fisheries Management (Lobster Share Management Plan) Regulation 2000 (“Lobster Plan”); and
3. the Fisheries Management (General) Regulation 2002 (“General Regulation”),

as specified in Columns 1 and 2 of the Schedule to this instrument of delegation to the authorised persons who from time to time hold, occupy or perform the duties of, the positions described opposite in Column 3 of the Schedule.

In this instrument of delegation:

“*function*” includes power, authority or duty,

“*authorised person*” has the same meaning as in section 228(3) of the Act.

Schedule

1	2	3
Function delegated (Clause)	Regulation	Positions Director-General function delegated to
18 (1) & (2)	Abalone Plan Lobster Plan	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Manager, Commercial Fisheries; Senior Fisheries Manager, Commercial
19 (2)(a)	Abalone Plan Lobster Plan	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries
19 (3), (4) & (5)	Abalone Plan Lobster Plan	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Manager, Commercial Fisheries; Senior Fisheries Manager, Commercial
33	Lobster Plan	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Manager, Commercial Fisheries; Senior Fisheries Manager, Commercial
34 (2)	Lobster Plan	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries
34 (3)	Lobster Plan	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Manager, Commercial Fisheries; Senior Fisheries Manager, Commercial
35	Lobster Plan	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Manager, Commercial Fisheries; Senior Fisheries Manager, Commercial
37 (2), (3) & (4)	Lobster Plan	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Manager, Commercial Fisheries; Senior Fisheries Manager, Commercial

181 (1), (3), (4), (5) & (6)	General Regulation	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries; Manager, Commercial Fisheries; Senior Fisheries Manager, Commercial
181 (2)(a)	General Regulation	Deputy Director-General, Agriculture, Fisheries & Regional Relations; Director, Wild Harvest Fisheries

Dated this 24th day of July 2007.

B D BUFFIER,
Director-General,
NSW Department of Primary Industries

MINERAL RESOURCES

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been received:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS

(07-312)

No. 3209, ANTHONY GILBERT MARTIN, area of 48 units, for Group 1 and Group 8, dated 4 July, 2007. (Sydney Mining Division).

(07-330)

No. 3229, NICKEL ONLINE PTY LTD (ACN 126 718 456), area of 30 units, for Group 1, dated 25 July, 2007. (Coffs Harbour Mining Division).

(07-331)

No. 3230, EAST COAST MOLYBDENUM PTY LTD (ACN 126611827), area of 24 units, for Group 1, dated 25 July, 2007. (Wagga Wagga Mining Division).

(07-332)

No. 3231, EAST COAST MOLYBDENUM PTY LTD (ACN 126611827), area of 20 units, for Group 1, dated 25 July, 2007. (Inverell Mining Division).

(07-333)

No. 3232, EAST COAST MOLYBDENUM PTY LTD (ACN 126611827), area of 20 units, for Group 1, dated 25 July, 2007. (Sydney Mining Division).

(07-334)

No. 3233, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EASTERN IRON LIMITED (ACN 126 678 037), area of 94 units, for Group 1, dated 26 July, 2007. (Orange Mining Division).

(07-335)

No. 3234, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EASTERN IRON LIMITED (ACN 126 678 037), area of 64 units, for Group 1, dated 26 July, 2007. (Cobar Mining Division).

(07-336)

No. 3235, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EASTERN IRON LIMITED (ACN 126 678 037), area of 100 units, for Group 1, dated 26 July, 2007. (Cobar Mining Division).

(07-337)

No. 3236, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EASTERN IRON LIMITED (ACN 126 678 037), area of 99 units, for Group 1, dated 26 July, 2007. (Cobar Mining Division).

(07-338)

No. 3237, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EASTERN IRON LIMITED (ACN 126 678 037), area of 73 units, for Group 1, dated 26 July, 2007. (Cobar Mining Division).

(07-339)

No. 3238, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EASTERN IRON LIMITED (ACN 126 678 037), area of 78 units, for Group 1, dated 26 July, 2007. (Cobar Mining Division).

(07-341)

No. 3240, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EASTERN IRON LIMITED (ACN 126 678 037), area of 71 units, for Group 1, dated 26 July, 2007. (Cobar Mining Division).

(07-342)

No. 3241, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EASTERN IRON LIMITED (ACN 126 678 037), area of 89 units, for Group 1, dated 26 July, 2007. (Cobar Mining Division).

(07-343)

No. 3242, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EASTERN IRON LIMITED (ACN 126 678 037), area of 91 units, for Group 1, dated 26 July, 2007. (Cobar Mining Division).

(07-345)

No. 3243, TASMAN GOLDFIELDS NSW PTY LTD (ACN 124 228 473), area of 100 units, for Group 1, dated 31 July, 2007. (Wagga Wagga Mining Division).

(07-346)

No. 3244, TASMAN GOLDFIELDS NSW PTY LTD (ACN 124 228 473), area of 80 units, for Group 1, dated 31 July, 2007. (Wagga Wagga Mining Division).

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C.
Minister for Mineral Resources

NOTICE is given that the following applications have been granted:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATIONS

(07-99)

No. 2997, now Exploration Licence No. 6822, CENTAURUS RESOURCES LIMITED (ACN 120 281 969), Counties of Ashburnham and Kennedy, Map Sheet (8432), area of 42 units, for Group 1, dated 10 July, 2007, for a term until 10 July, 2009.

(07-99)

No. 2997, now Exploration Licence No. 6823, CENTAURUS RESOURCES LIMITED (ACN 120 281 969), Counties of Ashburnham and Kennedy, Map Sheet (8531), area of 22 units, for Group 1, dated 10 July, 2007, for a term until 10 July, 2009.

(07-99)

No. 2997, now Exploration Licence No. 6824, CENTAURUS RESOURCES LIMITED (ACN 120 281 969), Counties of Ashburnham and Kennedy, Map Sheet (8431), area of 28 units, for Group 1, dated 10 July, 2007, for a term until 10 July, 2009.

(07-108)

No. 3005, now Exploration Licence No. 6821, HIGHLAKE RESOURCES PTY LTD (ACN 062 487 585), County of Denison, Map Sheet (8026), area of 94 units, for Group 1, dated 6 July, 2007, for a term until 6 July, 2009.

(07-113)

No. 3010, now Exploration Licence No. 6826, APOLLO'S GIFT N.L. (ACN 115 558 766), County of Lincoln, area of

10 units, for Group 1, dated 10 July, 2007, for a term until 10 July, 2009.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C,
Minister for Mineral Resources

NOTICE is given that the following application has been withdrawn:

EXPLORATION LICENCE APPLICATION

(07-164)

No. 3059, SPENCER HAMILTON PTY LTD (ACN 097 933 643), County of Mouramba, Map Sheet (8133). Withdrawal took effect on 27 July, 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C,
Minister for Mineral Resources

NOTICE is given that the following applications for renewal have been received:

(T98-1218)

Exploration Licence No. 5771, PLATSEARCH NL (ACN 003 254 395) AND EAGLEHAWK GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING PTY LTD (ACN 061 324 454), area of 86 units. Application for renewal received 31 July, 2007.

(T01-0094)

Exploration Licence No. 5855, ALPHADALE PTY LIMITED (ACN 050 409 008), area of 8 units. Application for renewal received 30 July, 2007.

(T02-0429)

Exploration Licence No. 6114, SILVER MINES LIMITED (ACN 107 452 942), area of 6 units. Application for renewal received 31 July, 2007.

(T03-0022)

Exploration Licence No. 6122, INFERUS RESOURCES PTY LTD (ACN 119 368 160), area of 84 units. Application for renewal received 30 July, 2007.

(T03-0047)

Exploration Licence No. 6124, MINOTAUR OPERATIONS PTY LTD (ACN 108 925 284), area of 13 units. Application for renewal received 25 July, 2007.

(05-187)

Exploration Licence No. 6463, REPUBLIC GOLD LIMITED (ACN 106 399 311), area of 28 units. Application for renewal received 26 July, 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C,
Minister for Mineral Resources

REFUSAL OF APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL

NOTICE is given that the application for renewal in respect of the following authority has been refused:

(04-0537)

Exploration Licence No. 6426, AURICULA MINES PTY LIMITED (ACN 108 362 027), Counties of Blaxland and Mouramba, Map Sheet (8033), area of 24 units. The authority ceased to have effect on 24 July, 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C,
Minister for Mineral Resources

WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL

NOTICE is given that the application for renewal in respect of the following authority has been withdrawn:

(T02-0325)

Private Lands Lease No. 3226 (Act 1906), HILLGROVE MINING PTY LIMITED (ACN 103 119 606), Parish of Rampsbeck, County of Clarke, Map Sheet (9337-4-S), area of 3.9811 hectares. The authority ceased to have effect on 31 July, 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C,
Minister for Mineral Resources

CANCELLATION OF AUTHORITIES AT REQUEST OF HOLDERS

NOTICE is given that the following authorities have been cancelled:

(05-270)

Exploration Licence No. 6530, WESTERN PLAINS RESOURCES LTD (ACN 109 426 502), County of Blaxland, Map Sheet (8131, 8132), area of 99 units. Cancellation took effect on 23 July, 2007.

(06-140)

Exploration Licence No. 6605, LESLIE HERBERT SAVAGE, County of Mouramba and County of Robinson, Map Sheet (8134), area of 3 units. Cancellation took effect on 21 July, 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C,
Minister for Mineral Resources

TRANSFER

(T04-0273)

Exploration Licence No. 6127, formerly held by LYDAIL PTY LTD (ACN 076 772 275) has been transferred to PEAK GOLD MINES PTY LIMITED (ACN 001 533 777) AND LYDAIL PTY LTD (ACN 076 772 275). The transfer was registered on 25 July, 2007.

IAN MACDONALD, M.L.C,
Minister for Mineral Resources

Roads and Traffic Authority

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

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

BLAYNEY 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.

ANDREW ROACH,
General Manager,
Blayney Shire Council
(by delegation from the Minister for Roads)

30 July 2007

SCHEDULE

1. Citation

This Notice may be cited as Blayney Shire Council 25 metre B-Double Route Notice No. 01/2007

2. Commencement

This Notice takes effect on the date of gazettal.

3. Effect

This Notice remains in force until 30 September 2010 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 4 of the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998.

5. Routes

Type	Road No.	Road Name	Starting Point	Finishing Point	Conditions
25	LR86	Burnt Yards Road, Blayney	Intersection of Mid Western Highway (SH6) and Burnt Yards Road, Mandurama	Intersection of Burnt Yards Road and Errowanbang Road, Flyers Creek.	
25	LR93	Errowanbang Road, Blayney	Intersection of Burnt Yards Road and Errowanbang Road, Flyers Creek.	Intersection of Errowanbang Road and Panuara Road., Flyers Creek	
25	LR106	Panuara Road, Blayney	Intersection of Errowanbang Road and Panuara Road., Flyers Creek	Intersection of Panuara Road and Four Mile Creek Road, Panuara	
25	LR153	Four Mile Creek Road, Panuara, Blayney	Intersection of Panuara Road and Four Mile Creek Road, Panuara	"Narambon" Four Mile Creek Road, Panuara	

ROADS ACT 1993

Order - Section 31

Fixing or Variation of Levels of part of Main Road
No.220 – Wine Country Drive in the Cessnock City
Council area

The Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales, by this Order under Section 31 of the Roads Act 1993, fixes or varies the levels of that part of Main Road No.220 – Wine Country Drive between 6km 320m to 6km 680m north of Cessnock, as shown on Roads and Traffic Authority plan No. 0220 085 BA 3780.

John Allen Bennis
Manager, Property Services
Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales
59 Darby Street
NEWCASTLE NSW 2300

(RTA Papers: 85.5357)

ROADS ACT 1993

Order - Section 31

Fixing or Variation of Levels of part of the Pacific
Highway north of Newcastle in the Great Lakes Council
area

The Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales, by this Order under Section 31 of the Roads Act 1993, fixes or varies the levels of the part of State Highway No. 10 - Pacific Highway between 69km and 92km north of Newcastle, as shown on Roads and Traffic Authority plan No. 0010 410 RC K2B2&3.

John Allen Bennis
Manager, Property Services
Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales
59 Darby Street
NEWCASTLE NSW 2300

(RTA Papers: 410.5357)

ROADS ACT 1993

Notice of Dedication of Land as Public Road at Lisarow
in the Gosford City Council area

THE Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales, 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 Traffic Authority of New South Wales

SCHEDULE

ALL that piece or parcel of land situated in the Gosford City Council area, Parish of Gosford and County of Northumberland, shown as Lot 28 Deposited Plan 285657.

(RTA Papers: 10/184.1240)

ROAD TRANSPORT (GENERAL) ACT 2005

Erratum

THE following three notices

- General Class 1 Oversize (Agricultural Vehicle) Notice 2007;
- General Class 1 Oversize (Load-Carrying Vehicle) Notice 2007; and
- General Class 1 Oversize (Special-Purpose Vehicle) Notice 2007

which appeared in a Special Supplement No. 95 on Friday, 27 July 2007 contained some errors. Some pictures failed to appear in the notices. The three notices are now republished in full with the gazettal date remaining 27 July 2007.

Road Transport (General) Act 2005

**General Class 1 Oversize (Agricultural Vehicle) Notice 2007
under Division 3 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading
and Access) Regulation 2005**

I, Les Wielinga, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority, in pursuance of Division 3 of Part 2 of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005*, make the Notice set forth hereunder so as to exempt those vehicles described in Part 2 to the Schedule to this Notice from the provisions of a dimension requirement in Schedule 1 of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005*, or a dimension limit in the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998*, while travelling in the areas or on the routes permitted by this Notice subject to any general or special requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule to this Notice.

**Les Wielinga
Chief Executive
Roads and Traffic Authority**

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Schedule

Part 1: Preliminary

1.1 Citation

This Notice may be cited as the General Class 1 Oversize (Agricultural Vehicle) Notice 2007.

1.2 Commencement

This Notice takes effect on 1 August 2007.

1.3 Effect

This Notice remains in force until 31 July 2012 unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

1.4 Repeal

This Notice replaces the *General Overdimension Notice 2002*, published in Government Gazette No. 122 of 26 July 2002 at pages 5630–5674 as amended from time to time.

1.5 Interpretation

Unless stated otherwise, words and expressions used in this Notice that are defined in Part 8 of this Notice or the Dictionary forming part of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005* have the same meanings as those set out in that Part or that Dictionary.

Except where a contrary intention is indicated, the index and notes in the text of this Notice do not form part of this Notice.

Part 2: Specified Vehicles

2.1 Class 1 Vehicles to which This Notice Applies

- a) This Notice applies to the following restricted-access vehicles: an agricultural machine, agricultural implement or agricultural combination that exceeds a dimension limit as described in Schedule 1 of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005* or the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998* (other than a dimension limit from which it has been exempted under clause 14 of Schedule 4 to that Regulation).
- b) This Notice also applies to vehicles being used as pilot vehicles or escort vehicles.
- c) Table 1 below lists the dimension limits specified in the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005* that are applicable to vehicles or combinations that can be operated under this Notice.

2.2 Other Class 1 Vehicles to which This Notice Does Not Apply

This Notice **does not apply** to the following types of Class 1 restricted-access vehicles:

- a) Special-purpose vehicles; and
- b) Vehicles or combinations (including low loaders or load platform combinations) that are specially designed for the carriage of a large indivisible item, or are carrying a large indivisible item.

Note: See the General Class 1 Oversize (Special-Purpose Vehicle) Notice 2007 and the General Class 1 Oversize (Load-Carrying Vehicle) Notice 2007, available from the RTA website at: www.rta.nsw.gov.au/heavyvehicles/index.html

2.3 Dimension Limits for Oversize Vehicles

2.3.1 Scope of this Notice

Where a vehicle or combination is not specified in Table 1, it must comply with the statutory dimension limits specified in the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998*.

2.3.2 Statutory dimension limits for agricultural vehicles and combinations

If a Class 1 agricultural vehicle exceeds any of the dimensions stated in Table 1, this Notice is required for the vehicle to be operated.

Table 1: Statutory Dimension Limits

Vehicle	Height (metres)	Width (metres)	Length (metres)
Agricultural vehicle: agricultural machine or agricultural implement	4.3	2.5	12.5
Agricultural combination	4.3	2.5	19.0

Note: Collapsible mirrors may protrude up to 230mm beyond the extreme width of the vehicle if the manufacturer's nominated gross vehicle mass is 8.5 tonnes or more.

2.3.3 Maximum dimension limits for travel under this Notice

- a) Table 2 lists the maximum overall dimension limits for agricultural vehicles or vehicle combinations that are permitted to operate under this Notice.
- b) If any of a vehicle's dimensions exceed those listed in Table 2, a specific permit issued by the Roads and Traffic Authority is required before travel is permitted.

Table 2: Maximum Overall Dimension Limits

Vehicle	Height (metres)	Width (metres)	Length (metres)	Rear Overhang Limit (metres) *
Agricultural machine (single vehicle) travelling in the Eastern or Metropolitan Zone	4.3	5.0	12.5	4.5 (5.5 for augers and conveyors)
Agricultural machine (single vehicle) travelling in the Western Zone	4.3	6.0	12.5	4.5 (5.5 for augers and conveyors)
Agricultural combination travelling in the Eastern or Metropolitan Zone	4.3	5.0	25.0	4.5 (5.5 for augers and conveyors)
Agricultural combination travelling in the Western Zone	4.3	6.0	25.0	4.5 (5.5 for augers and conveyors)

Notes:

1. * *'Rear overhang limit' refers to the distance from the rear overhang line to the rear of the vehicle.*
2. *In all cases, all efforts must be made to reduce dimensions to the smallest dimension possible.*

2.3.4 Additional height limits

Agricultural vehicles or agricultural combinations higher than 4.3 metres and up to 4.6 metres high are permitted to travel under this Notice:

- a) on the Newell Highway;
- b) on roads west of the Newell Highway; and
- c) on any road east of the Newell Highway that has been published in the NSW Government Gazette as a 4.6 metre high vehicle route or is listed in Appendix 2 of the *4.6 Metre High Vehicle Route Notice 2004*, except for any road that is listed as a restricted route in Part 6 of this Notice or listed as a critical location in Part 7 of this Notice.

Part 3: Oversize Vehicle Operating Requirements

3.1 Requirements for Agricultural Vehicles and Towed Implements

- a) A vehicle or towed implement must be reduced to the smallest possible dimensions for travel.
- b) An agricultural machine or implement must not carry a load.
- c) Rear overhang limits must not exceed 4.5 metres, except for augers and conveyors, which are allowed a rear overhang limit of 5.5 metres.
- d) This Notice does not apply if an agricultural machine or implement is carried on a truck. In this case, the General Class 1 Oversize (Load-Carrying Vehicle) Notice 2007 applies.

3.2 Registration Requirements

- a) To be eligible to travel under this Notice, an agricultural vehicle must:
 - i. be registered; or
 - ii. be exempt from registration.
- b) Agricultural vehicles or agricultural combinations that exceed statutory dimension limits must be assessed by the Roads and Traffic Authority to determine whether they can be approved for registration.
- c) A motor dealer trade plate does not constitute a form of registration.

3.3 Night Travel Restrictions

Agricultural vehicles or agricultural combinations that are longer than 22 metres or wider than 2.5 metres must not travel between sunset and sunrise.

3.4 Checking the Route in Advance

Travel on authorised roads is only permitted if the person operating the vehicle has assessed the proposed route to ensure that:

- a) it is suitable for travel; and
- b) travelling on the route will cause as little inconvenience as possible to other road users.

Note: Contact the RTA for information about road work and temporary road closures.

- c) A vehicle must not be driven along a route if it is likely to cause:
 - i. disruption to telecommunication, electricity, rail, gas, water or sewage services; or
 - ii. damage to roads, bridges, rail crossings, trees or road fittings such as road signs, guard rails and traffic lights.
- d) Before travelling, it is necessary to:
 - i. advise relevant utility supply authorities, as required, of vehicle dimensions and the proposed travel route;
 - ii. obtain permission from relevant utility supply authorities, as required, to travel along the proposed route; and
 - iii. travel in accordance with the permission received from supply authorities.

3.5 Minimising the Dimensions of an Oversize Vehicle

- a) The length, width and height of a vehicle must be kept to the minimum possible sizes when travelling.
- b) Flags, lights or mirrors required on an agricultural vehicle or combination are not included when measuring dimensions for oversize travel.

3.6 No Freeway Travel

An oversize agricultural vehicle or combination must not be driven on a freeway.

3.7 No Travelling in Low Visibility

- a) Oversize vehicles or combinations must not be operated if, due to circumstances such as fog, heavy rain, smoke dust or insect plague, visibility is less than 250 metres in the daytime **or** the headlights of a vehicle approaching within 250 metres cannot be seen at night.
- b) While travelling, if visibility is reduced to less than 250 metres in the daytime or the headlights of a vehicle approaching within 250 metres cannot be seen at night, the vehicle's operator must drive to the nearest safe parking area and wait until visibility improves beyond 250 metres before continuing to travel.

3.8 Distance between Oversize Vehicles

A distance of at least 200 metres must be maintained behind any other oversize vehicle travelling in front except when:

- a) overtaking the oversize vehicle ahead or if it is stopping;
- b) there is a separate lane available for the use of overtaking traffic; or
- c) travelling in an urban area where it is not reasonably practical to maintain a distance of 200 metres.

3.9 No Convoy Travel

Oversize vehicles are not permitted to travel in convoy.

3.10 Allowing Vehicles to Overtake

If traffic banks up behind an oversize vehicle, its operator must move it to the side of the road and, if necessary, stop as soon as it is safe to do so to allow following vehicles to overtake.

3.11 Speed Limits for Agricultural Implements without Brakes

The towed speed of an agricultural implement without brakes must not exceed the lesser of:

- a) 20km per hour below the posted speed limit; or
- b) 50km per hour.

3.12 Exemption from Rear Vision Mirror Requirements

A vehicle towing an agricultural implement wider than 3.5 metres that obscures the view to the rear of the vehicle is exempt from any requirement under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) 1998* to have a rear vision mirror fitted.

Part 4: Warning Devices

4.1 Warning Signs

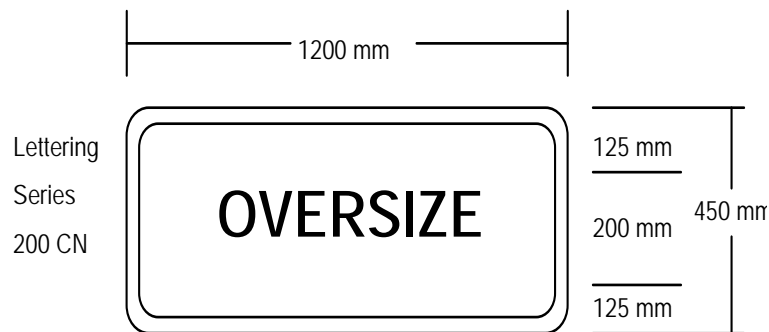
4.1.1 Warning sign requirements

- a) If an oversize agricultural vehicle or combination travelling under this Notice has a width less than or equal to 2.5 metres and is longer than 22 metres and up to 25 metres long, it must display an 'OVERSIZE' warning sign at its rear only.
- b) If an oversize vehicle or combination travelling under this Notice is wider than 2.5 metres, it must have display one 'OVERSIZE' warning sign at its front and one at its rear.
- c) A tractor travelling alone does not require warning signs.
- d) When an agricultural implement is being towed by a tractor:
 - i. a warning sign is required only at the rear of the implement if the tractor is less than 2.5 metres wide; or
 - ii. a warning sign is required at the rear of the implement and at the front of the tractor if the tractor is wider than 2.5 metres.

4.1.2 Warning sign specifications

- a) A warning sign must:
 - i. be made of a rigid, flat, weatherproof material, for example ZINCALUME® (at least 0.8 mm thick) or aluminium (at least 1.6 mm thick), with minimum dimensions of 1200 mm wide and 450 mm high;
 - ii. have a face with a yellow surface that complies with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 'Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes' (Parts 1 to 4);
 - iii. have a black, 20mm-wide border set at least 10mm in from the edge of the sign, unless the sign has been made with a box edge;
 - iv. display the word 'OVERSIZE' in black, 200mm-high, upper-case lettering that is at least 125mm from both the top and bottom of the sign;
 - v. conform with Australian Standard AS 1744 'Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs' in lettering series 200 CN;
 - vi. be legible, and maintained in a clear and legible condition; and
 - vii. have its manufacturer's name or trademark permanently marked in lettering between 3mm and 10mm high on any visible location on the sign.

- b) The layout of the sign is as follows:



4.1.3 Flexible warning signs

- a) Despite the specification in subclause 4.1.2 (a) (i), a warning sign may be made of a flexible material if the sign is secured in such a way that it is held taut and is unlikely to furl, become dislodged from its position or otherwise become difficult to be read by other road users.
- b) A flexible warning sign must comply with all other requirements of clause 4.1.1 and clause 4.1.2 as if it were a rigid sign.

4.1.4 Mounting signs on vehicles

- a) A warning sign must be mounted vertically.
- b) The lower edge of a warning sign must be:
- i. above the bottom of the bumper bar; or
 - ii. at least 500mm from ground level if there is no bumper bar.
- c) No part of a warning sign may be higher than 1.8 metres above the ground.

4.1.5 Keeping signs clean

A warning sign on an oversize vehicle or combination must be kept clean so it can be easily read by other road users.

4.1.6 Signs not displayed when not operating oversize

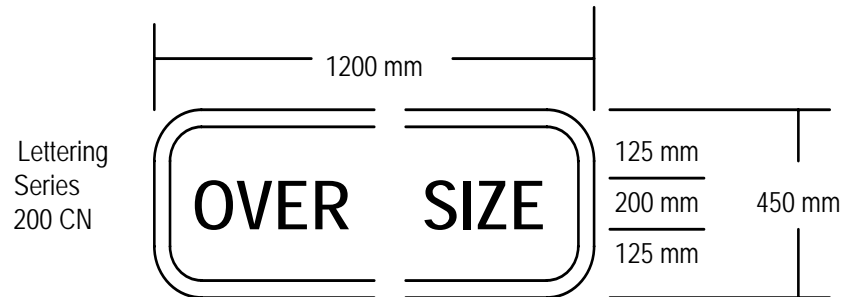
A warning sign must not be displayed on an agricultural vehicle or combination that is not operating oversize.

4.1.7 Split sign

A warning sign may be split into two halves subject to the following conditions, which apply in addition to those for a full sign:

- a) the combined length of its halves must be at least 1200mm;

- b) the half mounted on the left must show the letters 'OVER' and the half mounted on the right must show the letters 'SIZE';
- c) there must be no border between the two halves; and
- d) both halves must be situated on the vehicle at the same height above the ground.



4.2 Warning Flags

- a) If an oversize vehicle or combination travelling under this Notice is wider than 2.5 metres it must display four bright red flags, yellow flags, or red and yellow flags, each at least 450mm long and 450mm wide.
- b) One flag must be positioned at each side of both the front and rear of the vehicle or, if there is any projecting load, at each side of both the front and rear of the projecting load.
- c) A tractor travelling alone is not required to be fitted with flags.
- d) The sides of the rear of an auger, conveyor or harvester comb carried on a comb trailer must also display a pattern consisting of diagonal stripes at least 150mm wide and alternately coloured:
 - i. red and white; or
 - ii. black and white.

4.3 Warning Lights

4.3.1 Warning light requirements

- a) An agricultural vehicle or combination that is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres must have a warning light fixed to its highest practicable point.
- b) **At night** an oversize agricultural vehicle or combination must display:
 - i. **side marker lights** showing yellow to the front and red to the rear, spaced no more than 2 metres apart along both sides of the vehicle and along any projection;

- ii. **two red rear marker lights** fixed to the rear of any rear projection, within 400mm of each side of the load and at least 1 metre but not more than 2.1 metres above the ground; and
- iii. **a warning light** if the vehicle or combination is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres.

4.3.2 Warning light specifications

- a) Warning lights must:
 - i. emit a rotating, flashing, yellow coloured light;
 - ii. flash between 120 and 200 times a minute;
 - iii. have a power of at least 55 watts; and
 - iv. not be a strobe light.
- b) Warning lights must be clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions or be supplemented by one or more additional warning lights so the light is clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.
- c) A warning light may only be operated when the vehicle or combination is travelling or is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other road users. If the vehicle is not required to have a warning light, it must not have one in operation.

4.3.3 Headlights

Headlights on an oversize agricultural vehicle or the front vehicle in an agricultural combination must be on low beam for daytime travel.

4.3.4 Indicator lights

- a) If a towed agricultural implement or machine obscures any stop or turn indicator light on the towing vehicle, auxiliary lights must be attached to the towed agricultural implement or machine that are equivalent to, and operating simultaneously with, those on the towing vehicle.
- b) Auxiliary stop and turn indicator lights must be fitted so that:
 - i. their centres are at least 1.5 metres but less than 2.5 metres apart; and
 - ii. they are at least 350mm but less than 1.5 metres above ground level.

4.4 Additional Requirements for Tractors with Protruding Axles

Any part of an axle more than 150mm from the outside wall of a tractor tyre must be painted fluorescent yellow or wrapped in fluorescent yellow or other high-visibility material.

Part 5: Pilot Vehicles

5.1 Responsibilities of a Pilot Vehicle

The responsibilities of a pilot vehicle are to provide advance warning to approaching traffic and to be positioned to give adequate warning to other road users. In some instances, more than one pilot vehicle will be needed to meet these responsibilities.

5.2 When are Pilot Vehicles Needed?

- a) On major roads or where terrain limits a clear view of approaching traffic to less than 500 metres:
 - i. 1 pilot vehicle is required for agricultural vehicles or combinations between 3.7 metres and 4.5 metres wide; and
 - ii. 2 pilot vehicles are required for agricultural vehicles or combinations wider than 4.5 metres.
- b) On routes that are not major roads and where there is a clear view of approaching traffic for at least 500 metres, 1 pilot vehicle is required for agricultural vehicles or combinations wider than 4.5 metres.

Notes:

1. *As shown in Table 2, only agricultural vehicles and combinations less than 5 metres wide may travel in the Eastern and Metropolitan zones under this Notice, whereas agricultural vehicles and combinations up to 6 metres wide may travel in the Western zone.*
2. *As stated in clause 3.6, oversize agricultural vehicles and combinations are not permitted to travel on freeways in NSW.*

5.3 Pilot Vehicle Requirements

5.3.1 Pilot vehicle specifications

A pilot vehicle must have:

- a) four or more wheels;
- b) a gross vehicle mass (GVM) not greater than 4.5 tonnes;
- c) a GVM not greater than 6.5 tonnes for a rear pilot (where two pilots are required);
- d) a warning sign on its roof that complies with the specifications of clause 5.2; and
- e) a warning light that complies with the specifications of clause 5.3, attached either:
 - i. above or below the sign; or
 - ii. at each side of the sign.

5.3.2 Position of pilot vehicles

When a pilot vehicle accompanies an oversize agricultural vehicle, the pilot vehicle must travel:

- a) behind the oversize vehicle when travelling on a divided road; or
- b) in front of the oversize vehicle when travelling on an undivided road.

5.3.3 Escorting distance

A pilot vehicle must travel far enough away from the oversize agricultural vehicle to give other road users adequate warning of the presence of the oversize vehicle, taking into account traffic speed, weather, visibility and other driving conditions.

5.3.4 Headlights

A pilot vehicle's headlights must be on low beam at all times while escorting an oversize agricultural vehicle.

5.3.5 No towing

A pilot vehicle must not tow a trailer or another vehicle.

5.3.6 No load carrying

A pilot vehicle must not carry a load. A pilot vehicle may carry tools, equipment or substances for use in connection with the oversize agricultural vehicle or combination that it is accompanying or for restraining the load on that vehicle or combination.

5.3.7 Journeys shorter than 500 metres

An agricultural vehicle or combination is not required to be accompanied by a pilot vehicle if it is travelling less than 500 metres.

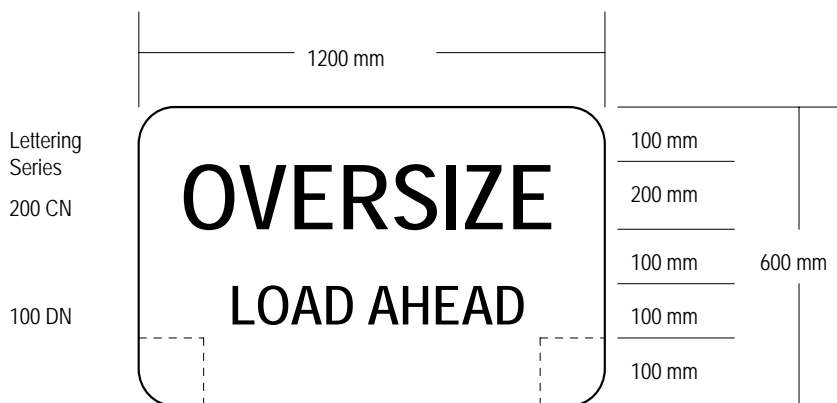
5.4 Warning Signs for Pilot Vehicles

5.4.1 Warning sign requirements

- a) A warning sign must:
 - i. be dual faced and made of rigid, flat, weatherproof material, for example ZINCALUME® (at least 0.8 mm thick) or aluminium (at least 1.6 mm thick), with minimum dimensions of 1200mm wide and 600mm high;
 - ii. have a face with a yellow surface that complies with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 'Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes' (Parts 1 to 4);
 - iii. have a black, 20mm-wide border set at least 10mm in from the edge of the sign, unless the sign has been made with a box edge;

- iv. display the word ‘OVERSIZE’ on both faces in black upper case lettering at least 200mm high and at least 300mm from the bottom of the sign, with the words ‘LOAD AHEAD’ in black upper-case lettering at least 100mm high and at least 100mm from the bottom of the sign;
- v. conform with Australian Standard AS 1744 ‘Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs’ in lettering series 200 CN for the word ‘OVERSIZE’ and in series 100 DN for the words ‘LOAD AHEAD’;
- vi. be legible, and maintained in a clear and legible condition; and
- vii. have its manufacturer’s name or trademark permanently marked in letters between 3mm and 10mm high on any visible location on the sign, except in a bottom corner.

b) The layout of the sign is as follows:

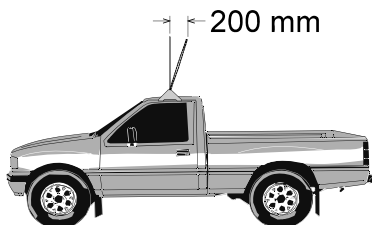


5.4.2 Bottom corner cut-outs

A warning sign may have bottom corner cut-outs not more than 150mm wide and not more than 100mm high if they are needed to mount the warning lights.

5.4.3 Mounting signs on pilot vehicles

A warning sign must be mounted on the roof of the pilot vehicle, and the top of the sign must not lean back more than 200mm from vertical as shown below.



5.4.4 Keeping signs clean

A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must be kept clean so it can be easily read by other road users.

5.4.5 Signs not displayed when not piloting

A pilot vehicle warning sign must not be displayed on a vehicle that is not operating as a pilot vehicle.

5.5 Warning Lights for Pilot Vehicles

- a) A pilot vehicle must have one or more flashing or rotating yellow lights fixed upright either above or below the sign **or** at each side.
- b) Warning lights must:
 - i. emit a rotating, flashing, yellow coloured light;
 - ii. flash between 120 and 200 times a minute;
 - iii. have a power of at least 55 watts; and
 - iv. not be a strobe light.
- c) Warning lights on pilot or escort vehicles must be clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions or be supplemented by one or more additional warning lights so the light is clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.
- d) A pilot vehicle travelling in front of an oversize vehicle or combination may place a filter behind the warning light to reduce the intensity of the light directed toward the driver of the oversize vehicle or combination.
- e) A warning light may only be operated when the pilot vehicle is travelling or is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other road users. If the vehicle is not required to have a warning light, it must not have one in operation.

Part 6: Travel Zones – Time and Route Restrictions

Note: Part 6 describes NSW travel zones and different travel restrictions that apply to oversized vehicles travelling within each zone. Part 7 lists critical locations that have restrictions and prohibitions in place for oversized vehicles.

6.1 Sydney Metropolitan Zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean, the Hawkesbury River and the Nepean River to its crossing of the Hume Highway at Menangle, then a line taken to the northern end of the F6 Southern Freeway at Waterfall, and the western and northern boundaries of the Royal National Park.

Sydney Metropolitan Zone



6.1.1 Night travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres must not travel between sunset and sunrise.

Note: Night travel restrictions apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.1.2 Daytime travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations may travel in the daytime, except on restricted roads or where other time or dimension restrictions apply.

Note: Dimension limits of oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations requiring pilot vehicles are provided in clause 5.2.

6.1.3 Peak hour travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations must not travel in the Sydney Metropolitan zone between 9.00am and 4.00pm Monday to Friday except on statewide public holidays.

6.1.4 Clearway and transit lane travel

If an agricultural vehicle or combination is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, it is not permitted to travel in clearways or transit lanes in the Sydney Metropolitan zone between the hours of 6.00am and 10.00am and the hours of 3.00pm and 7.00pm when clearway or transit restrictions apply.

Note: Clearway and transit lane time restrictions can apply to just one side of the road or to both sides. Check prior to travel.

6.1.5 Sundays and public holidays

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations are not permitted to travel after 8.30am on Sundays and statewide public holidays:

- a) in the Sydney Metropolitan zone;
- b) on the Western Motorway (M4) between Prospect and the Nepean River at Emu Plains; or
- c) on the Hume Highway between the Nepean River at Menangle and the Crossroads at Liverpool.

6.1.6 Restricted zones and roads – Sydney

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following restricted roads in the Sydney Metropolitan zone:

- a) Sydney Central Business District (CBD) and inner suburbs
 - i. **Sydney CBD restricted road zone:** The area bounded by George Street from Railway Square to Hay Street, Hay Street from George Street to Sussex Street, Sussex Street from Hay Street to Erskine Street, Erskine Street from

Sussex Street to Kent Street, Kent Street from Erskine Street to as far north as Jamison Street, then a line drawn to Jamison Street and along Jamison Street to York Street, York Street from Jamison Street to Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Street from York Street to George Street, George Street from Grosvenor Street to Alfred Street, Alfred Street from George Street to Circular Quay East, Circular Quay East from Alfred Street to Macquarie Street, Macquarie Street from Circular Quay East to Prince Albert Road, Prince Albert Road from Macquarie Street to College Street, College Street from Prince Albert Road to Wentworth Avenue, Wentworth Avenue from College Street to Elizabeth Street, Elizabeth Street from Wentworth Avenue to Hay Street, Hay Street from Elizabeth Street to Pitt Street, Pitt Street from Hay Street to George Street at Railway Square;

Sydney CBD Restricted Zone

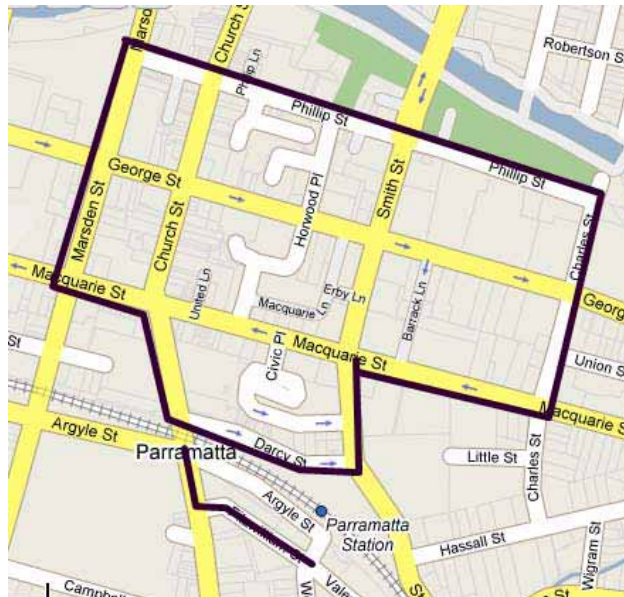


- ii. Boundary Street Darlinghurst railway underpass (MR625);
- iii. Bradfield Highway (MR632) from Southern Toll Plaza to Lavender Street;
- iv. Brown Street Leichhardt (MR652);

- v. Cahill Expressway (MR592) from the Southern Toll Plaza to the Eastern Distributor toll road;
 - vi. Cross-City Tunnel from Harbour Street Darling Harbour to McLachlan Avenue Rushcutters Bay;
 - vii. Frederick Street Ashfield railway underpass (MR650);
 - viii. Johnston Street Annandale railway underpass (MR655);
 - ix. King Street Newtown (HW1) between Lord Street and Carillon Avenue;
 - x. M5 East Motorway and Tunnel between King Georges Road interchange Beverly Hills and General Holmes Drive Mascot;
 - xi. Raw Square Strathfield railway underpass (MR668);
 - xii. (Old) Ryde Bridge (MR200) from Concord Road to Church Street;
 - xiii. Sydney Harbour Bridge (MR632) from the Southern Toll Plaza to Lavender Street;
 - xiv. Sydney Harbour Tunnel from the Warringah Freeway to the Cahill Expressway and from the Eastern Distributor to Baker Street Kensington;
- b) Sydney north
- i. Barrenjoey Road (MR164) at Bilgola Bends;
 - ii. Berowra Waters Road (MR322) at Berowra Ferry;
 - iii. Boundary Street Roseville railway underpass (MR328);
 - iv. Galston Road (MR161) between Montview Parade Hornsby Heights and Calderwood Road Galston;
 - v. Lane Cove Tunnel from the Pacific Highway Lane Cove (HW10) to Lane Cove River at Lane Cove North;
 - vi. M2 Hills Motorway and Tunnel from the Toll Plaza at Macquarie Park to Beecroft Road (MR139);
 - vii. McCarrs Creek Road (MR174) from Church Point to Terrey Hills;
 - viii. Miller Street (MR599) at the suspension bridge, Northbridge;
 - ix. Wisemans Ferry Road (RR225) from the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) at Somersby to the Hawkesbury River Ferry;
- c) Sydney south
- i. Bexley Road (MR169) at Bexley North railway bridge;
 - ii. Heathcote Road (MR512) between the New Illawarra Road Lucas Heights and the Princes Highway Heathcote;
 - iii. Lady Wakehurst Drive, Sir Bertram Stevens Drive, Audley Road and Farnell Avenue (MR393) between Bald Hill Lookout and the Princes Highway;
 - iv. McKell Avenue (MR393) from Waterfall to the Royal National Park;
 - v. Princes Highway (HW1) on (old) Tom Ugly’s Bridge (northbound);

- vi. Seven Ways Rockdale (MR169) between the Princes Highway and Watkin Street;
 - vii. Wollongong Road Arncliffe railway underpass;
- d) Sydney west
- i. **Parramatta CBD restricted road zone:** The area bounded by and including Phillip Street from the intersection with Marsden Road to intersection with Charles Street, Charles Street to the intersection with Macquarie Street, Macquarie Street to the intersection with Smith Street, Smith Street to the intersection with Darcy Street, Darcy Street to the intersection with Church Street, Church Street Mall to the intersection with Macquarie Street, Macquarie Street to the intersection with Marsden Street and Marsden Street to the intersection with Phillip Street. The zone also includes Fitzwilliam Street from the intersection with Wentworth Street to the intersection with Church Street and Argyle Street from the intersection with Church Street to the intersection with Fitzwilliam Street;

Parramatta CBD Restricted Zone



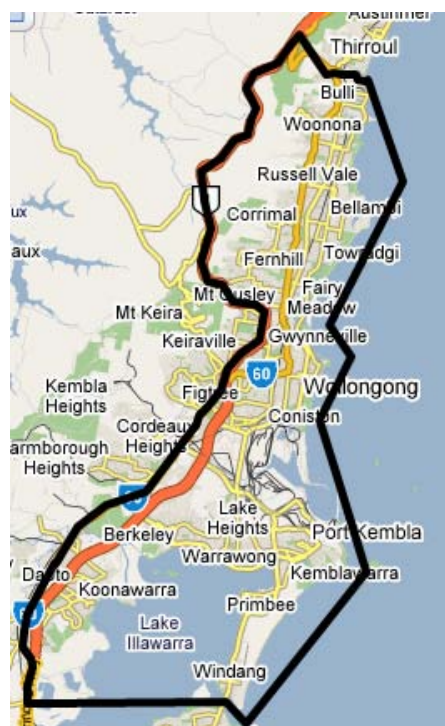
- ii. Bells Line of Road (MR184) from Richmond Bridge over the Hawkesbury River at North Richmond to the Great Western Highway at Mount Victoria;
- iii. Chifley Road (MR516) from Bell to the Great Western Highway at Bowenfels;
- iv. Church Street Parramatta between the Great Western Highway and Victoria Road;
- v. Gasworks Bridge, Macarthur Street Parramatta;
- vi. Hawkesbury Road (MR570) between Hawkesbury Lookout and Castlereagh Road east of the Hawkesbury River;

- vii. Jenolan Caves Road (RR253) from 10km north of Jenolan Caves to 10km west of Jenolan Caves;
- viii. Macquarie Street Windsor rail subway (MR154);
- ix. Old Bathurst Road Emu Plains;
- x. Putty Road (MR503) from Windsor to Bulga; and
- xi. Victoria Bridge over the Nepean River on the Great Western Highway (HW5) at Penrith.

6.2 Wollongong Metropolitan Zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean, with a line taken from the bridge over Lake Illawarra at Windang through the Yallah intersection of the Princes Highway and the F6 Southern Freeway, along and including the westernmost of the F6 Freeway and Princes Highway to Mount Ousley Road, along Mount Ousley Road to the intersection of Picton Road, then a line taken to the intersection of the Princes Highway and Lawrence Hargrave Drive along Woodlands Creek to the Pacific Ocean.

Wollongong Metropolitan Zone



6.2.1 Night travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or agricultural combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres must not travel between sunset and sunrise.

Note: Night travel restrictions apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.2.2 Daytime travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations may travel in the daytime, except on restricted roads or where other time or dimension restrictions apply.

Note: Dimension limits of oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations requiring pilot vehicles are provided in clause 5.2.

6.2.3 Peak hour travel

Agricultural vehicles or combinations must not travel in the Wollongong Metropolitan zone between 9.00am and 4.00pm Monday–Friday except on statewide public holidays.

6.2.4 Sundays and public holidays

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations must not travel within the Wollongong Metropolitan zone after 8.30am on Sundays and statewide public holidays.

6.2.5 Restricted zones and roads – Wollongong

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required to travel on any of the following restricted roads in the Wollongong area:

- a) **Wollongong CBD restricted road zone:** Wollongong CBD is the area bounded by and including Smith Street from the intersection with Flinders Street to the intersection with Corrimal Street, the western side of Corrimal Street to the intersection with Bank Street, Bank Street to the intersection with Church Street, Church Street to the intersection with Ellen Street, and Ellen Street to the intersection with Auburn Street, then a straight line drawn from the intersection of Ellen Street and Auburn Street to the intersection of Rowland Avenue and Gladstone Avenue, Gladstone Avenue to the intersection with Crown Street, Crown Street and Denison Street to the intersection with Victoria Street, Victoria Street to the intersection with Keira Street, and Keira Street to the intersection with Smith Street;

Wollongong CBD Restricted Zone



- b) Broughton Pass (RR610) from Appin Road to Wilton Road;
- c) Bulli Pass (HW1) from Mount Ousley Road to Lawrence Hargrave Drive;
- d) Lawrence Hargrave Drive (MR185) from the Princes Highway at the foot of Bulli Pass via Thirroul, Austinmer, Clifton and Bald Hill to the Princes Highway south of Helensburgh;
- e) Moss Vale Road (RR261) at Fitzroy Falls and Hampden Bridge in Kangaroo Valley; and
- f) Mount Keira Road (MR186) from Picton Road to Mount Ousley Road and to the Princes Highway.

6.3 Central Coast Zones

- a) **Gosford Metropolitan zone:** This zone covers the area bounded by and including the F3 Freeway from its intersection with the Central Coast Highway (HW30) at Kariong to the Reeves Road bridge, then a line drawn to the Pacific Highway adjacent to the railway station at Niagara Park, a line drawn to the intersection of HW30 and MR505 Terrigal Drive at Erina, then a line drawn to Avoca Drive at the northern side of Green Point, a line drawn to Point Clare railway station, then a line drawn to the F3 Freeway at its intersection with the Central Coast Highway at Kariong along the western side of the Central Coast Highway.

Gosford Metropolitan Zone



- b) **Central Coast travel zone:** This covers the area bounded by and including the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway from the Hawkesbury River to Dora Creek then a line drawn to Kanangra Drive Lake Macquarie and to the coast at Frazer Park.

Note: The Central Coast travel zone does not connect with the Newcastle metropolitan zone.

Central Coast Travel Zone



6.3.1 Night travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres must not travel between sunset and sunrise.

6.3.2 Daytime travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations may travel in the daytime, except on restricted roads or where other time or dimension restrictions apply.

Note: Dimension limits of oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations requiring pilot vehicles are provided in clause 5.2.

6.3.3 Peak hour travel

- a) Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations must not travel between 9.00am and 4.00pm Monday to Friday except on statewide public holidays within the Gosford Metropolitan zone.
- b) Oversize vehicles or combinations are not permitted to travel on the Central Coast Highway from West Gosford to Kariong between 5.00am and 9.00am.

6.3.4 Sundays and public holidays

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations must not travel after 8.30am on Sundays and statewide public holidays within the Gosford Metropolitan zone.

6.3.5 Restricted roads – Central Coast

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following Central Coast restricted roads in the Central Coast area:

- a) Henry Parry Drive Gosford (MR673) between York Street and Etna Street;
- b) Old Pacific Highway from the Hawkesbury River to Kariong; and
- c) Woy Woy Bay Road (RR7751) from Woy Woy to Kariong.

6.4 Newcastle Metropolitan Zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean and the North Channel of the Hunter River to the Pacific Highway at Hexham, then west along the New England Highway (HW9) to Weakleys Drive Thornton, then south along Weakleys Drive to the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) at Beresfield, then along the F3 Freeway, through the intersection of the F3 Freeway and Palmers Road to the crossing of MR217 at Dora Creek, then Dora Creek and Lake Macquarie to the Pacific Ocean, crossing the Pacific Highway at Swansea Bridge.

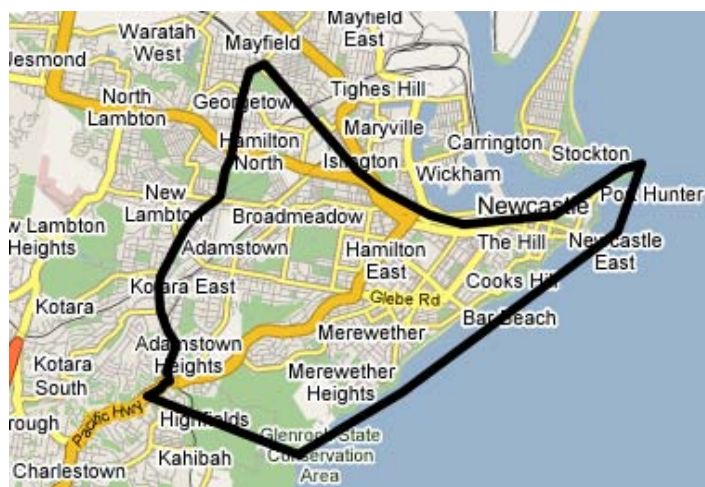
Newcastle Metropolitan Zone



6.4.1 Newcastle inner zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Hunter River at Watt Street, along and including Watt Street to the northern railway line, along the northern railway line to the crossing of Hanbury Street (MR326) at Waratah, Hanbury Street, Turton Road, Bridges Road, Northcott Drive (including MR326) to its intersection with the Pacific Highway at Highfields, then a line drawn to the Pacific Ocean at Glenrock Lagoon.

Newcastle Inner Zone



6.4.2 Night travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres must not travel between sunset and sunrise.

6.4.3 Daytime travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations may travel in the daytime, except on restricted roads or where other time or dimension restrictions apply.

Note: Dimension limits of oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations requiring pilot vehicles are provided in clause 5.2.

6.4.4 Peak hour travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles are must not travel within the Newcastle Metropolitan zone between 9.00am and 4.00pm Monday to Friday except on statewide public holidays.

6.4.5 Sundays and public holidays

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations must not travel within the Newcastle Metropolitan zone after 8.30am on Sundays and statewide public holidays.

6.4.6 Restricted roads – Newcastle

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on George Booth Drive (MR527) from the intersection of the F3 Freeway to the entrance of the Tasman Mine.

6.5 Eastern Zone

This zone is bounded to the west by a line drawn through Corowa, Culcairn, Boorowa, Molong, Mudgee, Merriwa, Quirindi, Tamworth, Bundarra and Inverell to the Queensland border adjacent to the intersection of the Bonshaw–Emmaville Road and the Bruxner Highway (HW16) east of Bonshaw. Metropolitan zones within this area are not part of the Eastern zone.



6.5.1 Night travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres must not travel between sunset and sunrise.

6.5.2 Daytime travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations may travel in the daytime, except on restricted roads or where other time or dimension restrictions apply.

Note: Dimension limits of oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations requiring pilot vehicles are provided in clause 5.2.

6.5.3 Weekends and public holidays

- a) Agricultural vehicles or combinations operating under this Notice are not permitted to travel in the daytime on **weekends or statewide public holidays** on the following roads:
- i. Monaro Highway and Snowy Mountains Highway from Tumut to Cooma during the official snow season between the Queens Birthday holiday period in June and the Labour Day holiday period in October (inclusive); and
 - ii. MR51 from Braidwood to Batemans Bay during November, December, January and February.
- b) Agricultural vehicles or combinations operating under this Notice are not permitted to travel in the daytime after 8.00am on **weekends or statewide public holidays** on the following sections of the Princes Highway south of Yallah:
- i. Berry to the Bendalong turnoff (Bendalong Road);
 - ii. Cobargo to Pambula;
 - iii. Eden to the Victorian border; and
 - iv. Ulladulla to Narooma.
- c) Agricultural vehicles or combinations operating under this Notice are not permitted to travel after 8.30am on **Sundays or statewide public holidays** on:
- i. the Great Western Highway between the Nepean River and Katoomba; or
 - ii. the Barton Highway between Yass River and the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) border.

6.5.4 Public holiday periods (including 23 December to 3 January)

Subject to clause 6.5.3, during public holiday periods agricultural vehicles or combinations operating under this Notice may travel on the following roads in the daytime, only if they are accompanied by at least one pilot vehicle and have advised police in advance of travel:

- a) all state highways east of the Newell Highway;
- b) MR51 from Braidwood to Batemans Bay;
- c) Lachlan Valley Way (MR56 and MR 501) between Booligal and its intersection with the Hume Highway north of Yass; and
- d) Burley Griffin Way (MR084) between the Hume Highway east of Bowning and the Leeton–Griffith road at Yalgooli, east of Griffith.

***Note:** A public holiday period means a period of three or more consecutive days covering a gazetted NSW public holiday and adjacent weekend days (for example Easter and every long weekend); or the period between 23 December and 3 January (inclusive).*

6.5.5 Restricted roads – Eastern zone

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following restricted roads:

a) Hunter region

- i. Edderton Road Denman;
- ii. MR588 from Cessnock to Kurri Kurri – Maitland Road, Cessnock Road, Station Street, First Street, Northcote Street and Mitchell Avenue;
- iii. MR195 from Kurri Kurri to Maitland – Lang Street, Main Road and Cessnock Road;

b) Northern NSW

- i. Bruxner Highway (HW16) between Drake and Tenterfield;
- ii. Coramba Road (RR120) from Coramba to Waterfall Way Dorrigo;
- iii. Grafton Ebor Road (RR74) between Tyringham and Nymboida;
- iv. Gwydir Highway (HW12) from Glen Elgin Prison Farm to the bottom of Gibraltar Range;
- v. Oxley Highway (HW11) between Wauchope and Walcha;
- vi. Tomewin Road (RR143) from the Lismore–Murwillumbah Road at Murwillumbah to the Queensland border;
- vii. Waterfall Way (MR76) between Dorrigo and Bellingen;

c) Central NSW

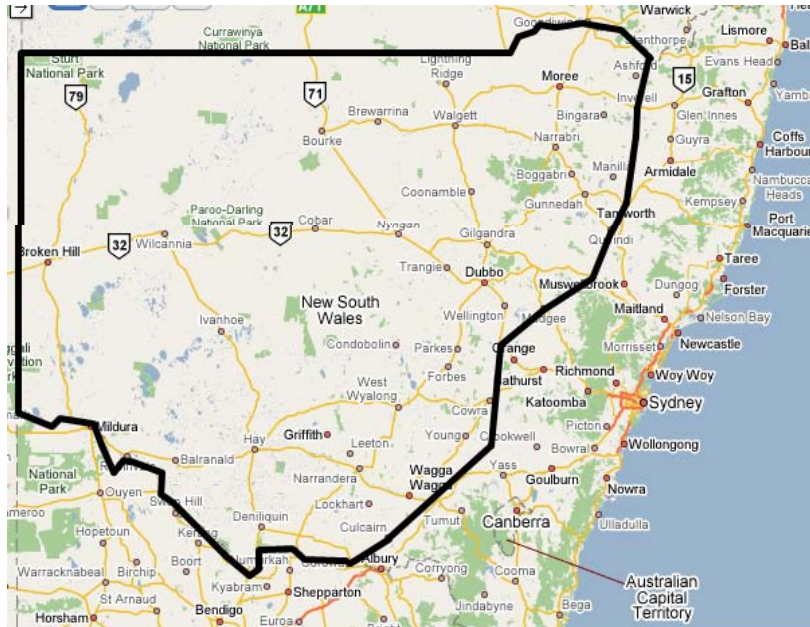
- i. Crookwell Road (RR54) from Abercrombie River to Trunkey;
- ii. Oberon–Goulburn Road (RR256) from 5km north of Abercrombie River to 5km south of Abercrombie River;

d) Southern NSW

- i. Illawarra Highway (HW25) at Macquarie Pass;
- ii. Kings Highway (MR51) at Clyde Mountain;
- iii. Minnamurra Bends Minnamurra;
- iv. Princes Highway (HW1) between Belinda Street Gerringong and Berry;
- v. Princes Highway (HW1) between Narooma and Cobargo;
- vi. Princes Highway (HW1) between Pambula and Eden;
- vii. Princes Highway (HW1) between Ulladulla and Bendalong Road near Conjola;
- viii. Snowy Mountains Highway (HW4) from the top of Brown Mountain to Nunnock River; and
- ix. Snowy Mountains Highway (HW4) from Tumut to Cooma.

6.6 Western Zone

This zone is bounded to the east by a line drawn through Corowa, Culcairn, Boorowa, Molong, Mudgee, Merriwa, Quirindi, Tamworth, Bundarra and Inverell to the Queensland border adjacent to the intersection of the Bonshaw–Emmaville Road and the Bruxner Highway (HW16) east of Bonshaw.



6.6.1 Night travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres must not travel between sunset and sunrise.

6.6.2 Daytime travel

Oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations may travel in the daytime, except on restricted roads or where other time or dimension restrictions apply.

Note: Dimension limits of oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations requiring pilot vehicles are provided in clause 5.2.

6.6.3 Restricted roads – Western zone

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following restricted roads:

- a) Kamilaroi Highway (HW29) at Barwon River Bridge Brewarrina; and
- b) Eucharina Road (RR573) at the railway bridge, Stores Creek.

6.7 Travel from Western Zone to Eastern Zone

Under this Notice, agricultural vehicles or combinations between 5 and 6 metres wide are only permitted to travel in the Western zone. However, they are also permitted to travel from the Western zone to the Eastern zone to reach another property or for servicing, for a distance of no more than 20km from where the vehicle is usually kept.

Part 7: Critical Locations and Contacts

7.1 Requirements for Travel through Critical Locations

- a) The following critical locations have restrictions or prohibitions that apply to oversize vehicle operation on some roads. Operators of vehicles travelling under this Notice must contact police before travelling through a critical location to find out whether travel on that road is permitted and whether a police escort is required. Police may require up to seven days prior notice of travel if police escorts are to be used.
- b) Unless dimensions are specified, operators of any oversize agricultural vehicles or combinations travelling under this Notice must contact police before travelling through critical locations.

NORTH

Cessnock

- Frame Drive Abermain – bridge
- The Finch, Bellbird – underpass
- Main Road Weston – overbridge
- Main Road Pelaw Main – overbridge

Contact: Cessnock Police Station

Ph: (02) 4991 0199 Fax: (02) 4991 0108

Gosford

- Pacific Highway between Gosford and Lisarow – no movement of overwidth loads in excess of 3.9 metres
- Central Coast Highway (HW30) between West Gosford and Kariong – overwidth loads in excess of 6 metres require police to assist company escorts
- Henry Parry Drive between York Street and Etna Street – no movement of overwidth loads
- Woy Woy Road between Woy Woy and Kariong – no movement of overwidth loads
- The Rip Bridge – overwidth loads in excess of 4.5 metres require police to assist company escorts

Contact: Brisbane Water Traffic Office

Ph: (02) 4323 5599 Fax: (02) 4323 5606

Maitland

- Les Darcy Drive, pedestrian overhead bridge – 5.3 metres high
- John Renshaw Drive – Kurri Kurri to Beresfield

Contact: Maitland Police Station

Ph: (02) 4934 0200 Fax: (02) 4934 0311

Muswellbrook

- New England Highway and Sydney Street: T-intersection difficult for long loads
- New England Highway railway subway (Bridge Street) – 5.5 metres wide, 4.5 metres high – alternative route via Bell and Victoria streets
- Golden Highway (HW27) Krui River bridge near Cassilis – 6 metres wide

Contact: Muswellbrook Police Station

Ph: (02) 6542 6999 Fax: (02) 6542 1311

Scone

- New England Highway Aberdeen – dual river bridges

Contact: Scone Police Station

Ph: (02) 6544 0199 Fax: (02) 6544 0111

Singleton

- Railway overpass on New England Highway north of Singleton – 7.8 metres wide, 5.1 metres high
- Railway overpass on Mitchell Line Road Whittingham – 7.3 metres wide, Lemington Road bridge – 6.1 metres wide
- Warkworth Road Warkworth (Cookfither River Bridge)
- Pikes Gully Road overpass

Contact: Singleton Police Station

Ph: (02) 6578 7499 Fax: (02) 6578 7411

Taree

- Martin Bridge at Taree – 6 metres wide, 600 metres long

Contact: Taree Police Station

Ph: (02) 6552 0399 Fax: (02) 6552 1396

NORTHWEST

Armidale

- City of Armidale

Contact: Armidale Police Station

Ph: (02) 6771 0699 Fax: (02) 6771 0611

Bathurst

- Rocket Street Bathurst, railway overhead bridge

Contact: Bathurst Police Station

Ph: (02) 6332 8699 Fax: (02) 6332 8610

Coonabarabran

- Coonabarabran township: all loads wider than 6 metres to travel via Edward, Charles and Dalgarno Streets

Contact: Coonabarabran Police Station

Ph: (02) 6842 7299 Fax: (02) 6842 7211

Dubbo

- Dubbo City: Vehicles higher than 5.3 metres must not travel on the Newell Highway (Whylandra Street) between the Mitchell Highway (Victoria Street) and Thompson Street. The alternate route via West Dubbo on Mitchell Highway (Victoria Street) and Thompson Street must be used

Contact: Dubbo Highway Patrol

Ph: (02) 6881 3211 Fax: (02) 6881 3271

Forbes

- Single-lane bridges on West Wyalong Road, 15km and 20km south of Condobolin
- Mandagary Creek at Eugowra
- Paytons Bridge, Goolagong Road Eugowra – unable to cross with oversize load
- Bridge, 5km south of Forbes on Newell Highway
- Bridge, 1km southeast of Forbes on Cowra Road

Contact: Forbes Police Station

Ph: (02) 6853 9999 Fax: (02) 6853 9911

Glen Innes

- MR 63 between Warialda and Barraba
- New England Highway, Glencoe to Llangothlin and Bolivia south to Peberdys Creek Deepwater
- Gwydir Highway between Glen Elgin Prison Farm to the bottom of the Gibraltar Range, from the top of Waterloo range to Inverell
- Glen Innes to Bonshaw via Emmaville – contact police if width exceeds 3 metres

Contact: Tenterfield Police Station

Ph: (02) 6736 1144 Fax: (02) 6736 2492

Deepwater Police Station

Ph: (02) 6734 5244 Fax: (02) 6734 5244

Glen Innes Police Station

Ph: (02) 6732 9799 Fax: (02) 6732 9711

Lithgow

- Bells Line of Road has a width restriction of 3.2 metres for through travel
- Wallerawang – railway underpass
- Mount Victoria and River Lett Hills

Contact: Lithgow Police Station

Ph: (02) 6352 8399 Fax: (02) 6352 8321

Moree

- Newell Highway, Goondiwindi Bridge, intersection with Bruxner Highway, railway overpass north of Bellata
- Mehi Bridge, Broadwater Bridge, Moree township
- Boolaroo Bridge north of Moree
- Gwydir Highway, Wathogar Bridge and including the narrow sections of road between Moree and Gravesend
- Gwydir Highway 1km east of Gravesend – narrow bridge across Gwydir River

Contact: Moree Police Station

Ph: (02) 6752 9499 Fax: (02) 6752 9433

Narrabri

- Newell Highway over O'Briens Creek Bridge, Namoi River Bridge, Lagoon Bridge and Narrabri Creek Bridge, all situated within town boundaries

Contact: Narrabri Police Station

Ph: (02) 6792 7199 Fax: (02) 6792 71

Parkes

- Tichborne Bridge, Newell Highway
- Newell Highway Parkes – railway boom gates

Contact: Parkes Police Station

Ph: (02) 6862 9977 Fax: (02) 6862 9911

Tamworth

- New England Highway Moonbi Ranges
- Central Business District of Tamworth City

Contact: Tamworth Police Station

Ph: (02) 6768 2999 Fax: (02) 6768 2805

Wellington

- Vehicles longer than 19 metres or wider than 3.5 metres must bypass main streets of Maughan Street–Percy Street–Nanima Crescent by using the bypass route from Arthur Street to Maxwell Street–Thornton Street–Gisborne Street to Lee Street.

Contact: Wellington Police Station (Sector Supervisor)

Ph: (02) 6840 2099 Fax: (02) 6840 2011

SOUTH

Batemans Bay

- Princes Highway: Clyde River Bridge at Batemans Bay – one pilot vehicle required when width exceeds 3.2 metres, 2 pilots when width exceeds 3.5 metres, 3 pilots when width exceeds 4 metres
- Princes Highway between Dalmeny Road and Riverside Drive Narooma and between Narooma and Cobargo – contact police

Contact: Batemans Bay Police Station

Ph: (02) 4472 0099 Fax: (02) 4472 0011

Bega

- Princes Highway between Kerrisons Lane east of Bega and Tathra – contact police

Contact: Bega Police Station

Ph: (02) 6492 9999 Fax: (02) 6492 9911

Braidwood

- MR271 Braidwood–Moruya Road between Majors Creek and Moruya

Contact: Braidwood Police Station

Tel (02) 4842 2101 Fax: (02) 4842 2744

Cooma

- Kosciusko Road from Berridale to Snowy Mountains – Police must be contacted when width exceeds 3.5 metres

Contact: Cooma Police Station

Ph: (02) 6452 0099

Fax: (02) 6452 0022

Nowra

- Shoalhaven Bridge (southbound) – loads higher than 4.3 metres or wider than 3.5 metres must contact police. Travel over bridges (northbound or southbound) is not permitted between the hours of 8.00am and 10.00am Monday to Saturday and between the hours of 3.00pm to 6.00pm Monday to Friday.
- Moss Vale Road between Cambewarra Road and Fitzroy Falls
- Kangaroo Valley Road between Princes Highway and Moss Vale Road

Contact: Nowra Police Station

Ph: (02) 4421 9699

Fax: (02) 4421 9605

SOUTHWESTCootamundra

- MR84 from Binalong to Wallendbeen

Contact: Binalong Police Station

Ph: (02) 6227 4204

Fax: (02) 6227 4205

Harden Police Station

Ph: (02) 6386 2644

Fax: (02) 6386 2604

Hay

- Cobb Highway and Mid-Western Highway at Hay – contact police when load is wider than 3.5 metres

Contact: Hay Police Station

Ph: (02) 6993 1100

Fax: (02) 6993 3400

Wagga Wagga

- Sturt Highway Wagga Wagga – railway underpass

Contact: Wagga Wagga Police Station

Ph: (02) 6921 0544

Fax: (02) 6921 0534

Part 8: Glossary

Agricultural equipment

Equipment designed primarily to perform agricultural operations, defined as follows:

- a) an agricultural combination means a combination that includes at least one agricultural vehicle;
- b) an agricultural implement means a vehicle, without its own motive power, built to perform agricultural tasks;
- c) an agricultural machine means a machine with its own motive power built to perform agricultural tasks; and
- d) an agricultural vehicle means an agricultural implement or agricultural machine.

Combination vehicle

A vehicle consisting of a hauling unit and a semi-trailer.

Daytime

The period beginning at the official time of sunrise and ending at the official time of sunset, as published.

Delineator

Retro-reflector or panel of retro-reflective sheeting that is attached to a vehicle to provide a coherent pattern of delineation of the vehicle's edges to aid night driving.

Divided road

A road with a separate carriageway for each direction of travel, with an obstruction such as a median or New Jersey kerb placed between the opposing traffic directions.

Eastern zone

The area to the east of the boundary defined in Part 6.

Escort vehicle

A vehicle that is used to:

- a) transport a police officer or other person directing traffic; and
- b) warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle or combination.

Forward projection

See *load projection*

Gross combination mass (GCM)

The greatest possible sum of the maximum loaded mass of a motor vehicle and of any vehicles that may be lawfully towed by it at any time:

- a) as specified by the motor vehicle manufacturer:
 - i. on a plate fixed to the vehicle by the manufacturer;
 - ii. in another place; or
- b) as specified by the vehicle registration authority if:
 - i. the manufacturer has not specified the sum of the maximum loaded mass;
 - ii. the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - iii. the vehicle has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer's specification is no longer appropriate.

Gross vehicle mass (GVM)

The maximum loaded mass of a vehicle:

- a) as specified by the manufacturer; or
- b) as specified by the vehicle registration authority if:
 - i. the manufacturer has not specified the maximum loaded mass amount; or
 - ii. the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - iii. the vehicle has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer's specification is no longer appropriate.

Hauling unit

A motor vehicle that forms part of a combination.

Indivisible item

An item that cannot be divided without extreme effort, expense or risk of damage to it.

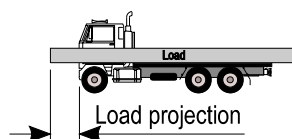
Load

In relation to a vehicle or combination, includes anything that is normally removed from the vehicle or combination when not in use, but does not include:

- a) tools, equipment or substances necessary for the vehicle or combination to function, or for any load to be restrained; or
- b) personal items used by the driver.

Load projection

The distance a load extends beyond the front or rear extremity of a vehicle (see also *rear overhang*).



Metropolitan zone

Those parts of Sydney, Newcastle, Gosford or Wollongong as defined in Part 6.

Night

The period beginning at the official time of sunset and ending at the official time of sunrise, as published.

Operator

The person responsible for controlling or directing the movement of an oversize vehicle and/or load.

Oversize vehicle

A vehicle that exceeds the dimensions set out in Part 2.

Pilot vehicle

A vehicle being used to warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle or combination.

Prime mover

A motor vehicle built to tow a semi-trailer.

Public holiday period

- a) a period of three or more consecutive days covering a gazetted NSW public holiday and adjacent weekend days; or
- b) the period from 23 December to 3 January.

(See also *statewide public holiday*)

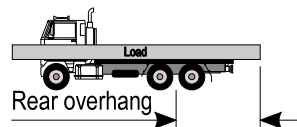
Rear-end steer

A trailer or other item that has the capability to steer its rearmost axle group.

Rear overhang

The distance between the rear overhang line (see also *rear overhang line*) and the rearmost point of the vehicle or load, whichever is greater.

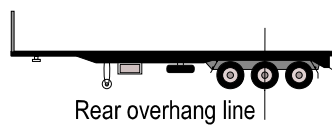
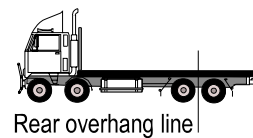
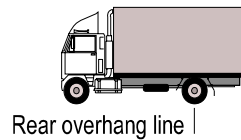
For towed agricultural equipment, the distance between the rear overhang line and the rearmost point of the equipment (see also *load projection*).

**Rear overhang line**

This means either:

- a) the centre line of the axle, if there is a single axle at the rear of the vehicle; or

- b) the centre of the axle group, if there is an axle group at the rear of the vehicle, determined without regard to the presence of any steerable axle or retractable axle in the group unless all axles in the group are steerable or retractable.



Restricted road

Any road classified as a restricted road in Part 6. Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required for oversize vehicles to travel on restricted roads.

Road

An area that is open to, or used by, the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles.

Road-related area

This means:

- a) an area that divides a road;
- b) a footpath or nature strip adjacent to a road;
- c) an area open to the public that is designated for use by cyclists or animals;
- d) an area that is not a road and that is open to or used by the public for driving, riding or parking vehicles; or
- e) any other area that is open to, or used by, the public and has been declared, in accordance with the *Road Transport General Act 2005*, to be an area to which specified regulations apply.

Rigid vehicle

A vehicle with its own motive power, other than a bus or a non-load-carrying vehicle, which can tow a trailer.

Special-purpose vehicle

A motor vehicle, other than a tow truck or an agricultural vehicle, built for a purpose other than carrying a load, except for water in the case of concrete pumps and fire trucks.

Statewide public holiday

New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Christmas Day or Boxing Day (see also *public holiday period*).

Trailer

A vehicle that is built to be towed, or is towed, by a motor vehicle, but does not include a motor vehicle that is being towed.

Western zone

The area to the west of the boundary defined in Part 6.

Road Transport (General) Act 2005

General Class 1 Oversize (Load-Carrying Vehicle) Notice 2007 under Division 3 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

I, Les Wielinga, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority, in pursuance of Division 3 of Part 2 of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005*, make the Notice set forth hereunder so as to exempt those vehicles described in Part 2 to the Schedule to this Notice from the provisions of a dimension requirement in Schedule 1 of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005*, or a dimension limit in the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998*, while travelling in the areas or on the routes permitted by this Notice subject to any general or special requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule to this Notice.

Les Wielinga
Chief Executive
Roads and Traffic Authority

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Schedule

Part 1: Preliminary

1.1 Citation

This Notice may be cited as the General Class 1 Oversize (Load-Carrying Vehicle) Notice 2007.

1.2 Commencement

This Notice takes effect on 1 August 2007.

1.3 Effect

This Notice remains in force until 31 July 2012 unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

1.4 Repeal

This Notice replaces the *General Overdimension Notice 2002*, published in Government Gazette No. 122 of 26 July 2002 at pages 5630–5674 as amended from time to time.

1.5 Interpretation

Unless stated otherwise, words and expressions used in this Notice that are defined in Part 8 of this Notice or the Dictionary forming part of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005* have the same meanings as those set out in that Part or that Dictionary.

Except where a contrary intention is indicated, the index and notes in the text of this Notice do not form part of this Notice.

Part 2: Specified Vehicles

2.1 Class 1 Vehicles to which This Notice Applies

- a) This Notice applies to the following restricted-access vehicles: a vehicle or combination (including a low loader or load platform combination) that is specially designed for the carriage of a large indivisible item, or is carrying a large indivisible item, that together with any load exceeds a dimension limit as described in Schedule 1 of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005* or the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998* (other than a dimension limit from which it has been exempted under clause 14 of Schedule 4 to that Regulation).
- b) This Notice also applies to vehicles being used as pilot vehicles or escort vehicles.
- c) Table 1 below lists the dimension limits specified in the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005* which are applicable to vehicles or combinations that can be operated under this Notice.

2.2 Other Class 1 Vehicles to which This Notice Does Not Apply

This Notice **does not apply** to the following types of Class 1 restricted-access vehicles:

- a) Special-purpose vehicles; and
- b) Agricultural machines, agricultural implements or agricultural combinations.

Note: See the General Class 1 Oversize (Special-Purpose Vehicle) Notice and the General Class 1 Oversize (Agricultural Vehicle) Notice 2007, available from the Roads & Traffic Authority website at: www.rta.nsw.gov.au/heavyvehicles/index.html

2.3 Dimension Limits for Oversize Vehicles

2.3.1 Scope of this Notice

Where a vehicle or combination is not specified in Table 1, it must comply with the statutory dimension limits specified in the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998*.

2.3.2 Statutory dimension limits for laden and unladen vehicles

If a Class 1 load-carrying vehicle exceeds any of the dimensions stated in Table 1, this Notice is required for the vehicle to be operated.

Table 1: Statutory Dimension Limits

Vehicle	Height	Width	Length
Rigid motor vehicle	4.3m	2.5m	12.5m
Combination consisting of a prime mover and a semi-trailer	4.3m	2.5m	19.0m
Rigid vehicle and trailer combination	4.3m	2.5m	19.0m
Articulated low loader	4.3m	2.5m	19.0m

Note: Collapsible mirrors may protrude up to 230mm beyond the extreme width of the vehicle if the manufacturer's nominated gross vehicle mass is 8.5 tonnes or more.

2.3.3 Maximum dimension limits for travel under this Notice

- a) Table 2 lists the maximum overall dimension limits for vehicles or vehicle combinations that are permitted to operate under this Notice.
- b) If any of a vehicle's dimensions exceed those listed in Table 2, a specific permit issued by the Roads and Traffic Authority is required before travel is permitted.

Table 2: Maximum Overall Dimension Limits

Vehicle	Height	Width	Length	Rear Overhang Limit *
Loaded rigid motor vehicle	4.3m	3.5m	12.5m	Lesser of 3.7m or 60% of wheel base
Loaded combination consisting of a prime mover and a semi-trailer	4.3m	3.5m	25.0m	Lesser of 5.5m or 25% of trailer length
Loaded rigid vehicle and trailer combination	4.3m	3.5m	19.0m	Lesser of 3.7m or 60% of wheel base
Unloaded articulated low loader	4.3m	2.5m	25.0m	Lesser of 3.7m or 60% of wheel base
Unloaded articulated low loader with 8 tyres per axle	4.3m	2.7m	25.0m	Lesser of 3.7m or 60% of wheel base
Other vehicles including unladen vehicles	No special allowances			

Notes:

1. * *'Rear overhang limit'* refers to the distance from the rear overhang line to the rear of the vehicle (or load).
2. *In all cases, all efforts must be made to reduce dimensions to the smallest dimension possible.*
3. *If a load can be safely loaded in more than way, it must be loaded so as to minimise the width of the vehicle or combination and its load, as required by clause 13 (1) of Schedule 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005.*

2.3.4 Additional height limits

Laden or unladen vehicles or combinations higher than 4.3 metres and up to 4.6 metres high are permitted to travel under this Notice:

- a) on the Newell Highway;
- b) on roads west of the Newell Highway; and
- c) on any road east of the Newell Highway that has been published in the NSW Government Gazette as a 4.6 metre high vehicle route or is listed in Appendix 2 of the *4.6 Metre High Vehicle Route Notice 2004*, except for any road that is listed as a restricted route in Part 6 of this Notice or listed as a critical location in Part 7 of this Notice.

Part 3: Oversize Vehicle Operating Requirements

3.1 Registration Requirements

- a) To be eligible to travel under this Notice, a vehicle must:
 - i. be registered; or
 - ii. be exempt from registration.
- b) Vehicles that exceed dimension limits must be assessed by the Roads and Traffic Authority to determine whether they can be approved for registration.
- c) A motor dealer trade plate does not constitute a form of registration.

3.2 Checking the Route in Advance

- a) Travel on authorised roads is only permitted if the person operating the vehicle has assessed the proposed route to ensure that:
 - i. it is suitable for travel; and
 - ii. travelling on the route will cause as little inconvenience as possible to other road users.

Note: Contact the Roads & Traffic Authority for information about road work and temporary road closures.

- b) A vehicle must not be driven along a route if it is likely to cause:
 - i. disruption to telecommunication, electricity, rail, gas, water or sewage services; or
 - ii. damage to roads, bridges, rail crossings, trees or road fittings such as road signs, guard rails and traffic lights.
- c) Before travelling, it is necessary to:
 - i. advise relevant utility supply authorities, as required, of load dimensions and the proposed travel route;
 - ii. obtain permission from relevant utility supply authorities, as required, to travel along the proposed route; and
 - iii. travel in accordance with the permission received from supply authorities.

3.3 Minimising the Dimensions of an Oversize Vehicle

- a) It is necessary to keep the length, width and height of a vehicle and its load to the minimum size when travelling. This includes:
 - i. retracting unladen extendable trailers to the minimum possible length; and
 - ii. loading indivisible items so as to minimise width.

- b) Flags, lights or mirrors required on a vehicle, combination or load are not included when measuring dimensions for oversize travel.

3.4 Loading Indivisible Items

Indivisible items must not be loaded:

- a) side by side if the resulting width exceeds 2.5 metres;
- b) one on top of another if the resulting height exceeds 4.3 metres; or
- c) one behind another if the resulting length exceeds 19 metres for a combination consisting of a prime mover and a semi-trailer.

3.5 No Travelling in Low Visibility

- a) Laden or unladen oversize vehicles must not be operated if, due to circumstances such as fog, heavy rain, smoke dust or insect plague, visibility is less than 250 metres in the daytime **or** the headlights of a vehicle approaching within 250 metres cannot be seen at night.
- b) While travelling, if visibility is reduced to less than 250 metres in the daytime or the headlights of a vehicle approaching within 250 metres cannot be seen at night, the vehicle's operator must drive to the nearest safe parking area and wait until visibility improves beyond 250 metres before continuing to travel.

3.6 Distance between Oversize Vehicles

A distance of at least 200 metres must be maintained behind any other oversize vehicle or combination travelling in front except when:

- a) overtaking the oversize vehicle ahead or if it is stopping;
- b) there is a separate lane available for the use of overtaking traffic; or
- c) travelling in an urban area where it is not reasonably practical to maintain a distance of 200 metres.

3.7 No Convoy Travel

Oversize vehicles are not permitted to travel in convoy.

3.8 Allowing Vehicles to Overtake

If traffic banks up behind an oversize vehicle, its operator must move it to the side of the road and, if necessary, stop as soon as it is safe to do so to allow following vehicles to overtake.

Part 4: Warning Devices

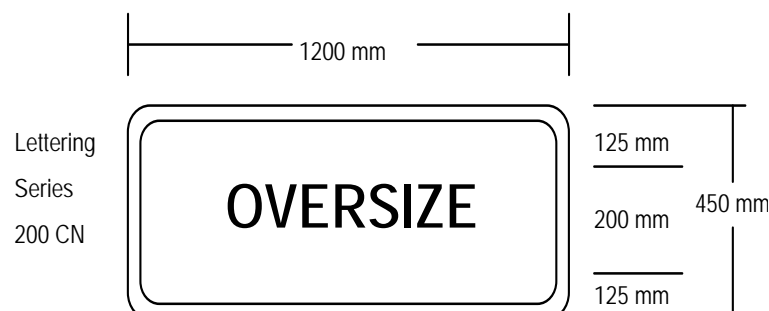
4.1 Warning Signs

4.1.1 Warning sign requirements

- a) If an oversize vehicle or combination travelling under this Notice, together with any load, has a width less than or equal to 2.5 metres and is longer than 22 metres and up to 25 metres long, it must display an 'OVERSIZE' warning sign at its rear. If the load projects to the rear, the sign must be at the rear of the load.
- b) If an oversize vehicle or combination travelling under this Notice, together with any load, is wider than 2.5 metres, it must have display one 'OVERSIZE' warning sign at its front and one at its rear. If the load projects to the rear, the rear sign must be at the rear of the load.

4.1.2 Warning sign specifications

- a) A warning sign must:
 - i. be made of a rigid, flat, weatherproof material, for example ZINCALUME® (at least 0.8 mm thick) or aluminium (at least 1.6 mm thick), with minimum dimensions of 1200 mm wide and 450 mm high;
 - ii. have a face with a yellow surface that complies with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 'Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes' (Parts 1 to 4);
 - iii. have a black, 20mm-wide border set at least 10mm in from the edge of the sign, unless the sign has been made with a box edge;
 - iv. display the word 'OVERSIZE' in black, 200mm-high, upper-case lettering that is at least 125mm from both the top and bottom of the sign;
 - v. conform with Australian Standard AS 1744 'Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs' in lettering series 200 CN;
 - vi. be legible, and maintained in a clear and legible condition; and
 - vii. have its manufacturer's name or trademark permanently marked in lettering between 3mm and 10mm high on any visible location on the sign.
- b) The layout of the sign is as follows:



4.1.3 Flexible warning signs

- a) Despite the specification in subclause 4.1.2 (a) (i), a warning sign may be made of a flexible material if the sign is secured in such a way that it is held taut and is unlikely to furl, become dislodged from its position or otherwise become difficult to be read by other road users.
- b) A flexible warning sign must comply with all other requirements of clause 4.1.1 and clause 4.1.2 as if it were a rigid sign.

4.1.4 Mounting signs on vehicles

- a) A warning sign must be mounted vertically.
- b) The lower edge of a warning sign must be:
 - i. above the bottom of the bumper bar; or
 - ii. at least 500mm from ground level if there is no bumper bar.
- c) No part of a warning sign may be higher than 1.8 metres above the ground.

4.1.5 Keeping signs clean

A warning sign on an oversize vehicle or combination must be kept clean so it can be easily read by other road users.

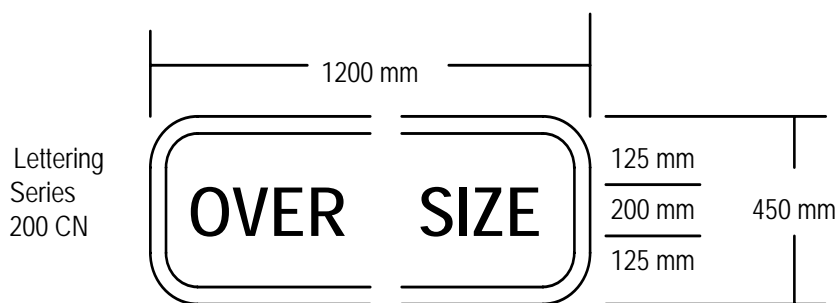
4.1.6 Signs not displayed when not operating oversize

A warning sign must not be displayed on a vehicle or combination that is not operating oversize.

4.1.7 Split sign

A warning sign may be split into two halves subject to the following conditions, which apply in addition to those for a full sign:

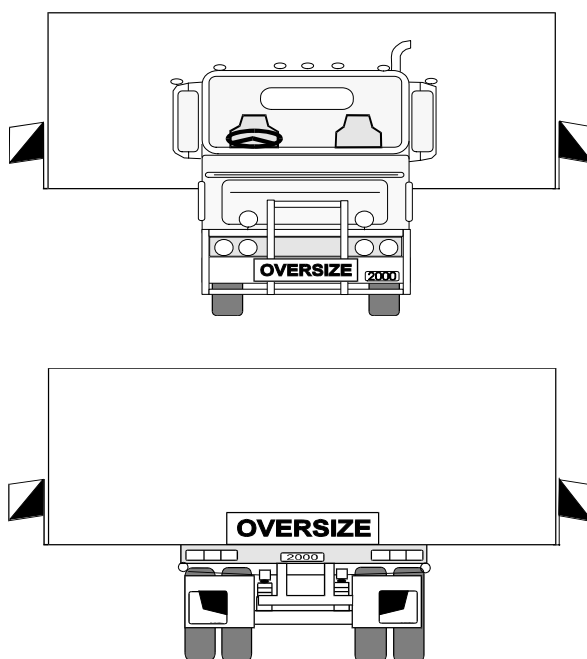
- a) the combined length of its halves must be at least 1200mm;
- b) the half mounted on the left must show the letters 'OVER' and the half mounted on the right must show the letters 'SIZE';
- c) there must be no border between the two halves; and
- d) both halves must be situated on the vehicle at the same height above the ground.



4.2 Warning Flags

- If an oversize vehicle or combination travelling under this Notice, together with any load, is wider than 2.5 metres it must display four bright red flags, yellow flags, or red and yellow flags, each at least 450mm long and 450mm wide.
- One flag must be positioned at each side of both the front and rear of the vehicle or, if there is any projecting load, at each side of both the front and rear of the projecting load.

Flags



4.3 Exemptions for Warning Signs and Flags

Warning signs and flags are not required for road construction vehicles operating within 1km of a construction site if the vehicle has a warning light.

Note: See clauses 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 for warning light requirements and specifications.

4.4 Warning Lights

4.4.1 Warning light requirements

- a) **In the daytime** a warning light must be displayed on a vehicle, combination or load if the total width exceeds 3 metres or if the load is less than 500mm wide and projects more than 150mm beyond either side of the vehicle.
- b) **At night** a laden or unladen oversize vehicle or combination must display:
 - i. **side marker lights** showing yellow to the front and red to the rear, spaced no more than 2 metres apart along both sides of the vehicle and along any front or rear load projection;
 - ii. **two red rear marker lights** fixed to the rear of any rear-projecting load, within 400mm of each side of the load and at least 1 metre but not more than 2.1 metres above the ground; and
 - iii. **a warning light** if the vehicle or combination, together with any load, is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres.

Note: Delineators must also be used during night travel in some circumstances. See clauses 4.5.1 and 4.5.2 for delineator requirements and specifications.

4.4.2 Warning light specifications

- a) Warning lights must:
 - i. emit a rotating, flashing, yellow coloured light;
 - ii. flash between 120 and 200 times a minute;
 - iii. have a power of at least 55 watts; and
 - iv. not be a strobe light.
- b) Warning lights must be clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions or be supplemented by one or more additional warning lights so the light is clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.
- c) A warning light may only be operated when the vehicle or combination is travelling or is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other road users. If the vehicle is not required to have a warning light, it must not have one in operation.

4.4.3 Headlights

Headlights on an oversize vehicle or combination must be on low beam for daytime travel.

4.5 Delineators

4.5.1 Delineator requirements

During night travel:

- a) If a load projects more than 150mm beyond **one side** of an oversize vehicle and the projection is less than 500mm thick from top to bottom, at least two delineators must be displayed, one attached to the front and the other attached to the rear of the projection.
- b) If a load projects more than 150mm beyond **both sides** of an oversize vehicle, at least four delineators must be displayed, at least one on each side both at the front and at the rear of the projection.

4.5.2 Delineator specifications

A delineator must:

- a) be at least 300mm long and at least 300mm wide;
- b) comply with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 'Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes';
- c) if displayed at the front of the projection, be attached so its reflective surface faces forward from the vehicle; and
- d) if displayed at the rear of the projection, be attached so its reflective surface faces rearward from the vehicle.

Part 5: Pilot Vehicles

5.1 Responsibilities of a Pilot Vehicle

The responsibilities of a pilot vehicle are to provide advance warning to approaching traffic and to be positioned to give adequate warning to other road users. In some instances, more than one pilot vehicle will be needed to meet these responsibilities.

5.1.1 Requirements for daytime travel

Vehicles operating under this Notice do not require pilot vehicles for daytime travel.

Note: This is because the maximum width of a laden vehicle travelling under this Notice is 3.5 metres and the maximum length is 25 metres. Pilot vehicles are only required in the daytime for oversize vehicles with greater dimensions than these, in which case a specific permit is needed.

5.1.2 Requirements for night travel

- a) Laden or unladen vehicles or combinations not wider than 2.5 metres and not longer than 22 metres are permitted to travel between sunset and sunrise, except on restricted roads and at restricted times.
- b) If a laden or unladen vehicle or combination is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, a pilot vehicle is required for night travel.
- c) Vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres may only travel at night within approved night travel times and zones.

5.1.3 Pilot vehicle requirements

A pilot vehicle must have:

- a) four or more wheels;
- b) a gross vehicle mass (GVM) not greater than 4.5 tonnes;
- c) a GVM not greater than 6.5 tonnes for a rear pilot (where two pilot vehicles are required);
- d) a warning sign on its roof that complies with the specifications of clause 5.2; and
- e) a warning light that complies with the specifications of clause 5.3, attached either:
 - i. above or below the sign; or
 - ii. at each side of the sign.

5.1.4 Position of pilot vehicles

When a pilot vehicle accompanies an oversize vehicle, the pilot vehicle must travel:

- a) behind the oversize vehicle when travelling on a divided road; or
- b) in front of the oversize vehicle when travelling on an undivided road.

5.1.5 Escorting distance

A pilot vehicle must travel far enough away from the oversize vehicle to give other road users adequate warning of the presence of the oversize vehicle, taking into account traffic speed, weather, visibility and other driving conditions.

5.1.6 Headlights

A pilot vehicle's headlights must be on low beam at all times while escorting an oversize vehicle.

5.1.7 No towing

A pilot vehicle must not tow other vehicles or trailers.

5.1.8 No load carrying

A pilot vehicle must not carry a load. A pilot vehicle may carry tools, equipment or substances for use in connection with the oversize vehicle or combination that it is accompanying or for restraining the load on that vehicle or combination.

5.1.9 Communication between drivers

An oversize vehicle and any accompanying pilot or police escort vehicle must have electronic devices in place that allow the drivers to communicate effectively with each other. The pilot or the responsible operator must provide an electronic communication device for any police escort if requested.

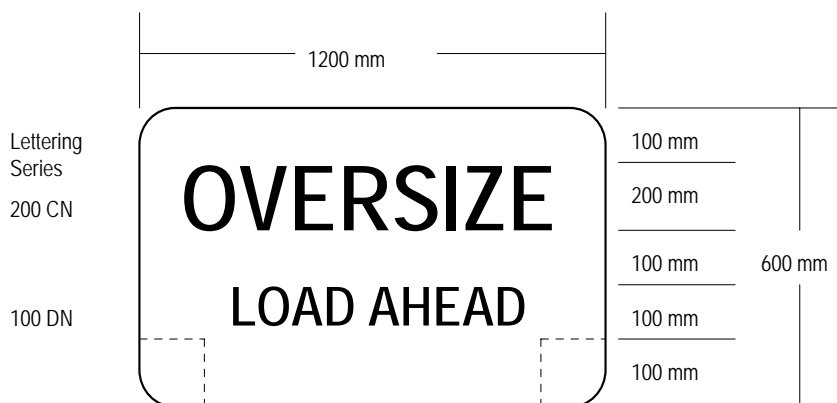
5.2 Warning Signs for Pilot Vehicles

5.2.1 Warning sign requirements

- a) A warning sign must:
 - i. be dual faced and made of rigid, flat, weatherproof material, for example ZINCALUME® (at least 0.8 mm thick) or aluminium (at least 1.6 mm thick), with minimum dimensions of 1200mm wide and 600mm high;
 - ii. have a face with a yellow surface that complies with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 'Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes' (Parts 1 to 4);

- iii. have a black, 20mm-wide border set at least 10mm in from the edge of the sign, unless the sign has been made with a box edge;
- iv. display the word 'OVERSIZE' on both faces in black upper case lettering at least 200mm high and at least 300mm from the bottom of the sign, with the words 'LOAD AHEAD' in black upper-case lettering at least 100mm high and at least 100mm from the bottom of the sign;
- v. conform with Australian Standard AS 1744 'Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs' in lettering series 200 CN for the word 'OVERSIZE' and in series 100 DN for the words 'LOAD AHEAD';
- vi. be legible, and maintained in a clear and legible condition; and
- vii. have its manufacturer's name or trademark permanently marked in letters between 3mm and 10mm high on any visible location on the sign, except in a bottom corner.

b) The layout of the sign is as follows:

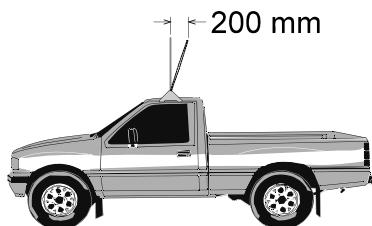


5.2.2 Bottom corner cut-outs

A warning sign may have bottom corner cut-outs not more than 150mm wide and not more than 100mm high if they are needed to mount the warning lights.

5.2.3 Mounting signs on pilot vehicles

A warning sign must be mounted on the roof of the pilot vehicle, and the top of the sign must not lean back more than 200mm from vertical as shown below.



5.2.4 Keeping signs clean

A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must be kept clean so it can be easily read by other road users.

5.2.5 Signs not displayed when not piloting

A pilot vehicle warning sign must not be displayed on a vehicle that is not operating as a pilot vehicle.

5.3 Warning Lights for Pilot Vehicles

- a) A pilot vehicle must have one or more flashing or rotating yellow lights fixed upright either above or below the sign **or** at each side.
- b) Warning lights must:
 - i. emit a rotating, flashing, yellow coloured light;
 - ii. flash between 120 and 200 times a minute;
 - iii. have a power of at least 55 watts; and
 - iv. not be a strobe light.
- c) Warning lights on pilot or escort vehicles must be clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions or be supplemented by one or more additional warning lights so the light is clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.
- d) A pilot vehicle travelling in front of an oversize vehicle or combination may place a filter behind the warning light to reduce the intensity of the light directed toward the driver of the oversize vehicle or combination.
- e) A warning light may only be operated when the pilot vehicle is travelling or is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other road users. If the vehicle is not required to have a warning light, it must not have one in operation.

Part 6: Travel Zones – Time and Route Restrictions

Note: Part 6 describes NSW travel zones and different travel restrictions that apply to oversized vehicles travelling within each zone. Part 7 lists critical locations that have restrictions and prohibitions in place for oversized vehicles.

6.1 Sydney Metropolitan Zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean, the Hawkesbury River and the Nepean River to its crossing of the Hume Highway at Menangle, then a line taken to the northern end of the F6 Southern Freeway at Waterfall, and the western and northern boundaries of the Royal National Park.

Sydney Metropolitan Zone



6.1.1 Clearway and transit lane travel

If a laden or unladen vehicle is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, it is not permitted to travel in clearways or transit lanes in the Sydney Metropolitan zone between the hours of 6.00am and 10.00am and the hours of 3.00pm and 7.00pm when clearway or transit restrictions apply.

Note: Clearway and transit lane time restrictions can apply to just one side of the road or to both sides. Check prior to travel.

6.1.2 Peak hour travel

If a laden or unladen vehicle is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, it must not travel within the Sydney Metropolitan zone Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays) between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm.

6.1.3 Night travel

- a) Laden or unladen vehicles or combinations no wider than 2.5 metres and no longer than 22 metres are permitted to travel between sunset and sunrise, except on restricted roads and at restricted times.
- b) Night travel in the Sydney Metropolitan zone by vehicles wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres is only permitted between 1.00am and sunrise. A pilot vehicle is required.
- c) Travel is not permitted after 6.00am in clearways or transit lanes during clearway or transit lane hours.

Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.1.4 Sundays and public holidays

Oversize vehicles or combinations are not permitted to travel after 4.00pm on **Sundays or statewide public holidays** on the following roads:

- a) Hume Highway between the Nepean River at Menangle and the Crossroads at Liverpool; and
- b) Western Motorway between the Nepean River at Emu Plains and Prospect.

6.1.5 Restricted zones and roads – Sydney

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following restricted roads in the Sydney Metropolitan zone:

- a) Sydney Central Business District (CBD) and inner suburbs
 - i. **Sydney CBD restricted road zone:** The area bounded by George Street from Railway Square to Hay Street, Hay Street from George Street to Sussex Street, Sussex Street from Hay Street to Erskine Street, Erskine Street from Sussex Street to Kent Street, Kent Street from Erskine Street to as far north as Jamison Street, then a line drawn to Jamison Street and along Jamison Street to York Street, York Street from Jamison Street to Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Street from York Street to George Street, George Street from Grosvenor Street to Alfred Street, Alfred Street from George Street to Circular Quay East, Circular Quay East from Alfred Street to Macquarie Street, Macquarie Street from Circular Quay East to Prince Albert Road,

Prince Albert Road from Macquarie Street to College Street, College Street from Prince Albert Road to Wentworth Avenue, Wentworth Avenue from College Street to Elizabeth Street, Elizabeth Street from Wentworth Avenue to Hay Street, Hay Street from Elizabeth Street to Pitt Street, Pitt Street from Hay Street to George Street at Railway Square;

Sydney CBD Restricted Zone



- ii. Boundary Street Darlinghurst railway underpass (MR625);
- iii. Bradfield Highway (MR632) from Southern Toll Plaza to Lavender Street;
- iv. Brown Street Leichhardt (MR652);
- v. Cahill Expressway (MR592) from the Southern Toll Plaza to the Eastern Distributor toll road;
- vi. Cross-City Tunnel from Harbour Street Darling Harbour to McLachlan Avenue Rushcutters Bay;

- vii. Frederick Street Ashfield railway underpass (MR650);
 - viii. Johnston Street Annandale railway underpass (MR655);
 - ix. King Street Newtown (HW1) between Lord Street and Carillon Avenue;
 - x. M5 East Motorway and Tunnel between King Georges Road interchange Beverly Hills and General Holmes Drive Mascot;
 - xi. Raw Square Strathfield railway underpass (MR668);
 - xii. (Old) Ryde Bridge (MR200) from Concord Road to Church Street;
 - xiii. Sydney Harbour Bridge (MR632) from the Southern Toll Plaza to Lavender Street;
 - xiv. Sydney Harbour Tunnel from the Warringah Freeway to the Cahill Expressway and from the Eastern Distributor to Baker Street Kensington;
- b) Sydney north
- i. Barrenjoey Road (MR164) at Bilgola Bends;
 - ii. Berowra Waters Road (MR322) at Berowra Ferry;
 - iii. Boundary Street Roseville railway underpass (MR328);
 - iv. Galston Road (MR161) between Montview Parade Hornsby Heights and Calderwood Road Galston;
 - v. Lane Cove Tunnel from the Pacific Highway Lane Cove (HW10) to Lane Cove River at Lane Cove North;
 - vi. M2 Hills Motorway and Tunnel from the Toll Plaza at Macquarie Park to Becroft Road (MR139);
 - vii. McCarrs Creek Road (MR174) from Church Point to Terrey Hills;
 - viii. Miller Street (MR599) at the suspension bridge, Northbridge;
 - ix. Wisemans Ferry Road (RR225) from the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) at Somersby to the Hawkesbury River Ferry;
- c) Sydney south
- i. Bexley Road (MR169) at Bexley North railway bridge;
 - ii. Heathcote Road (MR512) between the New Illawarra Road Lucas Heights and the Princes Highway Heathcote;
 - iii. Lady Wakehurst Drive, Sir Bertram Stevens Drive, Audley Road and Farnell Avenue (MR393) between Bald Hill Lookout and the Princes Highway;
 - iv. McKell Avenue (MR393) from Waterfall to the Royal National Park;
 - v. Princes Highway (HW1) on (old) Tom Ugly’s Bridge (northbound);
 - vi. Seven Ways Rockdale (MR169) between Princes Highway and Watkin Street;
 - vii. Wollongong Road Arncliffe railway underpass;
- d) Sydney west

- i. **Parramatta CBD restricted road zone:** The area bounded by and including Phillip Street from the intersection with Marsden Road to intersection with Charles Street, Charles Street to the intersection with Macquarie Street, Macquarie Street to the intersection with Smith Street, Smith Street to the intersection with Darcy Street, Darcy Street to the intersection with Church Street, Church Street Mall to the intersection with Macquarie Street, Macquarie Street to the intersection with Marsden Street and Marsden Street to the intersection with Phillip Street. The zone also includes Fitzwilliam Street from the intersection with Wentworth Street to the intersection with Church Street and Argyle Street from the intersection with Church Street to the intersection with Fitzwilliam Street;

Parramatta CBD Restricted Zone



- ii. Bells Line of Road (MR184) from Richmond Bridge over the Hawkesbury River at North Richmond to the Great Western Highway at Mount Victoria;
- iii. Chifley Road (MR516) from Bell to the Great Western Highway at Bowenfels;
- iv. Church Street Parramatta between the Great Western Highway and Victoria Road;
- v. Gasworks Bridge, Macarthur Street Parramatta;
- vi. Hawkesbury Road (MR570) between Hawkesbury Lookout and Castlereagh Road east of the Hawkesbury River;
- vii. Jenolan Caves Road (RR253) from 10km north of Jenolan Caves to 10km west of Jenolan Caves;
- viii. Macquarie Street Windsor rail subway (MR154);
- ix. Old Bathurst Road Emu Plains;
- x. Putty Road (MR503) from Windsor to Bulga; and
- xi. Victoria Bridge over the Nepean River on the Great Western Highway (HW5) at Penrith.

6.2 Wollongong Metropolitan Zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean, with a line taken from the bridge over Lake Illawarra at Windang through the Yallah intersection of the Princes Highway and the F6 Southern Freeway, along and including the westernmost of the F6 Freeway and Princes Highway to Mount Ousley Road, along Mount Ousley Road to the intersection of Picton Road, then a line taken to the intersection of the Princes Highway and Lawrence Hargrave Drive along Woodlands Creek to the Pacific Ocean.

Wollongong Metropolitan Zone



6.2.1 Peak hour travel

If a vehicle is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, it must not travel within the Wollongong Metropolitan zone from Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays) between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm.

6.2.2 Night travel

- a) Night travel for laden or unladen vehicles wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres in the Wollongong area is only permitted between 1.00am and sunrise:
 - i. within the Wollongong Metropolitan zone;
 - ii. on Mount Ousley Road between Wollongong and the Southern Freeway Bulli;
 - iii. on Picton Road, Mount Keira Road and Wilton Road between Mount Ousley Road and the Hume Highway;

- iv. on the Southern Freeway between Waterfall and Mount Ousley Road Bulli;
 - v. on West Dapto Road Kembla Grange between Princes Highway and Tubemakers (approximately 1.5km from Princes Highway)
- b) A pilot vehicle is required for night travel by any vehicle wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres.

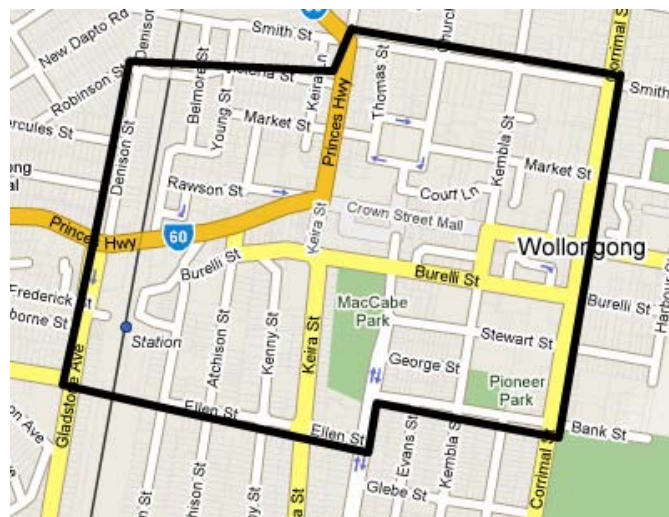
Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.2.3 Restricted zones and roads – Wollongong

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required to travel on any of the following restricted roads in the Wollongong area:

- a) **Wollongong CBD restricted road zone:** Wollongong CBD is the area bounded by and including Smith Street from the intersection with Flinders Street to the intersection with Corrimal Street, the western side of Corrimal Street to the intersection with Bank Street, Bank Street to the intersection with Church Street, Church Street to the intersection with Ellen Street, and Ellen Street to the intersection with Auburn Street, then a straight line drawn from the intersection of Ellen Street and Auburn Street to the intersection of Rowland Avenue and Gladstone Avenue, Gladstone Avenue to the intersection with Crown Street, Crown Street and Denison Street to the intersection with Victoria Street, Victoria Street to the intersection with Keira Street, and Keira Street to the intersection with Smith Street;

Wollongong CBD Restricted Zone



- b) Broughton Pass (RR610) from Appin Road to Wilton Road;
- c) Bulli Pass (HW1) from Mount Ousley Road to Lawrence Hargrave Drive;

- d) Lawrence Hargrave Drive (MR185) from the Princes Highway at the foot of Bulli Pass via Thirroul, Austinmer, Clifton and Bald Hill to the Princes Highway south of Helensburgh;
- e) Moss Vale Road (RR261) at Fitzroy Falls and Hampden Bridge in Kangaroo Valley; and
- f) Mount Keira Road (MR186) from Picton Road to Mount Ousley Road and to the Princes Highway.

6.3 Central Coast Zones

- a) **Gosford Metropolitan zone:** This zone covers the area bounded by and including the F3 Freeway from its intersection with the Central Coast Highway (HW30) at Kariong to the Reeves Road bridge, then a line drawn to the Pacific Highway adjacent to the railway station at Niagara Park, a line drawn to the intersection of HW30 and MR505 Terrigal Drive at Erina, then a line drawn to Avoca Drive at the northern side of Green Point, a line drawn to Point Clare railway station, then a line drawn to the F3 Freeway at its intersection with the Central Coast Highway at Kariong along the western side of the Central Coast Highway.

Gosford Metropolitan Zone



- b) **Central Coast travel zone:** This covers the area bounded by and including the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway from the Hawkesbury River to Dora Creek then a line drawn to Kanangra Drive Lake Macquarie and to the coast at Frazer Park.

Note: The Central Coast travel zone does not connect with the Newcastle Metropolitan zone.

Central Coast Travel Zone



6.3.1 Peak hour travel

- a) If a laden or unladen oversized vehicle is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, it is not permitted to travel between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays):
 - i. within the Gosford Metropolitan zone; or
 - ii. on the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) between the Hawkesbury River and the Central Coast Highway interchange at Kariong.
- b) Oversize vehicles are not permitted to travel on the Central Coast Highway from West Gosford to Kariong between 5.00am and 9.00am.

6.3.2 Night travel

- a) Night travel by laden or unladen vehicles wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres operating in the Central Coast area is only permitted between 1.00am and sunrise:
 - i. within the Central Coast travel zone;
 - ii. on the Central Coast Highway between Kariong and the Central Coast travel zone; and
 - iii. on the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) between the Hawkesbury River and John Renshaw Drive (MR588) near Beresfield.
- b) A pilot vehicle is required for night travel by any laden or unladen vehicle wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres.

Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.3.3 Sundays and public holidays

Laden or unladen oversize vehicles must not travel after 4.00pm on **Sundays or statewide public holidays** on the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) between the Hawkesbury River and the Central Coast Highway interchange at Kariong.

6.3.4 Restricted roads – Central Coast

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following restricted Central Coast roads:

- a) Henry Parry Drive Gosford (MR673) between York Street and Etna Street;
- b) Old Pacific Highway from the Hawkesbury River to Kariong; and
- c) Woy Woy Bay Road (RR7751) from Woy Woy to Kariong.

6.4 Newcastle Metropolitan Zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean and the North Channel of the Hunter River to the Pacific Highway at Hexham, then west along the New England Highway (HW9) to Weakleys Drive Thornton, then south along Weakleys Drive to the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) at Beresfield, then along the F3 Freeway, through the intersection of the F3 Freeway and Palmers Road to the crossing of MR217 at Dora Creek, then Dora Creek and Lake Macquarie to the Pacific Ocean, crossing the Pacific Highway at Swansea Bridge.

Newcastle Metropolitan Zone



6.4.1 Newcastle inner zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Hunter River at Watt Street, along and including Watt Street to the northern railway line, along the northern railway line to the crossing of Hanbury Street (MR326) at Waratah, Hanbury Street, Turton Road, Bridges Road, Northcott Drive (including MR326) to its intersection with the Pacific Highway at Highfields, then a line drawn to the Pacific Ocean at Glenrock Lagoon.

Newcastle Inner Zone



6.4.2 Peak hour travel

- a) If a laden or unladen vehicle is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, it is not permitted to travel within the Newcastle Metropolitan zone from Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays) between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm.
- b) Laden or unladen vehicles or combinations wider than 3.2 metres or longer than 25 metres are not permitted to travel in the Newcastle area west of the Newcastle inner zone from Monday to Friday between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm.

6.4.3 Night travel

- a) Night travel in the Newcastle area for vehicles wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres is only permitted between 1.00am and sunrise within the Newcastle Metropolitan zone.
- b) A pilot vehicle is required for night travel by vehicles wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres.

Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.4.4 Restricted roads – Newcastle

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on George Booth Drive (MR527) from the intersection of the F3 Freeway to the entrance of the Tasman Mine.

6.5 Other Areas in NSW

6.5.1 Daytime travel restrictions

Oversize vehicles may travel in the daytime, except for the following restrictions:

- a) Great Western Highway between Emu Plains and Katoomba – If a laden or unladen vehicle is wider than 2.5 metres, it is not permitted to travel on the Great Western Highway between the Nepean River at Emu Plains and Katoomba from Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays) between 6.00am and 9.00am and between 4.00pm and 7.00pm; and
- b) Shoalhaven River Bridges at Nowra – Travel is not permitted on the Princes Highway over the two bridges at the Shoalhaven River at Nowra between the

hours of 8.00am and 10.00am from Monday to Saturday and between the hours of 3.00pm and 6.00pm from Monday to Friday.

- c) A specific permit is required for travel on restricted sections of the Princes Highway.

6.5.2 Night travel

- a) Night travel outside Metropolitan zones by laden or unladen vehicles wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres is only permitted between 1.00am and sunrise on the following roads:
- i. Hume Highway between Sydney and the vehicle parking area approximately 15km south of Gunning;
 - ii. Mount Ousley Road (MR95/513) between Wollongong and the Southern Freeway (F6) at Bulli;
 - iii. Picton Road, Mount Keira Road and Wilton Road between Mount Ousley Road (MR513) and the Hume Highway;
 - iv. Southern Freeway between Waterfall and Mount Ousley Road (MR513) Bulli;
 - v. West Dapto Road Kembla Grange between the Princes Highway and Tubemakers (approximately 1.5km from the Princes Highway);
 - vi. Federal Highway from its intersection with the Hume Highway to the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) border;
 - vii. Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) between the Hawkesbury River and John Renshaw Drive (MR588) near Beresfield;
 - viii. John Renshaw Drive (MR588) between the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) and the New England Highway at Beresfield;
 - ix. MR217 between the Morisset interchange with the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) and Dora Creek;
 - x. New England Highway between Maitland and the Pacific Highway Hexham;
 - xi. Pacific Highway from the Hexham Bridge to the Twelve Mile Creek rest area north of Raymond Terrace; and
 - xii. Weakleys Drive Thornton.
- b) Additional night travel is permitted between midnight and 1.00am on the:
- i. Hume Highway between Sutton Forest and the vehicle parking area approximately 15km south of Gunning; and
 - ii. Federal Highway between the Hume Highway and the ACT border.
- c) For night travel on the Great Western Highway between the Nepean River at Emu Plains and Medlow Bath, if a vehicle is wider than 2.5 metres **or** longer than 19 metres:
- i. it is not permitted to travel between sunset and 1.00am; and
 - ii. it is permitted to travel between 1.00am and 5.00am.

- d) A pilot vehicle is required for night travel by laden or unladen vehicles wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres.

Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.5.3 Weekends and statewide public holidays

- a) Laden or unladen oversize vehicles or combinations are not permitted to travel in the daytime on **weekends or statewide public holidays** on the following roads:
- i. Burley Griffin Way (MR084) between the Hume Highway east of Bowning and the Leeton–Griffith road at Yoogali, east of Griffith;
 - ii. Monaro Highway and Snowy Mountains Highway from Tumut to Cooma during the official snow season between the Queens Birthday holiday period in June and the Labour Day holiday period in October (inclusive); and
 - iii. MR51 from Braidwood to Batemans Bay during November, December, January and February.
- b) Laden or unladen oversize vehicles or combinations are not permitted to travel in the daytime after 8.00am on **weekends or statewide public holidays** on the following sections of the Princes Highway south of Yallah:
- i. Berry to the Bendalong turnoff (Bendalong Road);
 - ii. Cobargo to Pambula;
 - iii. Eden to the Victorian border; and
 - iv. Ulladulla to Narooma.
- c) Laden or unladen oversize vehicles or combinations are not permitted to travel after 8.30am on **weekends or statewide public holidays** on the Great Western Highway between the Nepean River at Emu Plains and Little Hartley.
- d) Laden or unladen oversize vehicles or combinations are not permitted to travel after 4.00pm on **Sundays or statewide public holidays** on the following roads:
- i. Barton Highway between the Hume Highway near Yass and the ACT border; and
 - ii. Lachlan Valley Way (MR56 and MR 501) between Booligal and its intersection with the Hume Highway north of Yass.

6.5.4 Public holiday periods (including 23 December to 3 January)

Laden or unladen oversize vehicles or combinations are not permitted to travel in the daytime during **public holiday periods** (including 23 December to 3 January inclusive) on the following roads:

- a) all state highways and freeways east of and including the Newell Highway (the Newell Highway must not be used during these periods);

- b) Burley Griffin Way (MR084) between the Hume Highway east of Bowning and the Leeton–Griffith road at Yoogali, east of Griffith;
- c) Kidman Way (MR321) between the Newell Highway 16km north of Jerilderie and the Mid Western Highway 14.5km west of Rankin Springs;
- d) Lachlan Valley Way (MR56 and MR 501) between Booligal and its intersection with the Hume Highway north of Yass;
- e) MR51 from Braidwood to Batemans Bay; and
- f) Olympic Highway (MR78) between the Hume Highway at Bells Road intersection and Cowra.

Note: A public holiday period means a period of three or more consecutive days covering a gazetted NSW public holiday and adjacent weekend days (for example Easter and every long weekend); or the period between 23 December and 3 January (inclusive).

6.5.5 Other NSW restricted roads

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following restricted roads:

- a) Hunter region
 - i. Edderton Road Denman;
 - ii. MR588 from Cessnock to Kurri Kurri – Maitland Road, Cessnock Road, Station Street, First Street, Northcote Street and Mitchell Avenue;
 - iii. MR195 from Kurri Kurri to Maitland – Lang Street, Main Road and Cessnock Road;
- b) Northern NSW
 - i. Bruxner Highway (HW16) between Drake and Tenterfield;
 - ii. Coramba Road (RR120) from Coramba to Waterfall Way Dorrigo;
 - iii. Grafton Ebor Road (RR74) between Tyringham and Nymboida;
 - iv. Gwydir Highway (HW12) from Glen Elgin Prison Farm to the bottom of Gibraltar Range;
 - v. Kamilaroi Highway (HW29) at Barwon River Bridge Brewarrina;
 - vi. Oxley Highway (HW11) between Wauchope and Walcha;
 - vii. Tomewin Road (RR143) from the Lismore–Murwillumbah Road at Murwillumbah to the Queensland border;
 - viii. Waterfall Way (MR76) between Dorrigo and Bellingen;

- c) Central NSW
- i. Crookwell Road (RR54) from Abercrombie River to Trunkey;
 - ii. Oberon–Goulburn Road (RR256) from 5km north of Abercrombie River to 5km south of Abercrombie River;
 - iii. Eucharina Road (RR573) at the railway bridge, Stores Creek;
- d) Southern NSW
- i. Illawarra Highway (HW25) at Macquarie Pass;
 - ii. Kings Highway (MR51) at Clyde Mountain;
 - iii. Minnamurra Bends Minnamurra;
 - iv. Princes Highway (HW1) between Belinda Street Gerringong and Berry;
 - v. Princes Highway (HW1) between Narooma and Cobargo;
 - vi. Princes Highway (HW1) between Pambula and Eden;
 - vii. Princes Highway (HW1) between Ulladulla and Bendalong Road near Conjola;
 - viii. Snowy Mountains Highway (HW4) from the top of Brown Mountain to Nunnock River; and
 - ix. Snowy Mountains Highway (HW4) from Tumut to Cooma.

Part 7: Critical Locations and Contacts

7.1 Requirements for Travel through Critical Locations

- a) The following critical locations have restrictions or prohibitions that apply to oversized vehicle operation on some roads. Operators of vehicles travelling under this Notice must contact police before travelling through a critical location to find out whether travel on that road is permitted and whether a police escort is required. Police may require up to seven days prior notice of travel if police escorts are to be used.
- b) Unless dimensions are specified, operators of any agricultural oversized vehicles or combinations travelling under this Notice must contact police before travelling through critical locations.

NORTH

Cessnock

- Frame Drive Abermain – bridge
- The Finch, Bellbird – underpass
- Main Road Weston – overbridge
- Main Road Pelaw Main – overbridge

Contact: Cessnock Police Station

Ph: (02) 4991 0199 Fax: (02) 4991 0108

Gosford

- Pacific Highway between Gosford and Lisarow – no movement of overwidth loads in excess of 3.9 metres
- Central Coast Highway (HW30) between West Gosford and Kariong – overwidth loads in excess of 6 metres require police to assist company escorts
- Henry Parry Drive between York Street and Etna Street – no movement of overwidth loads
- Woy Woy Road between Woy Woy and Kariong – no movement of overwidth loads
- The Rip Bridge – overwidth loads in excess of 4.5 metres require police to assist company escorts

Contact: Brisbane Water Traffic Office

Ph: (02) 4323 5599 Fax: (02) 4323 5606

Maitland

- Les Darcy Drive, pedestrian overhead bridge – 5.3 metres high
- John Renshaw Drive – Kurri Kurri to Beresfield

Contact: Maitland Police Station

Ph: (02) 4934 0200 Fax: (02) 4934 0311

Muswellbrook

- New England Highway and Sydney Street: T-intersection difficult for long loads
- New England Highway railway subway (Bridge Street) – 5.5 metres wide, 4.5 metres high – alternative route via Bell and Victoria streets
- Golden Highway (HW27) Krui River bridge near Cassilis – 6 metres wide

Contact: Muswellbrook Police Station

Ph: (02) 6542 6999 Fax: (02) 6542 1311

Scone

- New England Highway Aberdeen – dual river bridges

Contact: Scone Police Station

Ph: (02) 6544 0199 Fax: (02) 6544 0111

Singleton

- Railway overpass on New England Highway north of Singleton – 7.8 metres wide, 5.1 metres high
- Railway overpass on Mitchell Line Road Whittingham – 7.3 metres wide, Lemington Road bridge – 6.1 metres wide
- Warkworth Road Warkworth (Cookfither River Bridge)
- Pikes Gully Road overpass

Contact: Singleton Police Station

Ph: (02) 6578 7499 Fax: (02) 6578 7411

Taree

- Martin Bridge at Taree – 6 metres wide, 600 metres long

Contact: Taree Police Station

Ph: (02) 6552 0399 Fax: (02) 6552 1396

NORTHWEST

Armidale

- City of Armidale

Contact: Armidale Police Station

Ph: (02) 6771 0699 Fax: (02) 6771 0611

Bathurst

- Rocket Street Bathurst, railway overhead bridge

Contact: Bathurst Police Station

Ph: (02) 6332 8699 Fax: (02) 6332 8610

Coonabarabran

- Coonabarabran township: all loads wider than 6 metres to travel via Edward, Charles and Dalgarno Streets

Contact: Coonabarabran Police Station

Ph: (02) 6842 7299 Fax: (02) 6842 7211

Dubbo

- Dubbo City: Vehicles higher than 5.3 metres must not travel on the Newell Highway (Whylandra Street) between the Mitchell Highway (Victoria Street) and Thompson Street. The alternate route via West Dubbo on Mitchell Highway (Victoria Street) and Thompson Street must be used

Contact: Dubbo Highway Patrol

Ph: (02) 6881 3211 Fax: (02) 6881 3271

Forbes

- Single-lane bridges on West Wyalong Road, 15km and 20km south of Condobolin
- Mandagary Creek at Eugowra
- Paytons Bridge, Goolagong Road Eugowra – unable to cross with oversize load
- Bridge, 5km south of Forbes on Newell Highway
- Bridge, 1km southeast of Forbes on Cowra Road

Contact: Forbes Police Station

Ph: (02) 6853 9999 Fax: (02) 6853 9911

Glen Innes

- MR 63 between Warialda and Barraba
- New England Highway, Glencoe to Llangothlin and Bolivia south to Peberdys Creek Deepwater
- Gwydir Highway between Glen Elgin Prison Farm to the bottom of the Gibraltar Range, from the top of Waterloo range to Inverell
- Glen Innes to Bonshaw via Emmaville – contact police if width exceeds 3 metres

Contact: Tenterfield Police Station

Ph: (02) 6736 1144 Fax: (02) 6736 2492

Deepwater Police Station

Ph: (02) 6734 5244 Fax: (02) 6734 5244

Glen Innes Police Station

Ph: (02) 6732 9799 Fax: (02) 6732 9711

Lithgow

- Bells Line of Road has a width restriction of 3.2 metres for through travel
- Wallerawang – railway underpass
- Mount Victoria and River Lett Hills

Contact: Lithgow Police Station

Ph: (02) 6352 8399 Fax: (02) 6352 8321

Moree

- Newell Highway, Goondiwindi Bridge, intersection with Bruxner Highway, railway overpass north of Bellata
- Mehi Bridge, Broadwater Bridge, Moree township
- Boolaroo Bridge north of Moree
- Gwydir Highway, Wathogar Bridge and including the narrow sections of road between Moree and Gravesend
- Gwydir Highway 1km east of Gravesend – narrow bridge across Gwydir River

Contact: Moree Police Station

Ph: (02) 6752 9499 Fax: (02) 6752 9433

Narrabri

- Newell Highway over O'Briens Creek Bridge, Namoi River Bridge, Lagoon Bridge and Narrabri Creek Bridge, all situated within town boundaries

Contact: Narrabri Police Station

Ph: (02) 6792 7199 Fax: (02) 6792 7111

Parkes

- Tichborne Bridge, Newell Highway
- Newell Highway Parkes – railway boom gates

Contact: Parkes Police Station

Ph: (02) 6862 9977 Fax: (02) 6862 9911

Tamworth

- New England Highway Moonbi Ranges
- Central Business District of Tamworth City

Contact: Tamworth Police Station

Ph: (02) 6768 2999 Fax: (02) 6768 2805

Wellington

- Vehicles longer than 19 metres or wider than 3.5 metres must bypass main streets of Maughan Street–Percy Street–Nanima Crescent by using the bypass route from Arthur Street to Maxwell Street–Thornton Street–Gisborne Street to Lee Street.

Contact: Wellington Police Station (Sector Supervisor)

Ph: (02) 6840 2099 Fax: (02) 6840 2011

SOUTHBatemans Bay

- Princes Highway: Clyde River Bridge at Batemans Bay – one pilot vehicle required when width exceeds 3.2 metres, 2 pilots when width exceeds 3.5 metres, 3 pilots when width exceeds 4 metres
- Princes Highway between Dalmeny Road and Riverside Drive Narooma and between Narooma and Cobargo – contact police

Contact: Batemans Bay Police Station

Ph: (02) 4472 0099 Fax: (02) 4472 0011

Bega

- Princes Highway between Kerrisons Lane east of Bega and Tathra – contact police

Contact: Bega Police Station

Ph: (02) 6492 9999 Fax: (02) 6492 9911

Braidwood

- MR271 Braidwood–Moruya Road between Majors Creek and Moruya

Contact: Braidwood Police Station

Tel (02) 4842 2101 Fax: (02) 4842 2744

Cooma

- Kosciusko Road from Berridale to Snowy Mountains – Police must be contacted when width exceeds 3.5 metres

Contact: Cooma Police Station

Ph: (02) 6452 0099

Fax: (02) 6452 0022

Nowra

- Shoalhaven Bridge (southbound) – loads higher than 4.3 metres or wider than 3.5 metres must contact police. Travel over bridges (northbound or southbound) is not permitted between the hours of 8.00am and 10.00am Monday to Saturday and between the hours of 3.00pm to 6.00pm Monday to Friday.
- Moss Vale Road between Cambewarra Road and Fitzroy Falls
- Kangaroo Valley Road between Princes Highway and Moss Vale Road

Contact: Nowra Police Station

Ph: (02) 4421 9699

Fax: (02) 4421 9605

SOUTHWESTCootamundra

- MR84 from Binalong to Wallendbeen

Contact: Binalong Police Station

Ph: (02) 6227 4204

Fax: (02) 6227 4205

Harden Police Station

Ph: (02) 6386 2644

Fax: (02) 6386 2604

Hay

- Cobb Highway and Mid-Western Highway at Hay – contact police when load is wider than 3.5 metres

Contact: Hay Police Station

Ph: (02) 6993 1100

Fax: (02) 6993 3400

Wagga Wagga

- Sturt Highway Wagga Wagga – railway underpass

Contact: Wagga Wagga Police Station

Ph: (02) 6921 0544

Fax: (02) 6921 0534

Part 8: Glossary

Agricultural equipment

Equipment designed primarily to perform agricultural operations, defined as follows:

- a) an agricultural combination means a combination that includes at least one agricultural vehicle;
- b) an agricultural implement means a vehicle, without its own motive power, built to perform agricultural tasks;
- c) an agricultural machine means a machine with its own motive power built to perform agricultural tasks; and
- d) an agricultural vehicle means an agricultural implement or agricultural machine.

Combination low-loader

A vehicle consisting of a hauling unit and a 'gooseneck' low-loader float, with the loading area of the semi-trailer no more than 1 metre off the ground.

Combination vehicle

A vehicle consisting of a hauling unit and a semi-trailer.

Daytime

The period beginning at the official time of sunrise and ending at the official time of sunset, as published.

Delineator

Retro-reflector or panel of retro-reflective sheeting that is attached to a vehicle to provide a coherent pattern of delineation of the vehicle's edges to aid night driving.

Divided road

A road with a separate carriageway for each direction of travel, with an obstruction such as a median or New Jersey kerb placed between the opposing traffic directions.

Escort vehicle

A vehicle that is used to:

- a) transport a police officer or other person directing traffic; and
- b) warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle or combination.

Forward projection

See load projection

Gross combination mass (GCM)

The greatest possible sum of the maximum loaded mass of a motor vehicle and of any vehicles that may be lawfully towed by it at any time:

- a) as specified by the motor vehicle manufacturer:
 - i. on a plate fixed to the vehicle by the manufacturer;
 - ii. in another place; or
- b) as specified by the vehicle registration authority if:
 - i. the manufacturer has not specified the sum of the maximum loaded mass;
 - ii. the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - iii. the vehicle has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer's specification is no longer appropriate.

Gross vehicle mass (GVM)

The maximum loaded mass of a vehicle:

- a) as specified by the manufacturer; or
- b) as specified by the vehicle registration authority if:
 - i. the manufacturer has not specified the maximum loaded mass amount; or
 - ii. the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - iii. the vehicle has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer's specification is no longer appropriate.

Hauling unit

A motor vehicle that forms part of a combination.

Indivisible item

An item that cannot be divided without extreme effort, expense or risk of damage to it.

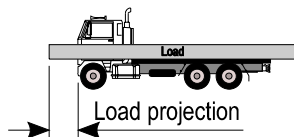
Load

In relation to a vehicle or combination, includes anything that is normally removed from the vehicle or combination when not in use, but does not include:

- a) tools, equipment or substances necessary for the vehicle or combination to function, or for any load to be restrained; or
- b) personal items used by the driver.

Load projection

The distance a load extends beyond the front or rear extremity of a vehicle (see also *rear overhang*).



Night

The period beginning at the official time of sunset and ending at the official time of sunrise, as published.

Operator

The person responsible for controlling or directing the movement of an oversize vehicle and/or load.

Oversize vehicle

A vehicle that exceeds the dimensions set out in Part 2.

Pilot vehicle

A vehicle being used to warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle or combination.

Prime mover

A motor vehicle built to tow a semi-trailer.

Public holiday period

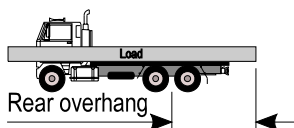
- a) a period of three or more consecutive days covering a gazetted NSW public holiday and adjacent weekend days; or
- b) the period from 23 December to 3 January.

(See also *statewide public holiday*)

Rear overhang

The distance between the rear overhang line (see also *rear overhang line*) and the rearmost point of the vehicle or load, whichever is greater.

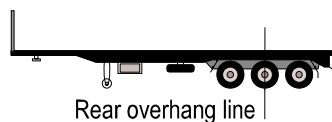
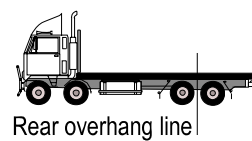
For towed agricultural equipment, the distance between the rear overhang line and the rearmost point of the equipment (see also *load projection*).



Rear overhang line

This means either:

- a) the centre line of the axle, if there is a single axle at the rear of the vehicle; or
- b) the centre of the axle group, if there is an axle group at the rear of the vehicle, determined without regard to the presence of any steerable axle or retractable axle in the group unless all axles in the group are steerable or retractable.



Restricted road

Any road classified as a restricted road in Part 6. Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required for oversize vehicles to travel on restricted roads.

Road

An area that is open to, or used by, the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles.

Road-related area

This means:

- a) an area that divides a road;
- b) a footpath or nature strip adjacent to a road;
- c) an area open to the public that is designated for use by cyclists or animals;
- d) an area that is not a road and that is open to or used by the public for driving, riding or parking vehicles; or
- e) any other area that is open to, or used by, the public and has been declared, in accordance with the *Road Transport General Act 2005*, to be an area to which specified regulations apply.

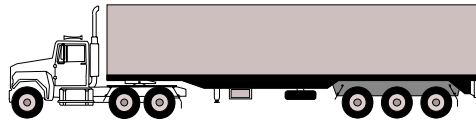
Rigid vehicle

A vehicle with its own motive power, other than a bus or a non-load-carrying vehicle, which can tow a trailer.

Semi-trailer

A trailer that has:

- a) one axle or axle group toward the rear; and
- b) a means of attachment to a prime mover that would result in some of the load being imposed on the prime mover.

**Special-purpose vehicle**

A motor vehicle, other than a tow truck or an agricultural vehicle, built for a purpose other than carrying a load, except for water in the case of concrete pumps and fire trucks.

Statewide public holiday

New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Christmas Day or Boxing Day (see also *public holiday period*).

Trailer

A vehicle that is built to be towed, or is towed, by a motor vehicle, but does not include a motor vehicle that is being towed.

Road Transport (General) Act 2005

General Class 1 Oversize (Special-Purpose Vehicle) Notice 2007 under Division 3 of Part 2 of the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005

I, Les Wielinga, Chief Executive of the Roads and Traffic Authority, in pursuance of Division 3 of Part 2 of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005*, make the Notice set forth hereunder so as to exempt those vehicles described in Part 2 to the Schedule to this Notice from the provisions of a dimension requirement in Schedule 1 of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005*, or a dimension limit in the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998*, while travelling in the areas or on the routes permitted by this Notice subject to any general or special requirements or conditions set out in the Schedule to this Notice.

Les Wielinga
Chief Executive
Roads and Traffic Authority

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Schedule

Part 1: Preliminary

1.1 Citation

This Notice may be cited as the General Class 1 Oversize (Special-Purpose Vehicle) Notice 2007.

1.2 Commencement

This Notice takes effect on 1 August 2007.

1.3 Effect

This Notice remains in force until 31 July 2012 unless it is amended or repealed earlier.

1.4 Repeal

This Notice replaces the *General Overdimension Notice 2002*, published in Government Gazette No. 122 of 26 July 2002 at pages 5630–5674 as amended from time to time.

1.5 Interpretation

Unless stated otherwise, words and expressions used in this Notice that are defined in Part 8 of this Notice or the Dictionary forming part of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005* have the same meanings as those set out in that Part or that Dictionary.

Except where a contrary intention is indicated, the index and notes in the text of this Notice do not form part of this Notice.

Part 2: Specified Vehicles

2.1 Class 1 Vehicles to which This Notice Applies

- a) This Notice applies to the following restricted-access vehicles: special-purpose vehicles, for example mobile cranes or plant vehicles including towed plant, built for a purpose other than carrying a load except for water in the case of concrete pumps and fire trucks, which exceed a dimension limit as described in Schedule 1 of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005* or the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998* (other than a dimension limit from which it has been exempted under clause 14 of Schedule 4 to that Regulation).
- b) This Notice also applies to vehicles being used as pilot vehicles or escort vehicles.
- c) Table 1 below lists the dimension limits specified in the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005* which are applicable to special-purpose vehicles that can be operated under this Notice.

2.2 Other Class 1 Vehicles to which This Notice Does Not Apply

This Notice **does not apply** to the following types of Class 1 restricted-access vehicles:

- a) Vehicles or combinations (including low loaders or load platform combinations) that are specially designed for the carriage of a large indivisible item, or are carrying a large indivisible item; and
- b) Agricultural machines, agricultural implements or agricultural combinations.

Note: See the General Class 1 Oversize (Load-Carrying Vehicle) Notice 2007 and the General Class 1 Oversize (Agricultural Vehicle) Notice 2007, available from the Roads & Traffic Authority website at:
www.rta.nsw.gov.au/heavyvehicles/index.html

2.3 Dimension Limits for Oversize Vehicles

2.3.1 Scope of this Notice

Where a vehicle or combination is not specified in Table 1, it must comply with the statutory dimension limits specified in the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998*.

2.3.2 Statutory dimension limits for special-purpose vehicles

- a) If a Class 1 special-purpose vehicle or special-purpose vehicle combination exceeds any of the dimensions stated in Table 1, this Notice is required for the vehicle to be operated.

- b) A special-purpose vehicle or special-purpose vehicle combination that exceeds statutory dimension limits must be assessed by the Roads and Traffic Authority to determine whether it can be approved for registration. A copy of the Roads and Traffic Authority's written approval must be kept in the vehicle at all times.

Table 1: Statutory Dimension Limits

Vehicle	Height	Width	Length
Special-purpose vehicle	4.3m	2.5m	12.5m

Note: Collapsible mirrors may protrude up to 230mm beyond the extreme width of the vehicle if the manufacturer's nominated gross vehicle mass is 8.5 tonnes or more.

2.3.3 Maximum dimension limits for travel under this Notice

- a) Table 2 lists the maximum overall dimension limits for special-purpose vehicles and special-purpose vehicle combinations that are permitted to operate under this Notice.
- b) If the dimensions of any special-purpose vehicle or special-purpose vehicle combination exceed those listed in Table 2, a specific permit issued by the Roads and Traffic Authority is required before travel is permitted.

Table 2: Maximum Overall Dimension Limits

Vehicle	Height	Width	Length	Projection in front of steering wheel	Rear Overhang Limit *
Special-purpose vehicle	4.3m	2.5m	14.5m	3.5m	Lesser of 4m or 90% of wheel base
Mobile crane	4.3m	3.5m	14.5m	3.5m	Lesser of 4m or 90% of wheel base
Towed special-purpose vehicle trailer	4.3m	3.5m	14.63m	N/A	Lesser of 4m or 90% of 'S'
Towed special-purpose vehicle trailer combination **	4.3m	3.5m	25m	N/A	Lesser of 4m or 90% of 'S'

Notes:

1. *Any standing special-purpose vehicle that exceeds a dimension limit specified in Table 3 of Schedule 2 to the Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005 or the corresponding limit in Schedule 4 to the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 1998, must comply with the requirements of the Special-Purpose Stand and Operate Notice 1998 while such vehicle is standing or operating upon a road or road-related area in NSW.*
2. ** 'Rear overhang limit' refers to the distance from the rear overhang line to the rear of the vehicle.*
3. *** The trailing unit of the combination **must be** a special-purpose vehicle and the hauling unit **must not be** a special-purpose vehicle.*
4. *In all cases, all efforts must be made to reduce height, length and width to the smallest dimensions possible.*

2.3.4 Additional height limits

Special-purpose vehicles and special-purpose vehicle combinations higher than 4.3 metres and up to 4.6 metres high are permitted to travel under this Notice:

- a) on the Newell Highway;
- b) on roads west of the Newell Highway; and
- c) on any road east of the Newell Highway that has been published in the NSW Government Gazette as a 4.6 metre high vehicle route or is listed in Appendix 2 of the *4.6 Metre High Vehicle Route Notice 2004*, except for any road that is listed as a restricted route in Part 6 of this Notice or listed as a critical location in Part 7 of this Notice.

Part 3: Oversize Vehicle Operating Requirements

3.1 Registration Requirements

- a) To be eligible to travel under this Notice, a special-purpose vehicle must:
 - i. be registered; or
 - ii. be exempt from registration.
- b) A modified conventional vehicle may not necessarily be eligible for registration as a special-purpose vehicle.
- c) A motor dealer trade plate does not constitute a form of registration.

3.2 Checking the Route in Advance

- a) Travel on authorised roads is only permitted if the person operating the special-purpose vehicle has assessed the proposed route to ensure that:
 - i. it is suitable for travel; and
 - ii. travelling on the route will cause as little inconvenience as possible to other road users.

Note: Contact the RTA for information about road work and temporary road closures.

- b) A vehicle must not be driven along a route if it is likely to cause:
 - i. disruption to telecommunication, electricity, rail, gas, water or sewage services; or
 - ii. damage to roads, bridges, rail crossings, trees or road fittings such as road signs, guard rails and traffic lights.
- c) Before travelling, it is necessary to:
 - i. advise relevant utility supply authorities, as required, of vehicle dimensions and the proposed travel route;
 - ii. obtain permission from relevant utility supply authorities, as required, to travel along the proposed route; and
 - iii. travel in accordance with the permission received from supply authorities.

3.3 Minimising the Dimensions of an Oversize Vehicle

- a) It is necessary to keep the length, width and height of a vehicle or combination to the minimum size when travelling.
- b) Flags, lights or mirrors required on a special-purpose vehicle are not included when measuring dimensions for oversize travel.

- c) The jib and boom of special-purpose vehicles must be retracted to the minimum possible length.

3.4 No Travelling in Low Visibility

- a) Special-purpose vehicles or special-purpose vehicle combinations must not be operated if, due to circumstances such as fog, heavy rain, smoke dust or insect plague, visibility is less than 250 metres in the daytime **or** the headlights of a vehicle approaching within 250 metres cannot be seen at night.
- b) While travelling, if visibility is reduced to less than 250 metres in the daytime or the headlights of a vehicle approaching within 250 metres cannot be seen at night, the vehicle's operator must drive to the nearest safe parking area and wait until visibility improves beyond 250 metres before continuing to travel.

3.5 Distance between Oversize Vehicles

A distance of at least 200 metres must be maintained behind any other oversize vehicle travelling in front except when:

- a) overtaking the oversize vehicle ahead or if it is stopping;
- b) there is a separate lane available for the use of overtaking traffic; or
- c) travelling in an urban area where it is not reasonably practical to maintain a distance of 200 metres.

3.6 No Convoy Travel

Oversize vehicles are not permitted to travel in convoy.

3.7 Allowing Vehicles to Overtake

If traffic banks up behind an oversize vehicle, its operator must move it to the side of the road and, if necessary, stop as soon as it is safe to do so to allow following vehicles to overtake.

3.8 Prohibition on Towing Other Vehicles

A special-purpose vehicle must not tow another vehicle, unless it is a mobile crane that is eligible to tow a trailer under clause 15A of the *Road Transport (Mass, Loading and Access) Regulation 2005*.

Note: A mobile crane towing a trailer can only operate under a Class 1 permit issued by the Roads & Traffic Authority.

Part 4: Warning Devices

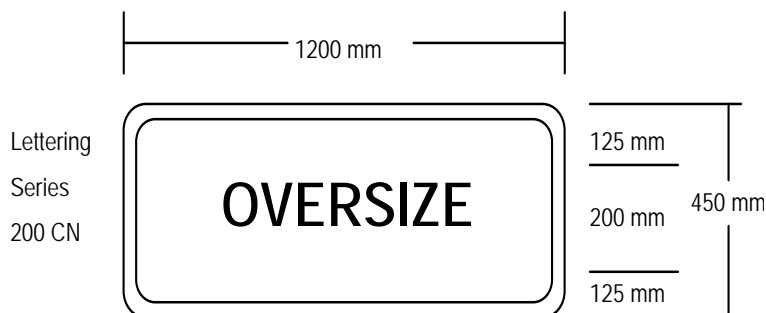
4.1 Warning Signs

4.1.1 Warning sign requirements

- a) If a special-purpose vehicle combination travelling under this Notice has a width less than or equal to 2.5 metres and is longer than 22 metres and up to 25 metres long, it must display an 'OVERSIZE' warning sign at its rear. If the vehicle has a rear projection, the sign must be at the rear of the projection.
- b) If a special-purpose vehicle or special-purpose vehicle combination travelling under this Notice is wider than 2.5 metres, it must have display one 'OVERSIZE' warning sign at its front and one at its rear. If the vehicle has a rear projection, the rear sign must be at the rear of the projection.

4.1.2 Warning sign specifications

- a) A warning sign must:
 - i. be made of a rigid, flat, weatherproof material, for example ZINCALUME® (at least 0.8 mm thick) or aluminium (at least 1.6 mm thick), with minimum dimensions of 1200 mm wide and 450 mm high;
 - ii. have a face with a yellow surface that complies with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 'Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes' (Parts 1 to 4);
 - iii. have a black, 20mm-wide border set at least 10mm in from the edge of the sign, unless the sign has been made with a box edge;
 - iv. display the word 'OVERSIZE' in black, 200mm-high, upper-case lettering that is at least 125mm from both the top and bottom of the sign;
 - v. conform with Australian Standard AS 1744 'Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs' in lettering series 200 CN;
 - vi. be legible, and maintained in a clear and legible condition; and
 - vii. have its manufacturer's name or trademark permanently marked in lettering between 3mm and 10mm high on any visible location on the sign.
- b) The layout of the sign is as follows:



4.1.3 Flexible warning signs

- a) Despite the specification in subclause 4.1.2 (a) (i), a warning sign may be made of a flexible material if the sign is secured in such a way that it is held taut and is unlikely to furl, become dislodged from its position or otherwise become difficult to be read by other road users.
- b) A flexible warning sign must comply with all other requirements of clause 4.1.1 and clause 4.1.2 as if it were a rigid sign.

4.1.4 Mounting signs on vehicles

- a) A warning sign must be mounted vertically.
- b) The lower edge of a warning sign must be:
 - i. above the bottom of the bumper bar; or
 - ii. at least 500mm from ground level if there is no bumper bar.
- c) No part of a warning sign may be higher than 1.8 metres above the ground.

4.1.5 Keeping signs clean

A warning sign on an oversize special-purpose vehicle must be kept clean so it can be easily read by other road users.

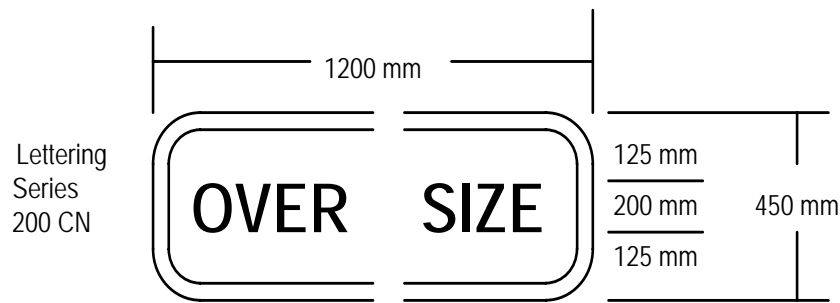
4.1.6 Signs not displayed when not operating oversize

A warning sign must not be displayed on a special-purpose vehicle that is not operating oversize.

4.1.7 Split sign

A warning sign may be split into two halves subject to the following conditions, which apply in addition to those for a full sign:

- a) the combined length of its halves must be at least 1200mm;
- b) the half mounted on the left must show the letters 'OVER' and the half mounted on the right must show the letters 'SIZE';
- c) there must be no border between the two halves; and
- d) both halves must be situated on the vehicle at the same height above the ground.



4.1.8 Additional markings for special-purpose vehicles

- a) Special-purpose vehicles and combinations travelling under this Notice must display a pattern consisting of diagonal stripes on the left and right sides of any rigid projection extending more than 1.2 metres in front of the body of a special-purpose vehicle, if it is practicable to do so.
- b) The stripes on the pattern must be at least 150mm wide and alternately coloured:
 - i. red and white; or
 - ii. black and white.

4.2 Warning Sign Exemptions

Warning signs are not required for:

- a) road construction vehicles operating within 1km of a construction site if the vehicle has a warning light; or
- b) rigid mobile cranes less than 3 metres wide.

Note: See clauses 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 for warning light requirements and specifications.

4.3 Warning Lights

4.3.1 Requirements for daytime travel

In the daytime a warning light must be displayed on a special-purpose vehicle if it is wider than 3 metres.

4.3.2 Requirements for night travel

At night a special-purpose vehicle or combination must display:

- a) **a warning light** if the special-purpose vehicle is wider than 2.5 metres;
- b) **side marker lights** showing yellow to the front and red to the rear, spaced no more than 2 metres apart along both sides of the vehicle and along any front or rear projection;

- c) **two red rear marker lights** fixed to the rear of any rear projection, within 400mm of each side of the projection; and
- d) **a yellow light** fixed to each side of any forward projection that is 1.2 metres or longer, positioned so that:
 - i. the lights are mounted as far forward as possible and shielded from the driver's view;
 - ii. both lights are visible to any traffic approaching the vehicle from the front; and
 - iii. at least one light is visible to any traffic approaching the vehicle from either side.

4.3.3 Warning light specifications

- a) Warning lights must:
 - i. emit a rotating, flashing, yellow coloured light;
 - ii. flash between 120 and 200 times a minute;
 - iii. have a power of at least 55 watts; and
 - iv. not be a strobe light.
- b) Warning lights must be clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions or be supplemented by one or more additional warning lights so the light is clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.
- c) A warning light may only be operated when the special-purpose vehicle is travelling or is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other road users. If the vehicle is not required to have a warning light, it must not have one in operation.

4.3.4 Headlights

Headlights on special-purpose vehicles or combinations travelling under this Notice must be on low beam for daytime travel.

4.4 Delineators

During night travel:

- a) If a special-purpose vehicle or combination has a front projection of 1.2 metres or more, a delineator must be displayed at the front of the projection; and
- b) If a special-purpose vehicle or combination has a rear projection of 1.2 metres or more, a delineator must be displayed at the rear of the projection.

Part 5: Pilot Vehicles

5.1 Responsibilities of a Pilot Vehicle

The main responsibilities of a pilot vehicle are to provide advance warning to approaching traffic and to be positioned to give adequate warning to other road users. In some instances, more than one pilot vehicle will be needed to meet these responsibilities.

5.1.1 Pilot requirements for daytime travel

Vehicles operating under this notice do not require pilot vehicles for daytime travel.

Note: This is because the maximum width of a special-purpose vehicle travelling under this Notice is 3.5 metres and the maximum length is 14.5 metres. Pilot vehicles are only required in the daytime for oversize vehicles with greater dimensions than these, in which case a specific permit is needed.

5.1.2 Pilot requirements for night travel

- a) Mobile cranes that are not wider than 3.1 metres are permitted to travel **between sunset and sunrise** in the night travel zones and on the approved roads listed in Part 6. A pilot vehicle is not required.
- b) Mobile cranes that are wider than 3.1 metres are only permitted to travel **between 1.00am and sunrise** in the night travel zones and on the approved roads listed in Part 6. These vehicles must be accompanied by a pilot vehicle for night travel.
- c) Other special-purpose vehicles or combinations that are not wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres are permitted to travel at night, except on restricted roads and during restricted times. A pilot vehicle is not required.
- d) Other special-purpose vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres are only permitted to travel **between 1.00am and sunrise** in the night travel zones and on the approved roads listed in Part 6. These vehicles must be accompanied by a pilot vehicle for night travel.

5.1.3 Pilot vehicle requirements

A pilot vehicle must have:

- a) four or more wheels;
- b) a gross vehicle mass (GVM) not greater than 4.5 tonnes;
- c) a GVM not greater than 6.5 tonnes for a rear pilot (where two pilots are required);
- d) a warning sign on its roof that complies with the specifications of clause 5.2; and

- e) a warning light that complies with the specifications of clause 5.3, attached either:
 - i. above or below the sign; or
 - ii. at each side of the sign.

5.1.4 Position of pilot vehicles

When a pilot vehicle accompanies an oversize vehicle, the pilot vehicle must travel:

- a) behind the oversize vehicle when travelling on a divided road; or
- b) in front of the oversize vehicle when travelling on an undivided road.

5.1.5 Escorting distance

A pilot vehicle must travel far enough away from the oversize vehicle to give other road users adequate warning of the presence of the oversize vehicle, taking into account traffic speed, weather, visibility and other driving conditions.

5.1.6 Headlights

A pilot vehicle's headlights must be on low beam at all times while escorting an oversize vehicle.

5.1.7 No towing

A pilot vehicle must not tow a trailer or another vehicle.

5.1.8 No load carrying

A pilot vehicle must not carry a load. It may carry tools, equipment or substances for use in connection with the oversize special-purpose vehicle that it is accompanying.

5.1.9 Communication between drivers

An oversize vehicle and any accompanying pilot or police escort vehicle must have electronic devices in place that allow the drivers to communicate effectively with each other. The pilot or the responsible operator must provide an electronic communication device for any police escort if requested.

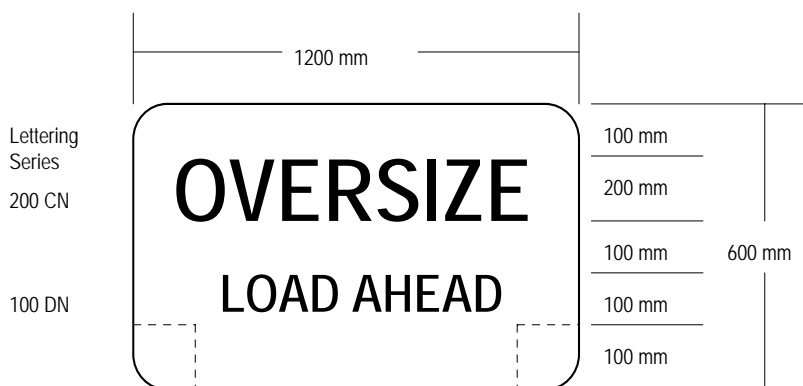
5.2 Warning Signs for Pilot Vehicles

5.2.1 Warning sign requirements

- a) A warning sign must:
 - i. be dual faced and made of rigid, flat, weatherproof material, for example ZINCALUME® (at least 0.8 mm thick) or aluminium (at least 1.6 mm thick), with minimum dimensions of 1200mm wide and 600mm high;

- ii. have a face with a yellow surface that complies with Class 1 or 2 of Australian Standard AS 1906 ‘Retro-reflective Materials and Devices for Road Traffic Control Purposes’ (Parts 1 to 4);
- iii. have a black, 20mm-wide border set at least 10mm in from the edge of the sign, unless the sign has been made with a box edge;
- iv. display the word ‘OVERSIZE’ on both faces in black upper case lettering at least 200mm high and at least 300mm from the bottom of the sign, with the words ‘LOAD AHEAD’ in black upper-case lettering at least 100mm high and at least 100mm from the bottom of the sign;
- v. conform with Australian Standard AS 1744 ‘Forms of Letters and Numerals for Road Signs’ in lettering series 200 CN for the word ‘OVERSIZE’ and in series 100 DN for the words ‘LOAD AHEAD’;
- vi. be legible, and maintained in a clear and legible condition; and
- vii. have its manufacturer’s name or trademark permanently marked in letters between 3mm and 10mm high on any visible location on the sign, except in a bottom corner.

b) The layout of the sign is as follows:

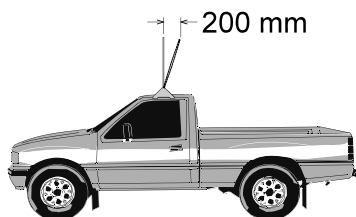


5.2.2 Bottom corner cut-outs

A warning sign may have bottom corner cut-outs not more than 150mm wide and not more than 100mm high if they are needed to mount the warning lights.

5.2.3 Mounting signs on pilot vehicles

A warning sign must be mounted on the roof of the pilot vehicle, and the top of the sign must not lean back more than 200mm from vertical as shown below.



5.2.4 Keeping signs clean

A warning sign on a pilot vehicle must be kept clean so it can be easily read by other road users.

5.2.5 Signs not displayed when not piloting

A pilot vehicle warning sign must not be displayed on a vehicle that is not operating as a pilot vehicle.

5.3 Warning Lights for Pilot Vehicles

- a) A pilot vehicle must have one or more flashing or rotating yellow lights fixed upright either above or below the sign **or** at each side.
- b) Warning lights must:
 - i. emit a rotating, flashing, yellow coloured light;
 - ii. flash between 120 and 200 times a minute;
 - iii. have a power of at least 55 watts; and
 - iv. not be a strobe light.
- c) Warning lights on pilot or escort vehicles must be clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions or be supplemented by one or more additional warning lights so the light is clearly visible at a distance of 500 metres in all directions.
- d) A pilot vehicle travelling in front of an oversize special-purpose vehicle may place a filter behind the warning light to reduce the intensity of the light directed toward the driver of the oversize vehicle.
- e) A warning light may only be operated when the pilot vehicle is travelling or is stationary in a position that is likely to cause danger to other road users. If the vehicle is not required to have a warning light, it must not have one in operation.

Part 6: Travel Zones – Time and Route Restrictions

Note: Part 6 describes NSW travel zones and different travel restrictions that apply to oversize vehicles travelling within each zone. Part 7 lists critical locations that have restrictions and prohibitions in place for oversize vehicles.

6.1 Sydney Metropolitan Zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean, the Hawkesbury River and the Nepean River to its crossing of the Hume Highway at Menangle, then a line taken to the northern end of the F6 Southern Freeway at Waterfall, and the western and northern boundaries of the Royal National Park.

Sydney Metropolitan Zone



6.1.1 Clearway and transit lane travel

If a special-purpose vehicle or combination is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, it is not permitted to travel in clearways or transit lanes in the Sydney Metropolitan zone between the hours of 6.00am and 10.00am and the hours of 3.00pm and 7.00pm when clearway or transit restrictions apply.

Note: Clearway and transit lane time restrictions can apply to just one side of the road or to both sides. Check prior to travel.

6.1.2 Peak hour travel

Special-purpose vehicles wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres must not travel within the Sydney Metropolitan zone Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays) between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm.

6.1.3 Night travel

- a) Travel between sunset and sunrise is permitted for:
 - i. mobile cranes that are not wider than 3.1 metres; and
 - ii. other special-purpose vehicles or combinations that are no wider than 2.5 metres and no longer than 22 metres.
- b) Mobile cranes wider than 3.1 metres and special-purpose vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres are only permitted to travel in the Sydney Metropolitan zone between 1.00am and sunrise. A pilot vehicle is required for night travel by these vehicles.
- c) Travel is not permitted after 6.00am in clearways or transit lanes during clearway or transit lane hours.

Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.1.4 Sundays and public holidays

Special-purpose vehicles or special-purpose vehicle combinations travelling under this notice are not permitted to travel after 4.00pm on **Sundays or statewide public holidays** on the following roads:

- a) Hume Highway between the Nepean River at Menangle and the Crossroads at Liverpool; and
- b) Western Motorway between the Nepean River at Emu Plains and Prospect.

6.1.5 Restricted zones and roads – Sydney

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following restricted roads in the Sydney Metropolitan zone:

- a) Sydney Central Business District (CBD) and inner suburbs
 - i. **Sydney CBD restricted road zone:** The area bounded by George Street from Railway Square to Hay Street, Hay Street from George Street to Sussex Street, Sussex Street from Hay Street to Erskine Street, Erskine Street from Sussex Street to Kent Street, Kent Street from Erskine Street to as far north as Jamison Street, then a line drawn to Jamison Street and along Jamison Street to York Street, York Street from Jamison Street to Grosvenor Street,

Grosvenor Street from York Street to George Street, George Street from Grosvenor Street to Alfred Street, Alfred Street from George Street to Circular Quay East, Circular Quay East from Alfred Street to Macquarie Street, Macquarie Street from Circular Quay East to Prince Albert Road, Prince Albert Road from Macquarie Street to College Street, College Street from Prince Albert Road to Wentworth Avenue, Wentworth Avenue from College Street to Elizabeth Street, Elizabeth Street from Wentworth Avenue to Hay Street, Hay Street from Elizabeth Street to Pitt Street, Pitt Street from Hay Street to George Street at Railway Square;

Sydney CBD Restricted Zone



- ii. Boundary Street Darlinghurst railway underpass (MR625);
- iii. Bradfield Highway (MR632) from Southern Toll Plaza to Lavender Street;
- iv. Brown Street Leichhardt (MR652);
- v. Cahill Expressway (MR592) from the Southern Toll Plaza to the Eastern Distributor toll road;

- vi. Cross-City Tunnel from Harbour Street Darling Harbour to McLachlan Avenue Rushcutters Bay;
- vii. Frederick Street Ashfield railway underpass (MR650);
- viii. Johnston Street Annandale railway underpass (MR655);
- ix. King Street Newtown (HW1) between Lord Street and Carillon Avenue;
- x. M5 East Motorway and Tunnel between King Georges Road interchange Beverly Hills and General Holmes Drive Mascot;
- xi. Raw Square Strathfield railway underpass (MR668);
- xii. (Old) Ryde Bridge (MR200) from Concord Road to Church Street;
- xiii. Sydney Harbour Bridge (MR632) from the Southern Toll Plaza to Lavender Street;
- xiv. Sydney Harbour Tunnel from the Warringah Freeway to the Cahill Expressway and from the Eastern Distributor to Baker Street Kensington;

b) Sydney north

- i. Barrenjoey Road (MR164) at Bilgola Bends;
- ii. Berowra Waters Road (MR322) at Berowra Ferry;
- iii. Boundary Street Roseville railway underpass (MR328);
- iv. Galston Road (MR161) between Montview Parade Hornsby Heights and Calderwood Road Galston;
- v. Lane Cove Tunnel from the Pacific Highway Lane Cove (HW10) to Lane Cove River at Lane Cove North;
- vi. M2 Hills Motorway and Tunnel from the Toll Plaza at Macquarie Park to Beecroft Road (MR139);
- vii. McCarrs Creek Road (MR174) from Church Point to Terrey Hills;
- viii. Miller Street (MR599) at the suspension bridge, Northbridge;
- ix. Wisemans Ferry Road (RR225) from the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) at Somersby to the Hawkesbury River Ferry;

c) Sydney south

- i. Bexley Road (MR169) at Bexley North railway bridge;
- ii. Heathcote Road (MR512) between the New Illawarra Road Lucas Heights and the Princes Highway Heathcote;
- iii. Lady Wakehurst Drive, Sir Bertram Stevens Drive, Audley Road and Farnell Avenue (MR393) between Bald Hill Lookout and the Princes Highway;
- iv. McKell Avenue (MR393) from Waterfall to the Royal National Park;
- v. Princes Highway (HW1) on (old) Tom Ugly's Bridge (northbound);
- vi. Seven Ways Rockdale (MR169) between Princes Highway and Watkin Street;
- vii. Wollongong Road Arncliffe railway underpass;

- d) Sydney west
- i. **Parramatta CBD restricted road zone:** The area bounded by and including Phillip Street from the intersection with Marsden Road to intersection with Charles Street, Charles Street to the intersection with Macquarie Street, Macquarie Street to the intersection with Smith Street, Smith Street to the intersection with Darcy Street, Darcy Street to the intersection with Church Street, Church Street Mall to the intersection with Macquarie Street, Macquarie Street to the intersection with Marsden Street and Marsden Street to the intersection with Phillip Street. The zone also includes Fitzwilliam Street from the intersection with Wentworth Street to the intersection with Church Street and Argyle Street from the intersection with Church Street to the intersection with Fitzwilliam Street;

Parramatta CBD Restricted Zone



- ii. Bells Line of Road (MR184) from Richmond Bridge over the Hawkesbury River at North Richmond to the Great Western Highway at Mount Victoria;
- iii. Chifley Road (MR516) from Bell to the Great Western Highway at Bowenfels;
- iv. Church Street Parramatta between Great Western Highway and Victoria Road;
- v. Gasworks Bridge, Macarthur Street Parramatta;
- vi. Hawkesbury Road (MR570) between Hawkesbury Lookout and Castlereagh Road east of the Hawkesbury River;
- vii. Jenolan Caves Road (RR253) from 10km north of Jenolan Caves to 10km west of Jenolan Caves;
- viii. Macquarie Street Windsor rail subway (MR154);
- ix. Old Bathurst Road Emu Plains;
- x. Putty Road (MR503) from Windsor to Bulga; and

- xi. Victoria Bridge over the Nepean River on the Great Western Highway (HW5) at Penrith.

6.2 Wollongong Metropolitan Zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean, with a line taken from the bridge over Lake Illawarra at Windang through the Yallah intersection of the Princes Highway and the F6 Southern Freeway, along and including the westernmost of the F6 Freeway and Princes Highway to Mount Ousley Road, along Mount Ousley Road to the intersection of Picton Road, then a line taken to the intersection of the Princes Highway and Lawrence Hargrave Drive along Woodlands Creek to the Pacific Ocean.

Wollongong Metropolitan Zone



6.2.1 Peak hour travel

If a special-purpose vehicle or combination is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, it must not travel within the Wollongong Metropolitan zone from Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays) between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm.

6.2.2 Night travel

- a) Travel is permitted between sunset and sunrise for:
 - i. mobile cranes that are not wider than 3.1 metres; and
 - ii. other special-purpose vehicles or combinations that are no wider than 2.5 metres and no longer than 22 metres.

- b) A pilot vehicle is required for night travel by mobile cranes wider than 3.1 metres and special-purpose vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres. In the Wollongong area, these vehicles are only permitted to travel between 1.00am and sunrise:
 - i. within the Wollongong Metropolitan zone;
 - ii. on Mount Ousley Road between Wollongong and the Southern Freeway Bulli;
 - iii. on Picton Road, Mount Keira Road and Wilton Road between Mount Ousley Road and the Hume Highway;
 - iv. on the Southern Freeway between Waterfall and Mount Ousley Road Bulli;
 - v. on West Dapto Road Kembla Grange between Princes Highway and Tubemakers (approximately 1.5km from Princes Highway).

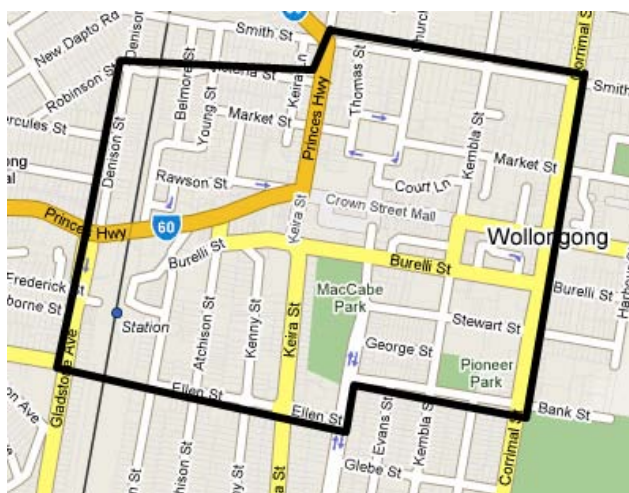
Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.2.3 Restricted zones and roads – Wollongong

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required to travel on any of the following restricted roads in the Wollongong area:

- a) **Wollongong CBD restricted road zone:** Wollongong CBD is the area bounded by and including Smith Street from the intersection with Flinders Street to the intersection with Corrimal Street, the western side of Corrimal Street to the intersection with Bank Street, Bank Street to the intersection with Church Street, Church Street to the intersection with Ellen Street, and Ellen Street to the intersection with Auburn Street, then a straight line drawn from the intersection of Ellen Street and Auburn Street to the intersection of Rowland Avenue and Gladstone Avenue, Gladstone Avenue to the intersection with Crown Street, Crown Street and Denison Street to the intersection with Victoria Street, Victoria Street to the intersection with Keira Street, and Keira Street to the intersection with Smith Street;

Wollongong CBD Restricted Zone



- b) Broughton Pass (RR610) from Appin Road to Wilton Road;
- c) Bulli Pass (HW1) from Mount Ousley Road to Lawrence Hargrave Drive;
- d) Lawrence Hargrave Drive (MR185) from the Princes Highway at the foot of Bulli Pass via Thirroul, Austinmer, Clifton and Bald Hill to the Princes Highway south of Helensburgh;
- e) Moss Vale Road (RR261) at Fitzroy Falls and Hampden Bridge in Kangaroo Valley; and
- f) Mount Keira Road (MR186) from Picton Road to Mount Ousley Road and to the Princes Highway.

6.3 Central Coast Zones

- a) **Gosford Metropolitan zone:** This zone covers the area bounded by and including the F3 Freeway from its intersection with the Central Coast Highway (HW30) at Kariong to the Reeves Road bridge, then a line drawn to the Pacific Highway adjacent to the railway station at Niagara Park, a line drawn to the intersection of HW30 and MR505 Terrigal Drive at Erina, then a line drawn to Avoca Drive at the northern side of Green Point, a line drawn to Point Clare railway station, then a line drawn to the F3 Freeway at its intersection with the Central Coast Highway at Kariong along the western side of the Central Coast Highway.

Gosford Metropolitan Zone



- b) **Central Coast travel zone:** This covers the area bounded by and including the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway from the Hawkesbury River to Dora Creek then a line drawn to Kanangra Drive Lake Macquarie and to the coast at Frazer Park.

Note: The Central Coast travel zone does not connect with the Newcastle Metropolitan zone.

Central Coast Travel Zone



6.3.1 Peak hour travel

- a) If a special-purpose vehicle or combination is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres, it is not permitted to travel between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays):
 - i. within the Gosford Metropolitan zone; or
 - ii. on the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) between the Hawkesbury River and the Central Coast interchange at Kariong.
- b) Oversize vehicles are not permitted to travel on the Central Coast Highway from West Gosford to Kariong between 5.00am and 9.00am.

6.3.2 Night travel

- a) Travel is permitted between sunset and sunrise for:
 - i. mobile cranes that are not wider than 3.1 metres; and

- ii. other special-purpose vehicles or combinations that are no wider than 2.5 metres and no longer than 22 metres.
- b) A pilot vehicle is required for night travel by mobile cranes wider than 3.1 metres and special-purpose vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres. In the Central Coast area, these vehicles are only permitted to travel between 1.00am and sunrise:
 - i. within the Central Coast travel zone;
 - ii. on the Central Coast Highway between Kariong and the Central Coast travel zone; and
 - iii. on the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) between the Hawkesbury River and John Renshaw Drive (MR588) near Beresfield.

Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.3.3 Sundays and public holidays

Special-purpose vehicles or special-purpose vehicle combinations travelling under this Notice are not permitted to travel after 4.00pm on **Sundays or statewide public holidays** on the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) between the Hawkesbury River and the Central Coast Highway interchange at Kariong.

6.3.4 Restricted roads – Central Coast

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following restricted roads in the Central Coast area:

- a) Henry Parry Drive Gosford (MR673) between York Street and Etna Street;
- b) Old Pacific Highway from the Hawkesbury River to Kariong; and
- c) Woy Woy Bay Road (RR7751) from Woy Woy to Kariong.

6.4 Newcastle Metropolitan Zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Pacific Ocean and the North Channel of the Hunter River to the Pacific Highway at Hexham, then west along the New England Highway (HW9) to Weakleys Drive Thornton, then south along Weakleys Drive to the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) at Beresfield, then along the F3 Freeway, through the intersection of the F3 Freeway and Palmers Road to the crossing of MR217 at Dora Creek, then Dora Creek and Lake Macquarie to the Pacific Ocean, crossing the Pacific Highway at Swansea Bridge.

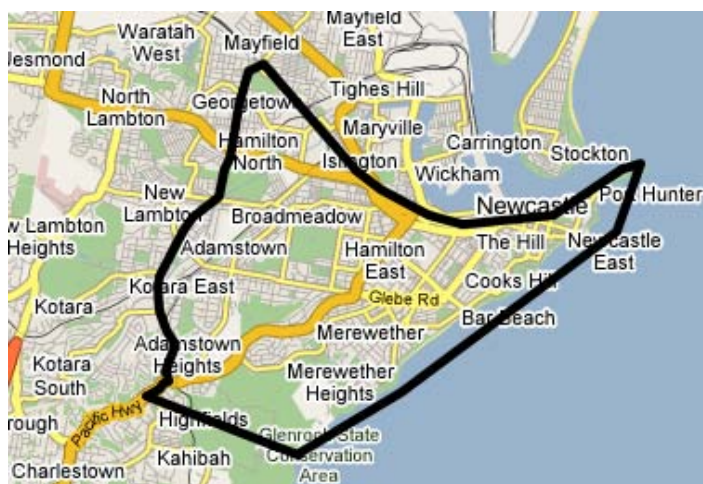
Newcastle Metropolitan Zone



6.4.1 Newcastle inner zone

This zone covers the area bounded by the Hunter River at Watt Street, along and including Watt Street to the northern railway line, along the northern railway line to the crossing of Hanbury Street (MR326) at Waratah, Hanbury Street, Turton Road, Bridges Road, Northcott Drive (including MR326) to its intersection with the Pacific Highway at Highfields, then a line drawn to the Pacific Ocean at Glenrock Lagoon.

Newcastle Inner Zone



6.4.2 Peak hour travel

- a) Special-purpose vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres are not permitted to travel within the Newcastle Metropolitan zone from Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays) between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm.
- b) Special-purpose vehicles or combinations wider than 3.2 metres or longer than 25 metres are not permitted to travel in the Newcastle area west of the Newcastle inner zone from Monday to Friday between 7.00am and 9.00am or between 4.00pm and 6.00pm.

6.4.3 Night travel

- a) Travel is permitted between sunset and sunrise for:
 - i. mobile cranes that are not wider than 3.1 metres; and
 - ii. other special-purpose vehicles or combinations that are no wider than 2.5 metres and no longer than 22 metres.
- b) A pilot vehicle is required for night travel by mobile cranes wider than 3.1 metres and special-purpose vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres. In the Newcastle area, these vehicles are only permitted to travel between 1.00am and sunrise in the Newcastle Metropolitan zone.

Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.4.4 Restricted roads – Newcastle

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required for oversize special-purpose vehicles before travelling on George Booth Drive (MR527) from the intersection of the F3 Freeway to the entrance of the Tasman Mine.

6.5 Other Areas in NSW

6.5.1 Daytime travel restrictions

Oversize special-purpose vehicles may travel in the daytime, except for the following restrictions:

- a) Great Western Highway between Emu Plains and Katoomba – If a special-purpose vehicle or combination is wider than 2.5 metres, it is not permitted to travel on the Great Western Highway between the Nepean River at Emu Plains and Katoomba

Monday to Friday (except on statewide public holidays) between 6.00am and 9.00am and between 4.00pm and 7.00pm; and

- b) Shoalhaven River Bridges at Nowra –Travel is not permitted on the Princes Highway over the two bridges at the Shoalhaven River at Nowra between the hours of 8.00am and 10.00am Monday to Saturday and between the hours of 3.00pm and 6.00pm Monday to Friday.
- c) A specific permit is required for travel on restricted sections of the Princes Highway.

6.5.2 Night travel

- a) Travel is permitted between sunset and sunrise for:
 - i. mobile cranes that are not wider than 3.1 metres; and
 - ii. other special-purpose vehicles or combinations that are no wider than 2.5 metres and no longer than 22 metres.
- b) A pilot vehicle is required for night travel by mobile cranes wider than 3.1 metres and special-purpose vehicles or combinations wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 22 metres. Outside Metropolitan zones, these vehicles are only permitted to travel between 1.00am and sunrise on the following roads:
 - i. Hume Highway between Sydney and the vehicle parking area approximately 15km south of Gunning;
 - ii. Mount Ousley Road (MR95/513) between Wollongong and the Southern Freeway (F6) at Bulli;
 - iii. Picton Road, Mount Keira Road and Wilton Road between Mount Ousley Road (MR513) and the Hume Highway;
 - iv. Southern Freeway between Waterfall and Mount Ousley Road (MR513) Bulli;
 - v. West Dapto Road Kembla Grange between the Princes Highway and Tubemakers (approximately 1.5km from the Princes Highway);
 - vi. Federal Highway from its intersection with the Hume Highway to the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) border;
 - vii. Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) between the Hawkesbury River and John Renshaw Drive (MR588) near Beresfield;
 - viii. John Renshaw Drive (MR588) between the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) and the New England Highway at Beresfield;
 - ix. MR217 between the Morisset interchange with the Sydney–Newcastle Freeway (F3) and Dora Creek;
 - x. New England Highway between Maitland and the Pacific Highway Hexham;
 - xi. Pacific Highway from the Hexham Bridge to the Twelve Mile Creek rest area north of Raymond Terrace; and
 - xii. Weakleys Drive Thornton.

- c) Additional night travel is permitted between midnight and 1.00am on the:
 - i. Hume Highway between Sutton Forest and the vehicle parking area approximately 15km south of Gunning; and
 - ii. Federal Highway between the Hume Highway and the ACT border.
- d) For night travel on the Great Western Highway between the Nepean River at Emu Plains and Medlow Bath, if a special-purpose vehicle is wider than 2.5 metres or longer than 19 metres:
 - i. it is not permitted to travel between sunset and 1.00am; and
 - ii. it is permitted to travel between 1.00am and 5.00am.

Note: Permitted hours for night travel apply all year and are not affected by daytime travel restrictions for weekends, statewide public holidays and public holiday periods.

6.5.3 Weekends and statewide public holidays

- a) Oversize vehicles are not permitted to travel in the daytime on **weekends or statewide public holidays** on the following roads:
 - i. Burley Griffin Way (MR084) between the Hume Highway east of Bowning and the Leeton–Griffith road at Yoogali, east of Griffith;
 - ii. Monaro Highway and Snowy Mountains Highway from Tumut to Cooma during the official snow season between the Queens Birthday holiday period in June and the Labour Day holiday period in October (inclusive); and
 - iii. MR51 from Braidwood to Batemans Bay during November, December, January and February.
- b) Oversize vehicles are not permitted to travel in the daytime after 8.00am on **weekends or statewide public holidays** on the following sections of the Princes Highway south of Yallah:
 - i. Berry to the Bendalong turnoff (Bendalong Road);
 - ii. Cobargo to Pambula;
 - iii. Eden to the Victorian border; and
 - iv. Ulladulla to Narooma.
- c) Oversize vehicles are not permitted to travel after 8.30am **on weekends or statewide public holidays** on the Great Western Highway between the Nepean River at Emu Plains and Little Hartley.
- d) Oversize vehicles are not permitted to travel after 4.00pm on **Sundays or statewide public holidays** on the following roads:
 - i. Barton Highway between the Hume Highway near Yass and the ACT border; and

- ii. Lachlan Valley Way (MR56 and MR 501) between Booligal and its intersection with the Hume Highway north of Yass.

6.5.4 Public holiday periods (including 23 December to 3 January)

Special-purpose vehicles are not permitted to travel in the daytime during **public holiday periods** (including 23 December to 3 January inclusive) on the following roads:

- a) all state highways and freeways east of and including the Newell Highway (the Newell Highway must not be used during these periods);
- b) Burley Griffin Way (MR084) between the Hume Highway east of Bowning and the Leeton–Griffith road at Yoogali, east of Griffith;
- c) Kidman Way (MR321) between the Newell Highway 16km north of Jerilderie and the Mid Western Highway 14.5km west of Rankin Springs;
- d) Lachlan Valley Way (MR56 and MR 501) between Booligal and its intersection with the Hume Highway north of Yass;
- e) MR51 from Braidwood to Batemans Bay; and
- f) Olympic Highway (MR78) between the Hume Highway at Bells Road intersection and Cowra.

Note: A public holiday period means a period of three or more consecutive days covering a gazetted NSW public holiday and adjacent weekend days (for example Easter and every long weekend); or the period between 23 December and 3 January (inclusive).

6.5.5 Other NSW restricted roads

Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required before travelling on any of the following restricted roads:

- a) Hunter region
 - i. Edderton Road Denman;
 - ii. MR588 from Cessnock to Kurri Kurri – Maitland Road, Cessnock Road, Station Street, First Street, Northcote Street and Mitchell Avenue;
 - iii. MR195 from Kurri Kurri to Maitland – Lang Street, Main Road and Cessnock Road;
- b) Northern NSW
 - i. Bruxner Highway (HW16) between Drake and Tenterfield;
 - ii. Coramba Road (RR120) from Coramba to Waterfall Way Dorrigo;
 - iii. Grafton Ebor Road (RR74) between Tyringham and Nymboida;

- iv. Gwydir Highway (HW12) from Glen Elgin Prison Farm to the bottom of Gibraltar Range;
 - v. Kamilaroi Highway (HW29) at Barwon River Bridge Brewarrina;
 - vi. Oxley Highway (HW11) between Wauchope and Walcha;
 - vii. Tomewin Road (RR143) from the Lismore–Murwillumbah Road at Murwillumbah to the Queensland border;
 - viii. Waterfall Way (MR76) between Dorrigo and Bellingen;
- c) Central NSW
- i. Crookwell Road (RR54) from Abercrombie River to Trunkey;
 - ii. Oberon–Goulburn Road (RR256) from 5km north of Abercrombie River to 5km south of Abercrombie River;
 - iii. Eucharina Road (RR573) at the railway bridge, Stores Creek;
- d) Southern NSW
- i. Illawarra Highway (HW25) at Macquarie Pass;
 - ii. Kings Highway (MR51) at Clyde Mountain;
 - iii. Minnamurra Bends Minnamurra;
 - iv. Princes Highway (HW1) between Belinda Street Gerringong and Berry;
 - v. Princes Highway (HW1) between Narooma and Cobargo;
 - vi. Princes Highway (HW1) between Pambula and Eden;
 - vii. Princes Highway (HW1) between Ulladulla and Bendalong Road near Conjola;
 - viii. Snowy Mountains Highway (HW4) from the top of Brown Mountain to Nunnock River; and
 - ix. Snowy Mountains Highway (HW4) from Tumut to Cooma.

Part 7: Critical Locations and Contacts

7.1 Requirements for Travel through Critical Locations

- a) The following critical locations have restrictions or prohibitions that apply to oversized vehicle operation on some roads. Operators of vehicles travelling under this Notice must contact police before travelling through a critical location to find out whether travel on that road is permitted and whether a police escort is required. Police may require up to seven days prior notice of travel if police escorts are to be used.
- b) Unless dimensions are specified, operators of any agricultural oversized vehicles or combinations travelling under this Notice must contact police before travelling through critical locations.

NORTH

Cessnock

- Frame Drive Abermain – bridge
- The Finch, Bellbird – underpass
- Main Road Weston – overbridge
- Main Road Pelaw Main – overbridge

Contact: Cessnock Police Station

Ph: (02) 4991 0199 Fax: (02) 4991 0108

Gosford

- Pacific Highway between Gosford and Lisarow – no movement of overwidth loads in excess of 3.9 metres
- Central Coast Highway (HW30) between West Gosford and Kariong – overwidth loads in excess of 6 metres require police to assist company escorts
- Henry Parry Drive between York Street and Etna Street – no movement of overwidth loads
- Woy Woy Road between Woy Woy and Kariong – no movement of overwidth loads
- The Rip Bridge – overwidth loads in excess of 4.5 metres require police to assist company escorts

Contact: Brisbane Water Traffic Office

Ph: (02) 4323 5599 Fax: (02) 4323 5606

Maitland

- Les Darcy Drive, pedestrian overhead bridge – 5.3 metres high
- John Renshaw Drive – Kurri Kurri to Beresfield

Contact: Maitland Police Station

Ph: (02) 4934 0200 Fax: (02) 4934 0311

Muswellbrook

- New England Highway and Sydney Street: T-intersection difficult for long loads
- New England Highway railway subway (Bridge Street) – 5.5 metres wide, 4.5 metres high – alternative route via Bell and Victoria streets
- Golden Highway (HW27) Krui River bridge near Cassilis – 6 metres wide

Contact: Muswellbrook Police Station

Ph: (02) 6542 6999 Fax: (02) 6542 1311

Scone

- New England Highway Aberdeen – dual river bridges

Contact: Scone Police Station

Ph: (02) 6544 0199 Fax: (02) 6544 0111

Singleton

- Railway overpass on New England Highway north of Singleton – 7.8 metres wide, 5.1 metres high
- Railway overpass on Mitchell Line Road Whittingham – 7.3 metres wide, Lemington Road bridge – 6.1 metres wide
- Warkworth Road Warkworth (Cookfither River Bridge)
- Pikes Gully Road overpass

Contact: Singleton Police Station

Ph: (02) 6578 7499 Fax: (02) 6578 7411

Taree

- Martin Bridge at Taree – 6 metres wide, 600 metres long

Contact: Taree Police Station

Ph: (02) 6552 0399 Fax: (02) 6552 1396

NORTHWEST

Armidale

- City of Armidale

Contact: Armidale Police Station

Ph: (02) 6771 0699 Fax: (02) 6771 0611

Bathurst

- Rocket Street Bathurst, railway overhead bridge

Contact: Bathurst Police Station

Ph: (02) 6332 8699 Fax: (02) 6332 8610

Coonabarabran

- Coonabarabran township: all loads wider than 6 metres to travel via Edward, Charles and Dalgarno Streets

Contact: Coonabarabran Police Station

Ph: (02) 6842 7299 Fax: (02) 6842 7211

Dubbo

- Dubbo City: Vehicles higher than 5.3 metres must not travel on the Newell Highway (Whylandra Street) between the Mitchell Highway (Victoria Street) and Thompson Street. The alternate route via West Dubbo on Mitchell Highway (Victoria Street) and Thompson Street must be used

Contact: Dubbo Highway Patrol

Ph: (02) 6881 3211 Fax: (02) 6881 3271

Forbes

- Single-lane bridges on West Wyalong Road, 15km and 20km south of Condobolin
- Mandagary Creek at Eugowra
- Paytons Bridge, Goolagong Road Eugowra – unable to cross with oversize load
- Bridge, 5km south of Forbes on Newell Highway
- Bridge, 1km southeast of Forbes on Cowra Road

Contact: Forbes Police Station

Ph: (02) 6853 9999 Fax: (02) 6853 9911

Glen Innes

- MR 63 between Warialda and Barraba
- New England Highway, Glencoe to Llangothlin and Bolivia south to Peberdys Creek Deepwater
- Gwydir Highway between Glen Elgin Prison Farm to the bottom of the Gibraltar Range, from the top of Waterloo range to Inverell
- Glen Innes to Bonshaw via Emmaville – contact police if width exceeds 3 metres

Contact: Tenterfield Police Station

Ph: (02) 6736 1144 Fax: (02) 6736 2492

Deepwater Police Station

Ph: (02) 6734 5244 Fax: (02) 6734 5244

Glen Innes Police Station

Ph: (02) 6732 9799 Fax: (02) 6732 9711

Lithgow

- Bells Line of Road has a width restriction of 3.2 metres for through travel
- Wallerawang – railway underpass
- Mount Victoria and River Lett Hills

Contact: Lithgow Police Station

Ph: (02) 6352 8399 Fax: (02) 6352 8321

Moree

- Newell Highway, Goondiwindi Bridge, intersection with Bruxner Highway, railway overpass north of Bellata
- Mehi Bridge, Broadwater Bridge, Moree township
- Boolaroo Bridge north of Moree
- Gwydir Highway, Wathogar Bridge and including the narrow sections of road between Moree and Gravesend
- Gwydir Highway 1km east of Gravesend – narrow bridge across Gwydir River

Contact: Moree Police Station

Ph: (02) 6752 9499 Fax: (02) 6752 9433

Narrabri

- Newell Highway over O'Briens Creek Bridge, Namoi River Bridge, Lagoon Bridge and Narrabri Creek Bridge, all situated within town boundaries

Contact: Narrabri Police Station

Ph: (02) 6792 7199 Fax: (02) 6792 7111

Parkes

- Tichborne Bridge, Newell Highway
- Newell Highway Parkes – railway boom gates

Contact: Parkes Police Station

Ph: (02) 6862 9977 Fax: (02) 6862 9911

Tamworth

- New England Highway Moonbi Ranges
- Central Business District of Tamworth City

Contact: Tamworth Police Station

Ph: (02) 6768 2999 Fax: (02) 6768 2805

Wellington

- Vehicles longer than 19 metres or wider than 3.5 metres must bypass main streets of Maughan Street–Percy Street–Nanima Crescent by using the bypass route from Arthur Street to Maxwell Street–Thornton Street–Gisborne Street to Lee Street.

Contact: Wellington Police Station (Sector Supervisor)

Ph: (02) 6840 2099 Fax: (02) 6840 2011

SOUTH

Batemans Bay

- Princes Highway: Clyde River Bridge at Batemans Bay – one pilot vehicle required when width exceeds 3.2 metres, 2 pilots when width exceeds 3.5 metres, 3 pilots when width exceeds 4 metres
- Princes Highway between Dalmeny Road and Riverside Drive Narooma and between Narooma and Cobargo – contact police

Contact: Batemans Bay Police Station

Ph: (02) 4472 0099 Fax: (02) 4472 0011

Bega

- Princes Highway between Kerrisons Lane east of Bega and Tathra – contact police

Contact: Bega Police Station

Ph: (02) 6492 9999 Fax: (02) 6492 9911

Braidwood

- MR271 Braidwood–Moruya Road between Majors Creek and Moruya

Contact: Braidwood Police Station

Tel (02) 4842 2101 Fax: (02) 4842 2744

Cooma

- Kosciusko Road from Berridale to Snowy Mountains – Police must be contacted when width exceeds 3.5 metres

Contact: Cooma Police Station

Ph: (02) 6452 0099

Fax: (02) 6452 0022

Nowra

- Shoalhaven Bridge (southbound) – loads higher than 4.3 metres or wider than 3.5 metres must contact police. Travel over bridges (northbound or southbound) is not permitted between the hours of 8.00am and 10.00am Monday to Saturday and between the hours of 3.00pm to 6.00pm Monday to Friday.
- Moss Vale Road between Cambewarra Road and Fitzroy Falls
- Kangaroo Valley Road between Princes Highway and Moss Vale Road

Contact: Nowra Police Station

Ph: (02) 4421 9699

Fax: (02) 4421 9605

SOUTHWESTCootamundra

- MR84 from Binalong to Wallendbeen

Contact: Binalong Police Station

Ph: (02) 6227 4204

Fax: (02) 6227 4205

Harden Police Station

Ph: (02) 6386 2644

Fax: (02) 6386 2604

Hay

- Cobb Highway and Mid-Western Highway at Hay – contact police when load is wider than 3.5 metres

Contact: Hay Police Station

Ph: (02) 6993 1100

Fax: (02) 6993 3400

Wagga Wagga

- Sturt Highway Wagga Wagga – railway underpass

Contact: Wagga Wagga Police Station

Ph: (02) 6921 0544

Fax: (02) 6921 0534

Part 8: Glossary

Agricultural equipment

Equipment designed primarily to perform agricultural operations, defined as follows:

- a) an agricultural combination means a combination that includes at least one agricultural vehicle;
- b) an agricultural implement means a vehicle, without its own motive power, built to perform agricultural tasks;
- c) an agricultural machine means a machine with its own motive power built to perform agricultural tasks; and
- d) an agricultural vehicle means an agricultural implement or agricultural machine.

Combination vehicle

A vehicle consisting of a hauling unit and a semi-trailer.

Daytime

The period beginning at the official time of sunrise and ending at the official time of sunset, as published.

Delineator

Retro-reflector or panel of retro-reflective sheeting that is attached to a vehicle to provide a coherent pattern of delineation of the vehicle's edges to aid night driving.

Divided road

A road with a separate carriageway for each direction of travel, with an obstruction such as a median or New Jersey kerb placed between the opposing traffic directions.

Escort vehicle

A vehicle that is used to:

- a) transport a police officer or other person directing traffic; and
- b) warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle or combination.

Forward projection

See load projection

Gross combination mass (GCM)

The greatest possible sum of the maximum loaded mass of a motor vehicle and of any vehicles that may be lawfully towed by it at any time:

- a) as specified by the motor vehicle manufacturer:
 - i. on a plate fixed to the vehicle by the manufacturer;
 - ii. in another place; or
- b) as specified by the vehicle registration authority if:
 - i. the manufacturer has not specified the sum of the maximum loaded mass;
 - ii. the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - iii. the vehicle has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer's specification is no longer appropriate.

Gross vehicle mass (GVM)

The maximum loaded mass of a vehicle:

- a) as specified by the manufacturer; or
- b) as specified by the vehicle registration authority if:
 - i. the manufacturer has not specified the maximum loaded mass amount; or
 - ii. the manufacturer cannot be identified; or
 - iii. the vehicle has been modified to the extent that the manufacturer's specification is no longer appropriate.

Indivisible item

An item that cannot be divided without extreme effort, expense or risk of damage to it.

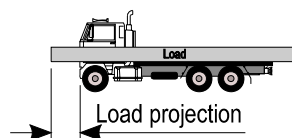
Load

In relation to a vehicle or combination, includes anything that is normally removed from the vehicle or combination when not in use, but does not include:

- a) tools, equipment or substances necessary for the vehicle or combination to function, or for any load to be restrained; or
- b) personal items used by the driver.

Load projection

The distance a load extends beyond the front or rear extremity of a vehicle (see also *rear overhang*).



Night

The period beginning at the official time of sunset and ending at the official time of sunrise, as published.

Operator

The person responsible for controlling or directing the movement of an oversize vehicle and/or load.

Oversize vehicle

A vehicle that exceeds the dimensions set out in Part 2.

Pilot vehicle

A vehicle being used to warn other road users of the presence of an oversize vehicle or combination.

Public holiday period

- a) a period of three or more consecutive days covering a gazetted NSW public holiday and adjacent weekend days; or
- b) the period from 23 December to 3 January.

(See also *statewide public holiday*)

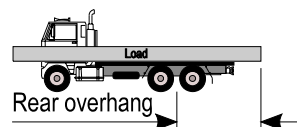
Rear-end steer

A trailer or other item that has the capability to steer its rearmost axle group.

Rear overhang

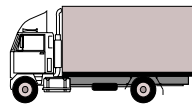
The distance between the rear overhang line (see also *rear overhang line*) and the rearmost point of the vehicle or load, whichever is greater.

For towed agricultural equipment, the distance between the rear overhang line and the rearmost point of the equipment (see also *load projection*).

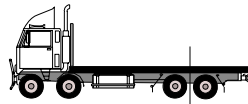
**Rear overhang line**

This means either:

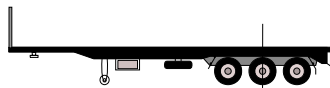
- a) the centre line of the axle, if there is a single axle at the rear of the vehicle; or
- b) the centre of the axle group, if there is an axle group at the rear of the vehicle, determined without regard to the presence of any steerable axle or retractable axle in the group unless all axles in the group are steerable or retractable.



Rear overhang line |



Rear overhang line |



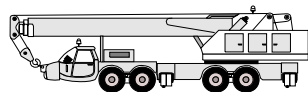
Rear overhang line |

Restricted road

Any road classified as a restricted road in Part 6. Travel on restricted roads is not permitted under this Notice. A specific permit is required for oversize vehicles to travel on restricted roads.

Rigid mobile crane

A non-load-carrying self-propelled rigid vehicle designed for lifting heavy objects using a boom with lifting gear.



Road

An area that is open to, or used by, the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles.

Road-related area

This means:

- a) an area that divides a road;
- b) a footpath or nature strip adjacent to a road;
- c) an area open to the public that is designated for use by cyclists or animals;
- d) an area that is not a road and that is open to or used by the public for driving, riding or parking vehicles; or
- e) any other area that is open to, or used by, the public and has been declared, in accordance with the *Road Transport General Act 2005*, to be an area to which specified regulations apply.

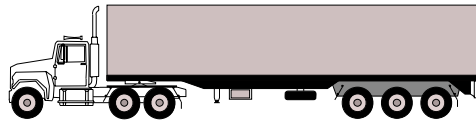
Rigid vehicle

A vehicle with its own motive power, other than a bus or a non-load-carrying vehicle, which can tow a trailer.

Semi-trailer

A trailer that has:

- a) one axle or axle group toward the rear; and
- b) a means of attachment to a prime mover that would result in some of the load being imposed on the prime mover.

**Special-purpose vehicle**

A motor vehicle, other than a tow truck or an agricultural vehicle, built for a purpose other than carrying a load, except for water in the case of concrete pumps and fire trucks.

Statewide public holiday

New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Christmas Day or Boxing Day (see also *public holiday period*).

Trailer

A vehicle that is built to be towed, or is towed, by a motor vehicle, but does not include a motor vehicle that is being towed.

Department of Water and Energy

WATER ACT 1912

APPLICATIONS for licences under section 10 of the Water Act 1912, as amended, have been received from:

Paul Anthony CLARKE, Wayne Andrew CLARKE and Vicki Leigh GARDNER for a pump on Eden Creek, Pt Lot 423, DP 723068, Parish Queebun, County Rous, for irrigation of 15 hectares (90 megalitres) (new licence – entitlement by way of permanent transfer) (Reference: 9045152).

Paul Anthony CLARKE, Wayne Andrew CLARKE and Vicki Leigh GARDNER for a pump on Eden Creek, Lot 2, DP 900489, Parish Bundock, County Richmond, for irrigation of 44 hectares (264 megalitres) (new licence – entitlement by way of permanent transfer) (Reference: 9045153).

Geoffrey Ralph WHITE and Joy Verlie WHITE for a pump on Richmond River, Lot 381, DP 775609, Parish Tomki, County Rous, for irrigation of 4 hectares (28 megalitres) (new licence – entitlement by way of permanent transfer) (Reference: GRA6100318-1).

GA2:476248.

Jonathan Phillip Rolf GOODALL for an excavation and a pump on Lot 11, DP 834585, Parish Beranghi, County Macquarie, for irrigation of 1 hectare (3.5 megalitres) (split of existing licence – no increase in authorised area or allocation) (Reference: 6324435-1) (GA2:476249).

Barry Louis PAYNE and Isabell Jann PAYNE for a pump on Mann River, Lot 11, DP 790566, Parish Cangai, County Drake, for water supply for commercial purposes (2 megalitres) (new licence – entitlement by way of permanent transfer) (Reference: GRA6111648-1) (GA2:476257).

David James TRESTRAIL for a pump on Macleay River easement within Lot 85, DP 840627, Parish Parrabel, County Dudley, for water supply for domestic purposes (new licence) (Reference: GRA6324411-1).

Susan Gai TAYLOR for a pump on Pappinbarra River, Lot 41, DP 754395, Parish Albert, County Macquarie, for irrigation of 3 hectares (13 megalitres) (split of existing licence – no increase in authorised area or allocation) (Reference: GRA6324429-1).

James Anthony FLANAGAN and Robyn FLANAGAN for a pump on Pappinbarra River, Lot 63, DP 754395, Parish Albert, County Macquarie, for irrigation of 3 hectares (13 megalitres) (split of existing licence – no increase in authorised area or allocation) (Reference: 6324428-1).

GA2:476249.

Any enquiries regarding the above should be directed to J. Findlay on (telephone: [02] 6641 6500).

Written objections specifying the grounds thereof must be lodged within 28 days of the date of this publication.

D. MILLING,
Manager,
Licensing North

Department of Water and Energy,
Locked Bag 10, Grafton NSW 2460.

WATER ACT 1912

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

CAMPBELLTOWN CITY COUNCIL for a pump on Bunbury Curran Creek on Lot 302, DP 712210, Parish of Minto, County of Cumberland, for water supply for recreation purposes (playing field) (new licence) (Reference: 10SL056761) (GA2:534354).

SYDNEY WATER CORPORATION LTD for two (2) pumps on the Nepean River on Lot 2, DP 818863, Parish of Picton, County of Camden, for irrigation of 47.5 hectares (improved pasture) (replacement licence – amalgamation of 10SL016491 and 10SL031480) (no increase in authorised area – no annual water entitlement) (not subject to the 1995 Hawkesbury/Nepean Embargo) (Reference: 10SL056765) (GA2:534356).

Duc Hong LUU, Duc Kien LUU and Luan Loi TRAN for two (2) existing bywash dams and two (2) pumps (not on a watercourse), on Lot 154, DP 751261, Parish of Burragorang, County of Camden, for the conservation of water and the irrigation of 4.0 hectares (fruit trees and vegetables) (part replacement licence – part replaces 10SL055976) (no increase in authorised area) (not subject to the 1995 Hawkesbury/Nepean Embargo) (Reference: 10SL056760) (GA2:534355).

Any inquiries regarding the above should be directed to the undersigned (telephone: [02] 9895 7194).

Written objections specifying grounds thereof must be lodged with the Department within 28 days of the date of this publication as prescribed by the Act.

WAYNE CONNERS,
Natural Resource Project Officer
Licensing South

Department of Water and Energy,
PO Box 3720, Parramatta NSW 2124.

SYDNEY WATER ACT 1994

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991
Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Land and Easements
at Richmond in the Local Government Area
of Hawkesbury

SYDNEY WATER CORPORATION declares, with the approval of Her Excellency, the Governor, that Land described in the First Schedule hereto and the Interests in land described in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Schedules hereto are acquired by compulsory process under the provisions of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 for the purpose of the Sydney Water Act 1994.

Dated at Sydney this 1st day of August 2007.

Signed for Sydney Water Corporation by its Attorneys

J. F. Colenso
Jeffrey Francis Colenso
Ross Roland Wynn

who hereby state at the time of executing this instrument
have no notice of the revocation of the Power of Attorney

Registered No.323, Book 4465 under the Authority of which this instrument has been executed.

SCHEDULE 1

All that piece or parcel of land in the Local Government Area of Hawkesbury, Parish of Ham Common, County of Cumberland, and State of New South Wales, being Lot 1, Deposited Plan 1105163, having a total area of 4.293ha, being part of Lot 193, DP 729625.

SCHEDULE 2

A Right of Footway more fully described in schedule 4A Part 2 of the Conveyancing Act 1919 over all that piece or parcel of land having an area of 168.7m² in the Local Government Area of Hawkesbury, Parish of Ham Common, County of Cumberland, and State of New South Wales, shown on Deposited Plan 1105163 as “(A) PROPOSED RIGHT OF FOOTWAY 1.2 WIDE” being part of Lot 183, DP 39768.

SCHEDULE 3

An Easement for Sewerage Purposes more fully described in Memorandum 7158328D lodged at the Department of Lands (Division of Land and Property Information NSW), Sydney over all that piece or parcel of land having an area of 1909m² in the Local Government Area of Hawkesbury, Parish of Ham Common, County of Cumberland, and State of New South Wales, being the land shown on Deposited Plan 1105163 as “(B) PROPOSED EASEMENT FOR SEWERAGE PURPOSES 3m WIDE” being part of Lot 193, DP 729625.

SCHEDULE 4

An Easement for Sewerage Purposes more fully described in Memorandum 7158328D lodged at the Department of Lands (Division of Land and Property Information NSW), Sydney over all that piece or parcel of land having an area of 455m² in the Local Government Area of Hawkesbury, Parish of Ham Common, County of Cumberland, and State of New South Wales, being the land shown on Deposited Plan 1105163 as “(C) PROPOSED EASEMENT FOR SEWERAGE PURPOSES 3m WIDE” being part of Lot 183, DP 39768.

SCHEDULE 5

An Easement for Sewerage Purposes more fully described in Memorandum 7158328D lodged at the Department of Lands (Division of Land and Property Information NSW), Sydney over all that piece or parcel of land having an area of 1231m² in the Local Government Area of Hawkesbury, Parish of Ham Common, County of Cumberland, and State of New South Wales, being the land shown on Deposited Plan 1105163 as “(D) PROPOSED EASEMENT FOR SEWERAGE PURPOSES 3m WIDE” being part of Lot 183, DP 39768.

SCHEDULE 6

An Easement for Sewerage Purposes more fully described in Memorandum 7158328D lodged at the Department of Lands (Division of Land and Property Information NSW), Sydney over all that piece or parcel of land having an area of 391.4m² in the Local Government Area of Hawkesbury, Parish of Ham Common, County of Cumberland, and State of New South Wales, being the land shown on Deposited Plan 1105163 as “(E) PROPOSED EASEMENT FOR SEWERAGE PURPOSES 5m WIDE” being part of Lot 183, DP 39768.

[Sydney Water reference: 2006/00970F]

WATER MANAGEMENT ACT 2000

Order under section 323

Temporary Water Restriction Order
New South Wales Murray and Lower Darling
Regulated Rivers

PURSUANT to section 323 of the Water Management Act 2000, I David Harriss, Acting Director General of the Department of Water and Energy, on being satisfied that it is necessary in the public interest to do so because of water shortage, do by this Order direct that the taking of water under regulated river (high security) access licences and regulated river (general security) access licences from the New South Wales Murray and Lower Darling Regulated Rivers as defined in the Water Sharing Plan for Murray and Lower Darling Regulated Rivers Water Source 2003 be restricted as set out in the Schedule to this Order.

This Order repeals the previous Order dated 16 November 2006 made under section 323 of the Water Management Act 2000 for the New South Wales Murray and Lower Darling Regulated Rivers Water Source.

This Order takes effect from the date it is first broadcast and will cease to have effect on 30th June 2008 unless earlier repealed.

Dated at Sydney this 26th day of July 2007.

DAVID HARRISS,
Acting Director General,
Department of Water and Energy
(by delegation)

SCHEDULE

Regulated river (high security) access licences

1. Except as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3 below, all regulated river (high security) access licences are restricted to 0% of the volume of water in the water allocation account as at 1 July 2007;
2. The restrictions described in paragraph 1 above do not apply to any water credited to a water allocation account after 1 July 2007 by an assignment dealing from any other access licence.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 above, each regulated river (high security) access licence specified in Column 1 of the following table is restricted to the corresponding volume of water specified in Column 2, exclusive of any water credited by an assignment dealing from any other access licence after 1 July 2007.

<i>Column 1 – regulated river (high security) water access licence number</i>	<i>Column 2 – volume of water in the water allocation account that may be taken ML</i>		
WAL6476	50	WAL5544	2.2
WAL5424	81	WAL8382	7.4
WAL4624	10	WAL5443	11.2
WAL7746	40	WAL13848	7
WAL5346	300	WAL5262	13
WAL10025	2	WAL8558	3
WAL13148	25	WAL7034	0.5
WAL4805	7	WAL5030	0.3
WAL10237	50	WAL5397	6.3
WAL7751	10	WAL7496	18
WAL4371	3	WAL5528	0.3
WAL13101	2.5	WAL5477	6.8
WAL5409	20	WAL4982	0.5
WAL4797	0.5	WAL7568	6.9
WAL7613	1	WAL5550	6
WAL10179	1	WAL7498	5
WAL4713	8	WAL4908	4
WAL9943	2	WAL8782	3.1
WAL7731	380	WAL7539	5.6
WAL4916	1	WAL10864	2
WAL10829	0.4	WAL7171	17.2
WAL5023	3.7	WAL10862	0.4
WAL4944	3.5	WAL10258	11
WAL8560	2.1	WAL5027	9.1
WAL5600	0.7	WAL5321	15
WAL4929	6.2	WAL7506	8.5
WAL10726	1.9	WAL8389	4.2
WAL7552	3.4	WAL5488	0.5
WAL4909	0.5	WAL5463	4
WAL5396	0.6	WAL4868	1.5
WAL5499	2.5	WAL10464	7.3
WAL5231	6	WAL10463	5.3
WAL5543	0.5	WAL7553	5
WAL9389	2	WAL5415	7
WAL4870	0.5	WAL7620	1
WAL4870	2.4	WAL11349	2
WAL4977	2.4	WAL7044	15
WAL10400	1	WAL13849	7
WAL7539	4	WAL5272	12
WAL8139	1	WAL7164	25
WAL4959	3.1	WAL7496	13.4
WAL5135	9.7	WAL10614	7
WAL5452	1	WAL5035	5
WAL10760	2	WAL4853	4.9
WAL7622	11	WAL9685	2.95
WAL4878	4	WAL11292	3.47
WAL5057	5.5	WAL5336	5.05
WAL7727	6.5	WAL5034	0.77
WAL7568	2.1	WAL8942	6
WAL7535	7.9	WAL10928	82.59
WAL5122	3	WAL5557	8
WAL10397	9.1	WAL10186	5.5
		WAL11292	1.5
		WAL4939	10.4
		WAL4961	0.05
		WAL8819	4

Regulated river (general security) access licences

1. Except as provided in paragraph 2, all regulated river (general security) access licences are restricted to 0% of the volume of water in the water allocation account as at 1 July 2007.
2. The restrictions described in paragraph 1 above do not apply to any water credited to a water allocation account after 1 July 2007 by an assignment dealing from any other access licence.

Other Notices

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 1984

Transfer of Incorporation Pursuant to Section 48 (4) (a)

TAKE notice that the company "SURRY HILLS NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED" formerly registered under the provisions of the Co-operatives Act 1992 is now incorporated under the Associations Incorporation Act 1984 as "SURRY HILLS NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE INCORPORATED" effective 25 July 2007.

KERRI GRANT,
Delegate of Commissioner
Office of Fair Trading
1 August 2007

Airborne & Special Forces Association Incorporated
Y2952601

Ballina Croquet Club Incorporated Inc9881893

Security Companies Association Newcastle
Incorporated Y1978336

Cowlong Landcare Group Incorporated Y1970213

Merimbula Holiday Association Incorporated
Inc9882141

CHRISTINE GOWLAND,
Manager, Financial Analysis Branch
Registry of Co-operatives & Associations
Office of Fair Trading
Department of Commerce
24 July 2007

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 1984

Cancellation of incorporation pursuant to
sections 55A and 55B

TAKE NOTICE that the incorporation of the following associations is cancelled by this notice pursuant to sections 55A and 55B of the Associations Incorporation Act 1984.

Cancellation is effective as at the date of gazettal.

Bellbird Quilters Incorporated Y2023606

West Lake Macquarie Youth Accommodation Project
Incorporated Y2628708

International Moth Class Association of N.S.W.
Incorporated Y2091241

Cooma Community Land Care Inc Y1395024

Downtown Taree Inc Y1673513

Westlakes Olympic Pool Fund Inc Y0455727

Illawarra Lets Incorporated Y2954301

Lower Sandy Creek Landcare Incorporated
Inc3465243

Merimbula Watercolourists Incorporated Inc9886473

Tourism Byron Incorporated Y2951947

CHRISTINE GOWLAND,
Manager, Financial Analysis Branch
Registry of Co-operatives & Associations
Office of Fair Trading
Department of Commerce
24 July 2007

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 1984

Cancellation of incorporation pursuant to
sections 55A and 55B

TAKE NOTICE that the incorporation of the following associations is cancelled by this notice pursuant to sections 55A and 55B of the Associations Incorporation Act 1984.

Cancellation is effective as at the date of gazettal.

Hilltops Flavours Incorporated Inc3449108

Saxa Landcare Group Incorporated Y2002519

CHRISTINE GOWLAND,
Manager/ Financial Analysis Branch
Registry of Co-operatives & Associations
Office of Fair Trading
Department of Commerce
26 July 2007

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 1984

Cancellation of incorporation pursuant to
sections 55A and 55B

TAKE NOTICE that the incorporation of the following associations is cancelled by this notice pursuant to sections 55A and 55B of the Associations Incorporation Act 1984.

Cancellation is effective as at the date of gazettal.

The Rockdale District Heritage Association
Incorporated Y1703732

Hunter Brain Injury Group Incorporated Y1778640

Cobargo On Line Inc9876274

Friends of Fairfield City Farm Incorporated
Y0500708

Batemans Bay Minor Rugby League Inc Y0842230

Successful Women In Business (Swib) Network
Incorporated Inc9883950

Condobolin Centre Country Music Club Incorporated
Y1631045

Hunter Interchange Respite Inc Y1296222

Willoughby Wildcats Futsal Association Incorporated
Inc9882880

Sleep Apnea Research Association Inc Y0057937

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 1984

Cancellation of incorporation pursuant to
sections 55A and 55B

TAKE NOTICE that the incorporation of the following associations is cancelled by this notice pursuant to sections 55A and 55B of the Associations Incorporation Act 1984.

Cancellation is effective as at the date of gazettal.

Bridgeway House Association Inc Y1170302

The Gordon's Bay Volunteer Bush Regeneration
Project Incorporated Y2451825

Upper Barrington Landcare Group Incorporated
Y2316929

Lake Gol Gol Sport & Recreational Complex
 Incorporated Y2466806
 Goalloma Landcare Group Incorporated Y1972207
 Sussex Inlet Swimming Pool Fundraising
 Organisation Inc Y1258722

CHRISTINE GOWLAND,
 Manager, Financial Analysis Branch
 Registry of Co-operatives & Associations
 Office of Fair Trading
 Department of Commerce
 25 July 2007

ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATION ACT 1984

Cancellation of incorporation pursuant to
 sections 55A and 55B

TAKE NOTICE that the incorporation of the following
 associations is cancelled by this notice pursuant to sections
 55A and 55B of the Associations Incorporation Act 1984.

Cancellation is effective as at the date of gazettal.

- Illawarra Family Support Service Inc Y0358233
- Sutherland Shire Resuscitation Committee
 Incorporated Y0025808
- Kids At Risk Incorporated Inc9883210
- Gravesend Adult Learning Association Inc. Y0427537
- Tuggerah Lakes Netball Club Incorporated Y2392517
- Nsw Southern Special Economic Zone Incorporated
 Inc9876558
- Wentworth Progress Association Incorporated
 Y2318531
- Kogarah Community Mobile Nursing Service Inc
 Y2608912

CHRISTINE GOWLAND,
 Manager, Financial Analysis Branch
 Registry of Co-operatives & Associations
 Office of Fair Trading
 Department of Commerce
 25 July 2007

BIOFUEL (ETHANOL CONTENT) ACT 2007

Invitation to Comment

Biofuel (Ethanol Content) Act 2007

THE Biofuel (Ethanol Content) Act 2007 requires primary
 petrol wholesalers to ensure that the volume of ethanol sold
 by the wholesaler each quarter (in petrol-ethanol blend) is
 not less than 2% of the total volume of all petrol (including
 petrol-ethanol blend) sold by the wholesaler during that
 quarter. The Act applies to primary wholesale petrol sales in
 NSW from 1 October 2007.

The purpose of the proposed Regulation is to enable
 the Biofuel (Ethanol Content) Act 2007 to be effectively
 administered and to support its objectives.

The draft Regulation is released for public consultation. It
 can be requested from the Department of State and Regional
 Development by telephone on (02) 9338 6719 or can be
 downloaded from the Department of State and Regional
 Development website at www.business.nsw.gov.au. A copy
 of the Regulatory Impact Statement is also available from

the Department of State and Regional Development website
 at www.business.nsw.gov.au.

The closing date for comments and submission is Monday,
 3 September 2007.

Emailed (preferred), mail or fax your comments or
 submissions to:

Email: officeofbiofuels@business.nsw.gov.au
 Address: Biofuel (Ethanol Content) Legislation
 Department of State and Regional Development
 Regional Development Division
 GPO Box 5477
 SYDNEY NSW 2001
 Fax: 9338 6726

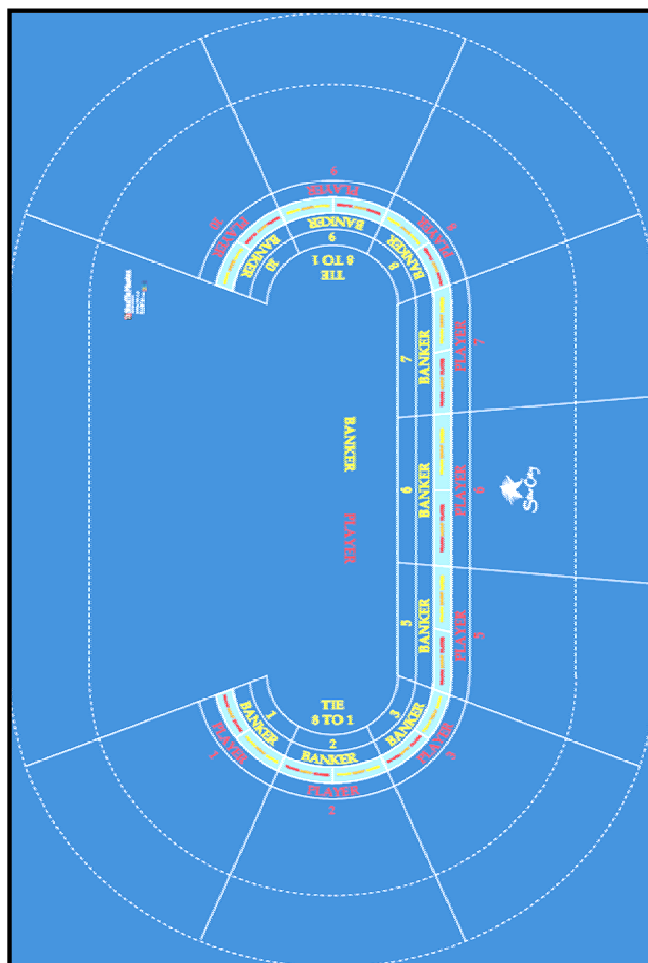
CASINO CONTROL ACT 1992

Order

PURSUANT TO SECTION 66(1) OF THE CASINO
 CONTROL ACT 1992, THE Casino Control Authority does,
 by this Order, approve the following amendments to the
 rules for the playing of the game of "Baccarat" in the casino
 operated by Star City Pty Limited under licence granted by
 the Casino Control Authority on 14 December 1994:

- (1) Amendments to the rules for the playing of "Baccarat"
 (a) Diagram "K" is repealed and in substitution thereof,
 the following new Diagram "K" is approved:

DIAGRAM K
 DRAGON BONUS LAYOUT



This Order shall take effect on and from the date of publication.

Signed at Sydney, this 1st day of August 2007.

RON HARREX,
Acting Chief Executive,
for and on behalf of the
Casino Control Authority

& 355 as a result of the subdivision of Portions 88,163,164, 165 and 221 to 223 Lord Howe Island.

PHIL KOPERBERG, M.P.,
Minister for Climate Change,
Environment and Water

Dated this 29th day of June, 2007.

Department of Environment and Climate Change
Sydney

CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

Notice under section 601AB(2) of the Corporations Act 2001 as applied by section 52 of the Associations Incorporation Act 1984

NOTICE is hereby given that the Incorporated Association mentioned below will be deregistered when two months have passed since the publication of this notice.

*BANKSTOWN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED (IN LIQUIDATION)*

Dated this twenty seventh day of July 2007.

C GOWLAND,
Delegate of the Registrar of Co-Operatives

CORPORATIONS ACT 2001

Notice under section 601AB 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.

NESB Women Carers' Co-operative Limited

Dated this twenty sixth day of July 2007.

C. GOWLAND,
Delegate of the Registrar of Co-Operatives

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ACT 1995

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Easement

ERRATUM

THE Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Easement published in the Government Gazette No. 81 dated 22 June 2007, folios 3902 to 3907, contained an error. On folio 3904, the reference to Lot 1 Deposited Plan 910746 is incorrect. The reference should be to Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 910745. This erratum now amends that error and the gazettal date remains the 22 June 2007.

LORD HOWE ISLAND ACT 1953

Notificiation of Reservation of Crown Land
for a Public Purpose

IN pursuance of the requirements of the Lord Howe Island Act 1953, the land described hereunder be reserved for the public purpose for public access to proposed lots 351,352,354

LORD HOWE ISLAND ACT 1953

Notificiation of Reservation of Crown Land
for a Public Purpose

IN pursuance of the requirements of the Lord Howe Island Act 1953, the land described hereunder be reserved for the public purpose for use as a right of way for access to Portion 78.

Part Portion 174 being the west most corner of the portion.

PHIL KOPERBERG, M.P.,
Minister for Climate Change,
Environment and Water

Dated this 5th day of July, 2007.

Department of Environment and Climate Change
Sydney

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1990

Repeal of Order Declaring Health Care Agency

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 114 of the Mental Health Act 1990 and section 43 of the Interpretation Act 1987, I, Professor Debora Picone AM, Director-General of the NSW Department of Health, DO HEREBY REPEAL the order published at page 7818 in Government Gazette No. 139 of 25 September 1998 declaring Armidale Community Health Service to be a health care agency for the purposes of the Mental Health Act 1990.

Signed, this 30th day of July 2007.

Professor DEBORA PICONE, AM,
Director-General

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1990

Repeal of Order Declaring Health Care Agency

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 114 of the Mental Health Act 1990 and section 43 of the Interpretation Act 1987, I, Professor Debora Picone AM, Director-General of the NSW Department of Health, DO HEREBY REPEAL the order published at page 5956 in Government Gazette No. 126 of 23 September 1994 declaring New England District (Glen Innes) Mental Health Service to be a health care agency for the purposes of the Mental Health Act 1990.

Signed, this 30th day of July 2007.

Professor DEBORA PICONE, AM,
Director-General

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1990

Repeal of Order Declaring Health Care Agency

IN pursuance of the provisions of section 114 of the Mental Health Act 1990 and section 43 of the Interpretation Act 1987, I Professor Debora Picone AM, Director-General of the NSW Department of Health, DO HEREBY REPEAL the order published at page 8191 in Government Gazette No. 132 of 20 September 1991 declaring Tamworth Community Mental Health Service to be a health care agency for the purposes of the Mental Health Act 1990.

Signed, this 30th day of July 2007.

Professor DEBORA PICONE, AM,
Director-General

MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1990

Order under section 287A

Revocation and appointment of accredited person

I, Professor Debora Picone, A.M., Director-General of the NSW Department of Health, acting pursuant to section 287A of the Mental Health Act 1990 and section 47 of the Interpretation Act 1987, do hereby:

1. REVOKE the appointment published in NSW Government Gazette No. 30 of 4 March 2005 of Ms Celeste MAYERS as an accredited person, employed in the Greater Southern Area Health Service; and
2. APPOINT Ms Celeste MAYERS, employed in the public health organisation Hunter New England Area Health Service, as an accredited person for the purposes of the Mental Health Act until and including 31 December 2007, provided:
 - i. that she exercises the function of an accredited person only during the course of her employment in the public health organisation already named; and
 - ii. that at all times she acts in accordance with such Policies and Procedures applicable to accredited persons as may be issued from time to time by the Department of Health or the public health organisation in which she is employed.

Signed at Sydney this 30th day of July 2007.

Professor DEBORA PICONE, A.M.,
Director-General

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE ACT 1974

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition

THE Minister for the Environment, with the approval of Her Excellency the Governor, declares that the leasehold estate in the land described in the schedule below is acquired by compulsory process under the provisions of the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991 for the purposes of the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974.

The leasehold estate is, on publication of this notice, vested in the Minister administering the National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974.

PHIL KOPERBERG, M.P.,
Minister for the Environment

SCHEDULE

All those pieces or parcels of land comprising the leasehold estate in lot 59 DP 750756 situated in the Parish of Moan, County of Bligh, Local Government Area of Upper Hunter and the leasehold estate in lot 242 DP 728758 situated in the Parish of Lorimer, County of Bligh, Local Government Area of Upper Hunter, containing a total area of 921.1 hectares. NPWS: 06/2214.

NSW SERVICE MEDALLION RECIPIENTS

Awarded 26 July 2007

<i>First Name Surname</i>	<i>Nominating Department</i>
Carl AGIUS	Sydney Water Corporation
Kevin BEST	Sydney South West Area Health Service
Lindsay BISHELL	Sydney Ports Corporation
Peter BOARDMAN	NSW Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation
Raymond BRADLEY	Department of Energy Utilities and Sustainability
Robert BROCKLEBANK	WorkCover NSW
Keith BROWN	The Audit Office of NSW
Peter BURGESS	Landcom
Kenneth BURKE	NSW Department of Community Services
Dennis BURKE	NSW Department of Housing
John CAMAGE	NSW Treasury
Michael CAREY	NSW Department of Housing
Rye COOK	NSW Police
Ronald CORNISH	Department of Ageing, Disability & Home Care
David DE SANTIS	Department of Corrective Services
Wilma EMERSON	South Eastern Sydney Illawarra Health
Iain FINLAY	Sydney Ports Corporation
Barry FOX	Sydney Ports Corporation
Bryan GOVERS	Sydney Olympic Park Authority
Alan GRIFFIN	NSW Premier's Department
Chris GUYER	NSW Police
Keith HELYAR	Department of Primary Industries
Leslie HOWE	Pillar Administration
Garry LAMBERT	NSW Treasury
Allan MAHER	Northern Sydney Central Coast Health
Margaret PROBERT	Hunter New England NSW Health
Ronald RODGERS	NSW Government Department of Planning
Michael RYAN	Orange City Council
Ernest SCHMATT	Judicial Commission of New South Wales
John TOUGHER	NSW Treasury
Trevor VALE	South Eastern Sydney Illawarra Health
Eric WEINE	The Audit Office of NSW
Gary WELLS	NSW Maritime
John WESTLEY	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Gary WHITE	Pacific National

NSW SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Final Determination

THE Scientific Committee, established by the Threatened Species Conservation Act, has made a Final Determination to list the Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner bioregion as an ENDANGERED ECOLOGICAL COMMUNITY in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Act, and as a consequence, to omit reference to Bega Dry Grass Forest in the South East Corner Bioregion and Candelo Dry Grass Forest in the South East Corner Bioregion from Part 3 of Schedule 1 (endangered ecological community) of the Act. The listing of Endangered Ecological Communities is provided for by Part 2 of the Act.

The Scientific Committee has found that:

1. Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner bioregion is the name given to the ecological community associated with rainshadow areas of the south coast and hinterland of New South Wales. These rainshadow areas receive less rainfall than more elevated terrain that partially surrounds them, with mean annual rainfall typically in the range of 700-1100 mm. The community typically occurs in undulating terrain up to 500 m elevation on granitic substrates (e.g. adamellites, granites, granodiorites, gabbros, etc.) but may also occur on locally steep sites and on acid volcanic, alluvial and fine-grained sedimentary substrates. Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner bioregion is characterised by the assemblage of species listed in paragraph 2 and typically comprises an open tree canopy, a near-continuous groundcover dominated by grasses and herbs, sometimes with layers of shrubs and/or small trees. Undisturbed stands of the community may have a woodland or forest structure. Small trees or saplings may dominate the community in relatively high densities after partial or total clearing. The community also includes 'derived' native grasslands which result from removal of the woody strata from the woodlands and forests.
2. Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner bioregion is characterised by the following assemblage of species:

<i>Acacia implexa</i>	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>
<i>Acaena agnipila</i>	<i>Acaena echinata</i>
<i>Ajuga australis</i>	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Aristida vagans</i>
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	<i>Arthropodium species B</i>
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	<i>Austrodanthonia pilosa</i>
<i>Austrodanthonia racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	<i>Austrostipa rudis</i>
<i>Bossiaea buxifolia</i>	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i> subsp. <i>populneus</i>	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>
<i>Carex inversa</i>	<i>Carex longibrachiata</i>
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>
<i>Cassinia trinerva</i>	<i>Cheilanthes distans</i>
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	<i>Chenopodium carinatum</i>
<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>	<i>Chloris truncata</i>
<i>Chloris ventricosa</i> <i>semipapposum</i>	<i>Chrysocephalum</i>
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	<i>Clematis glycinoides</i> var. <i>glycinoides</i>

<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>
<i>Cynoglossum australe</i>	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>
<i>Cyperus gracilis</i>	<i>Desmodium brachypodium</i>
<i>Desmodium varians</i>	<i>Dianella longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>
<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var.	<i>Dichelachne micrantha</i> <i>revoluta</i>
<i>Dichondra</i> spp.	<i>Digitaria parviflora</i>
<i>Digitaria ramularis</i> <i>angustifolia</i>	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp.
<i>Echinopogon caespitosus</i> var. <i>caespitosus</i>	<i>Echinopogon ovatus</i>
<i>Einadia hastata</i>	<i>Einadia nutans</i>
<i>Einadia trigonos</i>	<i>Elymus scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>
<i>Epilobium billardierianum</i>	<i>Eragrostis leptostachya</i>
<i>Eucalyptus baueriana</i>	<i>Eucalyptus bosistoana</i>
<i>Eucalyptus globoidea</i>	<i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i>
<i>Eucalyptus melliadora</i>	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
<i>Euchiton gymnocephalus</i>	<i>Exocarpos cupressiformis</i>
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>
<i>Geranium solanderi</i> var. <i>solanderi</i>	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>
<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	<i>Hymenanchera dentata</i>
<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> var. <i>major</i>
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>
<i>Lagenifera stipitata</i>	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>
<i>Leucopogon juniperinus</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp. <i>multiflora</i>	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>
<i>Notodanthonia longifolia</i>	<i>Opercularia aspera</i>
<i>Opercularia varia</i>	<i>Oplismenus imbecillis</i>
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	<i>Oxalis radicata</i>
<i>Ozothamnus argophyllus</i>	<i>Ozothamnus diosmifolius</i>
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	<i>Pellaea falcata</i>
<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
<i>Poa labillardierei</i> var. <i>labillardierei</i>	<i>Polygala japonica</i>
<i>Pratia purpurascens</i>	<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>
<i>Rumex brownii</i>	<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i> var. <i>hispidulus</i>	<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>
<i>Solanum prinophyllum</i>	<i>Solanum pungetium</i>
<i>Sorghum leiocladum</i>	<i>Sporobolus creber</i>
<i>Sporobolus elongatus</i>	<i>Themeda australis</i>
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i> var. <i>cinerea</i>	<i>Veronica calycina</i>
<i>Veronica plebeia</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>
<i>Zornia dyctiocarpa</i> var. <i>dyctiocarpa</i>	

3. The total species list of the community is larger than that given above, with many species present in only one or two sites or in low abundance. The species composition of a site will be influenced by the size of the site, recent rainfall or drought conditions and by its disturbance history (including grazing, land clearing and fire). The number and relative abundance of species will change

with time since fire, and may also change in response to changes in fire frequency or grazing regime. At any one time, above-ground individuals of some species may be absent, but the species may be represented below ground in soil seed banks or as dormant structures such as bulbs, corms, rhizomes, rootstocks or lignotubers. The list of species given above is mainly of vascular plant species, however the community also includes micro-organisms, fungi, cryptogamic plants and a diverse fauna, both vertebrate and invertebrate. The mammalian and avian components of the fauna have been described by Lunney and Leary (1990) and Miles (2005). Other components of the community are poorly documented.

4. Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner bioregion is characterised by an overstorey that is usually dominated by *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (Forest Red Gum), often with *Eucalyptus globoidea* (White Stringybark) and/or *Angophora floribunda* (Rough-barked Apple) and other eucalypts at some sites. For example, *Eucalyptus melliodora* (Yellow Box) and *E. pauciflora* (White Sally) may be locally common within the community. These are important components of this community because they are comparatively rare on the south coast lowlands, even though both species are more widespread in other communities on the tablelands. Other tree species include *E. baueriana* (Blue Box), *E. bosistoana* (Coastal Grey Box) and *E. maidenii* (Maiden's Blue Gum), which may occur in transitional stands with adjacent communities in which they are more common, and *E. viminalis* (Ribbon Gum) associated with lower slopes adjacent to major streamlines. The understorey often includes an open stratum of small trees dominated by *Acacia mearnsii* (Black Wattle), *A. implexa* (Hickory Wattle) or *Exocarpos cupressiformis* (Native Cherry) and an open shrub stratum that commonly includes *Bursaria spinosa*, *Cassinia* spp. and/or *Ozothamnus diosmifolius*. Shrubs may attain high densities in localised areas in response to changes in grazing or fire regimes. The grassy ground cover is dominated by *Themeda australis* (Kangaroo Grass), *Microlaena stipoides* (Weeping Grass), *Eragrostis leptostachya* (Paddock Lovegrass) and *Echinopogon ovatus* (Forest Hedgehog Grass) with forbs such as *Dichondra repens* (Kidney Weed), *Desmodium varians* (Slender Tick Trefoil), *Hydrocotyle laxiflora* (Stinking Pennywort), *Hypericum gramineum* (Small St John's Wort), *Glycine clandestina* and the fern *Cheilanthes sieberi* (Poison Rock Fern). The structure of the community varies depending on past and current disturbances, particularly clearing and grazing. Contemporary tree-dominated stands of the community are largely relics or regrowth of originally taller forests and woodlands, which are likely to have had scattered shrubs and a largely continuous grassy groundcover. At some sites, mature trees may exceed 40 m, although regrowth stands may be shorter than 10 m. After total or partial clearing, the tree canopy may remain sparse or may regrow to form dense stands of saplings and small trees, which are typically associated with a ground layer of reduced cover and diversity. Either or both of the overstorey and mid-stratum may be absent from the community. Native grasslands derived from clearing of the woodland and forest are also part of this community if they contain characteristic non-woody species listed in paragraph 2.
5. Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner bioregion includes: Bega Dry Grass Forest (map unit 20) and Candelo Dry Grass Forest (map unit 21) of Keith and Bedward (1999), which are listed as Endangered Ecological Communities under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995; those parts of South Coast Grassy Woodland (map unit 34) of Tindall et al. (2004) in the South East Corner bioregion; Bega Valley Shrub/Grass Forest (Vegetation Group 52), and those parts of Southern Escarpment Herb/Grass Dry Forest (forest ecosystem 50) and Far South Coast Forest Red Gum Grass/Herb Dry Forest/Woodland (Vegetation Group 54) that occur within the South East Corner bioregion (all as in Thomas et al. 2000 and Gellie 2005); and Far South Coast Grassy Woodland of Tozer et al. (2006). Lowland Grassy Woodland, in the South East Corner bioregion belongs to the Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands vegetation class (Keith 2004) and may usually be distinguished from other assemblages in the South East Corner bioregion by the current or former dominance of *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, a grassy ground cover dominated by *Themeda australis* with *Microlaena stipoides*, and other species listed in paragraph 2. However, *E. tereticornis* is absent from some stands of the community which may include *Angophora floribunda*, *E. melliodora*, *E. pauciflora* or lack trees altogether.
6. Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner bioregion is currently known to occur within the Bega Valley, Eurobodalla and Palerang Local Government Areas, but may occur elsewhere in the bioregion. Major occurrences are found to the west of Batemans Bay, around Moruya, in the Araluen valley, in the Cobargo – Bega – Candelo area, the Towamba Valley and near Tanja.
7. Since European settlement, and relative to the longevity of its dominant trees, which live for several hundred years, Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner bioregion has undergone a large reduction in geographic distribution due to clearing (Keith and Bedward 1999, Thomas et al. 2000, Tindall et al. 2004, Tozer et al. 2006). The total remaining area of Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner bioregion is estimated to be less than 15 000 ha, representing approximately 20% of its projected area at the time of European settlement (Tozer et al. 2006). Clearing of the community has not been evenly distributed across its range. For example, Keith and Bedward (1999) estimated that less than 10% remains of Candelo Dry Grass Forest, a map unit occurring in the western parts of the Bega and Towamba valleys, which is included within Lowland Grassy Woodland. However, mapping carried out by Keith and Bedward (1999) was at coarser resolution than more recent mapping (Tozer et al. 2006), and omitted a number of smaller patches of the community in this region. Almost all of the remaining area of the community occurs on private land or on public easements, where its geographic distribution is undergoing a continuing decline due to small-scale clearing. 'Clearing of native vegetation' is listed as a Key Threatening Process under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.
8. Extensive clearing of Lowland Grassy Woodland, has resulted in fragmentation and loss of ecological connectivity. The remaining area of the community is severely fragmented, with more than 95% of mapped extant patches estimated to be less than 10 ha (Tozer et al. 2006). The integrity and survival of small, isolated stands is impaired by the small population size of many species, enhanced risks from environmental stochasticity, disruption to pollination and dispersal of fruits or seeds, and likely reductions in the genetic diversity of

isolated populations (Young et al. 1996, Young and Clarke 2000). Fragmentation also results in altered fire frequencies within some patches, which may reduce the viability of some native plant populations (Clarke 2000). Fragmentation of habitat and disruption of these ecological processes contribute to a large reduction in the ecological function of the community.

9. Almost all of the remaining area of Lowland Grassy Woodland is regrowth forest and woodland from past clearing activities (Miles 2005). Some of the area of the community that is now devoid of woody plant species retains a substantial suite of native grasses and herbs in the ground layer. These changes in structure and species composition contribute to a large reduction in the ecological function of the community.
10. Weed invasion also poses a major threat to Lowland Grassy Woodland, with introduced perennial grasses having particularly serious impacts (Miles 2002). Principal weed species include:

<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Thistle
<i>Crataegus monogyna subsp. nordica</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St John's Wort
<i>Lycium ferrocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated Tussock
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
<i>Rubus spp.</i>	Blackberries
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Nightshades
<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	Parramatta Grass
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Briar rose
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Clover

Several of these exotic species, particularly grasses, form a dense ground layer capable of smothering indigenous plants, reducing both reproduction and survival. The invasion and establishment of exotic species in Lowland Grassy Woodland, results in a large reduction in the ecological function of the community. 'Invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses' is listed as a Key Threatening Process under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.

11. Moderate to heavy grazing of Lowland Grassy Woodland, by livestock and introduced rabbits results in the decline and disappearance of palatable plant species, including shrubs and herbs, and compaction and erosion of topsoil, making it difficult for a diverse native understorey to re-establish. The effects of such overgrazing may be exacerbated under drought conditions. 'Competition and grazing by the feral European Rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*' is listed as Key Threatening Processes under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. Habitat degradation associated with overgrazing and erosion contributes to a large reduction in ecological function of the community.
12. Lowland Grassy Woodland, has undergone a very substantial loss of native mammal fauna since European settlement. This is best documented in the Bega valley, where Lunney and Leary (1988) concluded, after an examination of historical and contemporary records, that

at least six native mammal species had become locally extinct, including the Wallaroo (*Macropus robustus*), the Parma Wallaby (*Macropus parma*), the red-necked Pademelon (*Thylogale thetis*), the Tasmanian Bettong (*Bettongia gaimardi*), the Eastern Quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*) and the Brush-tailed Phascogale (*Phascogale tapoatafa*). The loss of habitat, invasion of feral predators and hunting activities were implicated as causes of these extinctions. The disruption of ecological processes associated with loss of key fauna contributes to a large reduction in ecological function of the community.

13. Tall trees approximating the stature of the community prior to European settlement remain principally as isolated individuals within paddocks. These and other remnant and regrowth trees suffer episodes of elevated mortality related to drought and recurring insect attack consistent with rural tree decline (Reid and Landsberg 2000). Loss of these large trees, which provide habitat resources for a range of fauna, contributes to a large reduction in ecological function of the community.
14. The Scientific Committee is of the opinion that Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner Bioregion is not eligible to be listed as a critically endangered ecological community.
15. Lowland Grassy Woodland in the South East Corner Bioregion is eligible to be listed as an endangered ecological community as, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it is facing a very high risk of extinction in New South Wales in the near future, as determined in accordance with the following criteria as prescribed by the Threatened Species Conservation Regulation 2002:

Clause 25

The ecological community has undergone, is observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to have undergone, or is likely to undergo within a time span appropriate to the life cycle and habitat characteristics of its component species:

- (b) a large reduction in geographic distribution.

Clause 27

The ecological community has undergone, is observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to have undergone, or is likely to undergo within a time span appropriate to the life cycle and habitat characteristics of its component species:

- (b) a large reduction in ecological function,

as indicated by any of the following:

- (d) change in community structure
 (e) change in species composition
 (f) disruption of ecological processes
 (g) invasion and establishment of exotic species
 (h) degradation of habitat
 (i) fragmentation of habitat

Professor LESLEY HUGHES,
 Chairperson
 Scientific Committee

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NSW SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Final Determination

THE Scientific Committee, established by the Threatened Species Conservation Act, has made a Final Determination to list the Blue Mountains Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion, as a vulnerable ecological community in Part 2 of Schedule 2 of the Act. Listing of vulnerable ecological communities is provided for by Part 2 of the Act.

The Scientific Committee has found that:

1. The Blue Mountains Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion is the name given to the ecological community characterised by the species assemblage listed in paragraph 2. All sites are within the Sydney Basin Bioregion.
2. The Blue Mountains Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion is characterised by the following assemblage of species:

<i>Acacia terminalis</i>	<i>Almalaea incurvata</i>
<i>Baeckea linifolia</i>	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i> subsp. <i>ericifolia</i>
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i> var. <i>spinulosa</i>	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
<i>Dampiera stricta</i>	<i>Drosera binata</i>
<i>Empodisma minus</i>	<i>Entolasia stricta</i>
<i>Epacris obtusifolia</i>	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>
<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>
<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>	<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>
<i>Goodenia bellidifolia</i> subsp. <i>acanthifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea acanthifolia</i>
<i>Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus</i>	<i>Hakea teretifolia</i>
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	<i>Lepidosperma limicola</i>
<i>Leptocarpus tenax</i>	<i>Leptospermum grandifolium</i>
<i>Leptospermum juniperinum</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>
<i>Lepyrodia scariosa</i>	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>	<i>Ptilothrix deusta</i>
<i>Pultenaea divaricata</i>	<i>Sprengelia incarnata</i>
<i>Symphionema montanum</i>	<i>Tetrarrhena turfosa</i>
<i>Xyris ustulata</i>	

3. The total species list of the community is considerably larger than that given above, with many species present in only one or two sites or in low abundance. The species composition of a site will be influenced by the size of the site, recent rainfall or drought condition and by its disturbance (including fire) history. The number of species, and the above ground relative abundance of species will change with time since fire, and may also change in response to changes in fire regime (including changes in fire frequency). At any one time, above ground individuals of some species may be absent, but the species may be represented below ground in the soil seed banks or as dormant structures such as bulbs, corms, rhizomes, rootstocks or lignotubers. The list of species given above is of vascular plant species; the community also includes micro-organisms, fungi, cryptogamic plants and a diverse fauna, both vertebrate and invertebrate. These components of the community are not well documented.

4. The Blue Mountains Swamps community is characterised by a dense mixture of shrubs and sedges, most of which have sclerophyllous foliage. The shrub stratum typically varies from 0.5 m to over 2.0 m tall and is highly variable in cover. The ground stratum may be up to about 1 m tall and is dominated by a dense sward of sclerophyllous sedges and grasses except in patches where these are displaced by a dense cover of taller shrubs. Ferns, forbs and small shrubs are scattered amongst the sedges and grasses. There is considerable local variation within the swamps in species composition and vegetation structure, which is apparently related to local soil properties and fire history (Keith and Benson 1988, Holland et al. 1991). Structure of the vegetation varies from closed heath or scrub to open heath to closed sedgeland or fernland (Specht 1970). Among the frequently occurring large shrub species, *Baeckea linifolia*, *Leptospermum juniperinum* and *Hakea teretifolia* are relatively ubiquitous, while *L. grandifolium* and *Grevillea acanthifolia* subsp. *acanthifolia* occur primarily on deeper, highly organic, frequently waterlogged soils, and *L. polygalifolium* and *Banksia spinulosa* are typically found on intermittently waterlogged, shallower sandy soils with a moderate organic content. Small shrubs, including *Almaleea incurvata*, *Epacris obtusifolia* and *Sprengelia incarnata*, are typically more abundant on the less waterlogged soils. The large tussock sedge, *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*, and rhizomatous sedges and cord rushes, including *Lepidosperma limicola*, *Ptilothrix deusta*, *Lepyrodia scariosa* and *Leptocarpus tenax* are generally common throughout the swamps, as are the grasses *Entolasia stricta* and *Tetrarrhena turfosa*. Coral ferns, *Gleichenia* spp., and *Drosera binata* are typical of frequently waterlogged soils, while other herbs, including *Dampiera stricta*, *Mirbelia rubiifolia* and *Gonocarpus teucroides* occur in more open vegetation on intermittently waterlogged soils.
5. While no systematic fauna surveys have been carried out across the range of the Blue Mountains Swamps community, a number of vertebrate and invertebrate species listed as threatened in NSW have been recorded as resident or transient in the community. These include the Water Skink (*Eulamprus leuraensis*), the Giant Dragonfly (*Petalura gigantea*), the Giant Burrowing Frog (*Heleioporus australiacus*) and the Red-crowned Toadlet (*Pseudophryne australis*). The swamps also provide habitat for the Southern Emu Wren (*Stipiturus malachurus*), Lewin's Rail (*Dryolimnas pectoralis*) and the Buff-banded Rail (*Gallirallus phillippensis*), as well as a range of honeyeaters. A number of plant species recorded in the Blue Mountains Swamps community are endemic to the Blue Mountains area (*Acacia ptyocladia*, *Almaleea incurvata*, *Grevillea acanthifolia* subsp. *acanthifolia*, *Notochloe microdon*, *Olearia quercifolia*, *Symphionema montanum*) and/or threatened in NSW (*Carex klaphakei*, *Eucalyptus copulans*, *Pultenaea glabra*).
6. The Blue Mountains Swamps community is typically associated with the poorly drained headwaters of streams on the predominantly sandstone plateaux of the Blue Mountains. High levels of soil moisture result from the combination of high rainfall (typically exceeding an average of 1000 mm per annum), relatively slow runoff and low subsurface permeability (Young and Wray 2000). The soils typically vary from damp grey-yellow sandy loams to black mineral peats, depending on the level of waterlogging. Upland swamps perform important hydrological functions within the landscape by regulating and sustaining flows, reducing turbidity, and maintaining and enhancing the water quality of discharge streams (Keith et al. 2006). The Blue Mountains Swamps community spans an altitudinal range of approximately 500 to 950 m above sea level. It may occur in low-relief and relatively steep terrain, where examples of the community are sometimes described as 'hanging swamps'. In these latter cases, waterlogging may be exacerbated by seepage moisture on the valley sides that emerges from outcropping strata of water-bearing sandstone, which are underlain by less permeable claystone bands ('aquicludes' of Holland et al. 1991).
7. With increasing elevation, the Blue Mountains Swamps community intergrades with Newnes Plateau Shrub Swamp in the Sydney Basin Bioregion, which is currently listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under the Threatened Species Conservation Act. The transition occurs around Bell and Clarence at approximately 850-950 m above sea level. The Blue Mountains Swamps community typically has less cover of shrubs, a greater cover of sedges (particularly *Gymnoschoenus sphaerocephalus*) and may occur on steeper terrain than Newnes Plateau Shrub Swamp. The two communities have different suites of *Leptospermum* species, and Newnes Plateau Shrub Swamp contains several shrub species (e.g. *Boronia deanei*, *Dillwynia stipulifera*) and herbs (e.g. *Centella asiatica*, *Geranium neglectum*, *Velleia montana*) that are absent from, or uncommon in the Blue Mountains Swamps community. Swamps that exhibit intermediate characteristics are collectively covered by the Determinations of these communities and may be diagnosed by detailed consideration of the assemblage of species present at the site.
8. The Blue Mountains Swamps community shares some characteristics with Montane Peatlands and Swamps of the New England Tableland, NSW North Coast, Sydney Basin, South East Corner, South Eastern Highlands and Australian Alps bioregions, which is listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under the Threatened Species Conservation Act. However, this latter community has a lower diversity of sclerophyllous shrub species, a greater diversity of soft-leaved sedges, grasses and herbs, and typically occurs, not on sandstone, but on more fertile substrates than the Blue Mountains Swamps community. The Blue Mountains Swamps community apparently forms part of Temperate Highland Peat Swamps on Sandstone, which is listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
9. Vegetation surveys carried out across the range of the Blue Mountains Swamps community describe a number of related plant assemblages. The Blue Mountains Swamps community includes 'Blue Mountains Sedge Swamps' (map unit 26a) of Keith and Benson (1988), and Benson and Howell (1990); 'Blue Mountains Swamps' (community 13) of Smith and Smith (1996); 'Hanging Swamp' (map unit S) of Douglas (2001); 'Upland Swamps Tea Tree Thicket' and 'Upland Swamps Cyperoid Heath' (map units 27a and 27b, respectively) of NPWS (2003); and those occurrences of 'Blue Mountains – Shoalhaven Hanging Swamps' (map unit FRW130) of Tindall et al. (2004) and Tozer et al. (2006), which are mapped within the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment. This latter map unit also includes swamps on the Morton plateau within Shoalhaven River catchment, which are not part of the

- Blue Mountains Swamps community, as they lack species endemic to the Blue Mountains area (paragraph 5) and a number of other species that characterise this community. The Blue Mountains Swamps community belongs to the Coastal Heath Swamp vegetation class of Keith (2004). Together with Newnes Plateau Shrub Swamp, the Blue Mountains Swamps community represents a high altitude expression of this vegetation class, which is typically found on coastal plateaux and sandplains.
10. The Blue Mountains Swamps community has been recorded from the local government areas of Blue Mountains and Wollondilly within the Sydney Basin Bioregion and may occur elsewhere in the Bioregion.
 11. The Blue Mountains Swamps community has a total extent of occurrence of less than 2000 km², bounded approximately by the western Blue Mountains escarpment from Bell to Narrow Neck Peninsula, south to Lacys tableland, the Hawkesbury-Nepean River from Lapstone to Kurrajong in the east, and Mt Wilson in the north. Within this range, the community is currently estimated to occupy an area of approximately 3200 ha (based on mapping by Douglas 2001 and Tindall et al. 2004). The distribution comprises up to 1400 individually mapped swamps, typically 1-2 ha in size, but varying from less than 0.1 ha up to 70 ha, with only 160 swamps larger than 5 ha. These estimates indicate that the geographic distribution of the Blue Mountains Swamps community is in the range of moderately to highly restricted.
 12. The geographic distribution of the Blue Mountains Swamps community is unlikely to have been reduced substantially by past land clearing. Approximately two-thirds of the current area of the community occurs within Blue Mountains National Park. While clearing associated with urban, industrial and rural development is unlikely to directly affect a large portion of the remaining third, small-scale clearing associated with residential subdivisions and urban infrastructure has destroyed several swamps between Hazelbrook and Blackheath in recent decades and could threaten other important examples of the community. 'Clearing of native vegetation' is listed as a Key Threatening Process under the Threatened Species Conservation Act.
 13. Continuing urbanisation within the Blue Mountains is also likely to threaten the hydrological integrity and ecological function of the swamps through erosion, sedimentation, eutrophication and weed invasion. At present, approximately one-third (ca. 1000 ha) of the community occurs within catchments that are disturbed by urban or industrial development, plantations, rural infrastructure, airstrips, roads, fire trails or utility easements, including more than 250 ha of swamp within Blue Mountains National Park. The expanding area of sealed and partially sealed surfaces associated with urbanisation (e.g. buildings, roads, concourses, etc.) increases the volume and velocity of surface flows discharged into bushland areas, which will affect the Blue Mountains Swamps community where it is part of the hydrological system between the developed areas and streams. These waters carry increased loads of nutrients originating from a variety of sources including fertilised gardens, lawns and golfcourses, industrial infrastructure, leachates and motor vehicles. Expansion and intensification of urban areas is likely to increase nutrient inputs from these sources. The increased velocity, volume and nutrient content of urban runoff are likely to significantly increase rates of erosion, sedimentation and eutrophication, resulting in damage to swamp soils and native vegetation, creating substrates that are susceptible to weed invasion, and transporting weed propagules into the swamps from disturbed areas. The impacts of erosion are likely to be amplified where the swamps occur in steep terrain. 'Alteration to the natural flow regimes of rivers, streams and their floodplains and wetlands' is listed as a Key Threatening Process under the Threatened Species Conservation Act. Given the distribution of the Blue Mountains Swamps community and its catchments in relation to the current urban interface, transport corridors and utility easements, the influx of stormwater, pollutants and nutrients, and the invasion of weeds contribute to a moderate reduction in the ecological function of the community.
 14. Problematic weed species in the Blue Mountains Swamps community include the following:

<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
<i>Anagalis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Cytisus scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small-leaved Privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Buttercup
<i>Rubus spp.</i>	blackberries
<i>Salix spp.</i>	willows

'Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers' is listed as a Key Threatening Process under the Threatened Species Conservation Act.
 15. Degradation of soils and vegetation within the Blue Mountains Swamps community is also associated with certain types of outdoor recreation activity. Overuse of walking trails and unauthorised use of off-road vehicles including trail bikes result in the compaction of swamp soils, physical damage to vegetation and localised concentration of surface water flows that may result in erosion and sedimentation. Degradation by walkers and off-road vehicles has occurred at several locations between Lawson, Medlow Bath and Mt Hay within and outside the Blue Mountains National Park. Threats to the Blue Mountains Swamps community associated with outdoor recreation represent a moderate reduction in the ecological function of the community and are likely to intensify as urban areas continue to expand and with increasing numbers of residents and visitors in the region.
 16. Bushfires may sometimes consume the peaty substrate in localised areas of the Blue Mountains Swamps community (Keith 1996). Where this occurs, seed banks and subsoil rhizomes of living plants may be destroyed. Exposure of such soils to heavy post-fire rainfall may result in significant erosion. A localised example of erosion was observed after fires in the Hazelbrook area within Blue Mountains National Park (JL Porter pers. comm.). Physical disturbance to soils and vegetation by machinery, vehicles, hooved animals or walkers is likely to increase the risk of such events. The Blue Mountains Swamps community may also be exposed to disturbances associated with management of bushfire hazard along the urban interface. These may include construction of access tracks and fuel breaks, slashing, mowing and

frequent hazard reduction burning. 'High frequency fire resulting in disruption of life cycle processes in plants and animals and loss of vegetation structure and composition' is listed as a Key Threatening Process under the Threatened Species Conservation Act.

17. Groundwater extraction poses a potential future threat to the Blue Mountains Swamps community by altering the hydrological conditions required to maintain its soils and vegetation. The precise nature and timing of impacts will be difficult to predict and will depend on the relationship between swamp hydrology and the aquifers from which water is extracted, as well as the rates of water extraction. Surface infrastructure may also degrade swamp vegetation. There have been recent proposals to utilise the Blue Mountains Swamps community for production of bottled spring water. Proposals to extract groundwater for domestic, industrial or rural use are likely to increase as demand exceeds supply from existing water storages.
18. The dependencies and relationships between the Blue Mountains Swamps community and specialised hydrological conditions may predispose the community to impacts associated with anthropogenic climate change (Hughes 2003). The nature and timing of such impacts are uncertain. Most future climate scenarios for NSW project reduced rainfall (Hennessy et al. 2004a) and, if this eventuates, a delayed contraction of swamps may result (Keith et al. 2006). An increased frequency of extreme weather (Hennessy et al. 2004b) is likely to increase the chance of peat fires and severe erosion events. 'Anthropogenic climate change' is listed as a Key Threatening Process under the Threatened Species Conservation Act.
19. The Blue Mountains Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion is not eligible to be listed as an endangered or a critically endangered ecological community.
20. The Blue Mountains Swamps in the Sydney Basin Bioregion is eligible to be listed as a vulnerable ecological community as, in the opinion of the Scientific Committee, it is facing a high risk of extinction in New South Wales in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the following criteria as prescribed by the Threatened Species Conservation Amendment Act 2002:

Clause 26

The ecological community's geographic distribution is estimated or inferred to be:

- (c) moderately restricted,

and the nature of its distribution makes it likely that the action of a threatening process could cause it to decline or degrade in extent or ecological function over a time span appropriate to the life cycle and habitat characteristics of the ecological community's component species.

Clause 27

The ecological community has undergone, is observed, estimated, inferred or reasonably suspected to have undergone or is likely to undergo within a time span appropriate to the life cycle and habitat characteristics of its component species:

- (c) a moderate reduction in ecological function, as indicated by any of the following:
 - (d) change in community structure

- (e) change in species composition
- (f) disruption of ecological processes
- (g) invasion and establishment of exotic species
- (h) degradation of habitat

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POISONS AND THERAPEUTIC GOODS ACT 1966

Order Under Clause 171(1),

Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2002.

Withdrawal of Drug Authority

IN accordance with the provisions of clause 171 (1) of the Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Regulation 2002 an order has been made on Dr Peter John FLEKENSTEIN of 7 Sylvan Avenue, Medowie 2318 prohibiting him, until further notice, as a medical practitioner from having possession of and supplying drugs of addiction as authorised by clause 101 of the Regulation and issuing a prescription for a drug of addiction as authorised by clause 76 of the Regulation.

This order is to take effect on and from 31 July 2007.

Professor DEBORA PICONE, AM,
Director-General

Department of Health, New South Wales
Sydney, 27 July 2007.

CRIMES (ADMINISTRATION OF SENTENCES) ACT 1999

MARIE BASHIR, GOVERNOR

I, Professor Marie Bashir, AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and pursuant to section 225(1) and 225(3) of the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999, do, by this Proclamation, declare the area comprised within the boundaries hereunder (together with all buildings or premises which are now or may hereafter be erected thereon) to be a correctional centre within the meaning of the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999 and I further declare that the correctional centre shall be known as Wellington Correctional Centre, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the local government area of Wellington, Parish of Nanima and County of Bligh, being part of lot 13 in Deposited Plan 1018104 shown by shading on Plan Catalogue Number 55477 in the NSW Department of Commerce Plan Room reproduced hereunder and having a total area of 14.24 hectares or thereabouts.

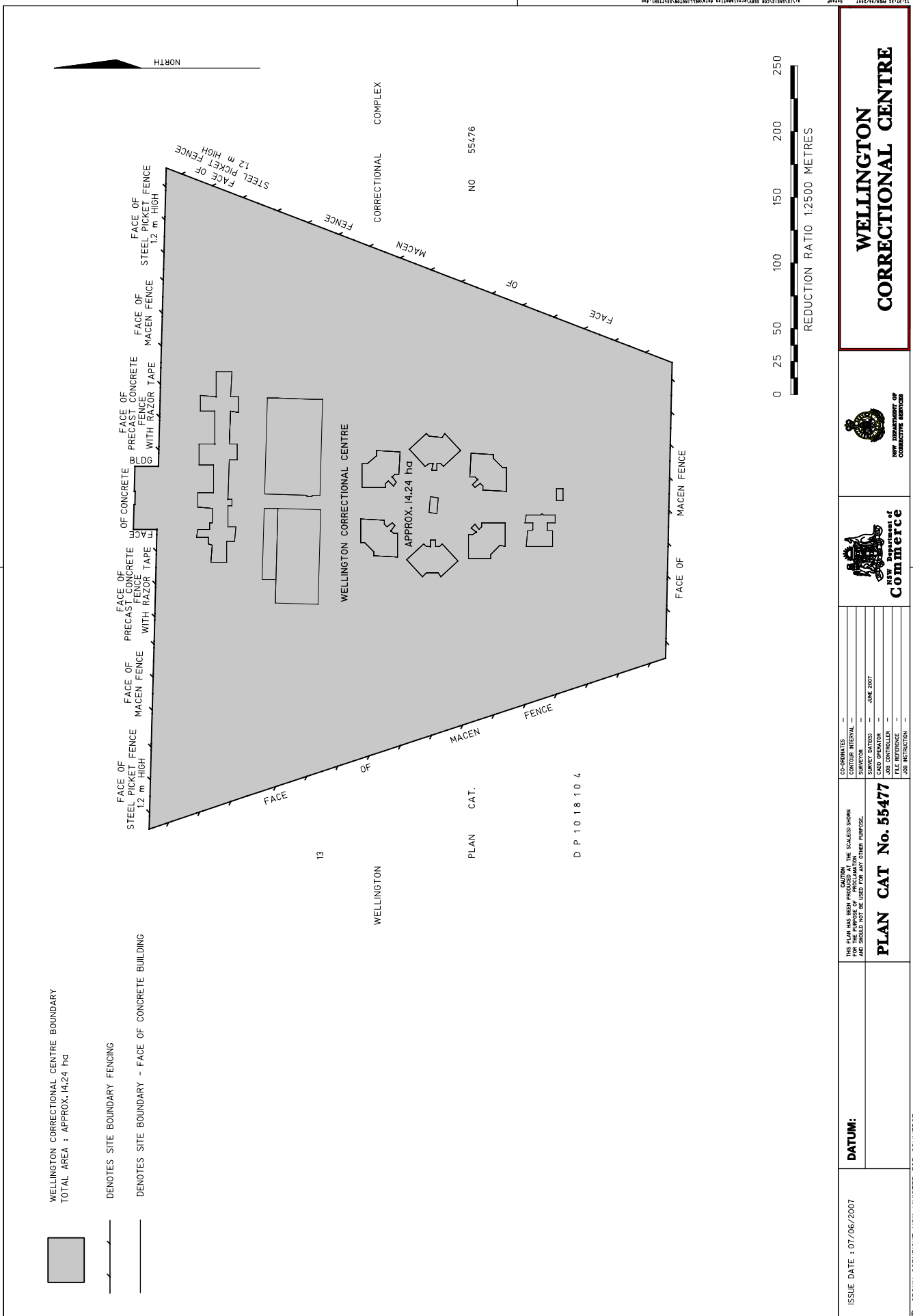
This proclamation is to take effect on and from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of July 2007.

By Her Excellency's Command.

JOHN HATZISTERGOS, M.L.C.,
Minister for Justice

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



WELLINGTON CORRECTIONAL CENTRE BOUNDARY
TOTAL AREA : APPROX. 14.24 Ha

DENOTES SITE BOUNDARY FENCING

DENOTES SITE BOUNDARY - FACE OF CONCRETE BUILDING

ISSUE DATE : 07/06/2007	<p>CAUTION</p> <p>THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PRODUCED AT THE SCALES SHOWN AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.</p> <p>PLAN CAT No. 55477</p>	<p>CO-ORDINATES</p> <p>CONTROL INTERVAL</p> <p>SURVEY DATED</p> <p>GRID OPERATOR</p> <p>JOB CONTROLLER</p> <p>LAB INSTRUCTION</p>	<p>WELLINGTON CORRECTIONAL CENTRE</p> <p>NEW DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</p> <p>NEW DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES</p>

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CRIMES (ADMINISTRATION OF SENTENCES) ACT 1999

MARIE BASHIR, GOVERNOR

I, Professor Marie Bashir, AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and pursuant to section 224(1) and 224(2) of the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999, do, by this Proclamation, declare the area comprised within the boundaries hereunder (together with all buildings or premises which are now or may hereafter be erected thereon) to be a correctional complex within the meaning of the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999 and I further declare that the correctional complex shall be known as Wellington Correctional Complex, viz.:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the local government area of Wellington, Parish of Nanima and County of Bligh, being lots 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Deposited Plan 1018104 and lot 33 in Deposited Plan 836382, shown by shading on Plan Catalogue Number 55476 in the NSW Department of Commerce Plan Room reproduced hereunder and having a total area of 205.1 hectares or thereabouts.

This proclamation is to take effect on and from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of July 2007.

By Her Excellency's Command.

JOHN HATZISTERGOS, M.L.C.,
Minister for Justice

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

CRIMES (ADMINISTRATION OF SENTENCES) ACT 1999

MARIE BASHIR, GOVERNOR

I, Professor Marie Bashir, AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and pursuant to section 225(1) and 225(4) of the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999, do, by this Proclamation, vary the Proclamation published in the Government Gazette of 7 December 2001 which declared Cooma Correctional Centre to be a correctional centre, and in variation thereof I declare Cooma Correctional Centre to be the area comprised within the boundaries hereunder (together with all buildings or premises which are now or may hereafter be erected thereon), viz:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Local Government Area of Cooma-Monaro Shire, Parish of Cooma and County of Beresford, being the part of lot 2 Section 50 Deposited Plan 758280 and part of lot 121 Deposited Plan 750535 shown by shading as Cooma Correctional Centre on Plan Catalogue Number 55497 in the NSW Department of Commerce Plan Room reproduced hereunder and having an area of 8,636 square metres or thereabouts.

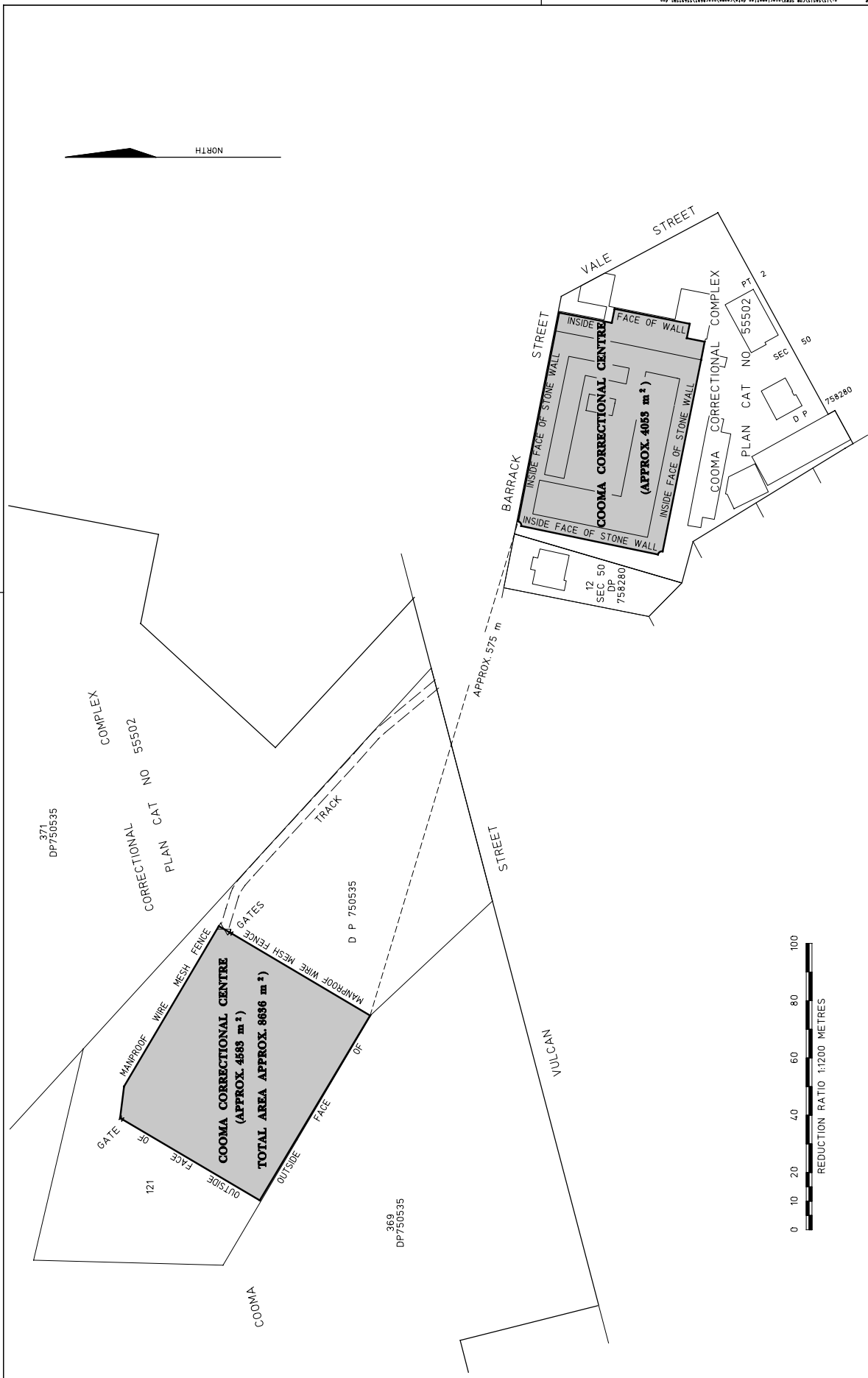
This proclamation is to take effect on and from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of July 2007.

By Her Excellency's Command.

JOHN HATZISTERGOS, M.L.C.,
Minister for Justice

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



ISSUE DATE : 26/06/2007		DATUM:	
PLAN CAT No. 55497		CAUTION: THIS PLAN IS A PRELIMINARY PRODUCTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVISIONAL INFORMATION ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.	
CO-ORDINATES - MGA		DATE OF ISSUE - JUNE 2007	
CONTOUR INTERVAL -		SCALE DRAWN BY -	
SURVEYOR -		SCALE PREPARED BY -	
JOB NUMBER -		JOB CONTROLLER -	
FILE REFERENCE -		JOB INSTRUCTION -	
COOMA CORRECTIONAL CENTRE			

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CRIMES (ADMINISTRATION OF SENTENCES) ACT 1999

MARIE BASHIR, GOVERNOR

I, Professor Marie Bashir, AC, CVO, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, and pursuant to section 224(1) and 224(3) of the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999, do, by this Proclamation, vary the Proclamation published in the Government Gazette of 7 December 2001 which declared Cooma Correctional Complex to be a correctional complex, and in variation thereof I declare Cooma Correctional Complex to be the area comprised within the boundaries hereunder (together with all buildings or premises which are now or may hereafter be erected thereon), viz:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Local Government Area of Cooma-Monaro Shire, Parish of Cooma and County of Beresford, being part of lot 2 Section 50 Deposited Plan 758280, and lot 121, lot 369, and part of lot 371 Deposited Plan 750535 shown by shading as Cooma Correctional Complex on Plan Catalogue Number 55502 in the NSW Department of Commerce Plan Room reproduced hereunder and having an area of 44.40 hectares or thereabouts.

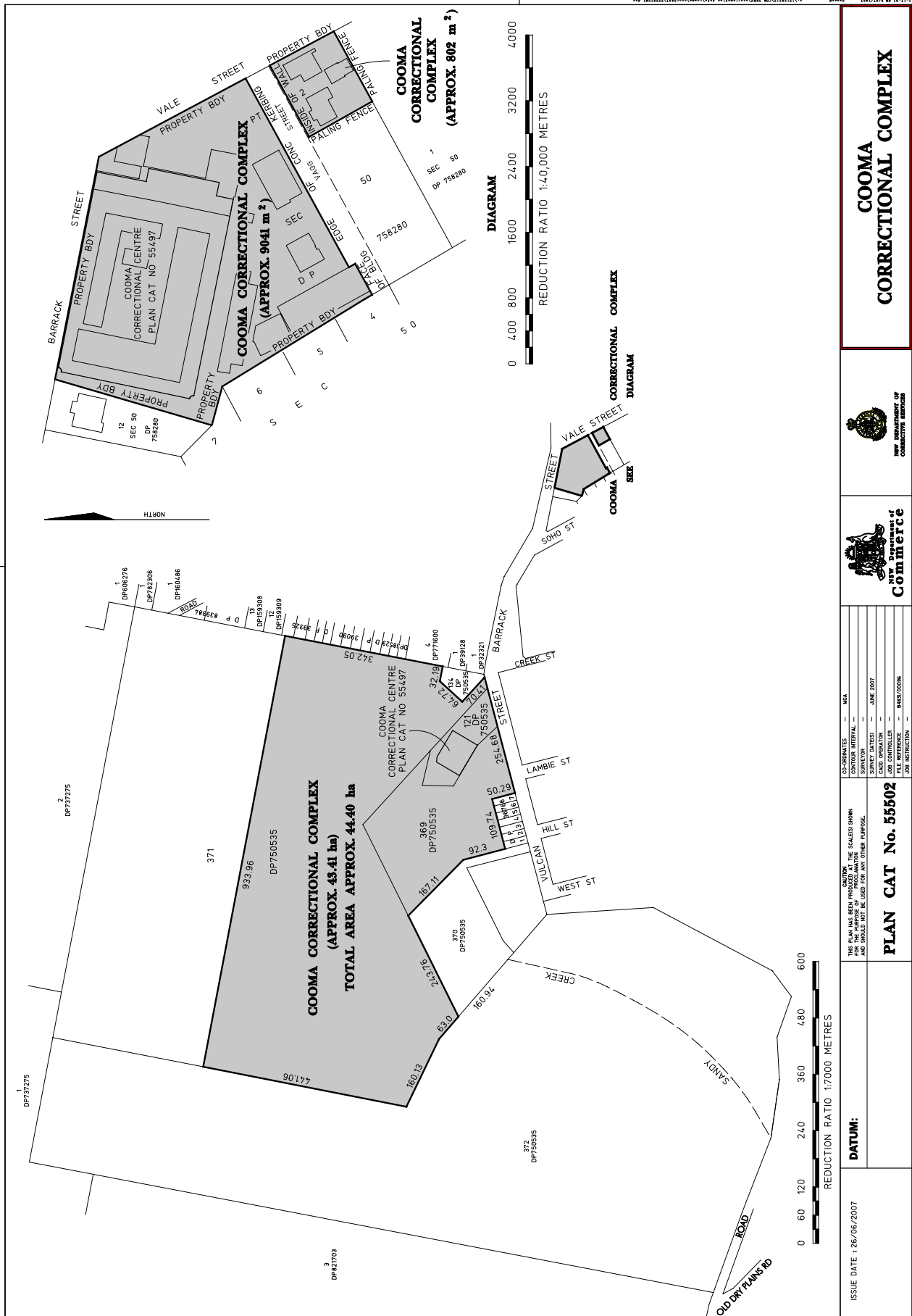
This proclamation is to take effect on and from the date of publication in the Government Gazette.

Signed and sealed at Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of July 2007.

By Her Excellency's Command.

JOHN HATZISTERGOS, M.L.C.,
Minister for Justice

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



COOMA CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX



CO-ORDINATES	—	MA
CONTIGUOUS INTERVAL	—	
SURVEYOR	—	DAVID BRADY
DATE OF SURVEY	—	JUNE 2007
CLASS OF SURVEY	—	CLASS B
JOB CONTROLLER	—	DAVID BRADY
FILE REFERENCE	—	886/0000
JOB INSTRUCTION	—	

PLAN CAT No. 55502

DATUM:

ISSUE DATE: 26/06/2007

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TENDERS

Department of Commerce

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Information in relation to the Department of Commerce proposed, current and awarded tenders is available on:

<http://www.tenders.nsw.gov.au>

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

COUNCIL NOTICES

BERRIGAN SHIRE COUNCIL

Pesticide use notification plan

IN accordance with the requirements of the Pesticides Regulation 1995, Berrigan Shire Council has finalised its Pesticide use Notification Plan. The plan will operate across the Berrigan Shire Council local government area. Copies of the plan are available from the Council's office at 56 Chanter Street, Berrigan or via Council's website at www.berriganshire.nsw.gov.au. R PERKINS, General Manager, PO Box 137, Berrigan NSW 2712, tel.: (03) 5888 5100. [3417]

EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993

Public Road Dedication

NOTICE is hereby given that Eurobodalla Shire Council in pursuance of section 10 of the Roads Act 1993 dedicates the following Council-owned land as public road:

Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 1101795 at North Moruya Parish of Tomaga County of St Vincent.

JAMES F. LEVY, General Manager. (Reference: 97.1617).

[3418]

GOULBURN MULWAREE COUNCIL

Local Government Act 1993

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Easement

THE Goulburn Mulwaree Council declares, with the approval of Her Excellency the Governor, that the easement 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 sewerage purposes.

Dated at Goulburn this 9th day of November 2006.

LUKE JOHNSON,
General Manager

SCHEDULE

INTEREST IN LAND

Easement rights for sewer pipeline in the terms set out hereunder over the site shown in:

Deposited Plan 1070291 as:

'(A) PROPOSED EASEMENT FOR SEWER PIPELINE 5 WIDE' within the Bed of Wollondilly River.

Easement for Sewer Pipeline

FULL AND FREE right for the Body having the benefit of this easement (being a public or local authority) and every person authorised by it from time to time and at all times to pass and convey sewage in any quantities through the servient tenement TOGETHER WITH the right to use for the purpose of the easement any line of pipes (including works ancillary thereto) already laid within the servient tenement for the purposes of the passage and conveyance

of such sewage or any pipe or pipes (including works ancillary thereto) in replacement, substitution or duplication therefor and where no such line of pipes exists to lay place and maintain a line of pipes of sufficient internal diameter (including works ancillary thereto) beneath the surface of the servient tenement AND TO lay place and maintain upon the surface of the servient tenement any works ancillary to the said line of pipes AND TOGETHER WITH the right for the Body having the benefit of this easement (being a public or local authority) and every person authorised by it with any tools, implements, or machinery, necessary for the purposes, to enter upon the servient tenement and to remain there for any reasonable time for the purposes of laying, inspecting, cleansing, repairing, maintaining, or renewing such pipeline or any part thereof (including works ancillary thereto) AND for any of the aforesaid purposes to open the soil of the servient tenement to such extent as may be necessary PROVIDED THAT the Body having the benefit of this easement (being a public or local authority) and every person authorised by it will take all reasonable precautions to ensure as little disturbance as possible to the surface of the servient tenement and will restore that surface as nearly as practicable to its original condition. [3419]

GREAT LAKES COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993, Section 162

Roads (General) Regulation 2000

Naming of Roads

NOTICE is hereby given that Great Lakes Council, pursuant to the aforementioned Act and Regulation, has named the roads described hereunder. KEITH O'LEARY, General Manager, Great Lakes Council, Breese Parade, Forster NSW 2428.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Name</i>
The south-western end of Martin Street, Nabic has been renamed to avoid confusion that may be caused to emergency services by duplication of house numbers in the north-eastern end of Martin Street.	Evergreen Close, Nabic

[3420]

GREAT LAKES COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993, Section 162

Roads (General) Regulation 2000

Naming of Roads

NOTICE is hereby given that Great Lakes Council, pursuant to the aforementioned Act and Regulation, has named the roads described hereunder. KEITH O'LEARY, General Manager, Great Lakes Council, Breese Parade, Forster NSW 2428.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Name</i>
The road constructed to the east of Minimbah Road as part of subdivision of Lot 8, DP 1072763, McKinnon Road, Nabic (DA491/05).	Warrina Circuit, Minimbah

The road constructed to the north of Yeramba Close,
Warrina Circuit (named above) as Minimbah
part of subdivision of Lot 8
DP 1072763, McKinnon Road,
Nabiac (DA491/05). [3421]

SHELLHARBOUR CITY COUNCIL

Roads Act 1993, Section 162

Naming of Public Roads

UNDER section 162 of the Roads Act 1993, Shellharbour City Council has named the following road:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>
Shell Cove	Clipper Avenue

Authorised by resolution of the Council on 22 May 2007. BRIAN A. WEIR, General Manager, Shellharbour City Council, PO Box 155, Shellharbour City Centre NSW 2529. [3422]

SUTHERLAND SHIRE COUNCIL

Local Government Act 1993, Section 50

Notification of Vesting in Council of Land

THE Council hereby notifies that the Reserve for Drainage set out in the Schedule hereunder are vested in Council for drainage purposes.

Dated at Sutherland on 26 July 2007. J. W. RAYNER, General Manager, Sutherland Shire Council, Eton Street, Sutherland NSW 2232.

SCHEDULE

Land shown as "Res for Drain" within Deposited Plan No 7425 between Toronto Parade and Wattle Road, Jannali.

[3423]

TENTERFIELD SHIRE COUNCIL

Road Re-Naming

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenterfield Shire Council, as a roads authority under Part 10 Division 4 of the Roads Act 1993 and Division 2 of the Roads (General) Regulation 2000, has named the roads as described in the following table:

<i>Proposed Road Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
Light Horse Drive	From Martin Street south to carpark at rear of Memorial Hall for approx 120 metres
Stoney Ridge Road	From Bondi Road, approx 0.79 km east of Mount Lindesay Road junction north for 300 metres

MARK ARNOLD, General Manager, Tenterfield Shire Council, PO Box 214, Tenterfield NSW 2372. [3424]

ESTATE NOTICES

NOTICE of intended distribution of estate.—Any person having any claim upon the Estate of ALEXANDRA GAMKRELIDZE late of Yagoona Nursing Home, Yagoona in the State of New South Wales, who died 14 May 2007 must send particulars of their claim to the Executor Alexander Gamkrelidze and George Gamkrelidze, care of Simpson & Co, Solicitors, 103A Anzac Parade, Kensington 2033 within one calendar month from publication of this notice. After that time, the assets of the estate and the property may be conveyed and distributed having regard only to the claims of which at the time of conveyance or distribution the executor has notice. Probate was granted in New South Wales 24 July 2007. SIMPSON & CO, Solicitors, 103A Anzac Parade, Kensington 2033, PO Box 340, Kensington NSW 1465, tel.: (02) 9662 4381. [3425]

NOTICE of intended distribution of estate.—Any person having any claim upon the estate of MARY CONSTANTINOUDIS also known as MARY CONSTANTINOUDI late of 18 Rawson Road, Fairfield West, in the State of New South Wales, home duties, who died 28 March 2007 must send particulars of his/her claim to the executors, Anthea Cassimatis and Costandina Constantinoudis also known as Tina Constantinoudi c.o. C. P. White & Sons (Burwood), Solicitors, 15 Belmore Street, Burwood, NSW 2134 within one calendar month from publication of this notice. After that time the assets of the estate may be conveyed and distributed having regard only to the claims of which at the time of conveyance or distribution the executors have notice. Probate was granted in New South Wales 12 June 2007. C. P. WHITE & SONS, Solicitors, 15 Burwood Street, Burwood NSW 2134 (DX 8550, Burwood), tel.: (02) 9744 2198. [3426]

NOTICE of intended distribution of estate. – Any person having any claim upon the estate of ALLISON LOUISA GADD (also known as Allyson Louisa Gadd) late of 61 Bobin Road, Sadleir, in the State of New South Wales, Bar Person, who died 1 March 2007 must send particulars of his/her claim to the executor, John Edward Gadd c.o. Business Lawyers (Liverpool) Pty Ltd, Solicitors, Level 1, 259 Northumberland Street, Liverpool, NSW 2170, within one calendar month from publication of this notice. After that time the assets of the estate may be conveyed and distributed having regard only to the claims of which at the time of conveyance or distribution the executor has notice. Probate was granted in New South Wales 8 June 2007. BUSINESS LAWYERS (LIVERPOOL) PTY LTD, Solicitors, Level 1, 259 Northumberland Street, Liverpool NSW 2170, tel.: (02) 9601 7321. [3427]

NOTICE of intended distribution of estate. – Any person having any claim upon the estate of PHYLLIS THATCHER late of WAUCHOPE in the State of New South Wales, who died 28 April 2007 must send particulars of their claim to the executor, TREVOR WILLIAM THATCHER, care of Truman Hoyle Lawyers, Level 11, 68 Pitt Street Sydney within one calendar month from the publication of this notice. After that time the assets of the estate and the property may be conveyed and distributed having regard only to the claims of which at the time of conveyance or distribution the executor had notice. Probate was granted in New South Wales 25 July 2007. TRUMAN HOYLE LAWYERS, Level 11, 68 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW, DX 263 Sydney, ref: SR 7047. [3428]

OTHER NOTICES**COUNTRY ENERGY**

Electricity Supply Act 1995

Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991

Notice of Compulsory Acquisition of Easement Oxley
Reserve, Port Macquarie

COUNTRY ENERGY declares, with the approval of Her Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, that the interest in Land described in Schedule 2 to this notice is acquired over the Land described in Schedule 1 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.

Dated at Sydney this 3rd day of August 2007.

CRAIG MURRAY
Managing Director
Country Energy
PO Box 718
Queanbeyan NSW 2620

SCHEDULE 1

Locality: Site of proposed easement for multi purpose
electrical installation at Port Macquarie shown in
DP 1106728

LGA: Port Macquarie – Hastings

Title: Crown Reserve 610024 in Lot 7054, DP 1074173

Parish: Macquarie

County: Macquarie

SCHEDULE 2

Easement for multi purpose electrical installation 2 wide
and 3.8 wide metres wide and variable width as set out in
DP 1106728 and Part C of Memorandum No. AA26009
registered at Land & Property Information. [3429]

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