1. The Belmont insect beds are the only significant occurrence of fossil insects from the Palaeozoic Era found in Australia.

2. There is one older known Australian fossil insect from the Carboniferous of northern Tasmania.

3. The Belmont insect beds have yielded in excess of 140 species of fossil insects, and the new research and collecting has identified a number of new species of beetles, hoppers and possibly a cricket.

4. The fossil insects of the Belmont insect beds are unusual when compared to equivalent occurrences overseas in that Belmont is dominated by the more modern insects, which belong to Neoptera, or insects which undergo a complete life cycle such as scorpionflies, and Paraneoptera, or insects which undergo incomplete life cycle such as aphids. Polyneoptera, such as stoneflies and crickets, are present but rare. Paleoptera, or primitive insects with outspread wings, such as dragonflies, are very rare.

5. There is extensive indirect evidence of fossil insects at Belmont in the form of the fossils of insect damaged leaves, and one example of egg deposition in a fossil stem. An examination of the Permian fossil plant collection at the Australian Museum has revealed similar damaged leaves from other localities in N.S.W., proving the existence of insects throughout the Permian coal swamps.

6. Much of the known outcrop the Belmont insect beds has been lost due to urban development, but the very best and most prolific outcrop (Pincombe's Outcrop) remains public land. In addition, new outcrops of the Belmont insect beds are now known to the north of existing outcrops, and these have also proved to be prolific, as well as producing at least two new species. These outcrops are of high conservation value to Science.

7. Collecting since 2003 has yielded approximately 800 specimens of fossil insects. Approximately 15 new species of fossil insect have been identified, especially new species of beetles. The existence of wood beetles in the Belmont coal swamps is now verified.

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