

Namoi Regional Job Precinct

Strategic Implementation Plan

May 2025

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The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development acknowledges that it stands on Country which always was and always will be Aboriginal land. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land and waters, and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging. We are committed to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work.

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Abbreviations used in this Plan

Abbreviation	Long form
DPHI	Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
DPIRD	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DPIRD–Agriculture	Agriculture and Biosecurity branch of Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
DPIRD–RDD	Regional Development and Delivery branch of Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
Guideline	Intensive Livestock Agriculture Guideline – Management of Odour
IPA	Identified Production Area
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LUCRA	Land use conflict risk assessment
RJP	Regional Job Precinct

1

Introduction





1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Strategic Implementation Plan (Plan) is to establish a road map for implementation of the recommended Namoi Regional Job Precinct (Namoi RJP) strategic and statutory planning framework. The Plan presents options for State and local government authorities so that implementation of the Namoi RJP recommendations is coordinated and founded upon collaborative partnerships.

The Plan describes an innovative planning framework for attracting investment in intensive livestock agriculture and secondary agriculture processing to the Namoi RJP, New South Wales (NSW). The planning framework is based on strategic rationale and technical evidence developed for the Namoi RJP that provides clear justification on the need for amendments to the existing planning framework.

The Plan describes:



The implementation recommendations are the result of consultations with councils, NSW Government agencies, industry members, and other stakeholders.

This Plan forms part of a suite of documents that inform the future planning for intensive livestock agriculture and the implementation of the Namoi RJP (Figure 1).

Figure 1 Namoi RJP suite of planning documents



**Intensive Livestock
Agriculture in the Namoi:
Policy Review**

*For consumption by all
interested parties*

**This report provides a
technical analysis of the
industry and describes
strategic opportunities to
create more clarity within
the planning framework**

This report explores the strategic importance of intensive livestock agriculture in the region and presents the strategic and statutory planning context of the industry. It includes technical odour modelling which creates contour maps for Identified Production Areas and associated odour risk ratings.

The Policy Review evaluates planning and non-planning measures to provide more development certainty for investors.



**Intensive Agriculture
Guideline: Management
of Odour**

*Primarily for use by industry,
state and local governments*

**This document gives
industry specific assessment
guidance that aims to reduce
conflict between land uses,
allowing industry to grow
and the amenity of homes to
be protected**

This tool supports development applications and gives assistance to prospective investors in managing land use conflict through a standardised risk assessment. This also embeds the mapping of the Identified Production Areas.



**Strategic
Implementation Plan**

*Primarily for use by state
and local governments*

**This is a roadmap for
implementing various
recommendations from the
Policy Review**

This document recognises that there are various factors that influence implementation of the outcomes of this program of work. It allows a staged delivery of all the recommendations that have flowed on from the Policy Review.

It relies on partnerships working together to ensure that industry will thrive while ensuring long term triple-bottom sustainability is supported for residents in the Namoi.



**Namoi RJP
Discussion Paper**

*For consumption by all
interested parties*

**A legal document which
outlines the 'Explanation of
Intended Effect' of changes
to planning legislation, for
the purpose of consultation**

This document outlines the intended changes to planning legislation to implement the Namoi RJP.

It recommends a new clause be introduced to relevant Local Environmental Plans to require consideration of the Namoi RJP Intensive Livestock Agriculture Guidelines in future relevant proposals within the Identified Production Areas.

1.2 Jobs and economic development in regional NSW

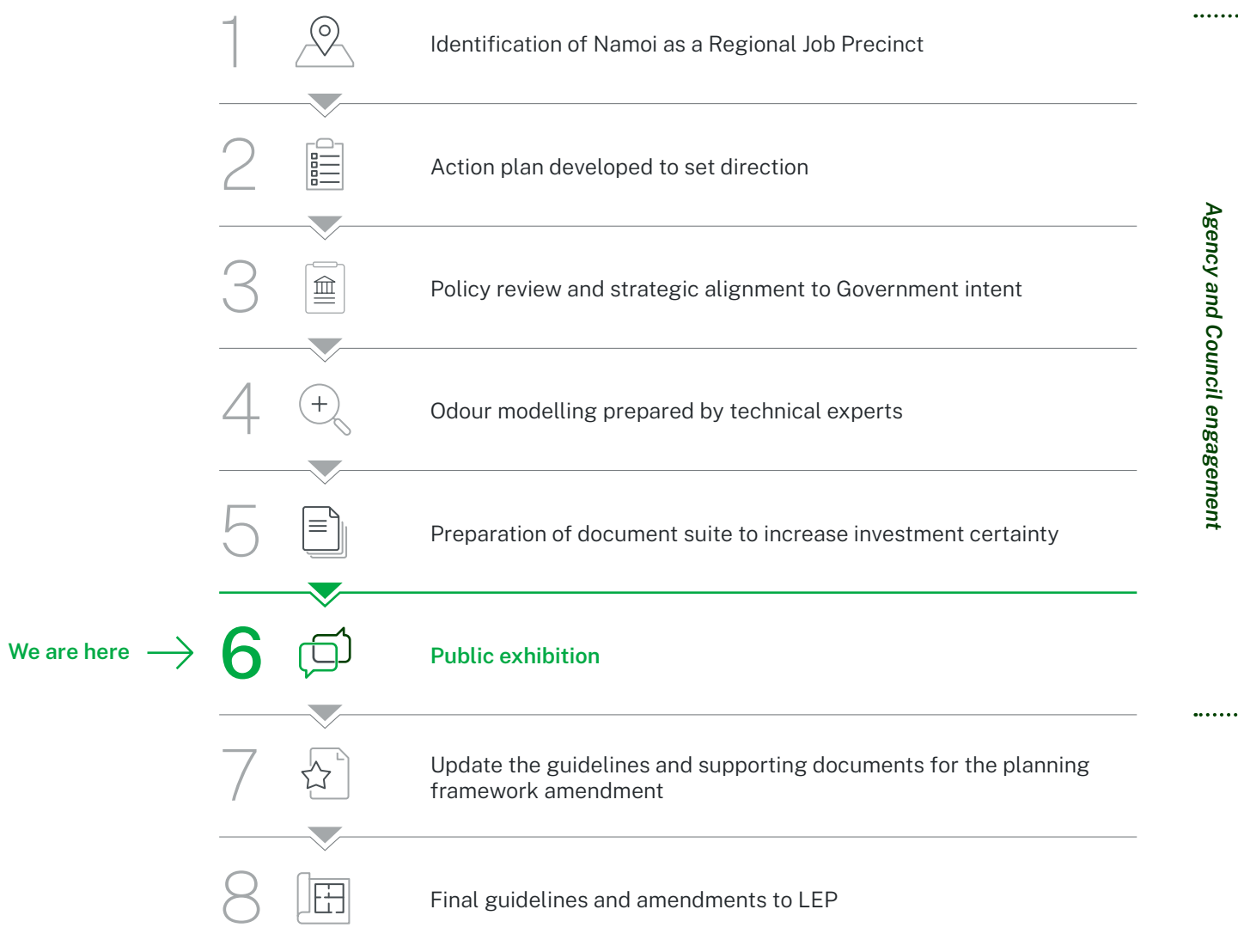
The NSW Government is committed to supporting economic development and job creation in regional NSW. Regional NSW has one of Australia's largest and most diverse regional economies, with an array of industries including agriculture, energy and resources, and strong tourism, service and manufacturing sectors. Across NSW, economic and industry specialisations have arisen from locational or competitive advantages. They also benefit from access to a large, skilled workforce, investment, and the ability to co-locate supporting product or value-add industries and activities.

Under the RJP initiative, the NSW Government works directly with local councils and communities to improve local planning processes to unlock development and growth opportunities for regional economies, delivering stability and creating jobs.

The purpose of the RJP initiative is to deliver fast-tracked planning approvals to provide local councils, regional communities, industry, and businesses with greater confidence around future investment and development. The creation of RJPs aligns with the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) Regional Plans and the Department of Premier and Cabinet's Regional Economic Development Strategies, which set the strategic vision and engine industries for each Functional Economic Region across NSW. The NSW Government works closely with local councils to build on the long-term strategic planning work already done at a State and local level, to streamline planning processes and make it easier for businesses to set up or expand.

As illustrated in Figure 2, the Regional Job Precincts follows a staged approach to formulating improvements to the planning framework based on strategic analysis and technical evidence.

Figure 2 Regional Job Precinct process



1.3 Vision and objectives of Namoi RJP

The Namoi is one of the NSW's leading food producing regions with a well-established intensive agriculture sector, primarily poultry (meat and layer) production, and feedlots. The agriculture industry in this region is growing rapidly, driven by major macro trends including rising global demand for safe and reliable agrifood, particularly in rapidly developing markets across Asia.

The Namoi region is set to benefit further from opportunities to support the sustainable growth of the intensive livestock agriculture sector and livestock production.

To fully capture the potential of agricultural production in the Namoi region and its potential to support sustainable economic development for the region, the Namoi RJP aims to establish a comprehensive and forward-thinking planning framework. The Namoi RJP builds upon the long-term strategic planning work already carried out at both the State and local levels, as highlighted by the NSW Agriculture Commissioner in the report Improving the Prospects for Agriculture and Regional Australia in the NSW Planning System.

This Plan also supports strategic land use planning and the allocation of residential development in appropriate locations. Long-term liveability for residents in regional areas will be protected and enhanced through the identification of land where there is a reduced risk of odour-related land use conflict.

Vision

The innovative planning framework will achieve the vision for the Namoi RJP by:



→ providing investor certainty through upfront evidence based strategic planning aligned with engine industries (intensive livestock agriculture and processing)



→ identifying locations for production clusters where amended planning controls can be applied to minimise land use conflict



→ providing appropriate level of certainty and flexibility in the planning framework to enable maximising of regional value-adding and supporting efficient supply chains

To achieve the vision, the objectives for the Namoi RJP planning framework are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| • identifying and safeguarding | areas suitable for agriculture and related uses, while preventing encroachment from incompatible land uses |
| • encouraging investment | in processing industries and investigation areas that promote industry growth without compromising the region's amenity |
| • implement an innovative approach | to intensive livestock agriculture planning to deliver greater consistency and speed, thereby increasing the confidence of producers and investors |
| • promoting diversification | within the agriculture and agribusiness sectors, facilitating a transition away from mineral industries, and capitalising on domestic and international opportunities |
| • unlocking investment and growth opportunities | that can generate economic stability and create jobs for regional economies. |

1.4 Content of this plan

Section

1	Introduction	Describes the purpose and application of this Strategic Implementation Plan, overview of the Namoi RJP initiative.
2	Planning framework	Describes the proposed planning framework, including considerations for DPHI and councils for drafting legislative amendments.
3	Planning framework implementation	Describes the actions proposed to implement the new planning framework for intensive livestock agriculture in Namoi.

2

Planning framework



2.1 Strategic intent

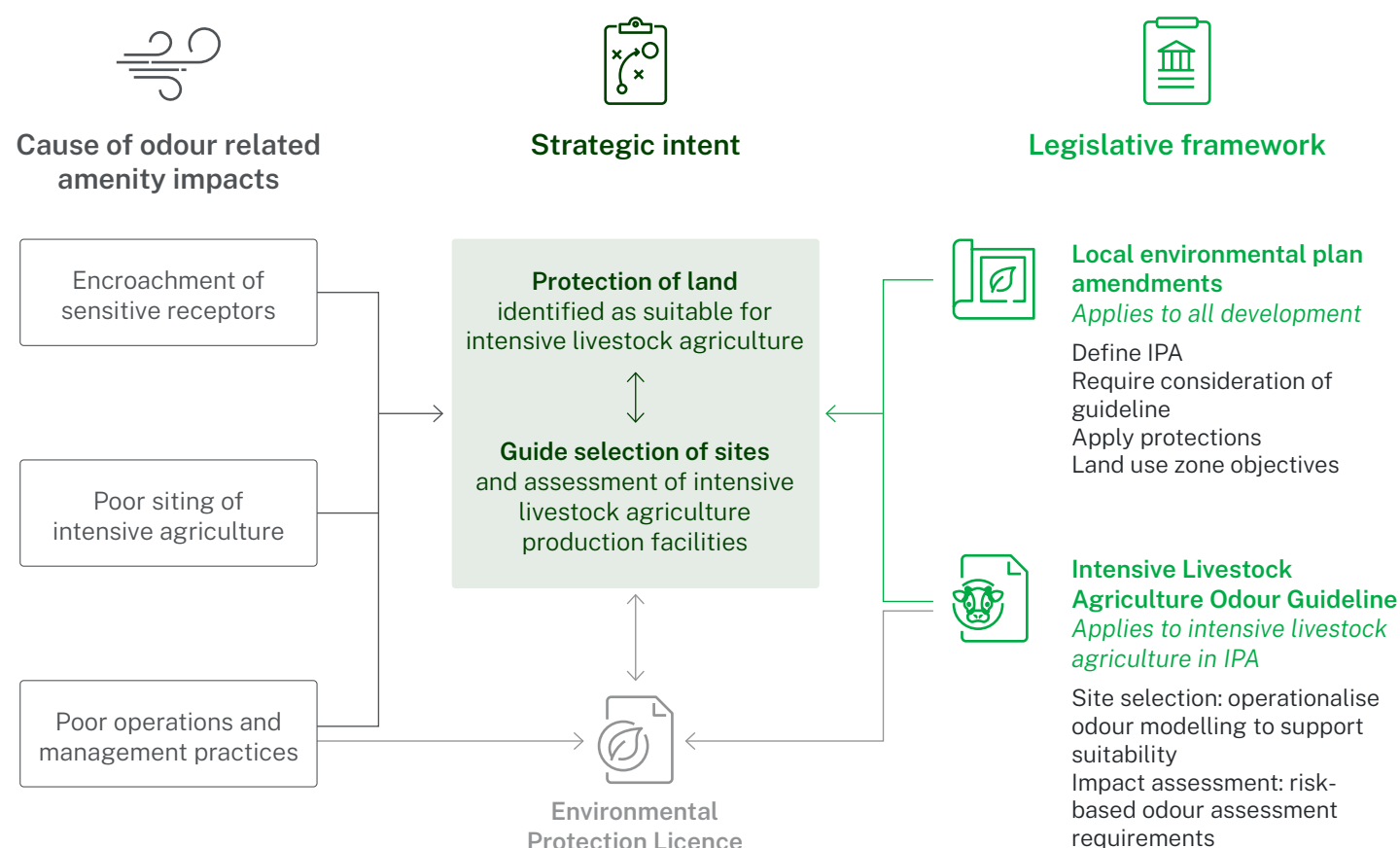
The intent for the Namoi RJP is to establish a robust planning framework that delivers investment certainty for the sustainable economic development of the intensive livestock agriculture sector in the Namoi Region. The proposed amendments to Local Environment Plans (LEP) intend to reinforce Namoi as a region attractive for investment in rural productive uses, protect important environmental and cultural values, promote efficient use of resources, and support liveability and resilience.

A key constraint to orderly development of intensive livestock agriculture is the mitigation and management of potential amenity impacts. Amenity impacts of intensive livestock agriculture production facilities are typically the result of the following causes:

- encroachment of sensitive receptors in close proximity to existing intensive livestock agriculture facilities
- poor siting of intensive livestock agriculture facilities near to sensitive receptors and
- poor operations and management practices.

Figure 3 illustrates the intent of the Namoi planning framework to address these causes of amenity impacts, thereby promoting efficient and orderly development of intensive livestock agriculture in the region.

Figure 3 Intent of Namoi RJP planning framework



The intent of proposed changes to the planning framework is to:



Protect suitable land from encroachment



Protect land identified as being potentially suitable for intensive livestock agriculture from encroachment of sensitive receptors that would otherwise constrain realising the productive value of such land.



Guide site suitability



Guide the selection of sites for intensive livestock agriculture production facilities based on upfront strategic odour modelling so that applicants, authorities and the community benefit from greater certainty. In this case, certainty can be:

- for applicants** – that the assessment requirements are known early in the application process and authorities are likely to support site selection where consistent with the Guideline
- for operators** – that the planning framework minimises the potential for encroachment of sensitive receptors
- for authorities** – that the upfront evidence for site selection is defensible and that development applications are decision ready
- or the community** – that the amenity of existing and future development in rural areas is maintained.

The Namoi RJP planning framework is comprised of two key mechanisms, as described in Table 1 and detailed in the subsequent sections.

Table 1 Namoi RJP planning mechanisms

Relevant Local Environment Plan (LEP) (Gunnedah, Gwydir, Liverpool Plains, Tamworth)	Namoi Regional Job Precinct Intensive Livestock Agriculture Guideline – Management of Odour
Role of LEP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a local framework for the way land can be developed and used. Main planning tool to shape the future of communities by ensuring local development is carried out appropriately to promote economic development and liveability. 	Role of Guideline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists applicants, planning authorities, and the industry to consider risks of odour impacts resulting from proposed intensive livestock agriculture developments. Implement the findings of strategic odour modelling.
Intent of changes to relevant LEPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes Identified Production Areas (IPAs) based on the strategic evidence base (odour modelling). Reduces land use conflict in the IPAs by protecting land potentially suitable for intensive livestock agriculture, within IPAs, from encroachment of sensitive land uses. 	Intent of Guideline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the vision and aims for intensive livestock agriculture in the Namoi RJP. Guides the preparation of a land use conflict risk assessment for odour, as an evidence-based framework for intensive livestock agriculture site selection.

Note: Walcha Local Government Area forms part of Namoi RJP, but investigation areas for intensive livestock agriculture have not been identified in Walcha.

The Namoi RJP planning framework is intended to be an evidence-based local planning framework minimising land use conflict between intensive livestock agriculture and sensitive receptors. The framework achieves this by:

- utilising strategic odour modelling to identify locations where intensive livestock agriculture will generally be more appropriate
- specifying the types of intensive livestock agriculture that are most appropriate
- adopting the land use conflict risk assessment framework established under the existing Planning Guidelines - Intensive Livestock Agriculture Development (prepared by the former Department of Planning and Environment, 2019) combined with strategic odour modelling to guide site selection and assessment requirements
- encouraging continual innovation and adoption of new technologies to improve site selection for intensive livestock agriculture developments.

2.2 Guideline

The Intensive Livestock Agriculture Guideline – Management of Odour (Guideline) has been prepared to establish a framework for assessment of intensive livestock agriculture development. The Guideline is intended to guide the selection of suitable sites for intensive livestock agriculture production facilities in the Namoi RJP based on upfront strategic odour modelling.

Getting the right site is the most cost-effective and efficient way of achieving the required environmental performance and planning approval for intensive agribusiness while also quickening the assessment process and securing a social licence to operate by the local community.

The Guideline requires the use of the Land Use Conflict Risk Assessment¹ (LUCRA) approach to assess the suitability of site selection for intensive livestock agriculture production facilities in the IPAs. It is intended that all development applications for intensive livestock agriculture facilities would prepare a LUCRA in accordance with the Guideline.

The Guideline integrates opportunity mapping generated from odour modelling, indicating the comparative suitability of locations within the IPAs for intensive livestock agriculture facilities. This odour contour mapping provides a framework for the LUCRA based on the type and scale of intensive livestock agriculture production facilities. Applications that propose intensive livestock agriculture development in a location that is consistent with the Guideline would be able to rely on the upfront strategic odour modelling to demonstrate that the site selected is of lower risk of odour impacts compared to other locations.

2.3 Local Environment Plans

2.3.1 Identified Production Areas

It is important to ensure that intensive livestock agriculture development minimises the potential for odour emissions from operation of the development to adversely impact the orderly and sustainable development of surrounding land. The Namoi RJP supports sustainable growth of the intensive livestock agriculture sector by identifying locations for production clusters where an amended planning framework can be applied.

Objectives and maps included within each relevant LEP define the extent and purpose of IPAs. IPAs are applied only to RU1 Primary Production zoned land, reinforcing the primacy of the zone for productive uses and encouraging intensive livestock agriculture as a preferred land use.

2.3.2 Local Environment Plan amendments

The following recommended amendments to LEPs are necessary to implement the intent of Namoi RJP and give effect to the Guideline:

1. adopt the IPA map(s) relevant to the Local Government Area
2. insert objective(s) to promote productive use of land within an IPA for agriculture as the preferred or predominant land use and minimise land use conflict
3. require new development within or near an IPA to consider the compatibility of the proposed development with the intended predominant land uses within the IPA.

In addition to the above, councils may consider the following additional provisions to protect land within an IPA for current and future use of land for intensive livestock agriculture. The purpose of these provisions is to minimise risk of land use conflict in IPAs.

1. Cease the application of 'existing' or legacy dwelling eligibility provisions in IPAs.
2. Consider minimum buffer provisions (separation distances) between an existing intensive livestock agriculture development and new sensitive receivers such as dwelling houses, dual occupancy (attached/detached), tourist and visitor accommodation, and agritourism. Separation distances may also be included as a development control in the relevant development control plan.
3. For development of types of residential accommodation or tourist and visitor accommodation permitted in the RU1 Primary Production land use zone, require the consent authority to be satisfied that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that the proposed development will not adversely affect the development and operation of intensive livestock agriculture within the IPA. This may include consideration of:
 - a) Potential impacts that odour emissions associated with existing or proposed intensive livestock agriculture land uses would have on the proposed development; and
 - b) Mitigation measures incorporated to limit the impact of odour emissions.
4. Consider increasing minimum lot size for subdivision in IPAs to minimise land fragmentation and promote odour buffers for intensive livestock agriculture facilities being contained within existing lots.

¹ Land use conflict risk assessment approach is described in the Planning Guidelines Intensive Livestock Agriculture Development (DPHI, 2019)

3

Planning framework implementation



3.1 Framework risk assessment

Table 2 provides a high level assessment of risks associated with the Namoi RJP and the proposed framework.

The framework risk assessment evaluates the potential risks associated with implementing the proposed planning framework. The desired outcomes and mitigation measures for each identified risk will guide the relevant planning authority in implementing the actions proposed (Section 3.2).

Table 2 Framework risk assessment

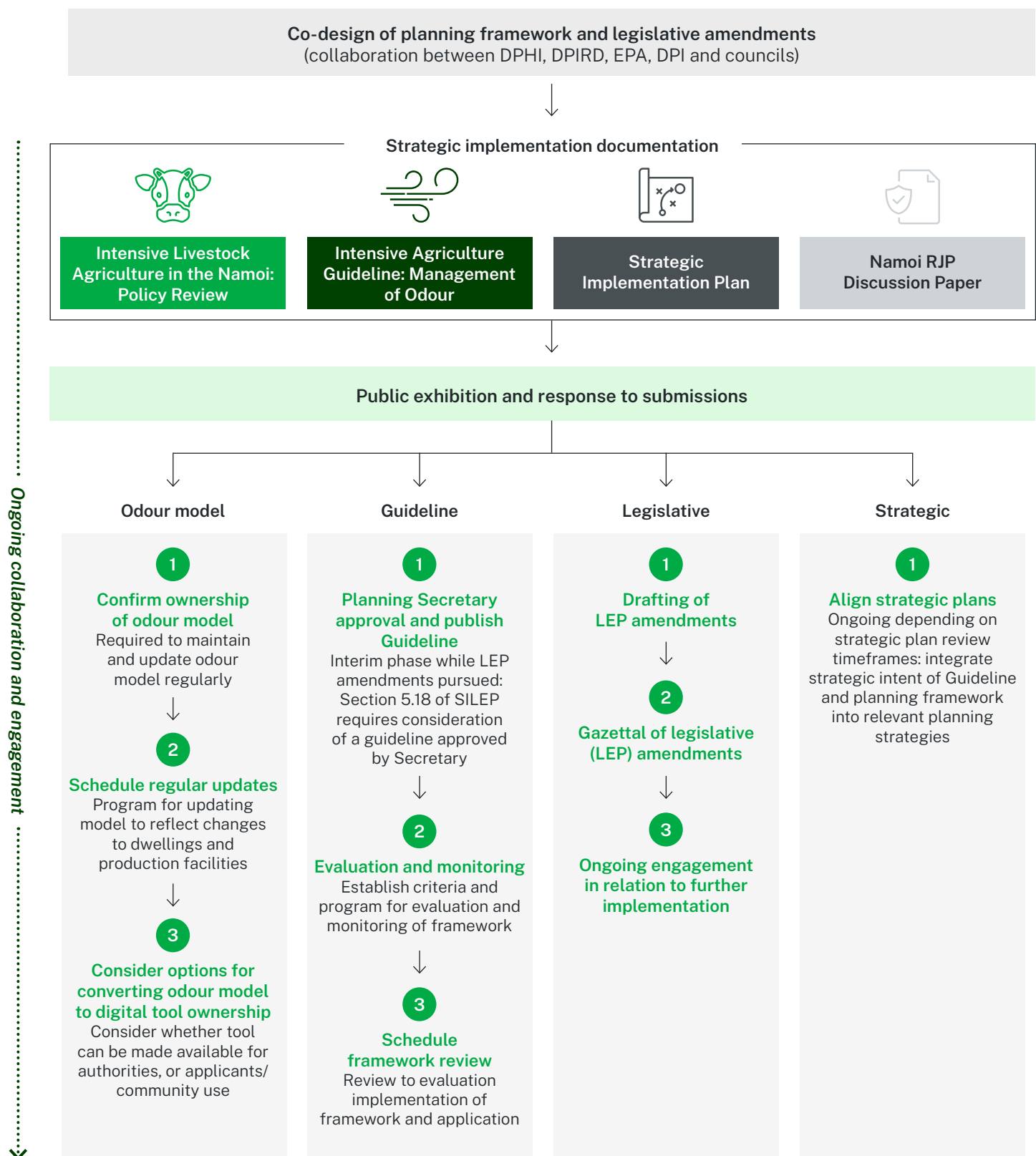
Identified risks	Desired outcome (to avoid the risk)	Recommended mitigation measures
Key provisions to protect suitable land for intensive livestock agriculture are not adopted, leading to increased risk of conflict between intensive livestock agriculture and sensitive receptors and reduced certainty for investors.	To ensure that land is protected for its identified primary purpose, plan-making authorities should adopt both the minimum required and additional recommended LEP amendments described in Section 2.3.	Protection of land identified as suitable for intensive livestock agriculture based on odour emissions is proposed to be adopted according to a consistent amendment to the relevant LEPs. A staged approach to legislative change may involve (in order of stages): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. initial legislative amendments implementing the key measures to give effect to the IPAs in the relevant LEP, including identifying IPAs (including IPA maps) and requiring consideration of the Guideline for intensive livestock agriculture in the IPAs. In addition, protection of IPA land for future intensive livestock agriculture is determined by the relevant council based on the framework options present in this implementation plan. 2. Councils may then consider additional protection to be applied in each Local Government Area.
The statutory planning framework may not adequately address environmental risks.	If plan-making authorities implement the minimum required LEP amendments and development is assessed in accordance with the <u>Planning Guidelines - Intensive Livestock Agriculture Development</u> , environmental risks associated with intensive livestock agriculture development could be appropriately mitigated. The mitigation of environmental risk may increase social licence to operate from the local community.	A methodical approach has been adopted to construct the analysis of issues and formulate solutions. Analysis of key measures to address issues led to the identification of odour as a key environmental risk causing complexity and delays in planning approvals. Detailed modelling has been carried out to identify land that may be potentially suitable based on odour modelling. The modelling has then led to tailored planning mechanisms to protect suitable land.
The statutory planning framework does not take into account the social impacts of intensive livestock agriculture, which may result in increased social tensions and conflicts.	If plan-making authorities adopt LEP amendments listed in Section 2.3, the social impacts of the operation of intensive livestock agriculture development can be mitigated and a social licence to operate from the local community is encouraged.	Alongside the planning framework a suite of supporting measures to raise awareness, build capacity and support delivery of intensive livestock agriculture measures are recommended. Such measures aim to provide independent evidence to support planning authorities to make better decisions and establish robust planning strategies to protect both the operations of intensive livestock agriculture and the amenity of urban areas.

Identified risks	Desired outcome (to avoid the risk)	Recommended mitigation measures
The statutory planning framework may not adequately address economic risks, resulting in potential negative impacts on the local economy.	Plan-making authorities include the Guideline as a matter for consideration when assessing a development application for intensive livestock agriculture. The Guideline requires applicants to undertake odour modelling to ensure that a suitable site is selected.	A core component of the analysis of issues is the assessment of economic factors that influence land supply and demand for intensive livestock agriculture. The Secondary Agriculture Land Supply Assessment provides clear evidence of the issues facing intensive livestock agriculture in the Namoi Region as well as recommending actions. The findings are integrated into the recommended planning framework and support measures.
<p>The planning framework results in the potential for legal challenges to the framework, leading to delays and uncertainty around the implementation of the framework.</p> <p>The planning framework results in the potential for confusion and uncertainty around compliance requirements. This can result in increased costs for farmers and a lack of clarity around regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Risk of unintended consequences generated from changes to the planning framework.</p>	<p>Plan-making authorities are encouraged to adopt all LEP amendments listed in Section 2.3, so that planning requirements for intensive livestock agriculture development is consistent across the Namoi Region.</p> <p>Community consultation prior to the implementation of any changes to LEPs or the adoption of the Guideline would result in a better understanding of the framework's purpose and content by proponents.</p>	<p>A comprehensive review of existing policy framework and consultation with key stakeholders has been carried out to establish evidenced strategic justification for the proposed planning framework intent.</p> <p>Staged adoption of amendments, based on ongoing consultation with key stakeholders and community.</p> <p>No changes proposed to development application pathways or thresholds and a clear hierarchy of planning mechanisms is recommended.</p> <p>Amendments to LEPs should reflect local conditions and implement locally-specific land use planning controls.</p> <p>It is recommended that the framework be reviewed by DPHI after five years, and then on an as-needed basis.</p>
The community object to the protections described in the planning framework, causing reduction in protections for intensive livestock agriculture.	<p>Community consultation in accordance with the relevant community consultation plan must occur prior to the implementation of any changes to LEPs or the adoption of the Guideline.</p> <p>All documentation is written in plain English and in accordance with any DPHI document accessibility requirements.</p>	<p>An integrated framework has been recommended linking statutory planning with strategic planning measures and a suite of supporting measures to raise awareness and promote investment.</p> <p>An engagement strategy is recommended that integrates the findings of the industry and council consultations. The engagement must be accompanied by clear and consistent messaging regarding the importance of intensive livestock agriculture to the economy of the Namoi.</p> <p>As the likely community concerns are well known, the engagement should include targeted measures to address each issue likely to be raised by the community in an open and transparent manner.</p>
Government agencies with responsibilities for various components of the planning framework or supply chain may be undertaking separate investigations or developing parallel initiatives causing confusion or complexity in implementation.	Plan-making authorities adopt all LEP amendments listed in Section 2.3. This will ensure that planning requirements for intensive livestock agriculture development is consistent across the Namoi Region.	Ongoing and direct consultations are required with relevant government agencies and industry groups to discuss this Plan and outcomes of this process, with the view to integrating various initiatives and agreeing on proposed amendments and responsibilities.

3.2 Implementation actions

Actions identified to implement the recommended planning framework for the Namoi RJP are described in Figure 4 and Appendix 1. Figure 4 and Appendix 1 provide a description of additional actions that sit outside the planning framework but may be considered to support intensive livestock agriculture.

Figure 4 Implementation actions



A

Appendix 1 Implementation actions



Table 3 Intensive livestock agriculture implementation actions

Action	Purpose	Method	Responsibility and timing	Status
1. Engagement				
1.1 Prepare engagement strategy	To align all engagement activities with the purpose of the planning framework and guide ongoing consultations in terms of intent, content, audience and timing.	Engagement strategy to be prepared by subject matter expert. Should align with the consultation and participation guidelines of responsible agencies.	DPIRD-RDD	Completed
2. Policy Review Report				
2.1 Complete odour model and reporting	To identify land suitable for intensive livestock agriculture.	Refer to Todoroski Air Sciences <i>Regional Job Precinct – Namoi, Air, Noise and Odour Technical Report</i> for method description. Agree method with EPA (level 1 for feedlots and level 2 model for poultry farms). Finalise modelling and report recommendations.	Todoroski Air Sciences May 2023 DPIRD-RDD July 2023	Completed
2.2 Finalise policy review and stakeholder engagement	Policy Review provides background to proposed planning framework and describes collaborations undertaken to inform the strategic intent.	Consultation with government agencies, councils and stakeholders to consider options and agree strategic intent for Namoi Regional Job Precinct planning framework.	Namoi Regional Job Precinct Project Control Group December 2024	Completed for exhibition
3. Strategic implementation plan				
3.1 Finalise mapping of IPAs	To agree approach to identifying suitable land for intensive livestock agriculture to level of detailed required to support preferred planning framework.	Collaboration with key stakeholders.	Namoi Regional Job Precinct Project Control Group Q1 2025	Completed for exhibition
3.2 Prepare strategic intent and action plan to guide legislative amendments	To review in detail the proposed provisions and integration with other statutory planning documents.	Desktop review and consultation with key government stakeholders.	Namoi Regional Job Precinct Project Control Group Q1 2025	Completed for exhibition (this Plan)
3.3 Roles and Responsibilities: Review government and council resources required to implement planning and supporting frameworks	To ensure the integration of roles and responsibilities across the framework to ensure efficient and effective implementation. Clarity of roles is essential for both the agencies concerned and the applicants.	Mapping of tasks and dependencies to identify relevant agencies. Engagement through direct consultation and workshops.	DPIRD-RDD/ Project Control Group/Namoi Councils Q1 2025 Undertake concurrently with 3.2	Planned. Proposed framework requires government authority to take ownership of model and guideline implementation.

Action	Purpose	Method	Responsibility and timing	Status
4. Intensive Livestock Agriculture Guideline – Management of Odour				
4.1 Formulate guidance framework	To formulate a comprehensive set of development controls to guide intensive livestock agriculture development according to best practice principles. To implement the outcomes of the air, noise and odour modelling, including the detailed application of various scales and types of intensive livestock agriculture development within the IPAs.	Developed by specialist planning and intensive agriculture specialists in conjunction with key government agency and council subject matter experts.	DPIRD-RDD/DPHI/ DPIRD–Agriculture Q1 2025	Completed for exhibition. Revised focus for Guideline is to provide framework for odour only using LUCRA framework for supporting site selection and impact assessment.
4.2 Co-design with government, councils, institutions and industry	To ensure controls and guidance are developed in a manner that addresses all relevant issues and provides comprehensive guidance document for applicants, agencies and the community.	Strong collaboration to co-design controls and guidance for developments.	DPIRD-RDD/DPHI Q1 2025	Completed for exhibition. Guideline developed collaboratively. Focus for Guideline is to provide framework for odour only.
5. Public exhibition and community engagement				
5.1 Finalise exhibition documentation	Finalisation for exhibition.	Consultation with government agencies, councils and stakeholders to agree amended provisions and strategies. Refinement (finalisation) of recommended planning framework. Detailed review and collation of exhibition documentation. Inter-departmental sign-off and approval processes.	Namoi Regional Job Precinct Project Control Group Q2 2025	Planned. To be finalised as part of exhibition of strategic implementation documentation. Note: documents for exhibition: • Planning Policy Review • Guideline • Strategic Implementation Plan (this Plan).
5.2 Conduct public exhibition	To raise awareness of proposed planning framework and seek feedback from community and industry groups.	Public exhibition according to DPHI and DPIRD-RDD guidelines. Targeted engagement with directly affected landowners and industry groups.	DPIRD-RDD/DPHI Q2 2025	Planned.
5.3 Response to submissions and finalise Guideline	Update documentation and strategic intent to reflect submissions.	Project team and stakeholders to review submissions.	Namoi Regional Job Precinct Project Control Group Q2 2025	Planned.
5.4 Publish Guideline	To give effect to Guideline (note: once Guideline approved, Section 5.18 of LEP would require consideration of Guideline until legislative amendments are finalised).	Planning Secretary to approve and publish Guideline.	Q2 2025	Planned.

Action	Purpose	Method	Responsibility and timing	Status
6. Legislative amendments				
6.1 Drafting of legislative amendments	To give effect to the strategic intent described in this report.	DPHI to lead collaboration with councils.	DPHI Q2 2025	Planned.
6.2 Review and address submissions	To take into account the feedback received from public consultation and refine framework for implementation.	Review of submissions, response to issues raised and collaboration with relevant agencies and councils.	DPIRD-RDD/DPHI Q2 2025	Planned.
7. Align strategic plans				
7.1 Review and update local and regional strategic plans	To ensure that strategies for growth in Namoi identify land uses and infrastructure in and near the IPAs to minimise land use conflicts, utilising edge planning principles to transition between land suitable for intensive livestock agriculture and sensitive receptors where relevant.	Councils to update relevant plans based on strategic rationale developed for the IPAs. Review other plans to include reference and strategies to support IPAs where relevant.	DPIRD-RDD/ Councils Q3 2025	Planned.
8. Program monitoring and evaluation				
8.1 Namoi RJP program monitoring and evaluation	To monitor development associated with the new planning framework to measure against key performance indicators reflecting the vision for Namoi Regional Job Precinct and framework intent.	Data on development to be recorded by Councils and DPIRD-RDD/DPHI.	DPIRD-RDD/ DPHI/Councils Q3 2025	Planned
8.2 Five year review and refinement of Namoi RJP framework	To reflect on the actual performance of the planning framework against stated key performance indicators. To make improvements to the planning framework in response to issues raised from monitoring and evaluation.	Consultation with key agencies and councils along with detailed review of monitoring data.	DPIRD-RDD/ DPHI/Councils Five yearly review.	Remains relevant. Strategic Implementation Plan to include requirement for periodical review.

Action	Purpose	Method	Responsibility and timing	Status
9. Infrastructure and Delivery Strategy				
9.1 Review infrastructure requirements and inform infrastructure programs and Contributions Plans	<p>To review infrastructure requirements for the IPAs and guide delivery or funding requirements for infrastructure to support intensive livestock agriculture. This review should feed into the Contributions Plans of local authorities and support preparation of, where relevant, voluntary planning agreements for specific development applications.</p> <p>To identify infrastructure controls for the Guideline, to balance the need for offsite versus onsite infrastructure and associated costs. (capital and maintenance).</p>	Subject matter expert to undertake review of current infrastructure and infrastructure demand projections to determine types and capacities of infrastructure required to service IPAs. Input would also be garnered from industry groups to ensure the infrastructure needs reflect industry practices and technologies.	DPIRD-RDD/DPHI Q4 2025	Potential option for consideration.
9.2 Water supply analysis and market sounding	<p>The planning framework must include consideration of appropriate development controls, guidelines and matters for consideration to encourage water efficiency and appropriate siting to support the efficient manage and reuse of water in the region.</p> <p>It is recommended that as part of the next phase for Namoi RJP, an economic or market sounding study is carried out to evaluate the supply and establish price point for water purchase via market.</p>	A specialist water economist to prepare a market sounding and water availability assessment.	DPIRD-RDD (with Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Water) support) Q4 2025	Potential option for consideration.
9.3 Establish an intensive livestock agriculture network for the Namoi RJP	<p>To coordinate and market intensive livestock agriculture and processing in the Namoi RJP.</p> <p>Would operate as a link between industry and government to support marketing and strategic planning for intensive livestock and processing in the Namoi RJP.</p> <p>Sufficient resource allocation would be required to coordinate and maintain the relationships and information received.</p>	<p>Pilot network be established under the Namoi Unlimited, with the support of DPIRD-Agriculture and DPIRD-RDD.</p> <p>Initial pilot with priority elements required to support Namoi RJP planning framework, (other roles and functions introduced in the longer term), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge sharing and stakeholder engagement • market and value chain integration • coordination of supply chains and planning framework advisory. 	Namoi Unlimited/ DPIRD-RDD/ DPIRD-Agriculture Q3 2025	Potential option for consideration.

Action	Purpose	Method	Responsibility and timing	Status
10. Assessment and Business Support				
10.1 Establish specialist team/panel/repository for data/information/advice	To share information and education among planners and key specialists working with intensive livestock agriculture in the Namoi Regional Job Precinct to build capacity for consistent decision-making.	Data, documentation and supporting evidence to be collated and made available in digital platform. Potentially linked to the ePlanning portal development. Nomination of key specialist leads and development of training and education materials for authorities.	DPIRD-RDD Q3 2025	Potential option for consideration.
10.2 Prepare and implement marketing campaign	To raise awareness of the importance of intensive livestock agriculture industry in Namoi. Provide public information to manage expectations and improve social licence to operate. To attract investors.	Subject matter expert to prepare comprehensive marketing strategy, which aligns with the engagement strategy prepared earlier.	DPIRD-RDD Q4 2025	Potential option for consideration. To be further considered by councils.



