



**COOTAMUNDRA-
GUNDAGAI** REGIONAL
COUNCIL

2017

Draft Wallendbeen Village Strategy





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Drafted 2017

Adopted 20##

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Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council acknowledges the significant input given to this project by the Australian Rail and Track Corporation, Department of Primary Industries, Goldenfields Water, Roads and Maritime Services and the proud and keen members of the Wallendbeen community.

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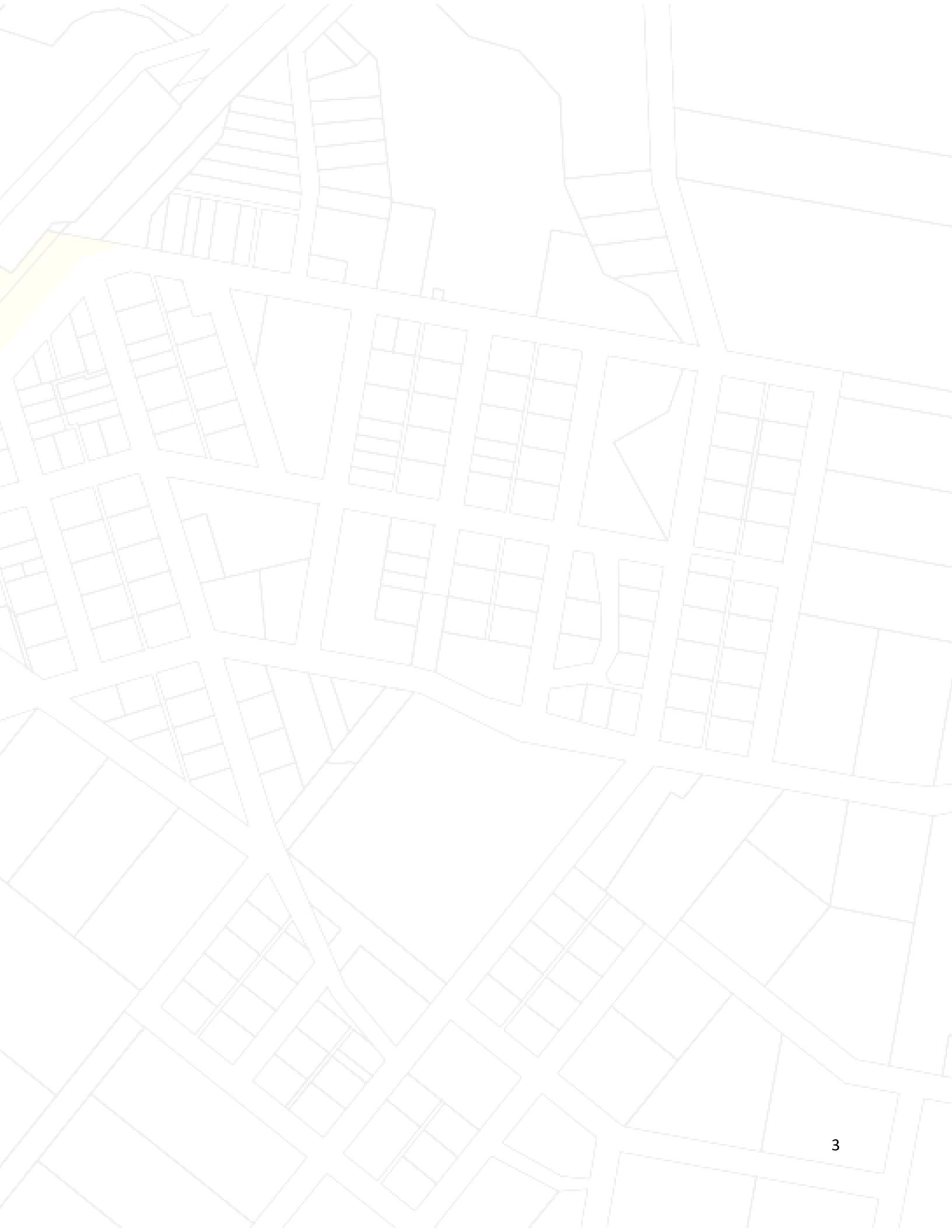
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Further Reading:

Anyone interested in learning more about the history of Wallendbeen is directed to the following resources which along with census records, newspaper clippings and other government records which have provided valuable insight into the times and trials of Wallendbeen:

The Wallendbeen Story: History of Wallendbeen and a Collection of Family Stories from Wallendbeen and District, 2008 by Marcia Thorburn

An Australian Pioneer: Alexander MacKay 1815-1890, 1992 by Richard Little John



Overview

The Wallendbeen Village Strategy 2017 (the Strategy) is a land use strategy which will guide zoning and design principles for future development in Wallendbeen. The Strategy encompasses other future planning necessities such as infrastructure and economic development over the coming generation (to 2047).

The Strategy focuses on five key themes throughout the document:

- ◆ Village History
- ◆ Definition of Precincts
- ◆ Village Character
- ◆ Regional Links
- ◆ Opportunities for Renewal and/or Growth

Wallendbeen has been identified by Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council as a village with economic potential leveraged off its strategic position on the Olympic Highway and Burley Griffin Way. Coupled with its vibrant history, Wallendbeen has significant tourism potential which could be enhanced through the delivery of services to highway commuters.

Proximity means that Wallendbeen could be an afternoon trip from Young, or day trip from Canberra or Wagga Wagga, with medium to long term potential of becoming a destination in its own right, much like Jugiong, Molong or Tilba should a service industry develop around a central theme and/or experience.

To harness this opportunity, Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council needs to ensure that there are sufficient opportunities for land holders to diversify and sell or lease land if they desire and that there is adequate infrastructure available for potential residents and business to thrive.

By being proactive and planning for potential economic activity, Wallendbeen as a community has the ability to shape how their community grows and pressures on Local and State governments and other infrastructure providers can be mitigated.

This Strategy will propose short, medium and long term actions to support development and growth in line with recommendations of this strategy and future reviews of this strategy. The overarching goal of creating the Strategy is not only to guide how and where development should occur in Wallendbeen but also serves as an advertisement that Wallendbeen has direction, is a destination in its own right, is worth investing in and worth visiting.

The Strategy will be reviewed every five years in order to incorporate changes, reflect community trends and maintain relevance.

This Strategy is only the start of the Wallendbeen conversation involving the whole community.

Context

Location

Wallendbeen is 30 kilometres south of Young and 20 kilometres north of Cootamundra along the Olympic Highway. The Sydney-Melbourne rail corridor runs through Wallendbeen, however the village is no longer serviced by a passenger service. Commuters must travel to Cootamundra and then board a connecting bus service back to Wallendbeen.

Wallendbeen is located in a highly productive wheat belt and is noted for the high quality of dry land wheat produced. Agricultural wealth was a major contributor to population growth in the area in the 19th and early 20th centuries; particularly as gold deposits began to be exhausted in the region.

While Wallendbeen was proclaimed a town on 6th October 1894, Wallendbeen would be considered a village today. Fifteen items are listed in Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage in the Cootamundra Local Environment Plan 2013, though Wallendbeen's heritage and culture is evident throughout the village.

Population for Wallendbeen as a locality had a population of 260 people in the 2016 census, however few commercial entities operate in the village.



Figure 1: Locality Map: Courtesy Google Maps

Environment

Although Wallendbeen and surrounds has been disturbed and cleared for agriculture for over 100 years, remnant vegetation and animal communities remain.

There are 107 records of threatened species found in the upper slopes catchment management authority sub region in which Wallendbeen is situated. Of particular concern is the number of fauna species threatened due to habitat competition with introduced species and prey status to introduced species.

Appendix A of this document details all flora and fauna recorded for the Wallendbeen area.

History

European settlement of what the locals call “God’s Own Country” can be tied back to the purchase of Wallendbeen Station by Sir James Matheson from Charles Nicholls in 1842 which in turn had been part of a larger pastoral run claimed in 1832 by Edward Ryan based in Galong. There is no disputing a rich Wiradjuri history which predated this by thousands of years, in fact the Geographical Names Board of New South Wales states that “Wallendbeen” is a Wiradjuri word meaning “stony hill.”

In 1840 Alexander Mackay arrived in Australia to manage numerous properties including Wallendbeen Station. Alexander and his wife Annie are considered the first European settlers in Wallendbeen having lived at Rose Cottage on Wallendbeen Station since 1856 prior to purchasing Wallendbeen Station.

Wallendbeen had been gazetted for settlement in 1853 and the next half century saw the settlement establish numerous buildings and services for a town. These include numerous hotels, a produce mill, tannery, butter factory, police station, general store, school, post office and so on. The Great Southern Railway arrived in 1877 bringing further services and prosperity to the settlement.

Gazetted as a village in 1885, Wallendbeen was quickly becoming a major resting spot for travellers along the Young Road as well as a hub to the high yielding agricultural plots surrounding it. Wallendbeen was proclaimed a municipal district in 1892, before being proclaimed a town in 1894 with over 600 residents and numerous stores and facilities.

Over time, Wallendbeen has declined with surrounding towns of Young and Cootamundra growing in size. Certainly the impact of the First World War cannot be discounted for its effect on the population of regional areas. Wallendbeen in particular suffered from the First World War with 18 men dying and numerous more settling elsewhere after returning home to Australia.

Military pride and history is evident throughout the district and while nearby towns such as Harden-Murrumburrah can claim to be the birthplace of the Australian Light Horse Regiment, it is Wallendbeen which is home to the founder of the First Australian Horse, Major General Kenneth Mackay. Made up by many residents of the district, the First Australian Horse saw combat in the Boer War, with the men and women of Wallendbeen serving in other wars which the Australian Defence Force has since participated.

Urban Form

Wallendbeen was gazetted for settlement in 1853. Wallendbeen was proclaimed a town 6th October 1894. Centred on the north-south Young Road and with the integration of the Great Southern Railway, the town of Wallendbeen is laid out in a grid pattern which unlike flatter country such as Cootamundra is not in perfect equidistant blocks. Early streets such as Mackay, Grey, King and Queen Streets parallel the Young Road, however the gradients and the path of Connaughtman’s Creek mean that the majority of this land could not be densely built upon. These parcels did offer convenient stock reserves and community land with the frontage to the Young Road convenient for travellers.

The construction of the railway in 1877, provided an opportunity for Wallendbeen to realign in parallel to the Railway. This is formalised with the town of Wallendbeen as it is today having been laid out. A public auction held at the Young Police Station in 1877 made the newer, western side of Wallendbeen available for purchase. The majority of industry and services have been concentrated in this western portion of the town.

Town lots were originally surveyed as half acres (roughly 2,000 metres square), with blocks to the south of Bland Street and to the east of the Young Road surveyed as larger “suburban” blocks.

The original lot layout of Wallendbeen remains relatively unchanged, with most dwellings settled on more than one allotment.

The town is zoned RU5-Village with a minimum lot size of 2,000 metres square. While town water is available to most residences, there is no sewer and natural gas is not connected.

Storm water is an issue with most streets devoid of curb and guttering. Coupled with the sloping nature of most blocks, run off from the streets invariably detain on private property.

Wallendbeen has two focal points. The western section of King Street and northern section of Lackey Street display the remnants of commercial and social enterprise in Wallendbeen, with the majority of buildings now used for private residences. The Wallendbeen Hotel, the Memorial Hall and the Public School still function on King Street today and are key features of what is considered Wallendbeen’s “main street.”

The second focal point is the intersection of the Olympic Highway (Young Road) and Burley Griffin Way (road to Griffith). A disused petrol station dominates the south eastern corner of the intersection. Today the building operates as the Wallendbeen Post Office and offers some general necessities. The south western corner is a designated rest stop with toilets. A monument to the region’s famous, high quality dryland wheat and information signs are located in this rest stop. The rest area is often used by grey nomads and other short term travellers as a safe night stop.

Burley Griffin Way is a physical barrier between the bulk of Wallendbeen residents and the post office/general store. The highway is also a barrier to potential patrons of the Wallendbeen Hotel.



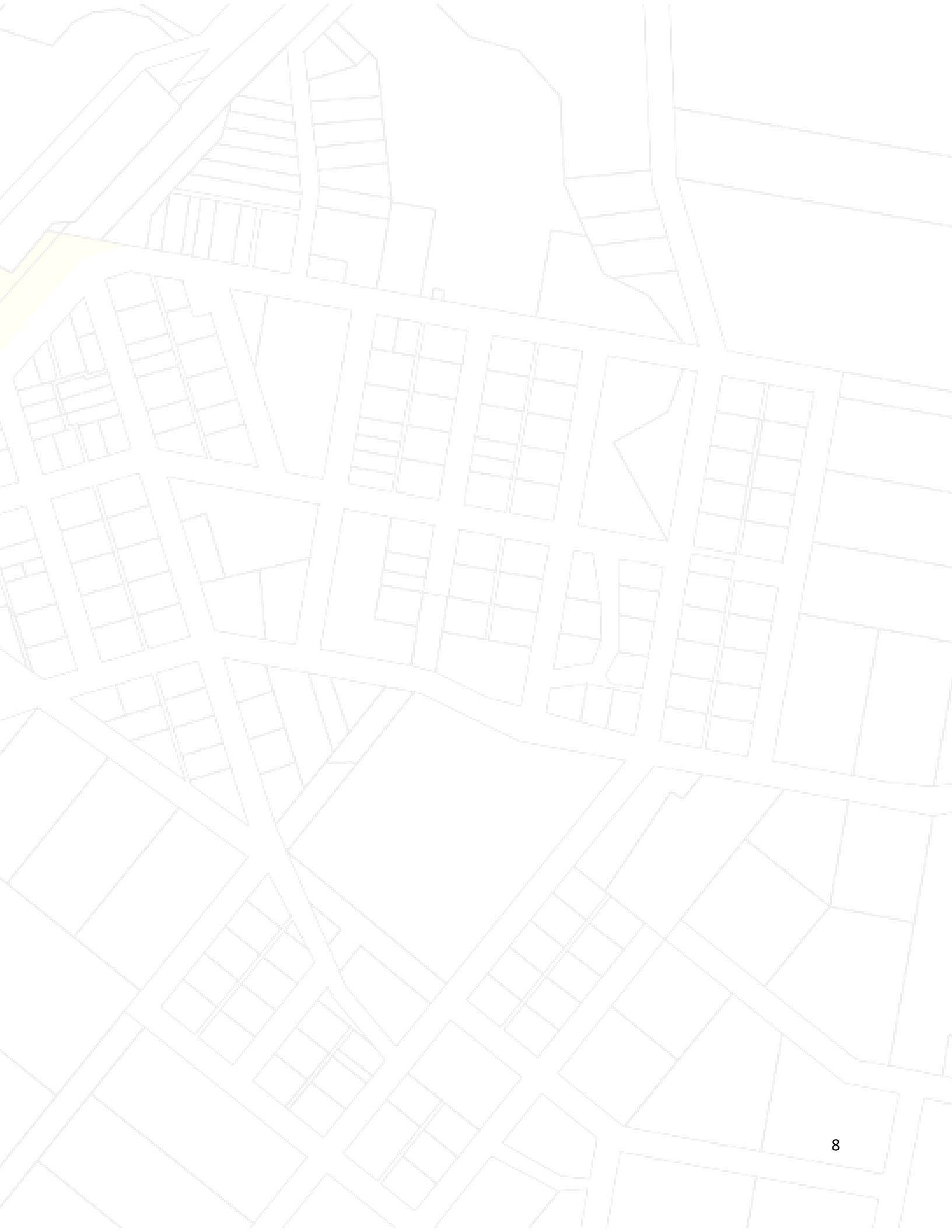
Figure 2: Guttering along King Street



Figure 3: Existing stormwater conduits require auditing



Figure 4: Focal points identified in green with the physical barriers denoted in red



IN 2016

Age Groups



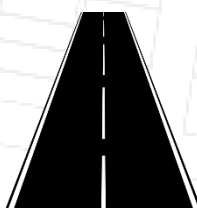
0-14 years 15-34 years
35-54 years 55-74 years
75-85 years

260 People



91% of people were born in Australia

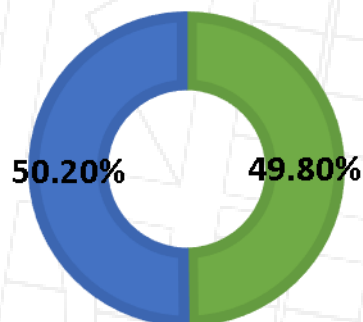
25 minutes to Young



20 minutes to Cootamundra

GENDER BALANCE

male female



The median age is
52 years

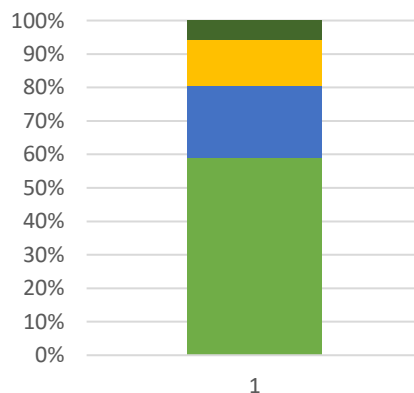
2.5 people per household



An average of 2.1 cars per household

22.7% don't have home internet

Tenure

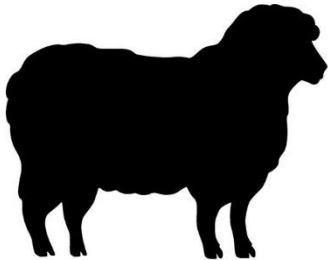


Owner Mortgagee Renting Other

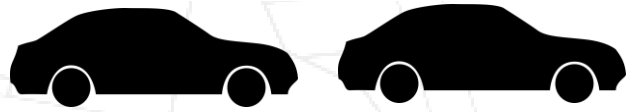
23.5% of people undertake unpaid care of children



18.4% of people were employed in the grain-sheep or grain-beef cattle farming



64.9% of people travelled by car to work



12.9% have a bachelor degree or higher qualification

40.4% identify as having English ancestry and 31.9% identify as being of Australian descent



51.7% of Wallendbeen people work more than 40 hours a week compared to 44.1% of other New South Welshmen and 43% of Australians

6.27% of people in Wallendbeen are married – there must be something in the water

17.5% of people worked from home

44.2% of Wallendbeen families are couples without children (at home or otherwise)



42.4% of people were managers compared to 13.5% elsewhere in New South Wales.

Infrastructure

Wallendbeen was originally centred on the Young Road (now Olympic Highway). Today Wallendbeen can be assessed as sitting on the Olympic Highway and Burley Griffin Way. Traffic counts show that along the Olympic Highway south of Wallendbeen 2,070 vehicles use the road per day with 1,583 movements north of the town. East of Wallendbeen 1,674 vehicles use Burley Griffin Way and 1,316 vehicles to the west. These highways offer enormous logistical support and tourism potential to Wallendbeen.

Most local roads in Wallendbeen are sealed, with King Street the only one to have curb and guttering.

While the main line from Sydney to Melbourne (Great Southern Railway) runs through Wallendbeen, Wallendbeen is not a stop for passengers. Railway commuters wishing to visit Wallendbeen must stop at Cootamundra, where a connecting bus service will take them to Wallendbeen.

The GrainCorp silos and depot along the railway line are still technically operational, however due to lower volumes of harvest and the increased capacity at the Cootamundra yards, the silos have only been operational on an as needs basis.

Wallendbeen has connection to town water for the majority of residents. Sewer is not available, with the majority of residents utilising a septic system. It must be acknowledged however, that there would be a significant number of septic systems which may be failing and some residences may be occupied at this time without a septic system at all.



Figure 5: The impressive Wallendbeen Silo Complex

The natural gas bulk line runs within the vicinity of Wallendbeen, though Wallendbeen does not have a connection.

Stormwater systems are rudimentary. Spoon drains, swales and other open drains deal with the bulk of inundation and runoff. The hilly nature of Wallendbeen and integration of major creeks into the town limits means that local, minor flooding occurs regularly during rain events.

NBN coverage of Wallendbeen will be through Skymuster satellite technology. Anecdotally, the community is worried about reliability and speed of this service, however, if the system works as intended, it may offer Wallendbeen a digital advantage for population growth with more people able to work remotely and ease of opportunity for people to establish home businesses, connect with specialists and operate in virtual markets and workplaces.

Recreational infrastructure is available in Wallendbeen. The white picket fence of Barry Grace Oval is often the only landmark passers-by on the Burley Griffin Way note about Wallendbeen and the use, maintenance and facilities of Barry Grace Oval are a testament to the pride and sporting passion of the community of Wallendbeen. Palmer Park on Lackey Street is considered the “town park” however it lacks variety of equipment and amenities to encourage longer stays.

Services

Wallendbeen Public School operated with 14 students in 2017. Due to low enrolments, Wallendbeen Primary School has one fulltime teacher and one part time teacher. This means that the junior class must combine with the senior class for two days every week. As with most villages, the school is considered the heart of the community and to lose it would be devastating to any growth potential for the town.

A post office servicing Wallendbeen has been operating in various locations since 1875. Today the post office is located on the south eastern corner of the Olympic Highway and Burley Griffin Way intersection and is physically dislocated from the town with the two highways acting as a barrier to pedestrians.

Economy

Two commercial outlets operate in Wallendbeen today. The post office/general store operating on the south eastern corner of the intersection of the two highways and the Wallendbeen Hotel on King Street. The Wallendbeen Hotel has had a recent resurgence which has seen it serve as a gathering point for people beyond the Wallendbeen town area.

The Wallendbeen community spirit is largely driven by social events. Weekend sports offer opportunities for community groups to fund raise with a BBQ and fizzy drinks. The lack of available shop frontages and vacant land for sale or lease in key positions means that start-ups and entrepreneurs are taking up opportunities in other villages and surrounding towns.

Opportunities for economic growth are identified in this strategy under Opportunities and Constraints.

Strategic Planning Context

The Wallendbeen Village Strategy is a long term strategy aimed at growth and development of the Wallendbeen village. Because of this, policy around residential living, rural living and services need to be incorporated into any direction and recommendations which come from this strategy.

Commonwealth

Housing supply and regulation, while predominately a State Government consideration, has become a Federal Government issue with concerns surrounding affordability, homelessness, urban growth and infrastructure becoming a part of various ministerial portfolios and subject to Senate inquiries. All of these strategies and studies will inform part of the Strategy in some way.

RDA Riverina Regional Plan 2013-2016

The Riverina Regional Plan 2013-2016 is a short term plan which provides a good summary of regional capacity and potential. Wallendbeen is not explicitly mentioned, however growth and economic activities are supported as a part of a larger framework to grow the region.



National Rental Affordability Scheme

The National Rental Affordability Scheme raises the issue of rental affordability as a national issue. This strategy raises affordability both in terms of home ownership and rental affordability as particular areas of concern for the community Wallendbeen can be considered as a lifestyle alternative for people seeking a more affordable, close knit community lifestyle.



State

The NSW State Government has made a concentrated effort to address growth, with focus on infrastructure provision and housing pressures State wide, with Sydney attracting the most focus as the largest city and biggest contributor to overall State revenue. At this point in time, there is limited regional and especially Riverina guidance on how best to plan for development. State vision and direction will be considered as an overall guiding policy for this strategy.

NSW 2021

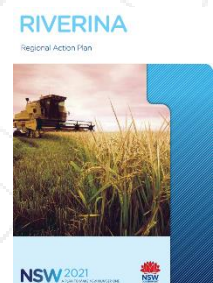
The NSW State Plan is a 10 year plan to guide policy and budget decision making. NSW 2021 works in conjunction with the NSW Budget to deliver identified community priorities. It sets medium term goals and measurable targets outlining immediate actions that will help achieve these goals. These goals reflect the Government's commitment to whole of State growth and delivery of projects, to improve opportunities and quality of life for people in regional and metropolitan NSW.



The Plan indirectly guides residential development through infrastructure planning.

Riverina Regional Action Plan 2021

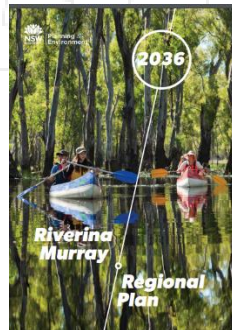
The Riverina Regional Action Plan identifies the immediate actions the NSW Government will prioritise in the Riverina. These actions aim to compliment both long term strategies developed for NSW and existing regional strategies.



The Plan was developed from community feedback, meaning that any suggested housing reforms would be complimentary to community expectations.

Riverina-Murray Regional Plan

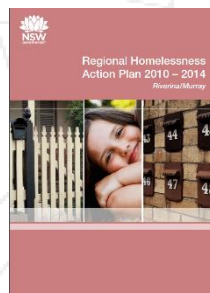
The Riverina-Murray Regional Plan looks broadly at the Riverina Region, with specific emphasis on the cities and towns of the region as key to the future 27% increase in population by 2036.



In terms of residential development, the Regional Plan provides good planning outcomes which can be directly translated not only into policies but are also implementable through other planning and engineering documents.

Regional Homelessness Plan 2010-2014 Riverina/Murray

The Regional Homeless Plan for the Riverina/Murray contains some sobering statistics about the often hidden extent of homelessness in our community, particularly the rate of indigenous homelessness.



A central theme is a lack of housing variety and therefore affordable housing in our region. The Plan lists actions to be completed, some with Local Government acting in partner with Housing NSW.

Local

Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council has recognised the importance of future planning for settlement and environmental sustainability.

This strategy will contribute to a suite of strategic documents which will provide direction for technical documents such as the LEP, DCP and contributions and servicing plans.

2.3.1. Cootamundra Local Environmental Plan 2013

The Cootamundra Local Environmental Plan 2013 was adopted as the determining planning instrument by Cootamundra Shire Council in 2013. It has had a number of amendments since then; however, the principle document remains unchanged.

The Cootamundra Local Environmental Plan zones the majority of Wallendbeen as RU5 – Village, stipulates the minimum lot size of 2,000 metres square and places a heritage conservation area in the King Street Precinct. A number of individual heritage items are also identified in the Local Environmental Plan.

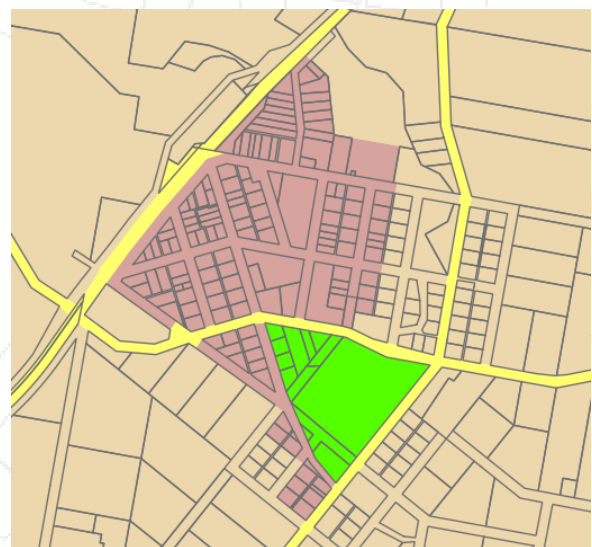


Figure 6: Adopted Zoning Map of Wallendbeen

Opportunities and Constraints

Location

The location of Wallendbeen, being 15 minutes to Cootamundra, 20 minutes to Young and 10 minutes to Harden-Murrumburrah, affords Wallendbeen potential as a lifestyle alternative for young families and workers in these larger localities. Additionally, Wallendbeen is an easy drive or destination for cyclists from these localities.

In the short to medium term, opportunities can be created to allow for residential infill growth in Wallendbeen and support the service and amenity industry. Particular attention needs to be focused on wayfinding and signage to Wallendbeen. Having Wallendbeen designated by the Roads and Maritime Authority as a Historical Town will assist in signage along both highways. Use of street signs off Burley Griffin Way will further encourage people to venture down to King Street.

Economic activity which is suited to short stay visitors such as cafes, bakeries, pubs, unique experiences and amenities will ensure that opportunistic visitors will plan all future trips to include a rest stop and/or stop over in Wallendbeen.

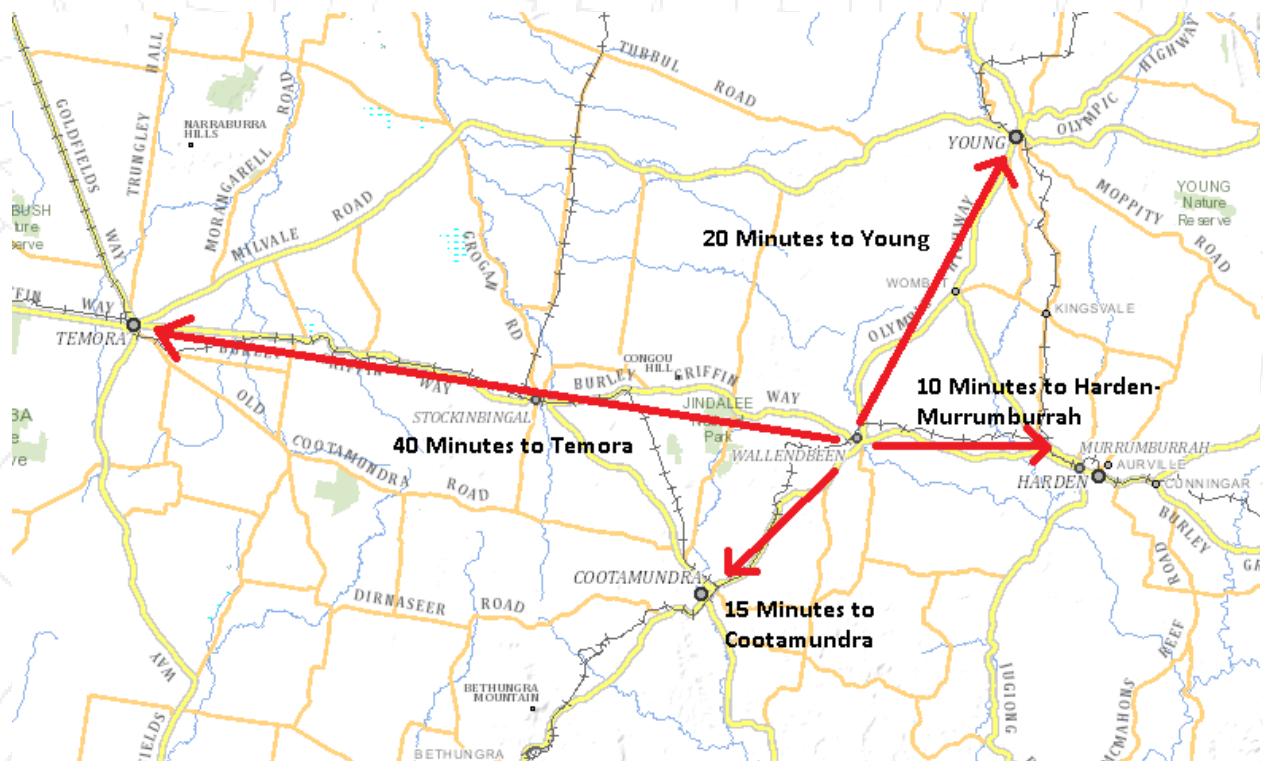


Figure 7: Travel time to surrounding centres

Character and Cultural Heritage

Wallendbeen is a part of Wiradjuri Country, which dates back to over 50,000 years prior to European settlement.

Wallendbeen is a focal point of an agricultural community and has been widely noted as being prime land for dryland wheat. A monument to dry land wheat at the cross roads replacing the milestone marker, is an attention grabbing piece of public art which encourages travellers to stop and learn more. Celebration of agriculture is evident with locals often referring to Wallendbeen as “God’s Own Country” for agriculture and scenic values.

The railway connection is also a point of pride. The Wallendbeen silos are some of the biggest in the district and are testament to not only the agricultural productivity of the area but also the importance of the railway as a connection to the rest of the country. Physically, the town turned itself towards the railway corridor, with the two highways forming the new eastern and southern boundaries to new town growth.

Military history is a key facet of Wallendbeen. Major General Kenneth MacKay raised the Australian Horse in the district and camps were regularly held in the Wallendbeen area. Members from the district participated in the Boer War. The effect of the First World War was particular profound for Wallendbeen with 90 men participating, 18 of which lost their lives. Of the 72 who survived, not all returned to the district. Small towns and villages generally had a decrease in the number of participants in the Second World War with Wallendbeen being no exception. 40 men and women from Wallendbeen participated in the War, 8 of which lost their lives. The Korean War saw 2 people of Wallendbeen, as did the Vietnam War. No memorial exists for various peace keeping operations such as East Timor and recent operations in the Middle East.

The impact of military service is evident with the impressive Wallendbeen Memorial Hall, Supper Rooms and Cenotaph having been erected by the community to celebrate and honour the service of the men and women of Wallendbeen. These structures contribute to the general character and aesthetic of King Street.



Figure 8: Wheat monument at the rest area

Environment

Generally, Wallendbeen is a cleared area located on undulating terrain traversed by a major creek system and tributary creek systems. A complete list of flora and fauna in Wallendbeen can be found in Appendix A of this strategy.

Wallendbeen Cemetery contains a rare but valuable remnant of grassy yellow box-red gum woodland. The grassy understorey is dominated by Kangaroo Grass and Snow Grass, with many native herbs and wildflowers. The unnamed road to the cemetery is also an impressive avenue of trees, which could be enhanced along with the cemetery as a refuge for native flora and fauna. An improved road network around the cemetery would assist to minimise the impact of people on the native grasses and ensure public safety in summer.

Soil type noted in the Wallendbeen area is clay loam. Dependent on the site, an absorption trench system would be sufficient for a septic system.



Figure 9: Avenue of trees guiding you to the Wallendbeen cemetery

Natural Hazards

While flood mapping has not been undertaken for Wallendbeen, in events of inundation and high rainfall, water becomes detained in the town particularly along Connaughtman's Creek.

Bushfire mapping has been undertaken for Wallendbeen, with only two areas mapped as being category 1. See figure 10.



Figure 10: Bushfire mapping

Recreation

Wallendbeen is noted for Barry Grace Oval, which with its white picket fence and position along Burley Griffin Way is the only glimpse most travellers see of Wallendbeen. Barry Grace Oval is a large recreation facility with associated buildings and structures for viewing sporting matches and providing hosting facilities. Playground equipment is available at the Oval, however it was raised during community consultation as a concern due to its age and safety issues. Exercise equipment was also raised as being a deficit for Wallendbeen. Colocation of an exercise station or spaced at points around the oval were suggested. To maximise the use of the Oval and any exercise equipment, upgrades to lighting for safety would also be needed.



Figure 11: Outdoor exercise stations are increasingly becoming part of the outdoor landscape of Australia



Figure 12: Individual exercise points along a running or walking track can offer break points and combine cardiovascular workouts with strength training



Figure 13: Glimpse of Barry Grace Oval from the rest area

Palmer Park is considered the local playground, however the park lacks a footpath from Wallendbeen Primary School. Additionally, it is around the corner to King Street and so is out of sight should a family be spending time at the Wallendbeen Hotel. A large stormwater drain borders the park parallel to Lackey Street. Palmer Park's play equipment could be relocated to Barry Grace Oval to replace dangerous playground structures there, with Palmer Park to receive new equipment providing traditional play experiences, interactive play experiences for parents and young children and imaginative structures for older and more confident children.

In order to create a long stay park, a mixture of equipment which targets all age groups is required. To further enhance Palmer Park, in addition to the existing seating, a barbeque structure could be established. Council could coordinate bookings of Palmer Park for events such as birthdays and picnics.



Figure 14: Rage Cage modules offer opportunities for children to imagination play, play team games and practice movement skills



Figure 15: Rope towers offer experiences for children to develop their hand and eye coordination, develop strength through play and use their imaginations



Figure 16: Expression swings offer opportunities for parents to play with toddlers and babies on play equipment. A multi station swing set allows for all age groups to play together

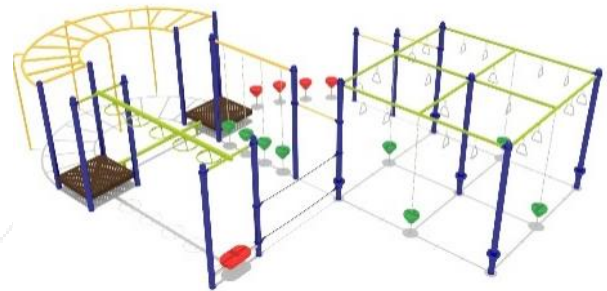


Figure 17: Multi station areas allow multiple children or groups to play at once

Agriculture

Throughout this strategy, it has been highlighted that Wallendbeen is an agricultural community. The Town of Wallendbeen supports the surrounding farmers and families. Wheat and other crop production is a key identity, however opportunities exist to diversify this, increasing income and population. Any opportunities for change in zoning and land uses in RU1 – Primary Production Land will be explored and evaluated as a part of the Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council Rural Lands Strategy.

Community consultation highlighted that the people of Wallendbeen did not want their town to physically expand due to the impact this would have on high value agricultural land. This is reflected in growth scenario forecasts in Appendix B. A residential containment border should be established with a buffer area for smaller existing farmlets allowed for.

Identity tied to agriculture is a given for Wallendbeen. New town signage could be used to signify this, with the cross roads/rest area precinct already performing this function.

Infrastructure

Consultation revealed that people of Wallendbeen assessed that the town had sufficient capacity to accept new residents within existing town limits, that is, allow for greater density. In line with the minimum lot size of 2,000 metres square, this proposal has merit and could see at least 26 more dwellings in Wallendbeen. See Appendix B. The community needs to be mindful however that cumulative impact of septic systems may mean that not all areas of Wallendbeen should be subdivided down to 2,000 metres square. Because of this, growth scenarios have focused on sites and areas of town which have been denser in terms of residential development in the past. Priorities to support growth include an immediate audit of all septic systems installed in Wallendbeen by Council's Environmental Health Officer and master planning of a stormwater network to reduce impact of inundation events.

Waste Management

Wallendbeen is currently serviced by a Waste Transfer Station and a curb side collection for general waste (weekly), recycling (fortnightly) and organics (fortnightly). Opportunities for community composting should be explored by Council, however such a facility would need to be instigated and run by locals.

Council sponsored trash and treasures, garage sales and swap meets can also be explored. The garage sale trail is a highly successful event which runs over a weekend annually nationwide. Maps are produced pin pointing garage sale locations so that prospectors can organise their treasure hunt beforehand.

Not all those who live in Wallendbeen have the means to transport large loads of green waste, whitegoods, car bodies and so on to the Cootamundra waste transfer facility. Council could investigate a service which, for a small monetary fee, a collection could take place at the resident's property and Council would facilitate delivery and disposal in Cootamundra.

King Street Precinct

The King Street Precinct offers enormous economic and social potential for Wallendbeen. The community's soul lays in this precinct and its ability to value add to the social and economic health of the community could be realised through some considered planning and key projects. In order to ensure ongoing commercial activity in Wallendbeen it is essential that permitted land uses encourage this. The current zoning of RU5 – Village means that former shops now serve as residences. Council does not advocate to change this overnight and acknowledges the existing use rights of owners and tenants using these shop fronts as dwellings, however alternate zoning would ensure that use and development into the future would be in keeping with the aspirations the people of Wallendbeen have for this precinct.

In order to achieve revitalisation of the King Street Precinct and capture the feedback from the community for projects such as tree planting, community space, silo art and so on; a master planning process can investigate and prioritise opportunities for short, medium and long term implementation. Partnerships with local land owners, government agencies, charities, community organisations, the people of Wallendbeen and Council can to be identified and placed against individual outcomes and timeframes.



Figure 18: The underpass offers an opportunity which can be explored through a master planning exercise.



Figure 19: This green space could be enhanced to allow for a variety of uses which are respectful and in keeping with the cenotaph.



Figure 20: Improvement in lighting, access and car parking around the cenotaph will enhance ANZAC and Remembrance Day events. This will also allow for greater individual reflection and increase the opportunities for people to learn about the men and women listed.



Figure 21: Opportunities identified in previous Council submissions to create a memorial avenue which would see improved footpaths, kerb and guttering and new street trees can be included in a master plan



Figure 22: The grain silos at Wallendbeen could become a key photo opportunity which draws people to stop in Wallendbeen, but also acts as a beacon from the highway for people to venture into the town centre. A silo art installation could be a game changer for the economic potential of the town. Incorporating the military theme of the memorial avenue and as a background to the cenotaph; a black and white installation mural would keep long term maintenance costs at a minimum and be a point of differentiation from most other silo murals.



Figure 23: The black and white mural at Brim in Victoria demonstrates the potential of silo art in black and white (image courtesy of the ABC).



Figure 114: Thallon in Queensland silo art (image courtesy of Graincorp)



Figure 25: Kimba Silos in South Australia (image courtesy of the ABC)



Figure 26: The station masters residence on King Street could be repurposed as a commercial facility



Figure 27: The back veranda offers opportunities for a cafe or the like



Figure 28: If the Wallendbeen Silos are painted, the station masters residence offers the best viewing location, once these English elms are removed and replaced with more appropriate plantings.

The Crossroads

While the two highways physically dislocate Wallendbeen from the general store, this area is highly utilised by travellers. Grey nomads stay overnight, day commuters use the rest rooms and picnic tables. The area is defined by the impressive wheat sculptures. Opportunities exist to enhance this area based on the needs of highway commuters. Redevelopment of the general store to include fuel services would provide the only petrol point between Harden and Temora and Cootamundra and Young. A service station would also increase local employment opportunities for youths.

Information signage can be updated to be more eye catching, reflective of the new Council colour scheme and logo and to provide greater information about the Council area as a whole.



Figure 12: Bus stop lacks any real shelter capacity. A new structure could be multipurpose.



Figure 30: Two electricity points are available for food trucks and pop up stalls to utilise.



Figure 31: Existing garden beds could be replanted.



Figure 32: Updated signage can reflect the theme of Wallendbeen - wheat.

General Amenity

Aside from the King Street precinct and the cross roads, other areas need attention in Wallendbeen. Connaughtman's Creek is overgrown and untidy in areas. Regular maintenance in the same way that Muttama Creek is maintained in Cootamundra would assist in the appearance and decrease the danger of snakes in summer.

The crossroads roundabout is unsightly generally due to weeds and aging. Aside from weeding, painting the roundabout would dramatically improve the appearance. A central feature which does not impact visibility, similar to the roundabout on Parker and Wallendoon Streets in Cootamundra could also be investigated and provide a visual connection to Cootamundra.



Figure 33: Existing roundabout is extremely overgrown and unsightly



Figure 34: The roundabout on Parker and Wallendoon Streets, Cootamundra

The Wallendbeen Railway Station is an unused facility. It is dislocated from the town centre (King Street), however it is connected via George Street which has an overpass over the railway line. Community feedback did not indicate a desire for the station to be utilised however Wallendbeen is frequented by trainspotters. A general facelift of the railway station, some potted colour and period furniture would add to the scenic quality of the landscape and promote Wallendbeen as a location for photographic opportunities.



Figure 35: With boarded up windows the station's street appeal is limited and does not reflect the respect for heritage seen elsewhere in Wallendbeen



Figure 36: the long platforms could be improved by removing the weeds and grass and strategically positioning some pots and chairs.

Projects and Execution

Short term: 1-2 years

Medium term: 3-10 years

Long term: over 10 years

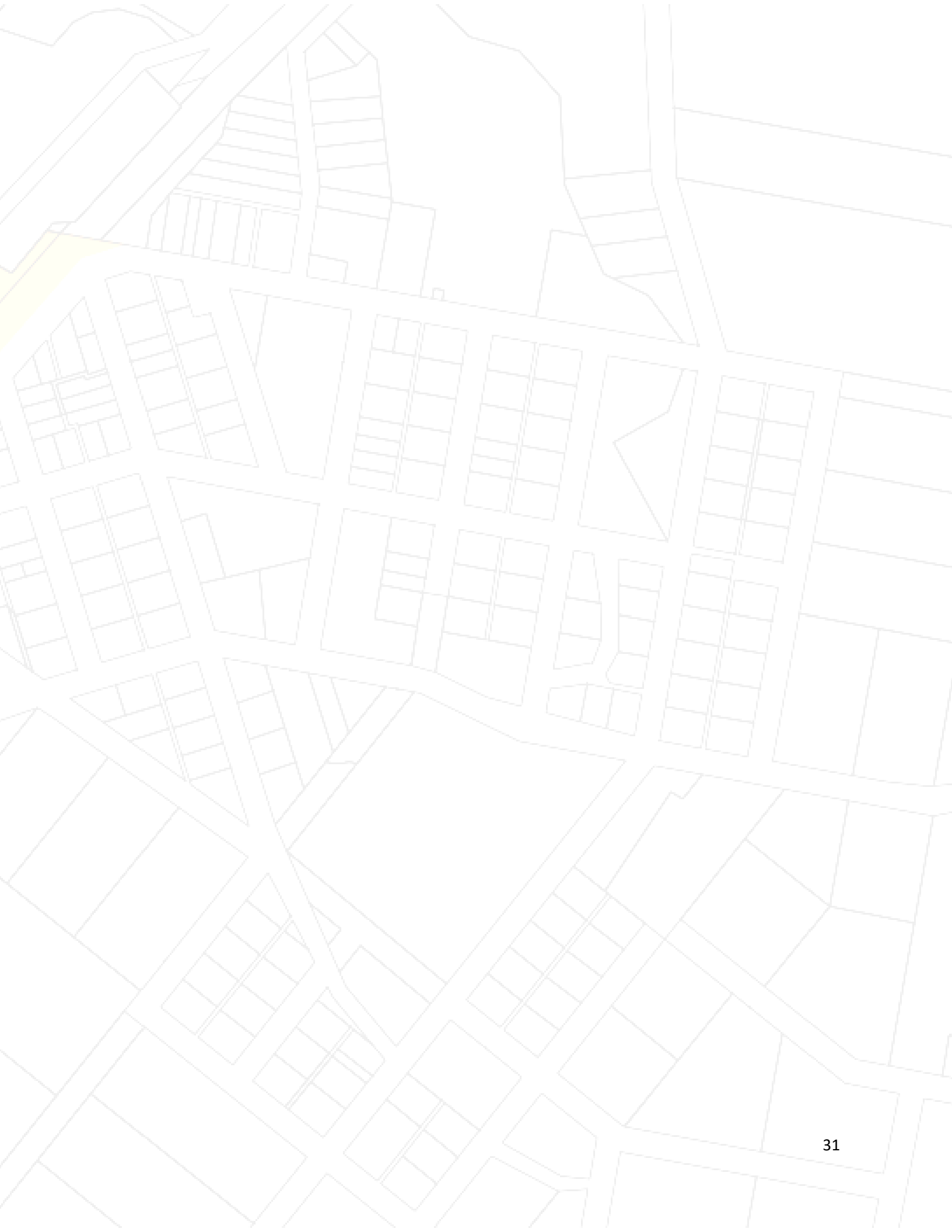
Project	Description	Timeframe	Estimated Cost	Funding	Responsibility
Town entry signs	Four new signs required	Short term	\$80,000	Combination of new signage fund and other sources	CGRC
“Historic Town of Wallendbeen” Signs	Brown tourist signs	Medium term	-	-	Must be applied for through RMS
Town Centre Masterplan	Investigation of options for the centre of town. The end result of which is an artistic impression and master plan of the town centre	Short term	\$40,000	Funding available through Office of Environment and Heritage’s Heritage Near Me scheme.	CGRC
Upgrade of King Street	Removal of privet trees and replace with new trees, improve footpath and install kerb and guttering	Short term	\$60,000	Funding available through Office of Environment and Heritage’s Heritage Near Me scheme.	CGRC
Lighting upgrade of the cenotaph	Either rewire existing heritage lights, or install accent lights in the ground	Short term	\$5,000	Section 94A Plan	CGRC
Improved access to the cenotaph	Steps to be upgraded with supporting rails installed	Short term	\$5,000	Section 94A Plan	CGRC

Planting of the Lone Pine	Requires removal of privet trees	Short term	-	-	CGRC
Dedication plaques for trees along memorial avenue	New street trees on King Street to be dedicated to the 18 men who gave their lives in WW1 and 8 men who gave their lives in WW2	Short term	\$4,000	Saluting their Service grant from Department of Veterans Affairs	CGRC
Seating in vicinity of the cenotaph	Bench in the style of the cenotaph for people to reflect and for less mobile people to sit during ceremonies	Short term	\$2,000	ANZAC Community Grant from NSW	CGRC
Silo Art	Mural painted on the side of the silos which face towards King Street	Short term	\$70,000	Funding available through Office of Environment and Heritage's Heritage Near Me scheme.	CGRC
Stormwater audit and implementation plan	Investigation into the existing stormwater network, which correlated with data from inundation and flooding events will produce an implementation plan for works	Medium term	-	Funded via Stronger Communities Fund – Major Projects Program, Stormwater Mitigation strategy	CGRC
Cemetery mapping	Digital portal to find and view graves in the Wallendbeen Cemetery	Short term	-	Merger Implementation Fund	CGRC

Cemetery beautification	Number of initiatives to create an environment which is pleasant, respectful and easy to move around	On going	-	Merger Implementation Fund	CGRC
Ashes Internment Wall	Create an ashes internment wall and associated sitting area/garden	Medium Term	\$20,000	General Revenue/Community Donations	CGRC and Community
Exercise equipment in Barry Grace Oval	Exact configuration and location to be confirmed through community consultation	Short term	\$35,000	Funded via Stronger Country Communities	CGRC
Lighting at Barry Grace Oval	Stage one to be focused on exercise stations and path	Short term	\$20,000	General Revenue/Section 94A	CGRC
Shared Path	Plan and build a shared path connecting Wallendbeen Village, Barry Grace Oval and the Crossroads	Short term	-	Section 94A Plan	CGRC
Upgrade of Palmer Park	Improve the diversity of equipment at the park to create a long stay experience	Short term	\$164,344	Funded via Stronger Country Communities	CGRC
Beautification of cross roads roundabout	In conjunction with RMS upgrade the roundabout to be more aesthetically pleasing and easy to maintain	Short – medium term	-	-	CGRC & RMS

Perform maintenance and other works at Wallendbeen Train Station	Coordinate with Wallendbeen community group for works days to upgrade the Wallendbeen Train Station	On going	-	-	ARTC
Lease of Station Masters Residence	Encourage the lease of the station masters residence to be primarily for commercial purposes	Short term	-	-	CGRC & ARTC
Rezoning of King Street Precinct	In order to promote and encourage commercial activity, rezone to B1 or similar zoning in new CGRC LEP. Include the Station Masters Residence in the rezoning	Short – medium term	-	-	CGRC
Rezoning of land identified as suitable for rural or environmental living	In order to grow the population and improve the management of land within the Wallendbeen precinct	Short – Medium term	-	-	CGRC
Perform annual clearance works on Connaughtman's Creek	To improve the amenity of Wallendbeen and reduce the risks of fires and snakes	Ongoing	-	-	CGRC & LLS

Perform a street tree audit and develop a street tree master plan	Identify existing tree species, damaged trees and those at the end of their viable life, formulate climate and soil appropriate trees which are in keeping with the character of Wallendbeen	Audit – short term Masterplan implementation - ongoing	-	Section 94A and any street tree allocation for maintenance and renewal.	CGRC
Encourage activity at the cross roads	Allow for pop up shops and cafes to operate on a sublease	Short term	-	-	CGRC & LLS
Promote and encourage highway services and associated development at the cross roads	Investigate options for the use of Council owned land. Consider additional uses or alternate zoning to promote commercial activity	Short – medium term	-	-	CGRC
Playgroup/Baby Bounce	Investigate feasibility of running a playgroup and/or baby bounce sessions in Wallendbeen	Short term – with annual review	-	-	CGRC
Footpaths	Create a footpath masterplan for ongoing implementation	Masterplan – short term Implementation - ongoing	-	Section 94A Plan and annual allocation for footpath works	CGRC
Septic System Audit	Audit of all dwellings, working to bring all septic systems up to code	Ongoing	-	-	CGRC



Appendix A – Bionet Atlas of Recorded Flora and Fauna

Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	NSW status
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Limnodynastes interioris</i>	Giant Banjo Frog	P
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Grass Frog	P
Animalia	Amphibia	Myobatrachidae	<i>Uperoleia laevis</i>	Smooth Toadlet	P
Animalia	Reptilia	Chelidae	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle	P
Animalia	Reptilia	Gekkonidae	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Gecko	P
Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Cryptoblepharus pannosus</i>	Ragged Snake-eyed Skink	P
Animalia	Reptilia	Scincidae	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>	Dark-flecked Garden Sunskink	P
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas gracilis</i>	Grey Teal	P
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>	Australasian Shoveler	P
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>	Pacific Black Duck	P
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Australian Wood Duck	P
Animalia	Aves	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	Black Swan	P
Animalia	Aves	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i>	Australasian Grebe	P
Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	Peaceful Dove	P
Animalia	Aves	Columbidae	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Crested Pigeon	P
Animalia	Aves	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Microcarbo melanoleucos</i>	Little Pied Cormorant	P
Animalia	Aves	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea/Egretta sp.</i>	Unidentified Egret	P
Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea flavipes</i>	Yellow-billed Spoonbill	P
Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>	Australian White Ibis	P
Animalia	Aves	Threskiornithidae	<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>	Straw-necked Ibis	P
Animalia	Aves	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i>	Brown Goshawk	P
Animalia	Aves	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot	P
Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Elsayornis melanops</i>	Black-fronted Dotterel	P
Animalia	Aves	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus miles</i>	Masked Lapwing	P

Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	P
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Little Corella	P
Animalia	Aves	Cacatuidae	<i>Eolophus roseicapillus</i>	Galah	P
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Eastern Rosella	P
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	Superb Parrot	V,P,3
Animalia	Aves	Psittacidae	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>	Red-rumped Parrot	P
Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>	Laughing Kookaburra	P
Animalia	Aves	Alcedinidae	<i>Todiramphus sanctus</i>	Sacred Kingfisher	P
Animalia	Aves	Maluridae	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>	Superb Fairy-wren	P
Animalia	Aves	Acanthizidae	<i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i>	Weebill	P
Animalia	Aves	Pardalotidae	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>	Striated Pardalote	P
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>	Red Wattlebird	P
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Manorina melanocephala</i>	Noisy Miner	P
Animalia	Aves	Meliphagidae	<i>Ptilotula penicillatus</i>	White-plumed Honeyeater	P
Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i>	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike	P
Animalia	Aves	Campephagidae	<i>Lalage sueurii</i>	White-winged Triller	P
Animalia	Aves	Pachycephalidae	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrike-thrush	P
Animalia	Aves	Oriolidae	<i>Oriolus sagittatus</i>	Olive-backed Oriole	P
Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>	Australian Magpie	P
Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	P
Animalia	Aves	Artamidae	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	P
Animalia	Aves	Rhipiduridae	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	P
Animalia	Aves	Corvidae	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Australian Raven	P
Animalia	Aves	Monarchidae	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>	Magpie-lark	P
Animalia	Aves	Corcoracidae	<i>Corcorax melanorhamphos</i>	White-winged Chough	P
Animalia	Aves	Megaluridae	<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>	Brown Songlark	P
Animalia	Aves	Megaluridae	<i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i>	Rufous Songlark	P
Animalia	Aves	Timaliidae	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	P
Animalia	Aves	Hirundinidae	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>	Welcome Swallow	P
Animalia	Aves	Sturnidae	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	
Animalia	Aves	Nectariniidae	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	Mistletoebird	P
Animalia	Aves	Passeridae	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	

Animalia	Mammalia	Tachyglossidae	<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>	Short-beaked Echidna	P
Animalia	Mammalia	Thylacomyidae	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	Bilby	E4,P
Animalia	Mammalia	Petauridae	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	V,P
Animalia	Mammalia	Phalangeridae	<i>Trichosurus sp.</i>	brushtail possum	P
Animalia	Mammalia	Canidae	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox	
Plantae	Flora	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus macrocarpus</i>	Dwarf Amaranth	
Plantae	Flora	Amygdalaceae	<i>Prunus spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Anthericaceae	<i>Dichopogon fimbriatus</i>	Nodding Chocolate Lily	
Plantae	Flora	Anthericaceae	<i>Dichopogon spp.</i>	Chocolate Lily	
Plantae	Flora	Anthericaceae	<i>Dichopogon strictus</i>	Chocolate Lily	
Plantae	Flora	Anthericaceae	<i>Tricoryne elatior</i>	Yellow Autumn-lily	
Plantae	Flora	Apiaceae	<i>Daucus glochidiatus f. G</i>	Native Carrot	
Plantae	Flora	Apiaceae	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	Stinking Pennywort	
Plantae	Flora	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus	
Plantae	Flora	Asphodelaceae	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Asteraceae indeterminate</i>	Daisies	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus dentatus</i>	Toothed Thistle	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia arcuata</i>	Sifton Bush	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton Weed	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Cichorium endivia</i>	Endive	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Craspedia variabilis</i>	Common Billy-buttons	P
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Cymbonotus lawsonianus</i>	Bear's Ear	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Euchiton japonicus</i>		

Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides</i>	Cretan Weed	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Catsear	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Catsear	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam Daisy	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> subsp. <i>acanthium</i>	Scotch Thistle	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Onopordum</i> spp.		
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated Thistle	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Solenogyne dominii</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sowthistle	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus</i> spp.	Sowthistle	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> subsp. <i>porrifolius</i>	Salsify	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon</i> spp.		
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Triptilodiscus pygmaeus</i>	Common Sunray	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	A Fuzzweed	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly New Holland Daisy	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia muelleri</i>	A Fuzzweed	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia</i> spp.	Fuzzweed	
Plantae	Flora	Asteraceae	<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	Sticky Everlasting	
Plantae	Flora	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's-tongue	
Plantae	Flora	Boraginaceae	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patterson's Curse	
Plantae	Flora	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica rapa</i> subsp. <i>sylvestris</i>	Turnip	
Plantae	Flora	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia communis</i>	Tufted Bluebell	
Plantae	Flora	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Bluebell	
Plantae	Flora	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia</i> spp.	Bluebell	
Plantae	Flora	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Tall Bluebell	

Plantae	Flora	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse-ear Chickweed	
Plantae	Flora	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Erect Chickweed	
Plantae	Flora	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i>	Proliferous Pink	
Plantae	Flora	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene gallica</i>	French Catchfly	
Plantae	Flora	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene gallica</i> var. <i>gallica</i>	French Catchfly	
Plantae	Flora	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Sandspurry	
Plantae	Flora	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i>	Cow Soapwort	
Plantae	Flora	Chenopodiaceae	<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>	Small Crumbweed	
Plantae	Flora	Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	Small St John's Wort	
Plantae	Flora	Clusiaceae	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. Johns Wort	
Plantae	Flora	Colchicaceae	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	
Plantae	Flora	Colchicaceae	<i>Wurmbea dioica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>	Early Nancy	
Plantae	Flora	Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus clementii</i>	Desert Bindweed	
Plantae	Flora	Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	Australian Stonecrop	
Plantae	Flora	Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris endlicheri</i>	Black Cypress Pine	
Plantae	Flora	Cupressaceae	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	White Cypress Pine	
Plantae	Flora	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge	
Plantae	Flora	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex breviculmis</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge	
Plantae	Flora	Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenus apogon</i>	Fluke Bogrush	
Plantae	Flora	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera peltata</i>	A Sundew	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Desmodium varians</i>	Slender Tick-trefoil	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Glycine clandestina</i>	Twining glycine	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Glycine tabacina</i>	Variable Glycine	

Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	False Sarsaparilla	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Clover	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Haresfoot Clover	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Yellow Suckling Clover	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	A Clover	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Faboideae)	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia aspera</i>	Rough Wattle	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia deanei</i>	Green Wattle	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia deanei subsp. deanei</i>	Deane's Wattle	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>	Early Wattle	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory Wattle	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	
Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia parramattensis</i>	Parramatta Wattle	

Plantae	Flora	Fabaceae (Mimosoideae)	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	Wattle	
Plantae	Flora	Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	
Plantae	Flora	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Crowfoot	
Plantae	Flora	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium retrorsum</i>	Cranesbill Geranium	
Plantae	Flora	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia hederacea</i>	Ivy Goodenia	
Plantae	Flora	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i>	Scrambles Eggs	
Plantae	Flora	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i>	Poverty Raspwort	
Plantae	Flora	Iridaceae	<i>Freesia spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Iridaceae	<i>Ixia spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Iridaceae	<i>Romulea rosea var. australis</i>	Onion Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus australis</i>	Rush	
Plantae	Flora	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus spp.</i>	A Rush	
Plantae	Flora	Juncaceae	<i>Luzula meridionalis</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Juncaceae	<i>Luzula spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Lamiaceae	<i>Ajuga australis</i>	Austral Bugle	
Plantae	Flora	Lamiaceae	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound	
Plantae	Flora	Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Vervain	
Plantae	Flora	Linaceae	<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native Flax	
Plantae	Flora	Linaceae	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Flax	
Plantae	Flora	Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Matt-rush	
Plantae	Flora	Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra filiformis subsp. coriacea</i>	Wattle Matt-rush	
Plantae	Flora	Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush	
Plantae	Flora	Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra multiflora subsp. multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Mat-rush	
Plantae	Flora	Lomandraceae	<i>Lomandra spp.</i>	Mat-rush	
Plantae	Flora	Malaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	
Plantae	Flora	Malaceae	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple	
Plantae	Flora	Malvaceae	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	
Plantae	Flora	Malvaceae	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Mallow	
Plantae	Flora	Malvaceae	<i>Sida corrugata</i>	Corrugated Sida	

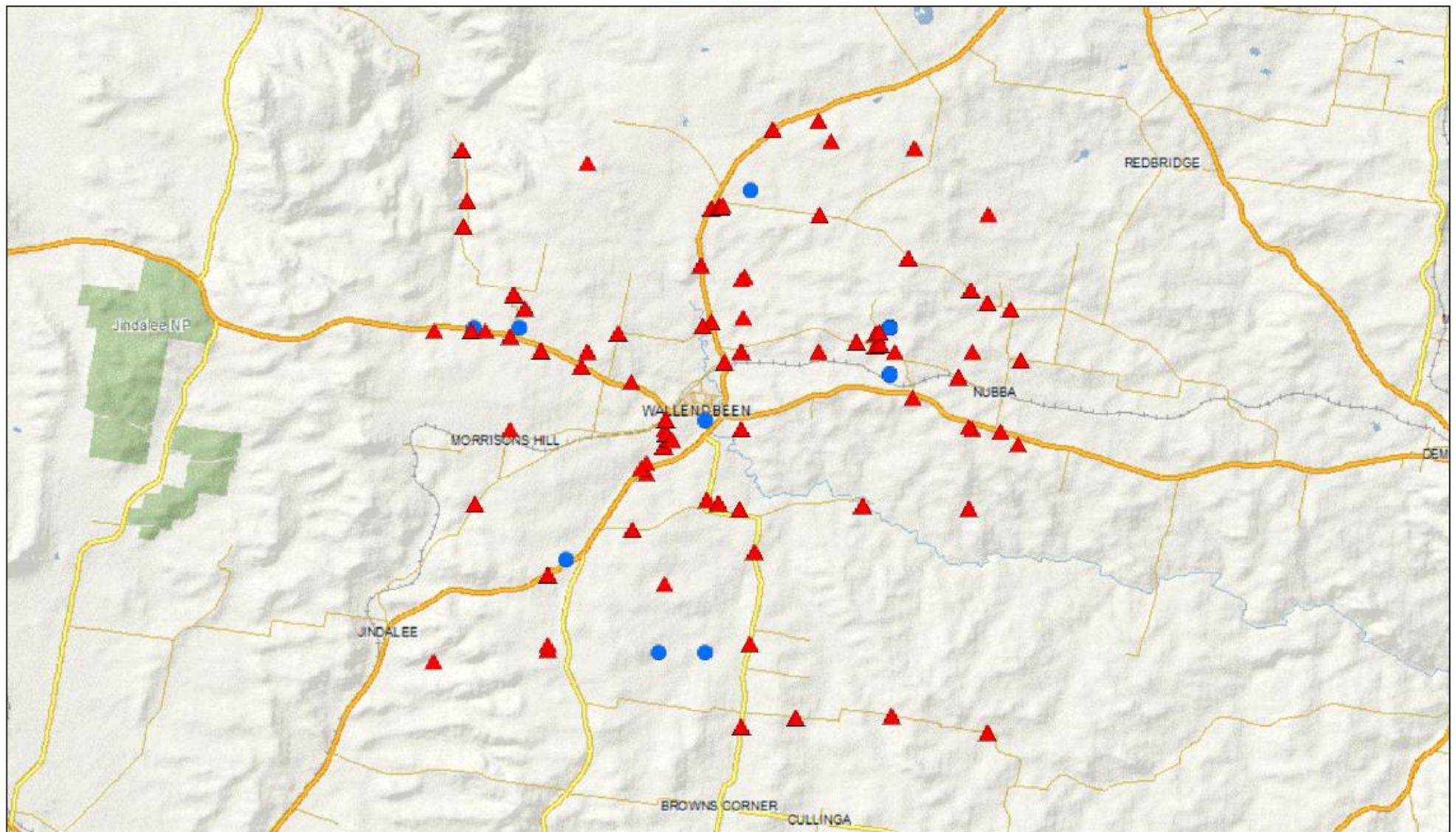
Plantae	Flora	Myrsinaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	White Box	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i>	Bundy	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Western Grey Box	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i>	Candlebark	
Plantae	Flora	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark	
Plantae	Flora	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large-leaved Privet	
Plantae	Flora	Oleaceae	<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Common Olive	
Plantae	Flora	Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera stricta subsp. stricta</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Orchidaceae	<i>Microtis spp.</i>		P
Plantae	Flora	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis articulata</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy	
Plantae	Flora	Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Blueberry Lily	
Plantae	Flora	Phormiaceae	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily	
Plantae	Flora	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Narrow Plantain	
Plantae	Flora	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongues	
Plantae	Flora	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago varia</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate Hairgrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Aira spp.</i>	A Hairgrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Aristida behriana</i>	Bunch Wiregrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Aristida ramosa</i>	Purple Wiregrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Aristida spp.</i>	A Wiregrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa aristiglumis</i>	Plains Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i>	Yanganbil	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa blackii</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i>	Speargrass	

Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> <i>subsp. falcata</i>	Rough Speargrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> <i>subsp. scabra</i>	Rough Speargrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i> spp.	A Speargrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oats	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Avena</i> spp.	Oats	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Red Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Quaking Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i>	Shivery Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Bromus molliformis</i>	Soft Brome	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	A Brome	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's Tail	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne crinita</i>	Longhair Plumegrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne</i> <i>micrantha</i>	Shorthair Plumegrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne</i> spp.	A Plumegrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Elymus scaber</i>	Common Wheatgrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	Niggerheads	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Stinkgrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barley Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis aemula</i>	Blowngrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Lachnagrostis</i> <i>filiformis</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Ryegrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Lolium</i> spp.	A Ryegrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	Darnel	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris</i> spp.		
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass	

Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Poa	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Snowgrass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Poa spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Poaceae indeterminate</i>	Grasses, reeds and bamboos	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i>	Lobed Wallaby Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma bipartitum</i>	Wallaby Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Ringed Wallaby Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma erianthum</i>	Wallaby Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma pilosum</i>	Smooth-flowered Wallaby Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma racemosum</i>	Wallaby Grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Small-flowered Wallaby-grass	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma spp.</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus spp.</i>	Rat's Tail Couch	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Themeda triandra</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel Tail Fesque	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's Tail Fescue	
Plantae	Flora	Poaceae	<i>Vulpia spp.</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue	
Plantae	Flora	Polemoniaceae	<i>Navarretia squarrosa</i>	Californian Stinkweed	
Plantae	Flora	Polygonaceae	<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel	
Plantae	Flora	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria prostrata</i>	Creeping Knotweed	
Plantae	Flora	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex brownii</i>	Swamp Dock	
Plantae	Flora	Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	
Plantae	Flora	Pteridaceae	<i>Cheilanthes spp.</i>	Cloak Fern, Mulga Fern, Rock Fern	
Plantae	Flora	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i>	Common Buttercup	
Plantae	Flora	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus meristus</i>		
Plantae	Flora	Rhamnaceae	<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	Bitter Cryptandra	
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	<i>Acaena agnipila</i>	Hairy Sheep's Burr	
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	<i>Acaena ovina</i>	Acaena	
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	

Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	<i>Rubus fruticosus sp. agg.</i>	Blackberry complex	
Plantae	Flora	Rosaceae	<i>Sanguisorba minor subsp. muricata</i>	Sheep's Burnet	
Plantae	Flora	Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruff	
Plantae	Flora	Rubiaceae	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	
Plantae	Flora	Salicaceae	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	
Plantae	Flora	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Broomrape	
Plantae	Flora	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Red Bartsia	
Plantae	Flora	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black-berry Nightshade	
Plantae	Flora	Stackhousiaceae	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles	
Plantae	Flora	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelea curviflora</i>	Rice Flower	
Plantae	Flora	Typhaceae	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cumbungi	
Plantae	Flora	Urticaceae	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	

Atlas Map

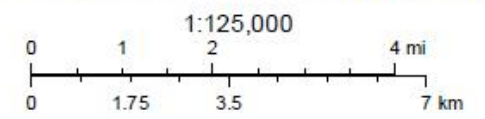


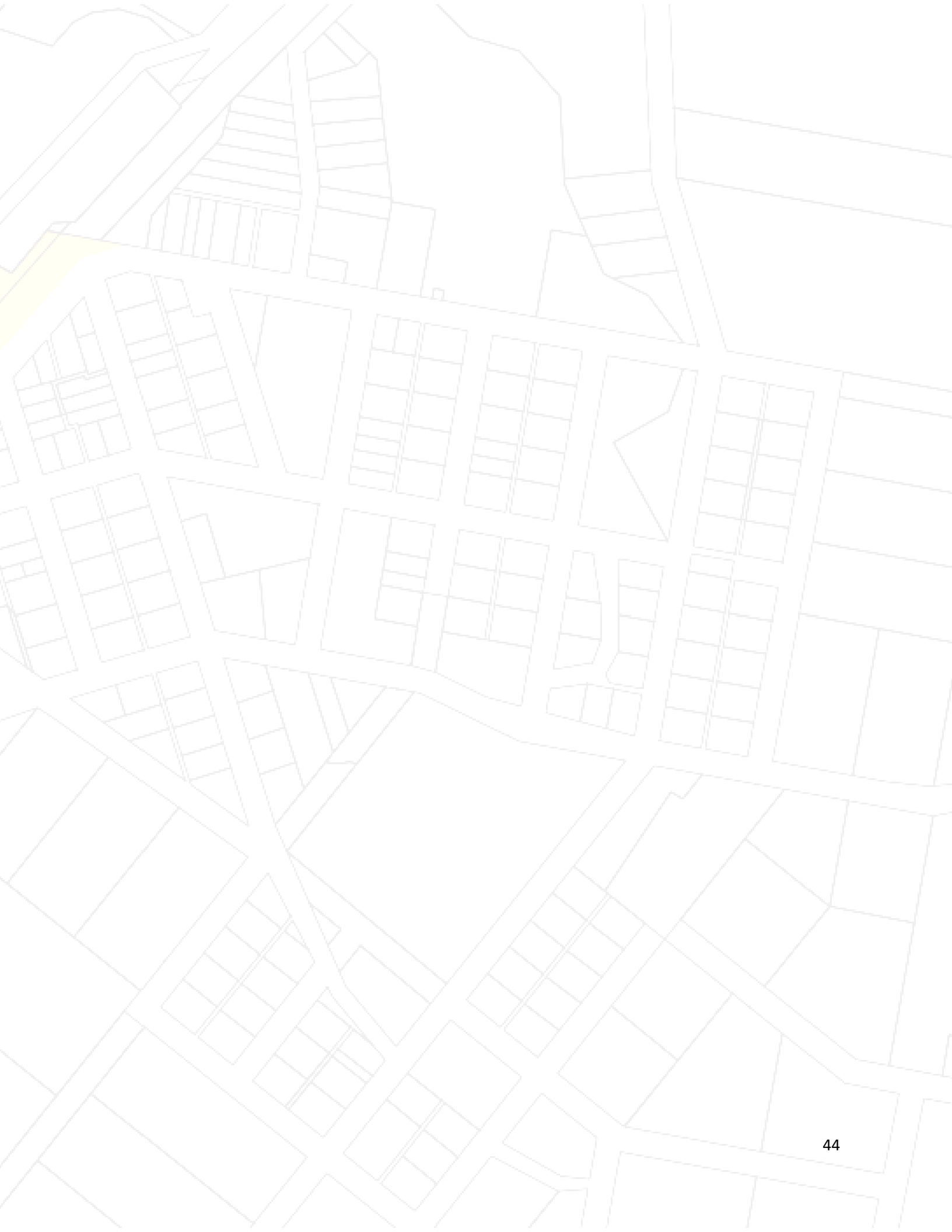
September 25, 2017

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Appendix B – Potential Intensification Scenario

Consultation revealed that people of Wallendbeen assessed that the town had sufficient capacity to accept new residents within existing town limits i.e. allow for greater density. In line with the minimum lot size of 2000 metres square this proposal has merit and could see at least 26 more dwellings in Wallendbeen. The community needs to be mindful however, that cumulative impact of septic systems may mean that not all areas of Wallendbeen should be subdivided down to 2,000 metres square. Priorities to support growth include an immediate audit of all septic systems installed in Wallendbeen by Council's Environmental Health Officer and master planning of a stormwater network to reduce impact of inundation events.



Existing dwellings in Wallendbeen2017



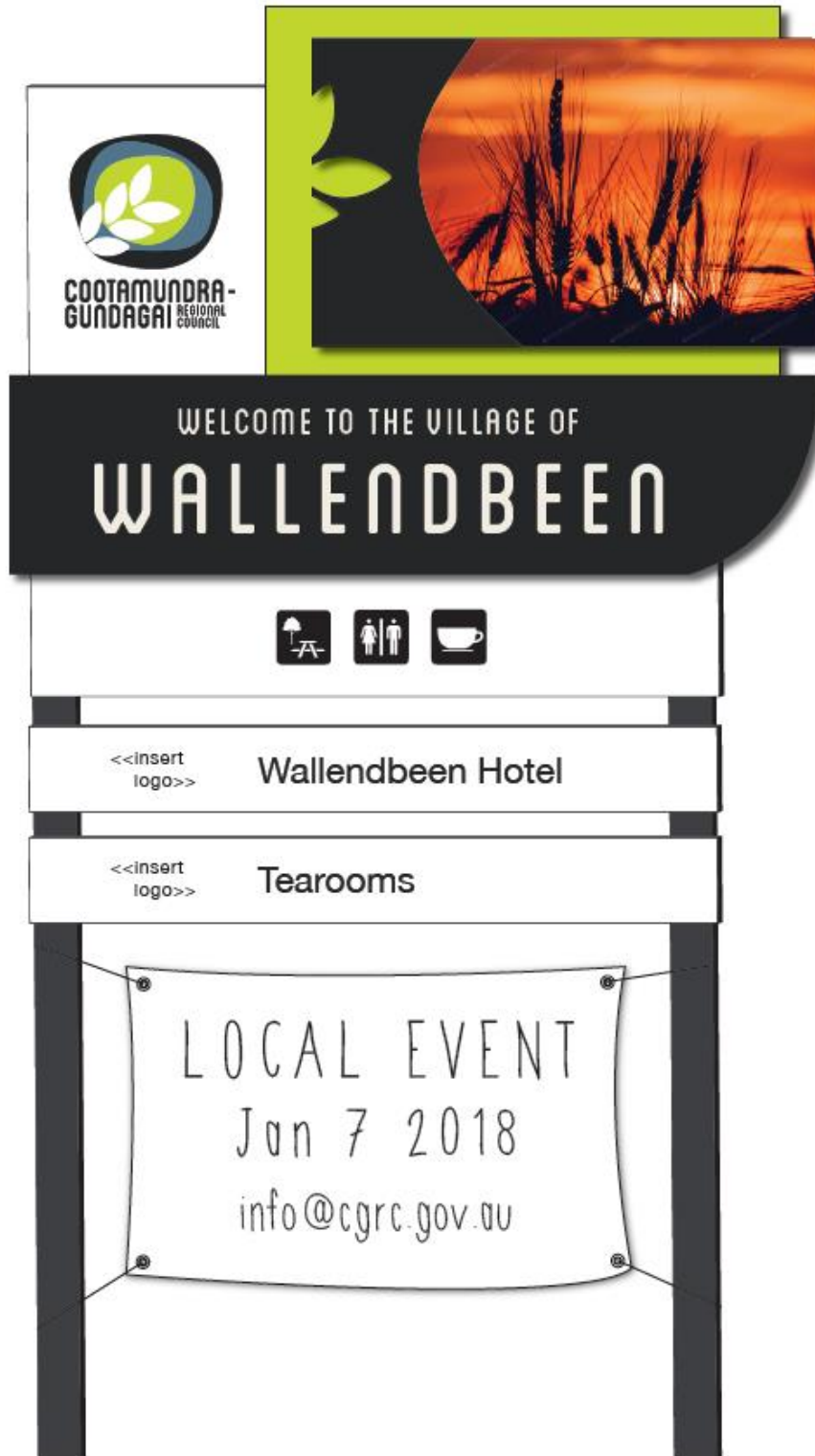
Utilisation of lots specifically subdivided for dwellings and vacant/underutilised dwelling lots.

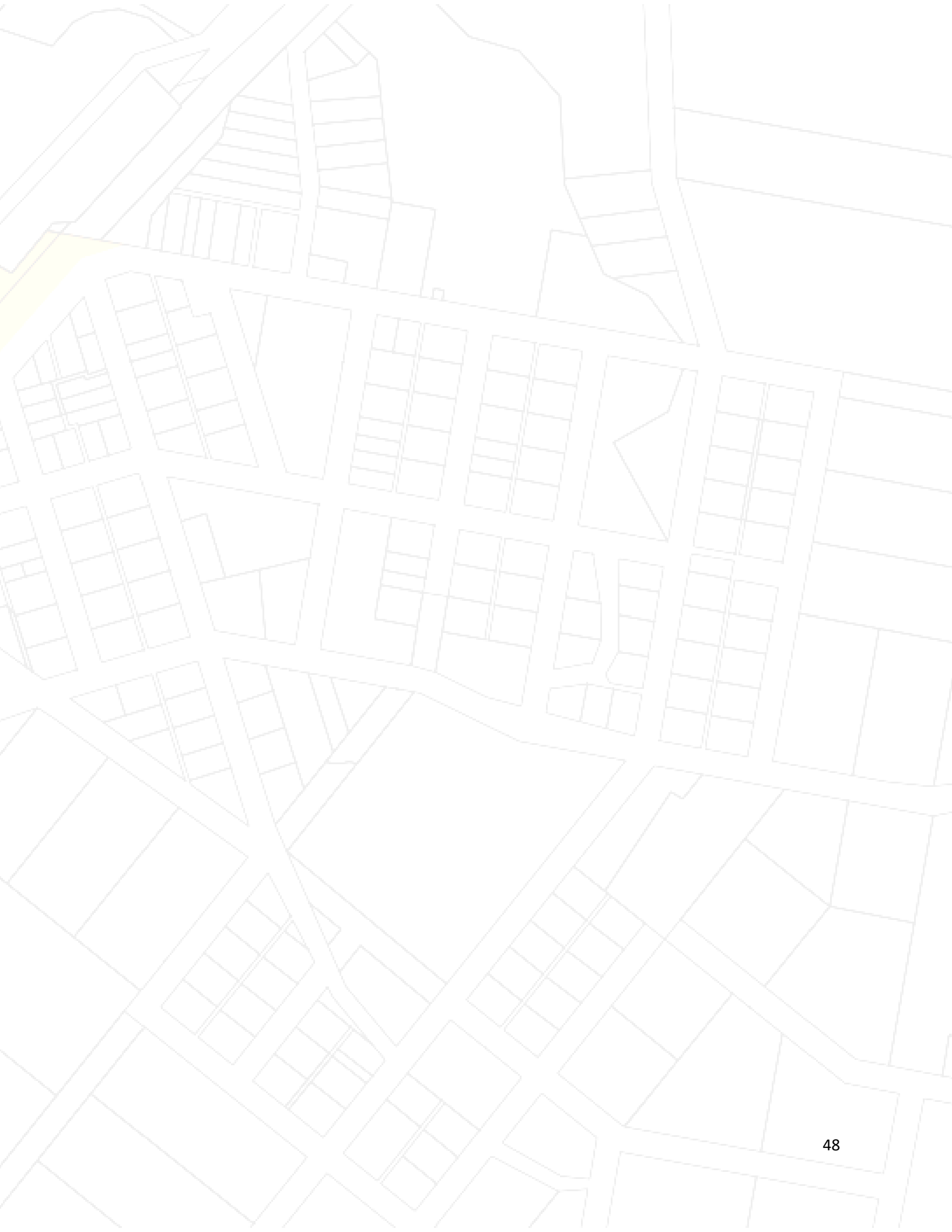
Dwellings in the town centre are discouraged.

Amendment of the minimum lot size to lots fronting Bland Street on the south side, lots fronting Young Street on the east side and lots fronting Denison Street on the east side.

Appendix C – Potential Village Signage

Proposed concept for village entry signage.







**COOTAMUNDRA-
GUNDAGAI** REGIONAL
COUNCIL