

AGENDA ATTACHMENTS

18 MAY 2021

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

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Central Highlands Council

MINUTES– ORDINARY MEETING – 20TH APRIL 2021

Draft Minutes of an Open Ordinary Meeting of Central Highlands Council held at the Bothwell Hall, on Tuesday 20th April 2021, commencing at 9am.

1.0 OPENING

The Mayor advises the meeting and members of the public that Council Meetings, not including Closed Sessions, are audio recorded and published on Council's Website.

Mayor L Triffitt opened the meeting at 9.00am.

2.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

3.0 PRESENT

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer attended at 9.03am, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner, Clr J Poore, Mrs Lyn Eyles (General Manager) & Mrs Kathy Bradburn (Minutes Secretary), Mrs Janet Monks (Minutes Secretary)

4.0 APOLOGIES

Nil

5.0 PECUNIARY INTEREST DECLARATIONS

In accordance with Regulation 8 (7) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the Mayor requests Councillors to indicate whether they or a close associate have, or are likely to have a pecuniary interest (any pecuniary or pecuniary detriment) or conflict of interest in any Item of the Agenda.

Clr A Campbell – Item 6.0 Closed Session of Council – (5) Leave of Absence

6.0 CLOSED SESSION OF THE MEETING

Regulation 15 (1) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* states that at a meeting, a council by absolute majority, or a council committee by simple majority, may close a part of the meeting to the public for a reason specified in sub-regulation (2).

As per *Regulation 15 (1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, this motion requires an absolute majority

Moved: Clr R Cassidy

Seconded: Clr J Honner

THAT pursuant to *Regulation 15 (1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, Council, by absolute majority, close the meeting to the public to consider the following matters in Closed Session

Item Number	Matter	Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015
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1	Confirmation of the Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 16 March 2021	Regulation 15 (2)(g) - information of a personal and confidential nature or information provided to the council on the condition it is kept confidential
2	Tender CHC 02-21 Pelham Road Stage 6	Regulation 15 (2)(d) contracts, and tenders, for the supply of goods and services and their terms, conditions, approval and renewal
3	Variation to Tender CHC – 09/20 – Bothwell Stormwater Stage 1	Regulation 15 (2)(d) contracts, and tenders, for the supply of goods and services and their terms, conditions, approval and renewal
4	Confidential Matter	Regulation 15 (2)(g) - information of a personal and confidential nature or information provided to the council on the condition it is kept confidential
5	Leave of Absence	Regulation 15 (2) (h) applications by councillors for a leave of absence
6	Consideration of Matters for Disclosure to the Public	Regulation 15 (8) - While in a closed meeting, the Council, or Council Committee, is to consider whether any discussions, decisions, reports or documents relating to that closed meeting are to be kept confidential or released to the public, taking into account privacy and confidentiality issues

CARRIED**FOR the Motion:**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore

Cllr A Archer attended meeting at 9.03am

6.1 MOTION OUT OF CLOSED SESSION**Moved:** Cllr J Honner**Seconded:** Cllr A W Bailey**THAT** the Council:

- (1) Having met and dealt with its business formally move out of the closed session; and
- (2) Resolved to report that it has determined the following:

Item Number	Matter	Outcome
1	Confirmation of the Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 16 March 2021	Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 16 March 2021 were confirmed
2	Tenders 02/21 – Pelham Road Stage 6	Council accepted the tender from AWC Pty Ltd
3	Variation to Tender CHC – 09/20 – Bothwell Stormwater Stage 1	Council approved the variation to tender CHC – 09/20
4	Confidential Matter	Council noted the information provided by the General Manager
5	Leave of Absence	Cllr Anita Campbell has been granted Leave of Absence from Council and Committee meetings for July 2021
6	Consideration of Matters for Disclosure to the Public	Matters were considered

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore

OPEN MEETING TO PUBLIC

Due to COVID-19 a limit of 4 members of the public, at any one time will be applied.

Mr Andre Morrell attended meeting at 10.00am

7.0 DEPUTATIONS

9.30	Dr Gardner to join Councillors for morning tea
10.00 – 10.15	Rural Alive & Well - <i>Apology</i>
10.15 – 10.30	Derwent Catchment Project – Climate Change Policy & Platypus Walk Maintenance
10.30	John Bignell – <i>Did not attend</i>

7.1 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**8.0 MAYORAL COMMITMENTS**

11 March 2021	Tele meeting with Councillor, rate payer calls x 2
12 March 2021	LGAT Tele meeting, Councillor calls x 2, General Manager Tele Meeting
15 March 2021	Business of Council, rate payer calls x 2, councillor's tele meeting x 2
16 March 2021	Ordinary Meeting of Council
18 March 2021	Business of Council, Community calls x 2, NBN Meeting Hamilton, Zoom Meeting, General Manager and rate payer meeting
19 March 2021	Business of Council, rate payer meeting
22 March 2021	Business of Council
23 March 2021	Business of Council, rate payer calls x 2
24 March 2021	Meeting with General Manager and Community Relations Officer, Anzac Meeting Gretna, Business of Council
25 March 2021	Meeting with Rate payer, HATCH Meeting Hamilton, rate payer meeting Bothwell, Anzac meeting Bothwell
28 March 2021	TGBTI Tennis Tournament Hamilton
29 March 2021	Business of Council
30 March 2021	Rate payer tele meeting
31 March 2021	Opening Tenders Hamilton
6 April 2021	Rate Payer Tele meeting
7 April 2021	Tas Audit Office Meeting Hamilton, rate payers meeting
8 April 2021	Rate payer meeting x 2
10 April 2021	Minister Barnett Tele meeting, Business of Council
12 April 2021	Business of Council
13 April 2021	Business of Council
14 April 2021	Business of Council

8.1 COUNCILLOR COMMITMENTS***Deputy Mayor Allwright***

16 March 2021	Ordinary Meeting of Council
7 April 2021	Waste Committee Meeting, Bothwell

Cllr A Campbell

16 March 2021	Ordinary Meeting of Council
25 March 2021	Meeting with HATCH and Mayor, GM, Deputy GM and Community Relations Officer.

29 March 2021 Meeting in Hobart between HATCH and Tasmanian Health Service
 7 April 2021 Waste Committee Meeting, Bothwell

Clr R Cassidy

16 March 2021 Ordinary Meeting of Council

Clr J Honner

16 March 2021 Ordinary Meeting of Council
 7 April 2021 Waste Committee Meeting, Bothwell

STATUS REPORT COUNCILLORS

Item No.	Meeting Date	Agenda Item	Task	Councillor Responsible	Current Status	Completed Date
3	18-Feb-20	16.5	Cattle Hill Wind Farm Community Fund Committee	Mayor Triffitt, Clr Campbell & Clr Honner	On going to provide Council with updates each Council meeting	
5	16-Feb-21	17.5	Concept plan for the redevelopment of the Bothwell Caravan Park	Clr Poore	Councillor Poore and Development & Environmental Services Manager to prepare a concept plan for the redevelopment of the Bothwell Caravan Park	

8.2 GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMITMENTS

16 March 2021 Council Meeting
 18 March 2021 Meeting Sam Marshall NBN
 18 March 2021 Teams Meeting Tas Audit
 18 March 2021 Meeting Jannie Fahey & Allacia
 24 March 2021 Staff Budget Meeting
 25 March 2021 Meeting HATCH
 7 April 2021 Meeting Audit Dept

8.3 DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMITMENTS

16 March 2021 Ordinary Council Meeting
 17 March 2021 WHS Performance Benchmarking Programme Review Meeting
 24 March 2021 Budget Workshop for Managers
 25 March 2021 HATCH Representatives Meeting with Council
 8 April 2021 Meeting with Warwick Smith for Intedat Systems

9.0 NOTIFICATION OF COUNCIL WORKSHOPS HELD

Nil

9.1 FUTURE WORKSHOPS

27 April 2021 9.00am - Councillors meet onsite Gretna Church
 10.30am - Long Term Asset Management Plan Workshop
 12.00 Noon - Cat Management Strategy Workshop
 1.00pm – Climate Change Policy Workshop
 11th May 2021 Councillor Budget Workshop – Hamilton
 (tentative)

Dr Josie Kelman & Ms Eve Lazarus attended the meeting at 10.10am

10.0 MAYORAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Council have been successful in obtaining a grant of \$72,628 towards the new toilet block at Bethune Park camping ground.

Moved: Clr R Cassidy

Seconded: Clr A Campbell

THAT the meeting move to item 7.0 on the Agenda.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

7.0 DEPUTATIONS

10.15 – 10.30 Derwent Catchment Project – Climate Change Policy & Platypus Walk Maintenance

Dr J Kelman & Ms E Lazarus provided an update from the Derwent Catchment Project – Climate Change Policy & Platypus Walk Maintenance

It was agreed that Dr J Kelman & Ms E Lazarus attend the Workshop on 27th April 2021 at 1.00pm to provide further information on the Climate Change Policy.

Mr G Rogers (Manager DES) attended the meeting at 10.23am

Moved: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT the meeting move to item 13.0 on the Agenda.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

13.0 DERWENT CATCHMENT PROJECT REPORT

Moved: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded: Clr J Honner

THAT the Derwent Catchment Project report be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

RESOLVED that endorsement of the Draft Sustainable Growth in Agriculture and Tourism in the Derwent and Highlands – A Plan for Economic Recovery 2021-30 be deferred to the May meeting.

Dr J Kelman & Ms E Lazarus left the meeting at 10.40am

Moved: Clr J Honner

Seconded: Clr A Campbell

THAT the meeting move to item 11.0 on the Agenda.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

11.0 MINUTES

11.1 RECEIVAL DRAFT MINUTES ORDINARY MEETING

Moved: Cllr J Honner

Seconded: Cllr R Cassidy

THAT the Draft Minutes of the Open Council Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 16th March 2021 be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore

11.2 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES ORDINARY MEETING

Moved: Cllr J Honner

Seconded: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

THAT the Minutes of the Open Council Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 16th March 2021 be confirmed.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore

11.3 RECEIVAL DRAFT MINUTES WASTE COMMITTEE MEETING

Moved: Cllr A Campbell

Seconded: Cllr J Honner

THAT the Draft Minutes of the Waste Committee Meeting held on Wednesday 7 April 2021 be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore

12.0 BUSINESS ARISING

- 13.0 That Dr J Kelman be invited to attend the April Ordinary Meeting;
- 15.1 Correspondence sent by Development & Environmental Services Manager;
- 15.2 Correspondence sent by Planning Consultant;
- 15.3 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager;
- 15.4 Correspondence sent by Development & Environmental Services Manager;
- 15.5 Development & Environmental Services Manager to undertake purchase and installation of dishwashers at Hamilton Hall and Bothwell Hall;
- 15.6a General Manager to sign and seal the final plan of survey;
- 15.6b Included in budget 21/22 by Development & Environmental Services Manager;
- 15.7 Referred to the Waste Committee;
- 15.11 Council policy update on website and in register;
- 15.12 Referred to Workshop 27 April;
- 16.1 Correspondence sent by Works & Service Manager;
- 16.2 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager;
- 16.3 Correspondence sent by Works & Service Manager;
- 16.4 Works & Service Manager obtain quote and discuss matter during budget deliberation;
- 16.6 General Manager to sign and seal the grant deed;
- 17.1 Referred to Workshop 27 April;

17.2	Council plan update on website;
17.6	Item is deferred pending site meeting 27 April;
17.8	Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager;
17.9	Council policy update on website and in register;
17.10	Item is deferred pending more information;
17.14	Dr Gardner to attend morning tea 20 April 9.30am;
18.1	Correspondence sent by Development & Environmental Services Manager.

14.0 FINANCE REPORT

Moved: Clr A W Bailey

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT the Finance Reports be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

Clr J Poore left the meeting at 10.43am & returned at 10.46am

15.0 DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

In accordance with Regulation 25(1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the Mayor advises that the Council intends to act as a Planning Authority under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993, to deal with the following items:

Moved: Clr J Honner

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT the Development & Environmental Services Report be received.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

15.1 AMENDMENT TO SOUTHERN TASMANIAN REGIONAL LAND USE STRATEGY

Moved: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

- A. Council supports the request to extend the Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy's Urban Growth Boundary to include the portion of the land at 69 Brighton Road, Brighton.
- B. Council is concerned that continued ad hoc expansion of the urban growth boundary at the fringes has potential to prejudice the implementation of established settlement strategies and accordingly requests for an urgent review of the Regional Strategy.
- C. That the details and conclusions included in the Associated Report be recorded as the reasons for Council's decision in respect of this matter.

CARRIED 8/1

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

AGAINST the Motion:

Clr A Archer

15.2 EXHIBITION OF DRAFT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA NEW BRIDGEWATER BRIDGE MAJOR PROJECT

Moved: Clr J Honner

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT comments on the Draft Assessment Criteria for the New Bridgewater Bridge Major Project be forwarded to the Manager Development & Environmental Services by Monday 26th April 2021.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

15.3 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Moved: Clr J Honner

Seconded: Clr A W Bailey

THAT the Central Highlands Emergency Management Plan 2021 be endorsed by Central Highlands Council, subject to changes, and be forwarded to Caroline Noonan, Emergency Management Planner for signing by Commissioner Darren Hine.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

15.4 FUTURE INDEPENDENT LIVING UNITS OPTIONS

Moved: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded: Clr A W Bailey

THAT funds be allocated for the construction of two x 2 bedroom Independent Living Units on the corner of Patrick and George Street, Bothwell and two x 2 bedroom units at 940 Ellendale Road, Ellendale.

CARRIED 5/4

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A W Bailey, Clr A Campbell & Clr J Honner

AGAINST the Motion:

Clr A Archer, Clr S Bowden, Clr Poore & Clr Cassidy

Clr A Campbell left the meeting at 11.36am & returned at 11.38am

15.5 MUSIC FESTIVAL DAGO POINT

Moved: Clr J Poore

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT

- (a) A letter be sent to the event organiser advising that Council are unable to provide a letter of support; and
- (b) Parks & Wildlife Services be advised that Council are unable to provide support for the event and forward a copy of the emails received by Council.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore

Deputy Mayor J Allwright left the meeting at 11.41am & returned at 11.43am

Cllr J Poore left the meeting at 11.45am & returned at 11.47am

15.6 WASTE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Moved: Cllr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cllr S Bowden

THAT Council defer this item until 2022/2023 Budget deliberations.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore

15.7 HAMILTON OFFICE RE-ROOF

Moved: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded: Cllr R Cassidy

THAT Council proceed with Option 1 - Hamilton Office Re-Roof Plans.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore

15.8 SES VEHICLE REPLACEMENT AT BRADYS LAKE

Moved: Cllr A W Bailey

Seconded: Cllr J Honner

THAT Council commit to the purchase of the General Response Unit Vehicle and allocate money in the 2021/2022 Budget; and

THAT Council provide in principal support for the establishment of a SES unit at Miena.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cllr A Archer, Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden, Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore

15.9 DES BRIEFING REPORT**PLANNING PERMITS ISSUED UNDER DELEGATION**

The following planning permits have been issued under delegation during the past month.

NO PERMIT REQUIRED

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2021 / 00022	J J & K A Costelloe	27 Haulage Road, Breona	Outbuilding

2021 / 00023	R G & L M Kent	5 Shannon Road, SHANNON	Outbuilding (Shed)
2021 / 00026	S J Jones	40 Laycock Drive, Interlaken	Outbuilding

PERMITTED

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2020 / 00091	N R & J Snare	2 Seals Road, Brandum	Visitor Accommodation
2021 / 00018	Telstra Corporation	CT 8780/2 Barren Plains Road, Miena	Upgrade of Existing Telecommunications Facility
2021 / 00019	Telstra Corporation	Lot 1 Brown Marsh Road, London Lakes	Upgrade of Existing Telecommunications Facility
2021 / 00012	Force Distributors Pty Ltd	46 Berry Drive, Miena	Visitor Accommodation (Use in Existing Habitable Building)
2021 / 00024	J B Smith	7011 Lyell Highway, Ouse	Ancillary Dwelling
2020 / 00084	A J Barnett	344 Tods Corner Road, Tods Corner	Change of Use to Visitor Accommodation
2021 / 00027	Telstra Corporation	Belchers Lookout, Dry Poles Road, Ellendale	Upgrade to Existing Telecommunications Facility

DISCRETIONARY

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2021 / 00007	A G Smithurst	8 Barr Street, Bothwell	Outbuilding (Shipping Container)
2021 / 00008	J L Arnott	21 Wilburville Road, Wilburville	Outbuilding (Shipping Container)
2021 / 00011	Marine & Safety Tasmania	Spillway Bay, Dee Lagoon	Upgrade of Boat Ramp & New Jetty
2021 / 00009	P Davies	8 High Street, Bothwell	Outbuilding

ANIMAL CONTROL**IMPOUNDED DOGS**

No dogs have been impounded over the past month.

STATISTICS AS OF 14 APRIL 2021**Registrations**

Total Number of Dogs Registered in 2020/2021 Financial Year – 969

Number of Dogs Currently Registered - 950

Number of Dogs Pending Re-Registration – 4

Kennel Licences

Number of Licences Issued –29

Number of Licences Pending – 0

*Mr G Rogers left the meeting at 12.12pm***16.0 WORKS & SERVICES****Moved:** Clr J Honner**Seconded:** Clr A Campbell**THAT** the Works & Services Report be received.**CARRIED****FOR the Motion:**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

17.0 ADMINISTRATION**17.1 ANZAC DAY SERVICES****Moved:** Clr J Poore**Seconded:** Clr J Honner

That Council by absolute majority rescind the following motion:

Moved: Clr J Poore**Seconded:** Clr R Cassidy**THAT** the Central Highlands Council do not hold any Anzac Day Services for 2021 due to COVID-19**CARRIED 8/1****FOR the Motion:**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

AGAINST the Motion:

Clr R Cassidy

17.2 PUB WITH NO BEER CORNER REST AREA**Moved:** Clr J Honner**Seconded:** Clr R Cassidy

That Council negotiate a suitable lease arrangement with the Bignell Family and Council's solicitor prepares the lease agreement for signing by both parties.

CARRIED 6/3**FOR the Motion:**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A W Bailey, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy and Clr J Honner

AGAINST the Motion:

Clr J Poore, Clr A Archer and Clr S Bowden

17.3 COUNCIL COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

RESOLVED that the Committee Representations be updated as follows.

Bothwell Swimming Pool Committee

Mayor L M Triffitt (Chair)
 Clr J Poore
 Clr A Campbell

Bothwell Cemetery Committee

Mayor L M Triffitt (Chair)
 Clr A Campbell
 Clr R Cassidy
 Clr A Archer (proxy)

Plant Committee

Mayor L M Triffitt (Chair)
 Clr A Bailey
 Clr S Bowden
 Clr A Archer (proxy)

Independent Living Units C'tee

Mayor L M Triffitt (Chair)
 Clr A Bailey
 Clr Cassidy (proxy)

Audit Panel

Clr J R Allwright
 Clr A Campbell
 Clr A Bailey (proxy)

Strategic Planning Sub-Committee

Clr A Bailey
 Clr A Archer
 Clr A Campbell

Planning Committee

Clr J R Allwright (Chair)
 Mayor L Triffitt
 Clr R L Cassidy
 Clr A Bailey
 Clr A Archer (proxy)

Highlands Tas Tourism Committee

Mayor L M Triffitt (Chair)
 Deputy Mayor J Allwright
 Clr R L Cassidy (proxy)

Australia Day Committee

Clr A W Bailey (Chair)
 Clr A Campbell
 Mayor L M Triffitt

Waste Committee

Clr J R Allwright (Chair)
 Clr J Poore
 Clr S Bowden
 Clr J Honner (proxy)

Bothwell Football Club & Community Centre Committee

Clr J Honner (Chair)
 Clr A Bailey
 Clr A Campbell (proxy)

Central Highlands Visitor Centre Management Committee

Clr J Honner (Chair)
 Clr R Cassidy
 Mayor L Triffitt (proxy)

External Committee Representation

Bothwell Spin-In Committee

Mayor L Triffitt
 Clr J Honner (proxy)

Australasian Golf Museum

Mayor L Triffitt
 Clr R Cassidy
 Clr A Archer (Proxy)

Southern Tasmanian Waste Group

Deputy Mayor J Allwright
 Clr S Bowden (Proxy)

The Derwent Catchment Project

Clr A Bailey

Great Lake Community Centre Committee

Mayor L M Triffitt
 Clr J Honner (Proxy)

TasWater Owners Representative

Deputy Mayor J Allwright
 Clr A Archer (deputy rep)

Clyde Water Trust (Liaison)

Clr J Poore

Health Action Team Central Highlands (HATCH)

Clr A Campbell
Clr J Honner (Proxy)

The Central Highlands Men's Shed Steering Committee

Clr A W Bailey
Deputy Mayor J Allwright (Proxy)

Mr Andre Morrell left the meeting at 12.29pm

The meeting was suspended for lunch at 12.29pm and resumed at 1.10pm

17.4 RATE REMISSION PROPERTY NO 04-0011-03963

Moved: Clr R Cassidy

Seconded: Clr J Honner

That Council provide a remission of the General Rate on Property 04-0011-0363 being \$620.47.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

17.5 BLUE FARMER BOTHWELL

RESOLVED that this item be discussed with RAW at the May Meeting.

17.6 OUSE DISTRICT SCHOOL SEEKING DONATIONS FOR FUNDRAISER

Moved: Clr A Campbell

Seconded: Clr A W Bailey

THAT Council make a donation of \$500.00 to the Ouse District School raffle.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

17.7 REGIONAL TOURISM PROJECTS PROGRAM ROUND THREE

RESOLVED that the General Manager seek support from Destinations South for the submission of a grant application, under the Regional Tourism Projects Program Round 3, for a picnic table and chairs at Platypus Walk.

17.8 DISCUSSION PAPER ON TASMANIA'S CLIMATE CHANGE ACT

Moved: Clr R Cassidy

Seconded: Clr J Honner

THAT Councillors provide their comment on the discussion paper on Tasmania's Climate Change Act to the Development & Environmental Services Manager by Friday the 23 April 2021 so that the Development & Environmental Services Manager can provide a submission on behalf of Council by 5pm on Thursday 29th April 2021.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

17.9 TASWATER'S DRAFT CORPORATE PLAN FY2022-26**Moved:** Clr A Archer**Seconded:** Clr R Cassidy

THAT Councillors provide their comment on the draft Corporate Plan FY2022-26 to the Deputy Mayor Clr Allwright, Councils Owner's Representatives by Friday the 30 April 2021 so that the Deputy Mayor can provide a submission on behalf of Council by the 5 May 2021.

CARRIED**FOR the Motion:**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

18.0 SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA ITEMS**Moved:** Clr J Honner**Seconded:** Clr R Cassidy

THAT Council consider the matters on the Supplementary Agenda.

CARRIED**FOR the Motion:**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

18.1 LETTER FROM MAYOR CHRISTINA HOLMDAHL – NOMINATION PRESIDENT LGAT**Moved:** Clr R Cassidy**Seconded:** Clr A Campbell

THAT Council provide Mayor Christina Holmdahl with their vote of support for her nomination for President and GMC of LGAT.

CARRIED**FOR the Motion:**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

18.2 SHANNON RIVER BRIDGE - MIENA**Moved:** Clr A Archer**Seconded:** Clr J Honner

THAT Council:

- (1) forward the letter from Mr Quigley to the Minister for State Growth endorsing the immediate interim solutions outlined in Mr Quigleys letter: and
- (2) write to Mr Quigley and thank him for his letter.

CARRIED**FOR the Motion:**

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

18.3 2021 RECREATIONAL FISHING AND CMPING FACILITIES PROGRAM

Moved: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded: Clr J Poore

THAT the General Manager be authorised to sign and seal the Grant Deed for the Recreational Fishing and Camping Facilities Program Grant of \$72,628.00.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell, Clr R Cassidy, Clr J Honner and Clr J Poore

19.0 CLOSURE

The meeting closed at 1.45pm



Willow Warriors using the drill and fill method to control willows on the Tyena River.

WEEPING WILLOWS: HOW A CRACK TEAM OF WILLOW WARRIORS ARE CLEANING UP

Interview: Stephanie Williams Pictures: Magali Wright

Magali Wright leads a team of dedicated volunteers in saving the waterways of the Tyena River and Derwent Estuary from an introduced species, the willow tree

Why are willow trees a problem? Willows like water and grow in and along waterways. They are very good at outcompeting native trees. The main species we treat is crack willow as it's very good at spreading along waterways - it grows from branches and sticks that are easily broken from trees. When these sticks and branches float downstream they get snagged and, within a small amount of time, new roots will grow and form a new willow tree. Like many introduced plant species, willows were brought to Australia as ornamental garden species in an attempt to make the landscape appear more like a northern hemisphere environment. It was also valued for wood to make cricket bats.

One of the most noticeable effects of willows in waterways is their root mats. These mats grow out away from the riverbank, over rocks and begin to reduce the flow of water. If there are two trees growing either side of a river their root mats will grow out and meet each other, this can reduce river flow, cause localised flooding and new river channels to form. Channeling

can damage riverbanks and infrastructure such as roads and pumping stations. The localised flooding can also create damage to farmland and people's homes. As willows are shallow rooted and have fragile branches, most of the debris after a flood in willow-infested rivers is willow branches and trunks.

Willow root mats also reduce habitat for native waterbugs, changing the diversity in the river and reducing food for fish and other aquatic species. Willows can also use more water than native vegetation, with one hectare of willow using 3.9-5 Ml more than native vegetation in the same area. When willow leaves fall in the autumn they reduce water quality by reducing the oxygen in the water as they decay. Willows also restrict access to rivers for recreational activities such as angling and kayaking.

How do you get rid of a tree? It depends on its size and form. Some trees are rather large and require extra work whilst others can be simply pulled out by hand if they are small enough. Large trees are treated with a technique called Drill and Fill and or Fertiliser and Fill. This process involves drilling holes around the trunk with 50mm spacing and a water-soluble herbicide applied directly to the holes. The holes expose the cambium layer of the tree,

which is the area of the tree that transports water and nutrients. Through this layer the poison is taken directly into the living tissue of the tree. This process reduces the amount of herbicide needed and means there's no off-target damage, and minimal risk to the waterway. Trees can be left to die standing in areas without important infrastructure such as bridges. Once the tree is dead it can be felled and removed from the riverbank. We like to kill the tree first as it reduces the chance of the tree creating more little willows through sticks and branches breaking off during the removal process.

If the tree is small, we can treat them with a similar technique called Cut and Paste. This simply means chopping the smaller diameter trunk off with snips and applying the same water-soluble herbicide to the freshly cut area. It's important with all techniques to apply the herbicide within 30 seconds, if you wait any longer the tree will seal-up the exposed area the same way we do with a cut to our skin.

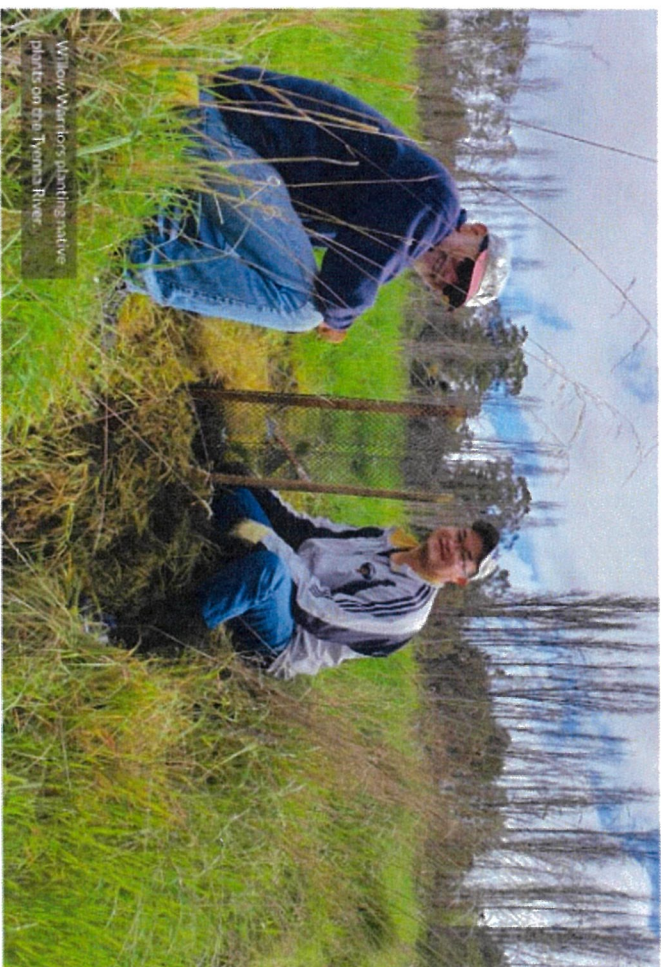
What is your role in the program?

I have a background in plant conservation and horticulture research and teaching. Since moving to Tasmania in 2010 I have worked on practical land management and threatened species programs and spent lots of time coordinating volunteer programs. I'm a Project Officer at the Derwent Catchment Project and coordinate the Tyena River Recovery Program, the Derwent Catchment Biosecurity Working Group and undertake Strategic Planning activities - we recently worked with local

agriculture and tourism business to develop a plan for sustainable growth of agriculture and tourism in the Catchment.

How can readers become a Willow Warrior? The best way to become a Willow Warrior is send me an email - magali@derwentcatchment.org. From there they will go onto our emailing list and be notified of upcoming events. Depending on the day it can be weed treatment, removal of dead willows from riverbanks, planting native species back into a treated area, maintenance of native plantings, water monitoring using the Waterbug Blitz or a combination of these activities in a single working bee depending on what is needed.

Are there other components of the Tyena River Recovery Program? We're working on a plan to eradicate crack willow from the Tyena River over the next 10 years. We are removing willows with riverside landholders, local residents, the Inland Fisheries Service and Willow Warriors. In areas where dense willows are removed, we're replanting native riverbank plants after willow control. We are also working with John Goodwin from the Waterbug Company to undertake yearly Waterbug Blitz along the river to help understand changes to water quality with the work we undertake. We're working to fund a similar program with the Derwent Estuary Program looking at other measures of water quality such as nutrient levels and sedimentation. For more information about our plan, which is supported by the Fisheries Habitat Improvement Fund, can be found on our website at www.derwentcatchment.org.



Willow Warriors planting native plants on the Tyena River.



Dogs' Homes of Tasmania

Operated by Tasmanian Canine Defence League Inc.

ABN 65 399 649 360

www.dhot.com.au

ACCEPTANCE OF DOGS AGREEMENT

This 'Acceptance of Dogs Agreement' is between the Central Highlands Council (Council) and the Tasmanian Canine Defence League Inc. operating the Dogs' Homes of Tasmania (DHoT).

The terms of this Agreement are outlined below.

Council obligations under this Agreement:

1. Council will undertake all relevant statutory activity pursuant to relevant legislation;
2. Council will meet its disposal requirements under the *Dog Control Act 2000* (the Act) by delivering the dog to the DHoT Home closest to the Council area;
3. Any dog that is sick or injured (including those known to have been exposed to parvovirus, declared dangerous and/or surrendered to Council by the owner) are to be taken by the Council directly to a commercial Veterinary Clinic for appropriate management;
4. Council will contact the DHoT person referred to in the Schedule at least 24 hours in advance to determine whether kennel space is available and provide a verbal description of the dog and any issues to be taken into account;
5. Council will transport all dogs for disposal to the DHoT within DHoT operating hours;
6. On disposal Council will provide to DHoT, in writing, all available information concerning the dog including but not limited to relevant history, identified behavioural traits, vaccination status, owner's name and contact details; and
7. On disposal Council will provide DHoT with a Council purchase order to the amount of \$50 excluding GST for each dog or group of dogs delivered at the same time with prior notice and agreement and subject to (8) below.

DHoT obligations under this Agreement:

8. DHoT may refuse a dog from Council due to insufficient kennels as DHoT has an obligation to ensure kennel availability for our contracted Pound Councils. Should this occur, DHoT will advise Council as soon as a kennel is available;
9. DHoT will dispose of all received dogs in accordance with our approved policies, procedures and practices;
10. The DHoT will invoice Council pursuant to DHoT terms and conditions;
11. The DHoT will indemnify Council concerning the disposal of dogs pursuant to the Act; and
12. In the event that DHoT adopts a dog to an owner who intends to keep the dog within the Council area, DHoT will advise the owner of their obligation under the Act to register the dog with the Council and will advise Council of the owner's name and residential address

General Terms

13. This agreement is in place for three years from 1st July 2021.
 14. Either party may terminate this Agreement by providing the other party with 21 days prior written notice.
 15. Either party may request amendment to any part of this Agreement by providing the other party with a minimum of 14 days' prior written notice.
 16. This Agreement may be renewed for a further three year term by mutual written agreement of the parties executed not less than two months prior to the expiration of the initial term or any renewal term as applicable.
-

Accepted by Dogs' Homes of Tasmania

Name of Authorised Representative: _____

Signature of Authorised Representative: _____

Date: ____/____/____

Accepted by Central Highlands Council

Name of Authorised Representative: _____

Signature of Authorised Representative: _____

Date: ____/____/____

- Dogs' Homes of Tasmania Contact Details -

Hobart: 101 Scotts Road Risdon Vale Tas 7016.	Jodi Hildebrand Team Leader*	0447 304819
Launceston: 20 Cavalry Road Mowbray Tas 7248.	Luci Reid Supervisor*	0407 212 383
	Tahlia Dmytruk Supervisor*	0433 576 647
Burnie: 170 Stowport Road Stowport Tas 7321.	Deb Walsh Supervisor	0499 075 153
Devonport: 13 Racecourse Road Spreyton Tas 7310.	Michelle Day Supervisor	0488 246 998

*Job Share positions



HUON VALLEY COUNCIL

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ABN: 77 602 207 026

Enquiries to: Michael Bartlett (Manager
Development Services)

Date: 4 May 2021

Ms Lyn Eyles
General Manager
Central Highlands Council

Via email: council@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au

Dear Ms Eyles

**Re: Request to amend the Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy 2010-2035
– Growth Strategy, Cygnet**

At the Huon Valley Council (HVC) meeting of 31 March 2021 Council resolved to seek an amendment to the Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy 2010-2035 (STRLUS) to include the following footnote under *Table 3 Growth Management Strategies for Settlements*:

***For the Cygnet Township, the growth strategy does not preclude residential growth through rezoning of existing urban land within the established settlement boundaries if supported by residential land supply and demand data and analysis from a suitably qualified person.*

As outlined within the attached reports the moderate growth strategy for Cygnet that is within the STRLUS has already been exceeded and there is an acute shortage of residential land within the urban growth boundary of Cygnet to accommodate demand. Subsequently this is placing risk of urban sprawl and fragmentation of agricultural land.

The proposed amendment to the STRLUS will help to resolve this matter by allowing current and accurate residential land supply and demand data to be considered for applications that request rezoning to support residential growth within the Cygnet urban growth boundaries.

The Minister for Planning has requested that the HVC seek endorsement for this amendment to the STRLUS from all councils within the Southern Region, in the form of a Council resolution.

The related Council Report and the most relevant attachment to that report (SGS supply and demand analysis) are attached to this email. If you require the full suite of attachments these are available at: www.huonvalley.tas.gov.au/council/meetings/ - 31 March 2021 Minutes.

If you have any queries in relation to this matter please contact Michael Bartlett (6264 0353 or mbartlett@huonvalley.tas.gov.au). Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely

LUKE CHIU
DIRECTOR ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Title	AMENDMENT TO THE SOUTHERN TASMANIAN REGIONAL LAND USE STRATEGY (2010-2035)
Agenda Number	17.007/21*
Strategic Plan Reference	5
File Reference	17/74
Author	Manager Development Services
Responsible Officer	Director Environment and Development Services
Reporting Brief	The Director Environment and Development Services presenting a report an amendment to the <i>Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy (2010-2035)</i>
Attachments	<p>A. <i>Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy (2010-2035)</i></p> <p>B. <i>Information Sheet – Reviewing and Amending the Regional Land Use Strategies</i></p> <p>C. <i>Cygnet Residential Demand and Supply Analysis Report, 2020</i></p> <p>D. <i>Huon Valley Land and Development Strategy - Cygnet Strategy map</i></p> <p>E. <i>Letter to Huon Valley Council Mayor from the Minister of Planning and attachments (2020)</i></p> <p><i>E1: Roadmap Summary</i></p> <p><i>E2: Roadmap Background Report</i></p>

Background

1. The purpose of this report is to seek Council endorsement for an amendment to the *Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy (2010-2035)* (Regional Strategy; STRLUS) that relates to the township of Cygnet. A description of the Cygnet Township area is set out below.
2. The [Regional Strategy](#) is a broad statutory based strategic planning policy that applies to Southern Tasmania under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (Act) (Attachment A). The most recent revision of the strategy is the version dated 19 February 2020. The following is stated on page 1 of the strategy:

The Regional Strategy is intended to be a broad policy document that will facilitate and manage change, growth, and development within Southern Tasmania over the next 25 years

3. A summary of the strategic planning policy framework established by the Regional Strategy is set out in Attachment B. This Information Sheet issued by the Planning Policy Unit (Department of Justice) includes the following statement.

The Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (LUPAA) provides for the preparation and declaration of regional land use strategies, which provide an important high-level component of the planning system. Essentially, the regional land use strategies provide the linkage between the Schedule 1 objectives of LUPAA, State Policies established under the State Policies and Projects Act 1993, and the future Tasmanian Planning Policies with the current interim and future Tasmanian planning schemes. They provide the mechanism by which the strategic directions of the State and each region are implemented through the land use planning system.

4. Since the commencement of the Regional Strategy in October 2011, the strategy has applied a *moderate growth strategy* to the township of Cygnet. This growth strategy has not been amended since the Regional Strategy commenced.
5. When the Regional Strategy commenced in 2011, application of the *moderate growth strategy* equated to 70 new dwellings being constructed in the Cygnet Township over the 25 year period of the strategy that obtained an Occupancy Permit based on the number of dwellings at that time in the township. However, in 2020 the number of new dwellings constructed in the township exceeded this projection. Therefore, this meant the projected number of new buildings to be built in the township had been reached 15 years earlier than forecast.
6. In 2020 Council arranged for a supply and demand analysis of residential land within the township to be carried out by SGS Economics and Planning (Attachment C). This report includes planning and other advice regarding:
 - Current and future population projections for Cygnet;
 - Current supply capacity of the township for residential zoned land;
 - Projected demand for residential land in the township to 2036; and
 - The supply capacity of the township to meet that projected demand for residential land to 2036.

7. An amendment to the Regional Strategy is considered necessary based on the planning and other advice in the SGS Report, and in particular, its advice on the anticipated level of residential growth in the township over the next 15 years resulting from projected demand for new residential dwellings.
8. As set out below, the proposed amendment to the Regional Strategy is limited in its application as it is to relate only to growth strategy (*moderate growth strategy*) considerations under the strategy specific to Cygnet. That is, the amendment is not proposed to have broader application beyond Cygnet.
9. In 2020 the Minister of Planning released a 'Roadmap' for review of the Regional Strategy which includes a range of short to long term land use planning projects (Attachment E). In the accompanying documentation forwarded to Council the following is stated:

...There is increasing concern in the southern region that the Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy (STRLUS) is out of date and not necessarily reflective of current planning issues. There are also ongoing calls for adjustments to the Urban Growth Boundary set out in the STRLUS and a review of the settlement policies for each of the designated regional towns and settlements...

The other key element in relation to the STRLUS is the broadly held view that the data upon which it is based is out of date, although there appears to be little disagreement with the fundamental strategic directions it proposes...

10. Whilst the Roadmap is a good initiative as it will be a further opportunity for a review of settlement policies for the townships in the Huon Valley, for the reasons set out in the report and the SGS Report it is considered very important that in the meantime that the proposed amendment to the Regional Strategy is made.

Council Policy

11. Council does not have a specific policy relating to amending the Regional Strategy.
12. The policy requirements of the Regional Strategy are taken into account by Council when making decisions as a planning authority when required.

Legislative Requirements

13. Section 5AA of the Act sets out legislative requirements for the regional strategies. A regional land use strategy for a regional area and amendments to a strategy can be declared by the Minister of Planning under the Act.
14. Section 30O of the of the Act (the former provisions that are still in place for Interim Planning Schemes) requires that planning scheme amendments must be, *as far as reasonably practicable, consistent* with the Regional Strategy.

Risk Implications

15. There is a risk that failing to make the proposed amendment to the Regional Strategy will result in out of date and inaccurate growth data for the township of Cygnet being utilised and relied upon for planning decisions. Subsequently this places risks of urban sprawl and fragmentation of agricultural land due to an inability to provide sufficient residential land within the township's urban growth boundaries: see further the SGS report – Attachment C.

Engagement

16. Engagement associated with this decision will be undertaken at Inform Level by inclusion within the Council meeting Minutes that will be available to the public on the Council's website and at the Customer Service Centre.
17. As set out in Attachment B, Council should obtain written endorsement for the proposed amendment from all other planning authorities in Southern Tasmania, and also consult with relevant State Government agencies and State authorities on the proposal. Therefore, if Council decides to seek approval from the Minister for Planning for the amendment to be made, that as part of that process it is recommended Council obtains the support from other planning authorities for the amendment as part of the process.
18. Also as part of the process, under the Act the Minister for Planning is required to consult with the Tasmanian Planning Commission, planning authorities, and relevant State Service agencies (e.g. Department of State Growth) and State authorities (e.g. TasNetworks) on the amendment: Section 5A(4).

Human Resource and Financial Implications

19. This Report does not raise any Human Resource or Financial Implications for the Council beyond internal officer time that falls within existing budget allocations.

Discussion

20. The wording of the proposed amendment to the Regional Strategy is set out below, and is proposed to be added to Table 3 on page 89 as a further footnote to that table as follows:

***For the Cygnet Township, the growth strategy does not preclude residential growth through rezoning of existing urban land within the established settlement boundaries if supported by residential land supply and demand data and analysis from a suitably qualified person.*

21. The amendment is relevant to planning scheme applications for amendments to the *Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015* currently under consideration by the Council and the Tasmanian Planning Commission.

Cygnet Township area

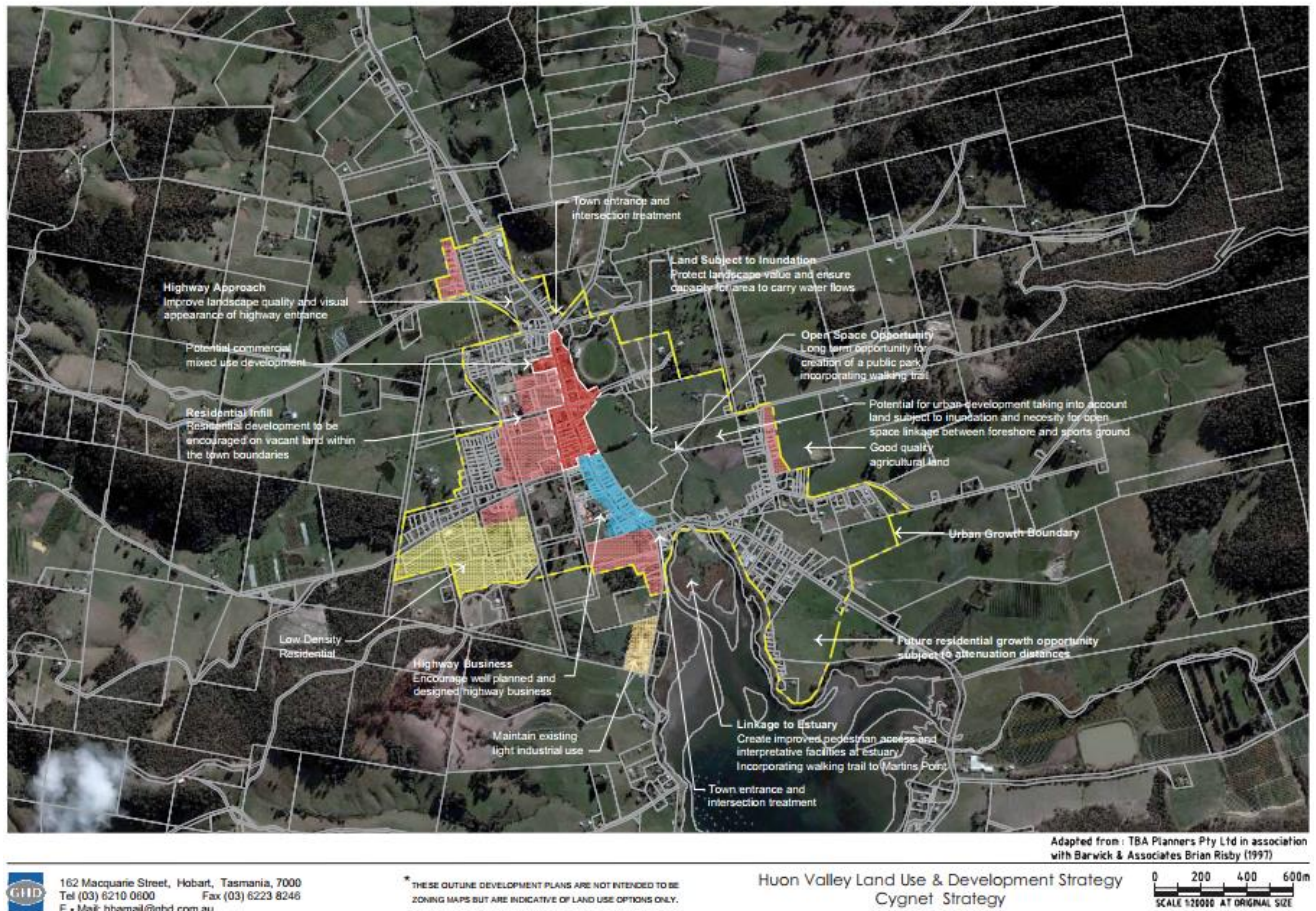
22. Cygnet is classified as a 'Township' in Table 3 in the Regional Strategy (page 89). The characteristics of a Township are set out in Table 2 of the strategy (page 87). A Township area excludes any surrounding rural living areas.

23. **Table 1:** Extract from Table 2, Regional Strategy (page 87)

TOWNSHIP	
Description	Townships are residential settlements with prominent town centres providing a number of facilities, some local employment opportunities and convenience shopping.
Population*	500 to 1500 (excluding any surrounding rural living areas)
Utility Connections	Electricity. May have reticulated water and sewerage if existing
Services	See Activity Centre Network: Town Centre

24. The *Huon Valley Land Use & Development Strategy* was endorsed by Council in 2007 includes the Cygnet Strategy map (Attachment D). The Cygnet Strategy map shows the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) for Cygnet which is outlined in yellow on the map below.

25. The UGB area on the Cygnet Strategy map has been used for the residential supply and demand analysis and is referred to in the SGS Report.



Plan 1: Cygnnet Strategy map - [Huron Valley Land Use and Development Strategy](#)

Cygnnet Township area - Urban Centre and Locality (UCL) mapped area

26. For the purposes of Table 3 of the Regional Strategy, the UCL area as a mapped LISTmap layer, is considered to represent the Cygnnet Township area. This is because the UCL area aligns more closely with the Cygnnet residential Planning Scheme zones than the UGB mapped area.
27. The UCL area is shown on the following map (Image 1). The map also shows land within the UCL area that is zoned General Residential (red) and land that is subject to other zones.
28. The Cygnnet UCL area on the Cygnnet Strategy map has also been used for the residential supply and demand analysis and is referred to in the SGS Report.

Regional Strategy

29. In Section 19.5.2, the Regional Strategy states:

“The growth management strategies for the settlements across the region are divided into four categories as follows (the percentage growth is calculated as the percentage of the number of dwelling existing at the declaration date that can occur across the 25 year planning period)”...

30. The growth management strategy for the township of Cygnet is specified as: *Moderate Growth - 10% to 20% increase in no. of potential dwellings*. The growth management strategy is considered against the growth scenario. (Regional Strategy: page 86. Table 3)

31. The growth scenarios are categorised into *mixed* and *consolidation* scenarios. The Regional Strategy states:

A mixed growth scenario indicates that residential growth should come from a mix of both greenfield and infill circumstances and that expansion of the residential zone may be required dependent upon an assessment of the yield capacity and vacancy of existing zoned land...(page 86)

32. From its commencement in 2011, under the *Settlement and Residential Development Policy* (Section 19.5.2; page 86) and by Table 3, the Regional Strategy specified Cygnet as a Township with a *moderate growth strategy* (10% - 20% increase in dwellings over 25 years) and *mixed growth scenario* (residential growth from both greenfield and infill development).

33. Table 1: *Summary of Growth Strategy and Growth Scenario – Cygnet*

SETTLEMENT	GROWTH STRATEGY	GROWTH SCENARIO
<i>Cygnet Township</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Mixed</i>

Planning Scheme Zones - Cygnet

- 10.0 General Residential
- 12.0 Low Density Residential
- 16.0 Village
- 17.0 Community Purpose
- 18.0 Recreation
- 19.0 Open Space
- 20.0 Local Business
- 32.0 - 39.0 Particular Purpose

Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015

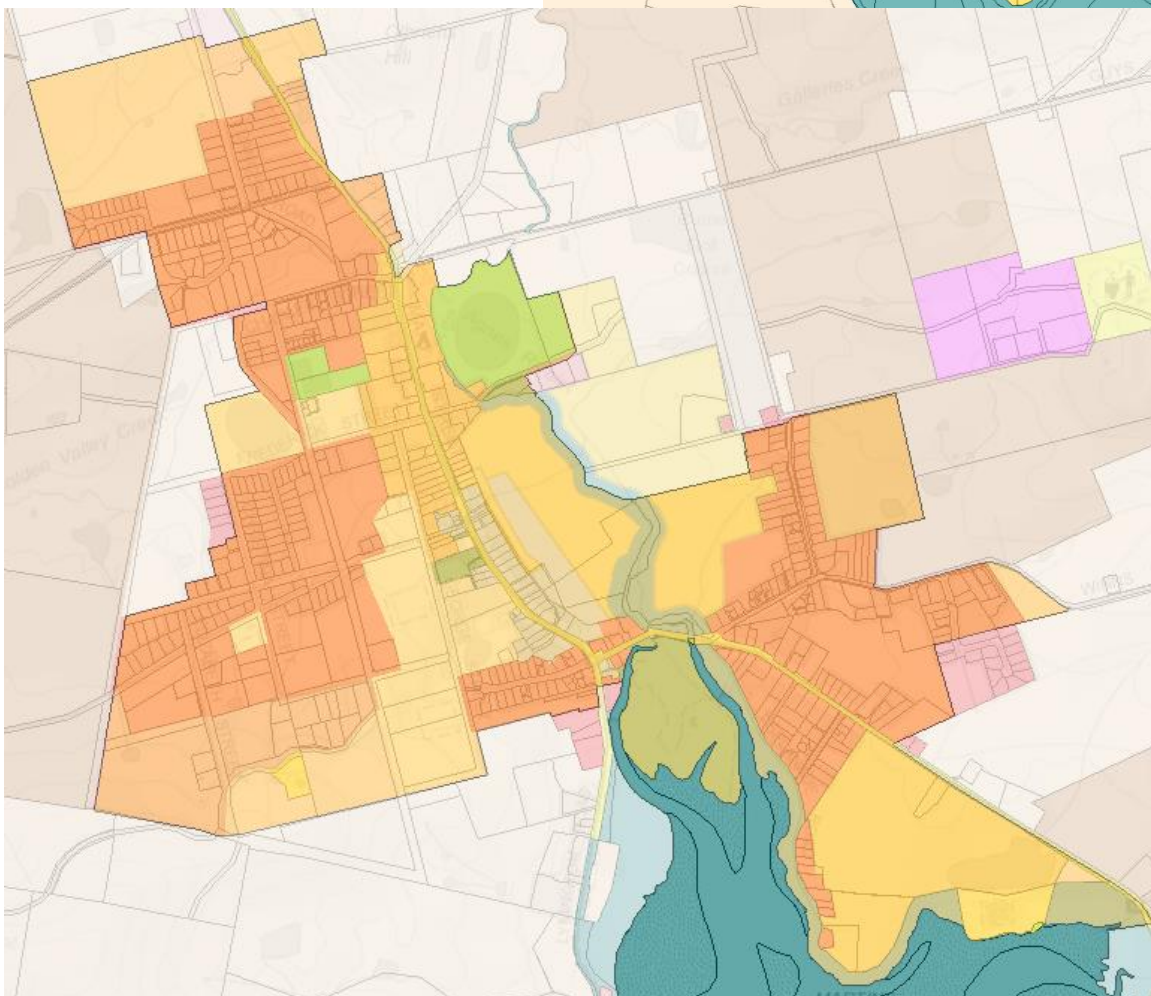
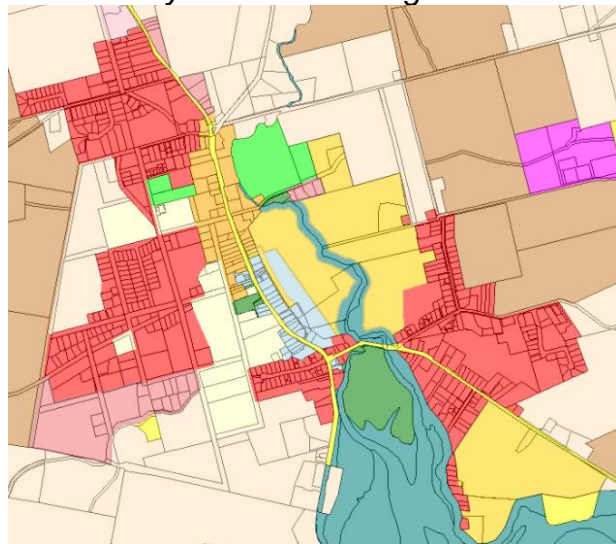


Image 1: Extent of Cygnet UCL area and Planning Scheme residential zones and other image extracts: LISTmap

34. The summary in the following table for the UCL area for Cygnet shows the increase in the number of residential dwellings in the Cygnet UCL area between October 2011 and 30 January 2020 based on Council records. The Table below shows there were 352 residential buildings in the UCL area in October 2011 completed to building occupancy stage following the issue of an Occupancy Permit.

35. **Table 2: Residential buildings and vacant land (UCL), Cygnet**

October 2011 – January 2020

UCL Land	UCL Land
17/10/2011	30/1/2020
Residential buildings (Occupancy Permit issued for a dwelling; land then classified as <i>non-vacant residential land</i>)	Residential buildings (Occupancy Permit issued for a dwelling; land then classified as <i>non-vacant residential land</i>)
352	434
	+82 dwellings
Vacant residential land (land classified as <i>vacant residential land</i>)	Vacant residential land (land classified as <i>vacant residential land</i>)
66	59
	-7 vacant lots

Council data 2020

36. The application of the *moderate growth strategy* equated to a projection of 70 new dwellings being constructed in the Cygnet Township over the 25 year period of the strategy that obtained an Occupancy Permit based on the number of dwellings within the township in October 2011 when the strategy commenced. See further the SGS Report.

37. The SGS Report states in relation to the Regional Strategy:

The moderate growth strategy in the STRLUS refers to an anticipated growth of 10 to 20 per cent of dwellings. A mixed growth scenario indicates that residential growth should come from a mix of both greenfield and infill circumstances and that expansion of the residential zone maybe required dependent upon an assessment of the yield capacity and vacancy of existing zoned land.

In addition, the Strategy promotes consolidation of existing settlements and minimisation of urban sprawl and lower density development (p. 85).

The demand projections in STRLUS were primarily based on historic growth, primarily based on Census publications of which the most recent, published one would have been 2006. Since 2011, population growth and related dwelling demand has outpaced anticipated growth as detailed in STRLUS (page 21).

38. The SGS Report also states:

- Strong population growth has been evident in Cygnet over the past decade (Figure 2). Between 2010 and 2019 the average annual growth rate was 1.7 per cent per annum. This has increased to 2.4 per cent over the past five years, and 2.9 per cent in the past three. As a result, the figure also reveals that the population forecast for Cygnet in 2021, using the Treasury growth rates for the Huon Valley (Table 1), has already been met by 2019, even under the high scenario. (page 7)*
- In order to achieve the overarching strategic planning objectives of urban consolidation, prevention of sprawl and fragmentation of agricultural land, it is of the utmost importance to ensure sufficient and suitable vacant residential land is provided for in and around existing settlements (within their UGB)..(page 21).*
- There is an urgent need to update STRLUS to reflect updated projections and ensure the overarching strategic planning objectives are achieved. There is also a need to update the Treasury population projections to appropriately account of intrastate migration patterns.. (page 21)*
- Demand for housing in Cygnet is strong. To 2036 it is estimated that there will be demand for another 524 dwellings in the Cygnet area from 2020. Assuming that 80 per cent of the dwellings should be located within the urban growth boundary to protect agricultural land from*

fragmentation and to develop greater economic and social vibrancy in the town, then 419 dwellings will be demanded within the growth boundary. (page 23)

- *...The analysis shows there is an acute shortage of suitable, vacant residential land to accommodate future growth, while meeting the overarching planning objectives.... (page 21).... As it currently stands, there is insufficient land available to achieve a dwelling capacity that will meet the projected demand within the urban growth boundary. (page 23).*

39. The SGS Report in section 4 of the report and in other sections of the report refers to some well-known current and future impacts that arise such as urban sprawl and fragmentation of agricultural land if there is not an adequate supply of residential land to meet or, substantially meet the projected residential demand forecasts. The report states:

In order to achieve the overarching strategic planning objectives of urban consolidation, prevention of sprawl and fragmentation of agricultural land, it is of the utmost importance to ensure sufficient and suitable vacant residential land is provided for in and around existing settlements...(SGS Report, page 21)

40. The SGS Report clearly set out that there is not sufficient residential land capacity within the Cygnet Township area for the next 10-15 years. In particular, it is relevant that the number of dwellings that the *moderate growth strategy* relates to within the township have now been constructed.

41. The proposed amendment is consistent with the Objectives set out in Schedule 1 of the Act and with relevant State Policies under the *State Policies and Project Act 1993*.

Conclusion and Recommendation

42. For the reasons set out in the report and the SGS Report it is considered very important regarding the residential housing needs of Cygnet that the proposed amendment to the Regional Strategy is made.

RECOMMENDATION

That:

- a) The report on the amendment to the *Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy (2011-2035)* be received and noted.
- b) Council request the Minister for Planning to amend the *Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy (2010-2035)* by adding to Table 3 of the strategy as a footnote the following wording:

*****For the Cygnet Township, the growth strategy does not preclude residential growth through rezoning of existing urban land within the established settlement boundaries if supported by residential land supply and demand data analysis from a suitably qualified person.***

- c) Council request other Southern Tasmanian councils whether they support the proposed amendment and advise the Minister of the response from the other councils.
- d) The General Manager is authorised to complete the processes for the amendment in accordance with Council's decision including any adjustment to the wording of the amendment that is required by the Minister of Planning consistent with Council's decision.



CYGNET RESIDENTIAL DEMAND AND SUPPLY ANALYSIS



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SGS Economics and Planning was engaged to undertake a residential land demand and supply study for the town of Cygnet within the Huon Valley Council.

The town of Cygnet has been experiencing high demand for housing over recent years due to the popularity of the town for families and smaller households (including retirement). SGS Economics and Planning, in this report, analysed the demand for housing in Cygnet and the existing supply of residential land. This analysis was performed to understand the adequacy of existing vacant residential land in Cygnet within the Urban Centre and Locality (UCL) and the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).

A range of factors are considered including government policy, affordability and household composition to draw conclusions on the suitability of expedited land release in Cygnet.

The report contains four chapters:

1. Documentation and results of housing demand modelling for Cygnet
2. Estimation of capacity for new housing in Cygnet (UCL and UGB) and gap analysis to determine the adequacy of current supply of residential land
3. Commentary on planning principles and land demand allowances
4. Findings and conclusion.

Demand for housing in Cygnet is strong. To 2036 it is estimated that there will be demand for another 524 dwellings in the Cygnet area from 2020. If it was assumed that about eighty per cent of demand would be accommodated on residential land (as opposed to lower density lifestyle area outside of the UGB), demand would be 419 dwellings.

The capacity analysis indicates that currently there is the capacity to provide another 92 to 165 new dwellings in the Cygnet urban growth boundary to 2036, and 91 to 163 new dwellings in the Cygnet urban centre locality depending on dwelling density and realisation rates. If HVC land in the George Street redevelopment area is developed, the high capacity scenario increases to 209 and 207 dwellings for the UGB and UCL respectively. The capacity analysis is based on an assessment by the planning department of Council on the number of lots that could be created on vacant lots; and on two realisation rates reflecting the extent to which these lots may actually be used to enable further development¹.

As it currently stands, there is an acute shortage to meet all demand. There is not sufficient land to meet demand for the next ten to fifteen years. As a rule of thumb, there should be approximately fifteen years of vacant supply in order to not adversely affect housing affordability and prevent land banking and/or speculative behaviour. Indeed, evidence shows that affordability is already decreasing and some household types (for instance on minimum wages) may already struggle to meet housing costs.

The insufficient supply means that potential residents cannot move to or remain in Cygnet due to insufficient choice and affordability pressures.

¹ Keeping in mind that many households may choose a large garden over a subdivision, or may want to reserve the option to subdivide to a later stage in life.

1. INTRODUCTION

SGS Economics and Planning was engaged to undertake a residential land demand and supply study for the town of Cygnet within the Huon Valley Council.

The town of Cygnet has been experiencing high demand for housing over recent years due to the popularity of the town for families and smaller households (including retirement). SGS Economics and Planning, in this report, analysed the demand for housing in Cygnet and the existing supply of residential land. This analysis was performed to understand the adequacy of existing vacant residential land in Cygnet within the Urban Centre and Locality (UCL) and the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB).

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4. Findings and conclusion.

Housing demand

SGS has created an Excel-based housing demand model for Cygnet. The model includes the following aspects:

- Population forecasts by age
- Household formation preference
- Housing type preferences

Results include housing demand by type including separate, semi-detached and apartment types.

Housing capacity

SGS has reviewed vacant residential land supply and historic uptake data collected by HVC. For each parcel of land identified as vacant and suitable for housing, SGS used HVC's categorisation based on its likely timeframe to be development ready and available to the market.

Forecast demand is then compared to housing capacity by timeframe to understand housing market alignment and identify potential gaps/oversupply over time.

Commentary

SGS provides commentary on the adequacy and currency of planning guidances in light of overarching planning objectives of urban consolidation, prevention of urban sprawl and prevention of fragmentation of agricultural land. Further, SGS has used data from our award-winning Rental Affordability Index to comment on housing affordability.

Findings and recommendation

Conclusions and recommendations are drawn concerning the need for future planning around supply of land in Cygnet.

2. HOUSING DEMAND

2.1 Introduction and purpose

An assessment of population and demographic trends has been undertaken to develop an understanding of the underlying forces which are driving growth and demand for dwellings in the Huon Valley LGA and Cygnet. Beyond population and dwelling forecasts, this section also considers typology and housing choice.

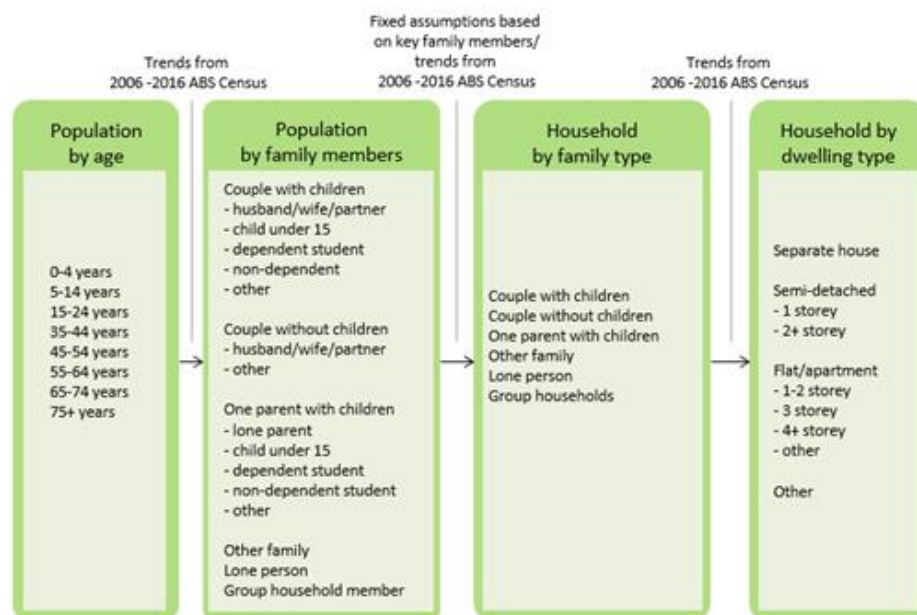
The purpose of the analysis is to forecast housing demand in Cygnet to the year 2036. Two scenarios are provided to illustrate the housing demand under high growth and moderate growth trends. Assumptions for the scenarios are drawn from analysis of historic housing growth in Cygnet and Huon Valley LGA.

2.2 Approach

The analysis in this section draws upon a range of datasets, mostly from ABS, including population growth, age, family, and household type. These core demographic components combine to help understand the drivers for housing demand in Cygnet presently and into the future.

SGS has applied its in-house and tested *Housing Demand Model* to forecast total demand and demand by dwelling type. The datasets are key inputs into the modelling process to help determine the change in the number of households requiring housing in Cygnet. An illustration of the model below shows the outputs as being housing demand by 'separate house', 'semi-detached' (referring to attached dwellings, terraces and townhouses) and 'flat/apartment'.

FIGURE 1: SGS HOUSING DEMAND MODEL METHOD



Source: SGS Economics and Planning

Demand for different dwelling type shifts throughout an individual's lifespan, due to income levels, the structure of the household they live in and preferences. To that end, changing demographics and the changing relationship between household types and dwelling types described will impact upon future housing choices. In regional areas, like the Huon Valley, housing type preferences are strongly skewed towards separate houses, but the ageing of the population will likely drive a slight increase in demand for units (referred to as flats/apartments).

The model's base scenario is run off historically observed household and dwelling compositions in the LGA – generating a 'business as usual' forecast of the future if there are no major shifts in population/demographic trends or supply/capacity constraints.

The model is run at the LGA level as this is the level that population forecasts by age group from the Tasmanian Government are available. Using the outputs for the Huon Valley LGA, the housing demand for Cygnet was calculated with: trends adjusted to reflect the on-the-ground experience under the high scenario; and trends held constant to reflect a milder housing growth rate under the moderate scenario.

2.3 Population growth

The Tasmanian Department of Treasury and Finance has prepared population projections for Tasmania's Local Government Areas for 25 years (2017 to 2042)². Table 1 below shows population forecasts for the Cygnet SA2 based on the population at the 2016 census and the population growth rates for the Huon Valley LGA from the Treasury projections.

The Tasmanian Government's projections have three series, based on different assumptions - high, medium, and low. The medium and high series are shown here (Table 1).

TABLE 1: POPULATION GROWTH COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT SERIES, CYGNET

Series	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
High	4,266	4,561	4,843	5,111	5,347
Medium	4,266	4,522	4,728	4,903	5,040

Source: Tasmanian Government 2019

Table 2 shows the assumptions the Tasmanian Treasury used to estimate the population forecasts by scenario.

TABLE 2: ASSUMPTIONS FOR POPULATION GROWTH SERIES

Series	Fertility (total fertility rate)	Mortality (life expectancy at birth)	Net Interstate Migration	Net Overseas Migration	Average annual growth rate (AAGR)
High	Increasing from 1.96 babies per woman in 2017, to 2.10 babies per woman by 2028	To reach 86.0 years for males and 88.5 years for females by 2067.	Net gain of 1,200 persons per year to Tasmania (+0.3% to population in 2017)	Net gain of 2,100 persons per year to Tasmania (+0.4% to population in 2017)	0.74% to 2036 0.62% per annum to 2067
Medium	Constant rate of 1.96 babies per woman.	To reach 82.4 years for males and 85.2 years for females by 2067.	Zero net interstate migration.	Net gain of 1,800 persons per year to Tasmania. (+0.34% to the population in 2017)	0.38% to 2036 0.20% per annum to 2067

Source: Tasmanian Government 2019

² <https://www.treasury.tas.gov.au/economy/economic-data/2019-population-projections-for-tasmania-and-its-local-government-areas>

Table 3 below compares the recent experience in Cygnet to these scenarios. It shows that growth in Cygnet has been trending above the high growth scenario from the Treasury forecasts for the Huon Valley municipality.

TABLE 3: COMPARISON OF CYGNET POPULATION GROWTH TO POPULATION PROJECTIONS

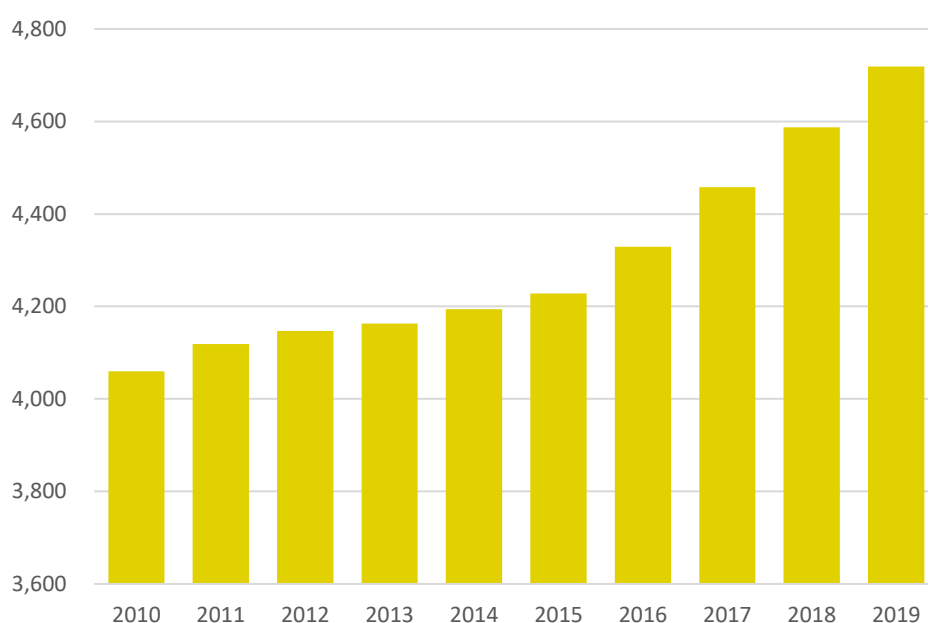
Series	Fertility (total fertility rate)	Mortality (life expectancy at birth)	Net Interstate Migration	Net Overseas Migration	Average annual growth rate (AAGR)
Actual in Cygnet 2017 to 2019	A natural increase in the population of 49 (124 births and 75 deaths) indicating a replacement rate above 2.0 (high scenario)	Not available	Net internal migration of +291 over three years (+2% per annum). This is well above the high series rate but does include intrastate movements	Net overseas migration of +50 over three years (+0.4% per annum). This is equivalent to the high series for Tasmania.	2.9% per annum from 2017 to 2019. This is well above the high series for Tasmania

Source: SGS Economics and Planning 2020 using ABS (2020) estimated residential population by components, SA2 level.

This can partially be explained by a key shortcoming of the Treasury projections: the projections do not take into account internal migration patterns within Tasmania. As stated in the Huon Valley Economic Development Strategy 2015-2020, the Huon Valley is influenced significantly by its relative proximity to Tasmania's capital city Hobart and the neighbouring municipal area, Kingborough. The proximity to these two denser populated areas, coupled with lower average house prices, means that to first homeowners and other low-medium income earners, Cygnet offers considerable appeal.

Strong population growth has been evident in Cygnet over the past decade (Figure 2). Between 2010 and 2019 the average annual growth rate was 1.7 per cent per annum. This has increased to 2.4 per cent over the past five years, and 2.9 per cent in the past three. As a result, the figure below also reveals that the population forecast for Cygnet in 2021, using the Treasury growth rates for the Huon Valley (Table 1), has already been met by 2019, even under the high scenario.

FIGURE 2: ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN CYGNET SA2



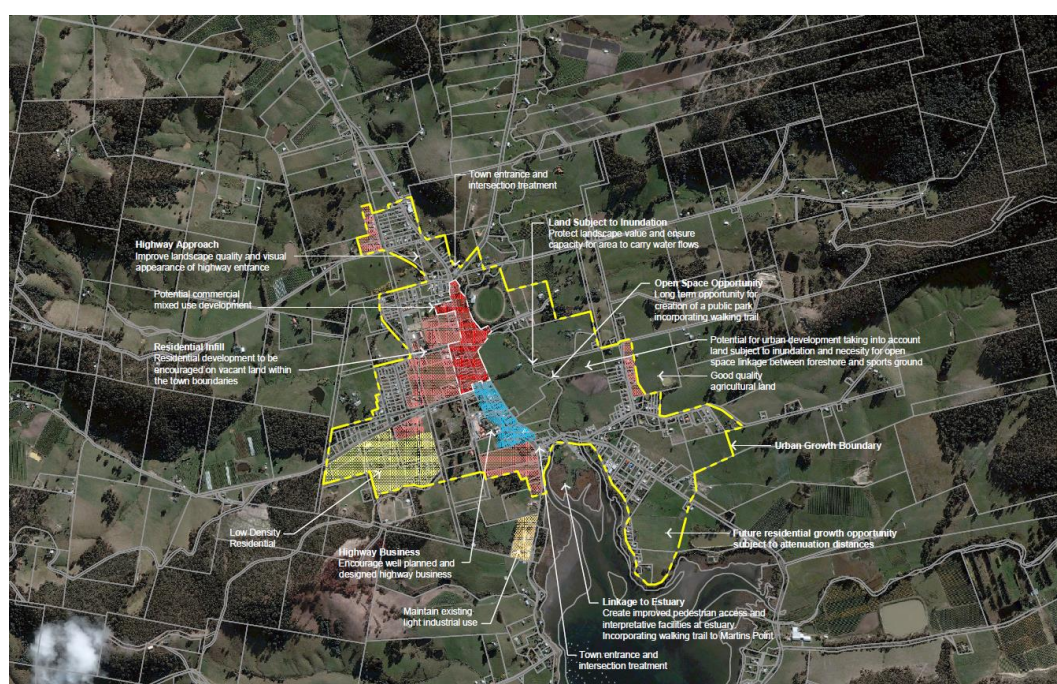
Source: ABS (2020) estimated residential population by components

Take-up of vacant residential land

The take-up of vacant residential land is another indicator of housing demand. The Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy (STRLUS) assumed a moderate growth trajectory for Cygnet which corresponds to an annual average growth rate of 0.9 per cent per annum for Cygnet.

Table 4 shows the rateable properties for vacant residential land and non-vacant residential land within the Urban Centre Locality (UCL) area of Cygnet and also within the Urban Growth Zone for the years 2011, 2013, 2016 and 2019. The UCL is an ABS geography to capture data for individual towns. The UCL for Cygnet is slightly larger than the Urban Growth Centre boundary. The Urban Growth boundary for Cygnet (Figure 3) is referred to on the Cygnet Strategy map of the Huon Valley Land Use and Development Strategy and has been used by Council for planning purposes, in particular, prior to the commencement of the current planning scheme.

FIGURE 3: CYGNET URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY



Source: GHD

The data shows that the number of non-vacant residential properties has increased by 83 since 2011 in the UCL, a compounded growth rate of 2.7 per cent per annum. The total growth rate for Cygnet is 2.4 per cent per annum.

TABLE 4: RESIDENTIAL LAND, CYGNET

RATED LAND (as at 1 July of each year)	Cygnet Urban Centre Locality (UCL)	2011	2013	2016	2019
	Vacant residential land	45	74	80	56
	Non-Vacant Residential land	347	366	399	430
RATED LAND (as at 1 July of each year)	Urban Growth Centre - Cygnet	2011	2013	2016	2019
	Vacant residential land	48	63	48	36
	Non-Vacant Residential land	358	376	394	419

Source: Huon Valley Council, received August 2020

Table 5 shows the applications for subdivisions lodged between 2007 and 2020, for subdivisions within the Cygnet Urban Centre and Locality (UCL); and Cygnet Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) areas that were completed such that Final Plans for these subdivisions were

able to be sealed to enable lots to be created (or for relevant stages of a subdivision). The period before 2011 saw applications for larger scale subdivisions ranging between 20 and 30 lots, which were mainly driven by the new estates located along Silver Hill Road (Devereaux Court and Dorgan Court) and Mary Street (Lourdes Rise). An application of 29 lots was lodged in 2011 on 27 Silver Hill Road, which is outside the boundary of the Cygnet UGB but within the Cygnet UCL. The period post 2011 saw a decrease in the size of subdivision applications. Applications during this period were characterised by infill development with subdivisions ranging between 1 to 3 lots.

TABLE 5: APPLICATIONS OF APPROVED SUBDIVISIONS TO FINAL PLAN STAGE, CYGNET UCL AND UGB

Application year	Subdivision	Address	Additional lots from approved subdivision	Final Plan sealed - 2011	Approval	Final Plan sealed
2007	SUB-4/2007	24 Silver Hill Road (Devereaux Crt)	19	Final Plan sealed - 2011	2011	FP sealed
2008	SUB-11/2008/A	Mary Street - Lourdes Rise	25	Final Plan sealed - 2011	2011	FP sealed
2012	SUB-81/2012	24 Dances Road	1		2013	FP sealed - 2013
2012	SUB-43/2012	11 Emma Street	1		2013	FP sealed- 2018
2012	SUB-47/2012	5 Smith Street	1		2013	FP sealed -2018
2011	SUB-7/2011	27 Silver Hill Road (Dorgan Crt)	9	Final Plan sealed for stage 1 (9 lots) - 2015	2015	FP sealed
2011	SUB-7/2011	27 Silver Hill Road (Dorgan Crt)	20	Final Plan sealed for stage 2 (20 lots) - 2016	2016	FP sealed
2017	SUB-18/2017	7406; 7404; 7402 Channel Highway	3		2019	FP sealed- 2019
2017	SUB-3/2017	8 Frederick Street	2		2017	FP sealed- 2020
2017	SUB-1/2017	5 Smith Street	1		2017	FP sealed- 2018
2017	SUB-37/2017	10 Charles Street	8	Plan sealed for stage 1 (8 lots) 2019; (Stage 2 TBC)	2019	FP sealed
2018	SUB-32/2018	32 Christina Street	2		2019	FP not sealed
2020	SUB-29/2020	14 George Street	1	Final Plan sealed - 2011	2019	FP Sealed

Source: Huon Valley Council, received August 2020

Other subdivision lot data for the period 2011-2019 for approved subdivisions in Cygnet are shown in Table 6³. It shows that over the past 9 years 110 lots have been created in Cygnet.

The three major releases in this time were Devereaux Court (19 lots in 2011), Lourdes Rise (27 lots in 2011) and Dorgan Court (29 lots across 2015 and 2016). Satellite imagery (Figure 4) reveals that the take-up rate of these sub-divisions has been high, with only a few vacant lots remaining in these three sub-divisions (at April 2019).

TABLE 6: APPROVED SUBDIVISIONS, CYGNET

Subdivisions (not including approved boundary adjustments as boundary adjustments do not create additional lots)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Number of lots created	53 lots	4 lots	4 lots		8 lots (+1 x POS lot) Total: 8 lots Stage 1 - Dorgan Court comprised 8 lots plus 1 x Public Open Space lot	2 lots + 20 lots Total: 22 lots Stage 2 of Dorgan Court subdivision comprised 20 lots	10 lots	8 lots	1 lot + Balance	110 lots

Source: Huon Valley Council, received August 2020

FIGURE 4: DEVEREAUX COURT (TOP LEFT) AND DORGAN COURT (BOTTOM RIGHT) IN 2012



Source: Google Earth, accessed August 2020

³ This data does not include boundary adjustment approval information as no new lots are created by that process, and does not include data between 2011-2019 for approved subdivisions that were withdrawn after lodgement, or for approved subdivisions that subsequently lapsed

FIGURE 5: DEVEREAUX COURT (TOP LEFT) AND DORGAN COURT (BOTTOM RIGHT) IN 2019



Source: Google Earth, accessed August 2020

2.4 Housing demand scenarios

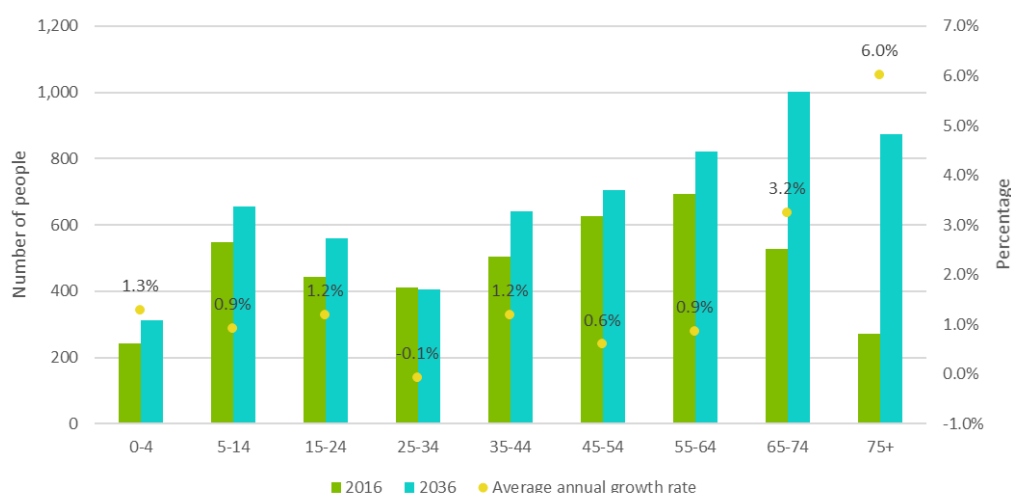
All the historic evidence above suggests that demand for residential lots is growing faster in Cygnet than predicted by official government population projections produced by Treasury, as well as what is assumed in the STRLUS.

SGS prepared two scenarios to establish a range in which housing demand in Cygnet might occur. Housing demand under a high growth scenario and a moderate growth scenario will be discussed in the next section. Under the high growth scenario, dwelling growth of 2 per cent per annum has been applied to forecast housing demand. For the moderate growth scenario, the dwelling demand rate is 1.5 per cent per annum.

Age distribution

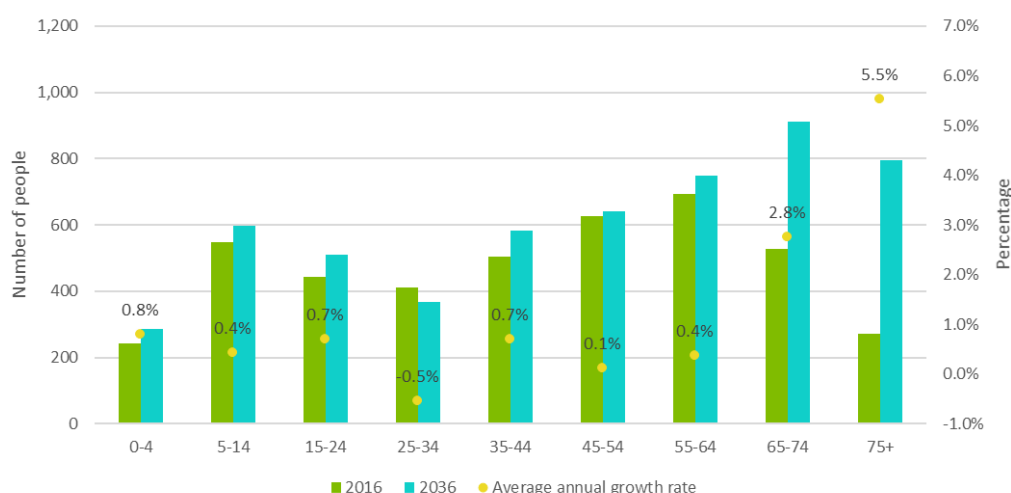
The age profile of the population is also projected to change, impacting the types of dwellings demanded, with major growth in aged population cohorts. The current and projected age profile for residents in the Cygnet SA2 under the high and moderate growth scenarios are shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7. Trends of an aging population profile can be observed under both scenarios, as the dominant age groups are anticipated to shift from 45 to 64 in 2016 to 65 to 75 by 2036. This reflects that people are growing older and remaining healthy and independent for longer. It is expected most of the older people in Cygnet will remain living independently, particularly if housing options are provided to them. Similarly, an adequate supply of land for detached housing will allow young families to move into Cygnet.

FIGURE 6: POPULATION PROJECTION AND GROWTH RATE BY AGE (HIGH GROWTH), CYGNET SA2



Source: ABS Census; Tasmanian Government 2019; and SGS Economics and Planning

FIGURE 7: POPULATION PROJECTION AND GROWTH RATE BY AGE (MODERATE GROWTH), CYGNET SA2



Source: ABS Census; Tasmanian Government 2019; and SGS Economics and Planning

2.5 Housing demand model results

Forecast dwelling demand

Table 7 and Table 8 summarise the results of the housing demand modelling under the high and moderate growth scenarios. The results are derived from the *Housing Demand Model* using ABS Census data patterns in demographics and housing types from 2001 to 2016 and population growth forecasts to 2036 for the Cygnet SA2.

Under the high growth scenario, the model indicates that while the highest growth rate between 2020 and 2036 is likely to be for semi-detached dwellings (3.4 per cent per annum), the dwelling mix in Cygnet will still be dominated by detached (separate house) dwellings. Demand for separate houses is expected to grow 1.9 per cent per year between 2020 and 2036. The preference for separated houses in Cygnet will drive demand for 678 residential lots to 2036. The projected demand for semi-detached, unit and other dwellings types adds to demand by another 50 dwellings to 2036. The demand for semi-detached and units may or may not occur on strata-titled lots.

In total, the model shows that 729 new dwellings are to be demanded by 2036 in the Cygnet SA2 area, which translates to an increase of 2 per cent per annum.

TABLE 7: DWELLING DEMAND FORECAST 2020 TO 2036 (HIGH GROWTH), CYGNET SA2

Dwelling type	2020 ⁴	2021	2026	2031	2036	2020 to 2036 Growth	AAGR ⁵ 2020 to 2036
Separate house	1,874	1,920	2,135	2,349	2,553	678	1.9%
Semi Detached	26	27	33	38	44	18	3.4%
Flat, unit or apartment	27	28	32	36	40	12	2.3%
Other	41	42	48	54	60	20	2.5%
Total	1,968	2,017	2,247	2,477	2,697	729	2.0%

Source: SGS Housing Demand Model (2020)

Modelling results under the moderate scenario shows a lower housing demand growth rate of 1.5 per annum. This is driven by the assumption that the share of housing growth in the Huon Valley LGA allocated to Cygnet SA2 remains constant throughout the years. Separate houses remain the most dominant housing type, whereas semi-detached dwellings have the highest growth rate. A total of 525 new dwellings are projected to be the size of housing demand by 2036.

TABLE 8: DWELLING DEMAND FORECAST 2020 TO 2036 (MODERATE GROWTH), CYGNET SA2

Dwelling type	2020	2021	2026	2031	2036	2020 to 2036 Growth	AAGR 2020 to 2036
Separate house	1,842	1,878	2,039	2,191	2,328	486	1.5%
Semi Detached	25	27	31	36	41	15	2.9%
Flat, unit or apartment	27	27	30	33	36	9	1.9%
Other	40	41	46	51	55	15	2.0%
Total	1,934	1,973	2,146	2,311	2,459	525	1.5%

Source: SGS Housing Demand Model (2020)

The differences between the two scenarios are largely driven by the demand in separate houses. Among the 204 dwelling growth difference between the high and moderate scenarios, separate houses account for 94 per cent (192 dwellings) of the total difference.

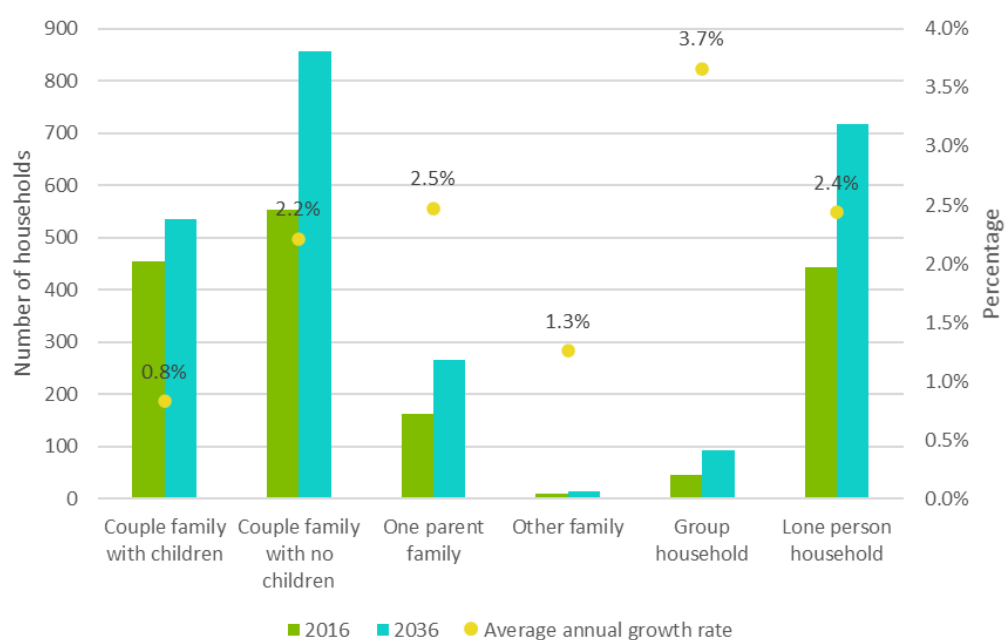
Forecast household composition

The age statistics are reflected in the projected growth of different household types in the LGA. Under the high growth scenario (Figure 8), while couple families with children are anticipated to grow by 18 per cent between 2016 and 2036, couple families with no children, one parent family, and lone person household types are expected to grow considerably, by 55, 63, and 62 per cent respectively.

⁴ The figure for 2020 is calculated by assuming that 80% of the growth between 2016 and 2021 (3 years' worth) has already been realised.

⁵ AAGR – Average Annual Growth Rate

FIGURE 8: HOUSEHOLDS BY COMPOSITION (HIGH GROWTH), CYGNET SA2

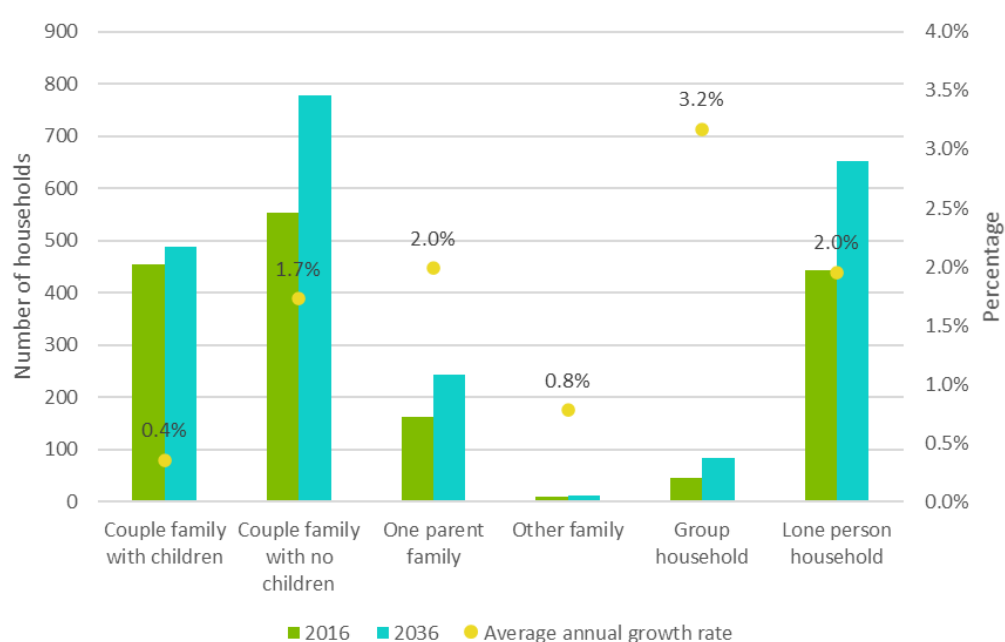


Source: Tasmanian Government 2019; SGS Housing Demand Model (2020)

Under the moderate growth scenario shown in Figure 9, couple families with children are only expected to grow by 7 per cent by 2036, while the biggest growths will also be seen in one parent families (48 per cent), lone person households (47 per cent), and couple families with no children (41 per cent).

Changes in household compositions in both scenarios are in line with trends seen across Tasmania and Australia, in that the average household size is to see a decrease overtime driven by ageing population. The ageing of the population in Tasmania is however more pronounced than Australia as a whole.

FIGURE 9: HOUSEHOLDS BY COMPOSITION (MODERATE GROWTH), CYGNET SA2



Source: Tasmanian Government 2019; SGS Housing Demand Model (2020)

3. HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY

3.1 Introduction and purpose

This chapter identifies available vacant residential land in Cygnet ready for development in the immediate, medium and longer-term. HVC has supplied much of the data required for the supply analysis, with SGS tasked with analysing this information and estimating the available lots within the UCL and UGB boundaries.

The purpose of the analysis is to reveal the capacity for new housing in Cygnet to 2036 and compare to housing demand to ascertain whether new parcels of land should be released. Key to meeting population demand as forecast will be to ensure land supply is consistent and stable, properly located and readily developable.

3.2 Housing capacity

Method

To estimate the housing capacity of Cygnet (i.e. the likely number of dwellings that could be built in Cygnet to 2036), SGS relied upon the vacant land and lots analysis as identified by HVC. Each parcel was reviewed by SGS taking into account engineering advice provided by HVC to consider constraints to develop on each lot. This analysis included a lot of analysis conducted by Council compared to previous analysis completed by SGS on housing capacity in Cygnet.

Parcels of land were sorted into four different groups:

- Development ready lots (immediate supply)
- Land that is serviced with water and sewage, but not sub-divided (medium-term supply)
- Land that is serviceable but not sub-divided (medium to longer term supply)
- Land that is not sub-divided nor fully serviced (long term supply)
- Council-owned land (uncertain supply)

In addition, dwelling densities and realisation rates (what share of lots would realistically be developed) were allocated. The theoretical capacities of vacant residential land were estimated based on the following assumptions for two scenarios, low and high, with the higher scenario assuming greater densities⁶:

- Two different realisation rates are applied to development estimates. For the low capacity scenario, it is assumed that 50 per cent of the theoretical capacity will be realised. Many landowners will not sub-divide their land preferring to keep the whole parcel intact for their own use. There are also cost constraints if new access ways or infrastructure has to be provided and planning constraints such as the coastal overlay or other overlays on some sites. For the higher capacity scenario, it is assumed optimistically that 90 per cent of the capacity can be realised. This realisation rate was chosen given the accuracy and research behind the housing capacity data set supplied by HVC.
- Consideration has been given to dwelling densities in the General Residential zone in preparation of the vacant land and lots analysis as identified by HVC, with densities in

⁶ though compared to major cities the density in the high scenario remains low

that range of 9 dwellings per hectare (equivalent to 1,100 sqm per lot) to 15 dwellings per hectare (equivalent to 665 sqm per lot).

- For Huon Valley Council (HVC) owned land at 20 Golden Valley Road and 14 George Street, this land has been previously identified by Council for housing development as part of the George Street Site Development Strategy, and potentially therefore this land may be used, for example, as community housing and related services. As an indication for a use in the high scenario, it is assumed the capacity of 14 George St is 49 dwellings based on prior research by Terroir. For the low scenario, it is assumed that this land is not used for housing.

Housing development capacity in Cygnet urban growth area

Table 9 below shows the results of the above analysis for Cygnet within the urban growth boundary. It shows that in the low scenario, with a realisation rate of 50%, there is future capacity for 92 new dwellings in Cygnet.

With a higher realisation rate (90 per cent) and the use of council land for medium density housing (such as a retirement village), the capacity in Cygnet is for 209 new dwellings. These scenarios can be thought of as a range, with the likely capacity falling somewhere in between, and likely towards the bottom of the range.

TABLE 9: HOUSING CAPACITY IN CYGNET URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY

Land Type	Dwelling capacity (Low)	Dwelling capacity (Higher)	Dwelling capacity (Higher) with council land
Development ready (Short term)	16	28	28
Fully serviced but not sub-divided (Medium term)	50	89	89
Serviceable but not sub divided (Medium to longer term)	21	37	37
Not sub-divided or fully serviced (Long term)	6	11	11
Council-owned land (Uncertain)	0	0	44
Total	92	165	209

Note: the 44 Council-owned lots refer to those 49 lots at 14 George St identified by Terroir, with a 90% realisation rate applied

Allocating the above capacity to five-year time blocks results in the dwelling capacities below in Table 10:

- In the short term (to 2021) there is an immediate capacity for 16 to 28 new dwellings, depending on the capacity scenario, on development-ready lots in Cygnet.
- In the medium term when fully serviced but not sub-divided land is likely available for development, there is a capacity for around 50 to 89 dwellings between 2022 to 2026.
- In the medium to longer term when serviceable but not sub-divided land is likely available for development, there is a capacity for around 21 to 37 dwellings between 2027 to 2031.
- In the longer-term, when more difficult land for development may be ready for release, there is a capacity for a further 6 to 11 dwellings.

If the Council land is included and developed over the medium term, the capacity increases to 111 dwellings for 2022-2026 and 59 dwellings in 2027-2031.

TABLE 10: DWELLING CAPACITY IN 5-YEAR INTERVALS, URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY

	2020-2021*	2022-2026	2027-2031	2032-2036	Total
Dwelling capacity (Low)	16	50	21	6	92
Dwelling capacity (Higher)	28	89	37	11	165
Dwelling capacity (Higher) with council land	28	111	59	11	209

As a general rule of thumb, there needs to be approximately 15 years of vacant supply of land available to prevent speculative land behaviour and upward pressure on land and housing affordability.

Housing development capacity in Cygnet urban centre locality

Table 11 below shows the results of the above analysis for Cygnet within the urban centre locality. It shows that in the low scenario there is currently capacity for 91 new dwellings in Cygnet.

With a higher realisation rate (90 per cent) and the use of council land for medium density housing (such as a retirement village), the capacity in Cygnet is for 207 new dwellings. These scenarios can be thought of as a range, with the likely capacity falling somewhere in between, and likely towards the bottom of the range.

TABLE 11: HOUSING CAPACITY IN CYGNET URBAN CENTRE LOCALITY

Land Type	Dwelling capacity (Low)	Dwelling capacity (Higher)	Dwelling capacity (Higher) with council land
Development ready (Short term)	11	19	19
Fully serviced but not sub-divided (Medium term)	51	91	91
Serviceable but not sub divided (Medium to longer term)	24	42	42
Not sub-divided or fully serviced (Long term)	6	11	11
Council-owned land (Uncertain)	0	0	44
Total	91	163	207

Note: the 44 Council-owned lots refer to those 49 lots at 14 George St identified by Terroir, with a 90% realisation rate applied

Allocating the above capacity to five-year time blocks results in the dwelling capacities below in Table 12:

- In the short term (to 2021) there is an immediate capacity for 11 to 19 new dwellings, depending on the capacity scenario, on development-ready lots in Cygnet.
- In the medium term when fully serviced but not sub-divided land is likely available for development, there is a capacity for around 51 to 91 dwellings between 2022 and 2026.
- In the medium to longer term when serviceable but not sub-divided land is likely available for development, there is a capacity for around 24 to 42 dwellings between 2027 to 2031.
- In the longer-term, when more difficult land for development may be ready for release, there is a capacity for a further 6 to 11 dwellings.

If the Council land is included and developed over the medium term, the capacity increases to 113 dwellings for 2022-2026 and 64 dwellings in 2027-2031.

TABLE 12: DWELLING CAPACITY IN 5-YEAR INTERVALS, URBAN CENTRE LOCALITY

	2020-2021*	2022-2026	2027-2031	2032-2036	Total
Dwelling capacity (Low)	11	51	24	6	91
Dwelling capacity (Higher)	19	91	42	11	163
Dwelling capacity (Higher) with council land	19	113	64	11	207

As a general rule of thumb, there needs to be approximately 15 years of vacant supply of land available to prevent speculative land behaviour and upward pressure on land and housing affordability.

Comparison to housing demand

As revealed in Section 2, the demand for housing in the Cygnet area (SA2) has been high in recent years. This is forecast to continue. Table 13 and Table 15 show the dwelling demand in the Cygnet SA2 and within the Cygnet growth boundary. It is assumed by SGS that 80 per cent of growth in the Cygnet area should be captured within the growth boundary to improve town vibrancy and economic outcomes for Cygnet (as explored in chapter 4). Additional growth in agricultural areas and shack communities is discouraged by the Huon Valley Land Use and Development Strategy and the Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy. At present only around a third of dwelling growth in the Cygnet area is being captured within the growth boundary (see Table 17 later).

Housing capacity shortfall within the Cygnet UGB

Table 13 shows the gap between the future capacity scenarios. The results show that:

- In the low capacity scenario (the most likely scenario) there is insufficient capacity in Cygnet to cater for demand in the short, medium and long term.
- In the unlikely higher capacity scenario as well, demand is insufficient in the short, medium, and long term.
- When housing development on the HVC land is included there is still insufficient capacity over the next 16 years as well. There is a smaller deficit of supply in the medium term, which is not adequate for demand also due to the lack of choice and affordability this tight supply would create. This minor excess capacity in this scenario also relies on council foregoing broader community uses of prime council-owned land in the middle of Cygnet.

TABLE 13: DETACHED DWELLING DEMAND IN 5-YEAR INTERVALS COMPARED TO DWELLING CAPACITY, URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY

	2020-2021*	2022-2026	2027-2031	2032-2036	Total
Demand in Cygnet SA2	39	173	164	148	524
Dwelling demand in growth boundary	31	139	131	118	419
Supply gap: Low capacity scenario	-15	-89	-111	-112	-328
Supply gap: Higher capacity scenario	-3	-50	-95	-107	-255
Supply gap: Higher scenario with Council land	-3	-28	-73	-107	-210

*Assumes 60% of the demand for 2016 to 2021 has already been realised

The analysis in Table 14 shows that in the short term, between 50 to 91% of dwelling demand in the Cygnet growth boundary can be catered for within the UGB, with 36 to 64% in the next 5 years, 16 to 28% between 2027 and 2031, and only 5 to 9% in 2032 to 2036. In total, only 22 to 39% of dwelling demand is accommodated within the UGB, not including council owned land, and if supply is not increased, this demand would likely go into rural land and/or elsewhere. Even with the high realisation rate of 90% there is still going to be a shortfall in supply.

TABLE 14: PROPORTION OF DETACHED DWELLING DEMAND IN CYGNET SA2 IN 5-YEAR INTERVALS COVERED BY DWELLING CAPACITY, URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY

	2020-2021*	2022-2026	2027-2031	2032-2036	Total
Supply gap: Low capacity scenario	50%	36%	16%	5%	22%
Supply gap: Higher capacity scenario	91%	64%	28%	9%	39%
Supply gap: Higher scenario with Council land	91%	80%	45%	9%	50%

*Assumes 60% of the demand for 2016 to 2021 has already been realised

Housing capacity shortfall in the Cygnet UCL

A similar result is observed for the Cygnet urban centre locality, as shown in the gap analysis in Table 15. A larger deficit is shown in the next year when compared to the UGB, and a smaller deficit in supply in the medium term.

TABLE 15: DETACHED DWELLING DEMAND IN 5-YEAR INTERVALS COMPARED TO DWELLING CAPACITY, URBAN CENTRE LOCALITY

	2020-2021*	2022-2026	2027-2031	2032-2036	Total
Demand in Cygnet SA2	39	173	164	148	524
Dwelling demand in growth boundary	31	139	131	118	419
Supply gap: Low capacity scenario	-20	-88	-108	-112	-328
Supply gap: Higher capacity scenario	-12	-48	-89	-107	-256
Supply gap: Higher scenario with Council land	-12	-26	-67	-107	-212

*Assumes 60% of the demand for 2016 to 2021 has already been realised

The analysis in Table 16 shows that in the short term, only 34 to 61% of dwelling demand in the Cygnet growth boundary can be catered for within the UCL, with 36 to 66% in the next 5 years, 18 to 32% between 2027 and 2031, and only 5 to 10% in 2032 to 2036. In total, only 22 to 39% of dwelling demand is accommodated within the UCL, not including Council owned land, and if supply is not increased, this demand would likely go into rural land and/or elsewhere. Even with the high realisation rate of 90% there is still going to be a shortfall in supply.

TABLE 16: PROPORTION OF DETACHED DWELLING DEMAND IN CYGNET SA2 IN 5-YEAR INTERVALS COVERED BY DWELLING CAPACITY, URBAN CENTRE LOCALITY

	2020-2021*	2022-2026	2027-2031	2032-2036	Total
Supply gap: Low capacity scenario	34%	36%	18%	5%	22%
Supply gap: Higher capacity scenario	61%	66%	32%	10%	39%
Supply gap: Higher scenario with Council land	61%	81%	49%	10%	49%

*Assumes 60% of the demand for 2016 to 2021 has already been realised

3.3 Conclusions

The lack of supply of land ready for housing development presents challenges to new residents looking to move to Cygnet. These new residents may choose to not move to Cygnet or may move outside of the growth boundary. Demand will not be met under the existing supply.

SGS are aware of a property that is undergoing an application for a Section 43A rezoning and subdivision approval – this property is currently not residentially zoned. This property is within the UCL boundary and partly within the UGB boundary. If the rezoning and subdivision applications are successful there is potential for a further 61 lots available in the medium term.

The ageing of the population also requires careful consideration. The early release of new residential lots can help attract families to Cygnet reducing the ageing of the population while land in the centre of Cygnet may be dedicated to retirement living instead of detached housing.

In the current market, land values may become prohibitive for households to move into Cygnet. It is very likely that demand is currently diverted to areas outside the UGB, and into other parts of the Huon Valley or adjacent LGAs.

4. COMMENTARY

STRLUS and demand for housing since 2011

In STRLUS, Cygnet is defined as a township with a moderate growth strategy according to a mixed growth scenario from 2011 to 2035. A township is defined as residential settlement with prominent town centres providing a number of facilities, some local employment opportunities and convenience shopping. They tend to have a population of 500 to 1,500 residents, excluding the surrounding rural living areas.

The moderate growth strategy in STRLUS refers to an anticipated growth of 10 to 20 per cent of dwellings. A mixed growth scenario indicates that residential growth should come from a mix of both greenfield and infill circumstances and that expansion of the residential zone may be required dependent upon an assessment of the yield capacity and vacancy of existing zoned land.

In addition, the Strategy promotes consolidation of existing settlements and minimisation of urban sprawl and lower density development (p. 85).

The demand projections in STRLUS were primarily based on historic growth, primarily based on Census publications of which the most recent, published one would have been 2006. Since 2011, population growth and related dwelling demand has outpaced anticipated growth as detailed in STRLUS.

In addition, population growth has outpaced the population projections by Treasury by LGA. The issue with the Treasury projections is they do not account for intrastate migration between LGAs and/or growth patterns based on planning decisions. We therefore see in several LGAs, especially those with relative affordable house prices and within a (somewhat) commutable distance from Hobart, that population projections have been below actual growth rates.

In order to achieve the overarching strategic planning objectives of urban consolidation, prevention of sprawl and fragmentation of agricultural land, it is of the utmost importance to ensure sufficient and suitable vacant residential land is provided for in and around existing settlements (within their UGB).

There is an urgent need to update STRLUS to reflect updated projections and ensure the overarching strategic planning objectives are achieved. There is also a need to update the Treasury population projections to appropriately account of intrastate migration patterns.

Acute shortfall of supply within the township

The analysis shows there is an acute shortage of suitable, vacant residential land to accommodate future growth, while meeting the overarching planning objectives.

The following observations support the key finding of the analysis. At the time of writing this report there was no vacant residential land for sale in Cygnet. At the same time, we see that housing affordability has been decreasing (see paragraph below).

In addition, a significant share of residential demand has been accommodated outside of the UCL and UGB of Cygnet, as is illustrated in the table below. The table was compiled from ABS Census data. It shows that the majority of the dwelling stock increase was accommodated in the area outside of the UCL and the UGB⁷. This suggests limited availability of suitable and

⁷ It also shows that the majority of the existing dwelling stock is outside of the UGB and UCL, reflecting the rural historic character of the town.

affordable land within the township. Of course, many households in the area also choose to live in rural and environmental lifestyle settings. The dwelling growth rate within the UCL and UGB was 3.7% and 2.1% respectively, well above the growth rate for the SA2, reflecting a high demand for living in the town.

TABLE 17 NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS, CYGNET

	2011	2016	Growth	AAGR	Share of growth	Share of stock (2016)
Cygnnet SA2	1,988	2,135	147	1.8%	100%	100%
Cygnnet UCL	323	373	50	3.7%	34%	17%
Cygnnet remainder (UCL)	1,665	1,762	97	1.4%	66%	83%
Cygnnet UGB	399	433	34	2.1%	23%	20%
Cygnnet remainder (UGB)	1,589	1,702	113	1.7%	77%	80%

Source: ABS Census, 2011 and 2016

Housing affordability and choice

High rents, relative to household incomes, has seen Greater Hobart become the least affordable metropolitan area in Australia for renting. Many homes have also been converted to short-term holiday rentals. Many households are looking to the Huon Valley for more affordable housing options. According to the rental affordability index⁸, Cygnnet has an acceptable level of affordability, but this will be impacted over time if there is a shortage of housing in comparison to demand as identified by SGS in the proceeding chapter. Rental affordability provides the best insight into the relation of residential demand and supply, as its affordability level is not distorted by property speculation and wealth creation considerations.

Already, rental affordability for the average income rental household has dropped markedly in Cygnnet from being 'very affordable' in the fourth quarter of 2013, to 'acceptable' by the second quarter in 2019. For some household types, rents have already become unaffordable, where households pay more than thirty per cent of their income in rent. This leaves them with insufficient funds to pay for other primary needs such as heating, medical needs, education and transport.

COVID-19 and public health restrictions

The impacts of the pandemic are still evolving and uncertain. However, it is clear there are substantial consequences in terms of economic growth, migration and tourism.

At the time of writing this report, Tasmania is successfully pursuing a strategy of elimination of COVID-19. Travel across State borders is restricted to essential travellers and people who accept to stay in hotel quarantine for two weeks. This has resulted a drop of visitors to the island. With uncertainty about the future availability of a vaccine, restrictions may stay in place for another year or more.

Economic modelling shows unemployment levels may not fall to pre-pandemic levels for another three to four years.

Both lower migration and high unemployment may undermine demand for residential land, although that is not visible in the market yet, partially due to housing investment subsidies.

All in all, the pandemic may delay residential demand by two to three years.

⁸ <https://www.sgsep.com.au/projects/rental-affordability-index>

5. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

The capacity analysis indicates that currently there is the capacity to provide another 92 to 165 new dwellings in the Cygnet urban growth boundary to 2036, and 91 to 163 new dwellings in the Cygnet urban centre locality depending on dwelling density and realisation rates. If HVC land in the George Street redevelopment area is developed, the high capacity scenario increases to 209 and 207 dwellings for the UGB and UCL respectively. The actual capacity likely lies somewhere towards to bottom of this range, with the higher scenario unlikely to be realised.

Demand for housing in Cygnet is strong. To 2036 it is estimated that there will be demand for another 524 dwellings in the Cygnet area from 2020. Assuming that 80 per cent of the dwellings should be located within the urban growth boundary to protect agricultural land from fragmentation and to develop greater economic and social vibrancy in the town, then 419 dwellings will be demanded within the growth boundary.

As it currently stands, there is insufficient land available to achieve a dwelling capacity that will meet the projected demand within the urban growth boundary. The insufficient supply means that potential new residents cannot move to Cygnet due to insufficient choice and affordability pressures.



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Proposed Caravan Park
Redevelopment
for
Central Highlands
Council
at 6-8 Market Place
Bothwell

Job No. 210202

CONTENTS

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3A.	Drainage plan (version 2)	1:500

PROPOSAL:
1: REMOVE EXISTING TENNIS COURT ON LOT 169528/1
2: RELOCATE CARAVAN DUMP POINT TO BEHIND EXISTING TOILET BLOCK
3: ERECT SITE KITCHEN AND LAUNDRETTE WITH PAY PER USE OPERATED APLIANCES
4: CONSTRUCT CENTRAL CARRIAGEWAY WITH HAMMERHEAD TURNING AREA SUITABLE FOR TURNING CARAVANS AND EMERGENCY VEHICLES
5: PROVIDE PEDESTRIAN GATEWAY INTO LAND OWNED BY CATHOLIC CHURCH (157525/2)
6: PROVIDE PEDESTRIAN GATE ON BOUNDARY OF BLOCK AT THE CORNER OF GREGORY AND PATRICK STREETS (157525/1) OWNED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY, INTO LAND OWNED BY CATHOLIC CHURCH (157525/2). GATE TO BE POSITIONED OPPOSITE GATE INTO CARAVAN PARK LOT (169458/3)
8: FORM INFORMAL ACCESS TO COUNCIL OWNED LAND ON CORNER OF GREGORY AND PATRICK STREETS AND PROVIDE FOR USE AS TENT CAMPING GROUND WITH PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO CARAVAN PARKING LOT.
IT MAY BE SUGGESTED THAT AN IN-KIND AGREEMENT MAY BE REACHED WITH THE OWNERS OF LOT 157525/2 FOR USE OF THE CROSSING, POSSIBLY BY USE OF TOLL OR DONATION COLLECTED AT POINT OF CROSSING.
ALTERNATIVELY A FORMAL AGREEMENT MAY BE SOUGHT THROUGH CREATION OF A RIGHT-OF-WAY

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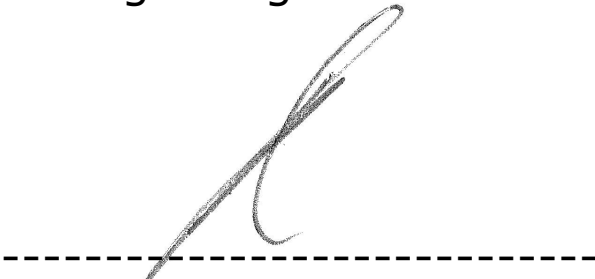
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1. Figured dimensions to be used. Do not scale drawings.
2. It is recommended that all levels, set outs and dimensions be verified by a registered Surveyor.
3. All materials to be in accordance with the relevant SAA Code, BCA and/or Manufacturers specifications.
4. All work to be carried out in accordance with relevant SAA Code, Manufacturers specifications and BCA
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6. These drawings to be read in conjunction with Engineers reports and associated details thereof.
7. All plumbing and drainage to Local Authority specifications and BCA where applicable.

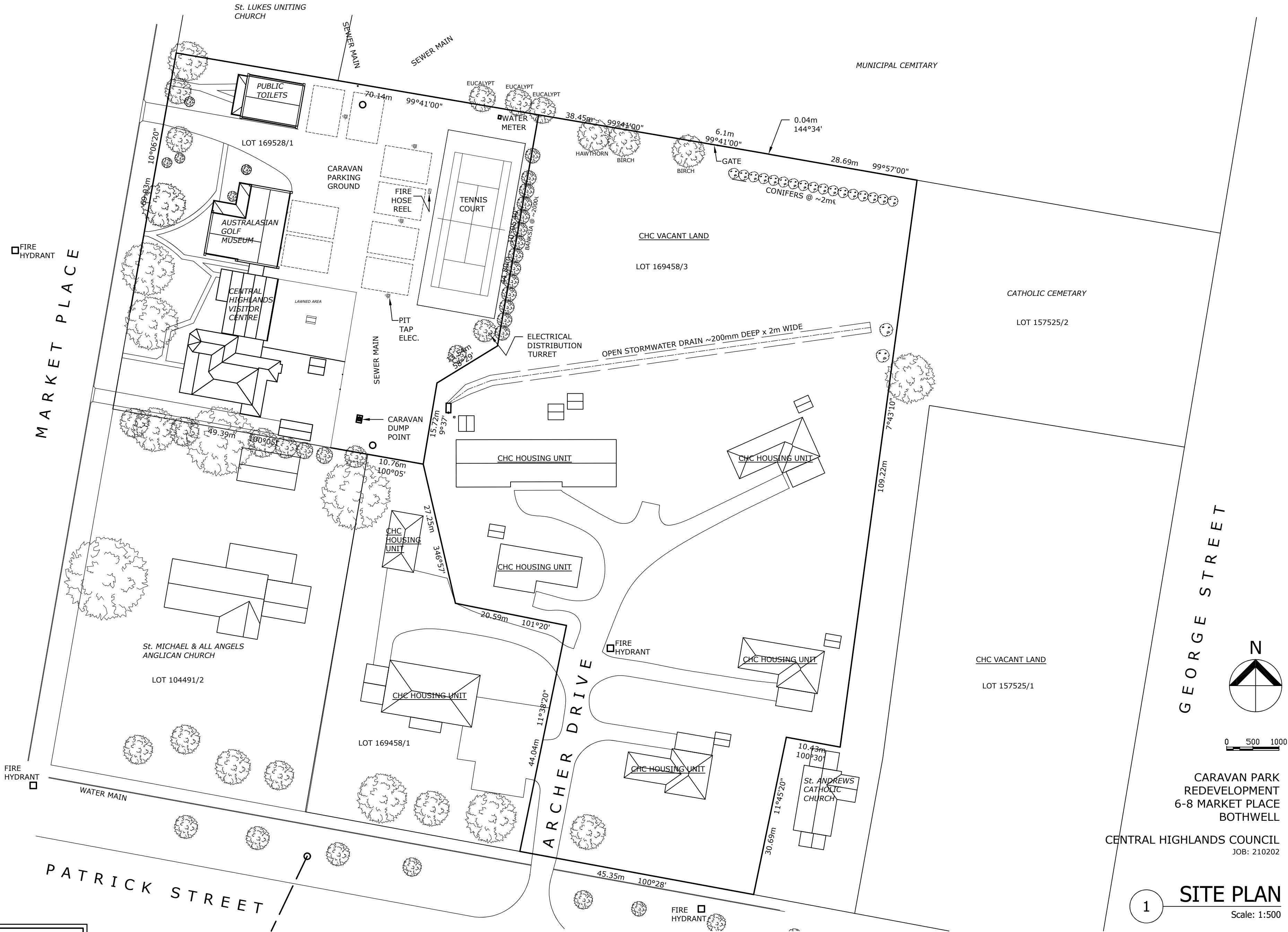
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Solution: provision of safety fencing around construction area

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TITLE REFERENCE:	volume - 169528
	folio - 1
PROPOERTY ID:	3481508
COUNCIL:	CENTRAL HIGHLANDS
SITE AREA:	3910.6m ²
TITLE REFERENCE:	volume - 169458
	folio - 3
PROPOERTY ID:	3481508
COUNCIL:	CENTRAL HIGHLANDS
SITE AREA:	9623.7m ²



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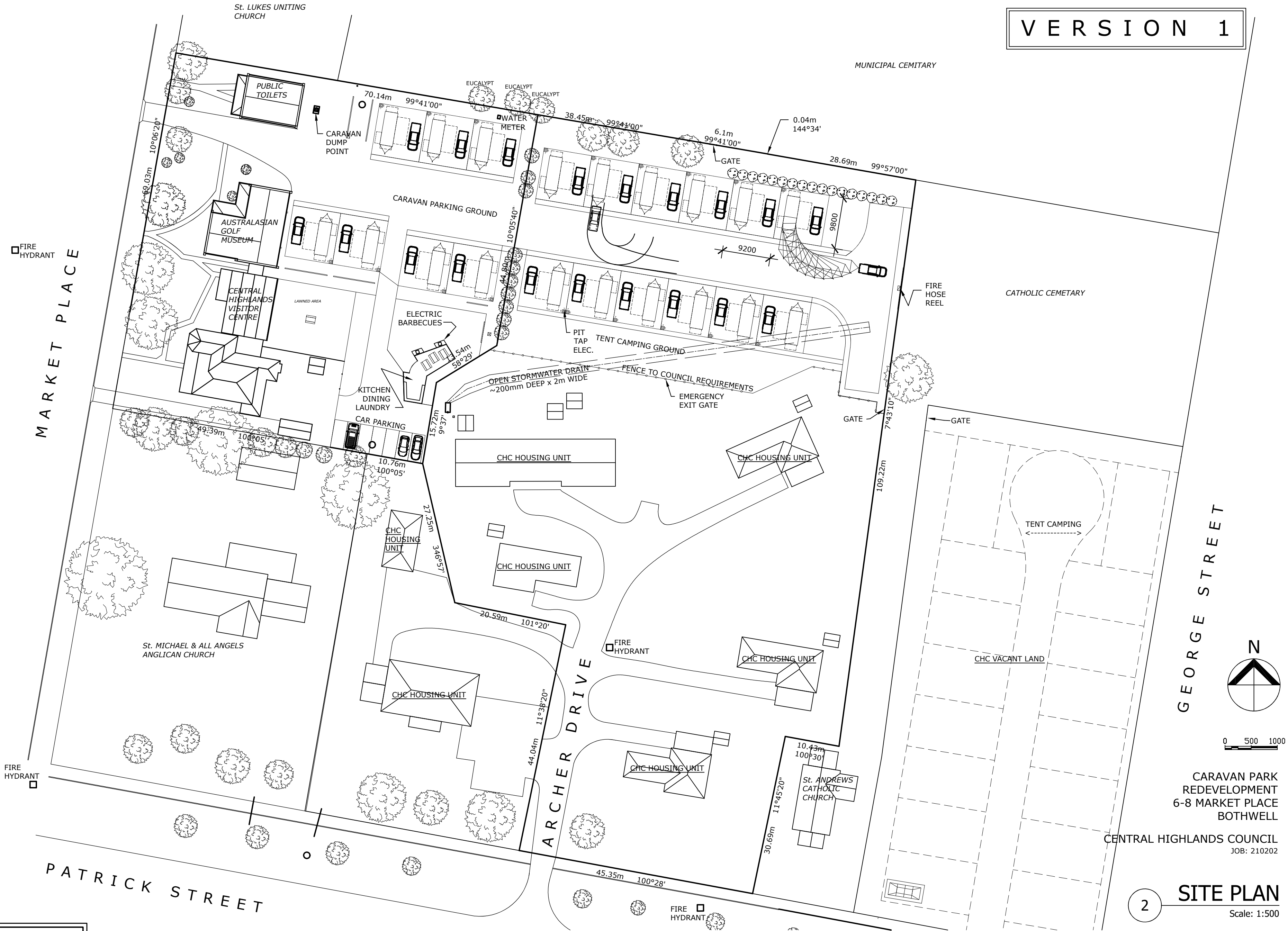
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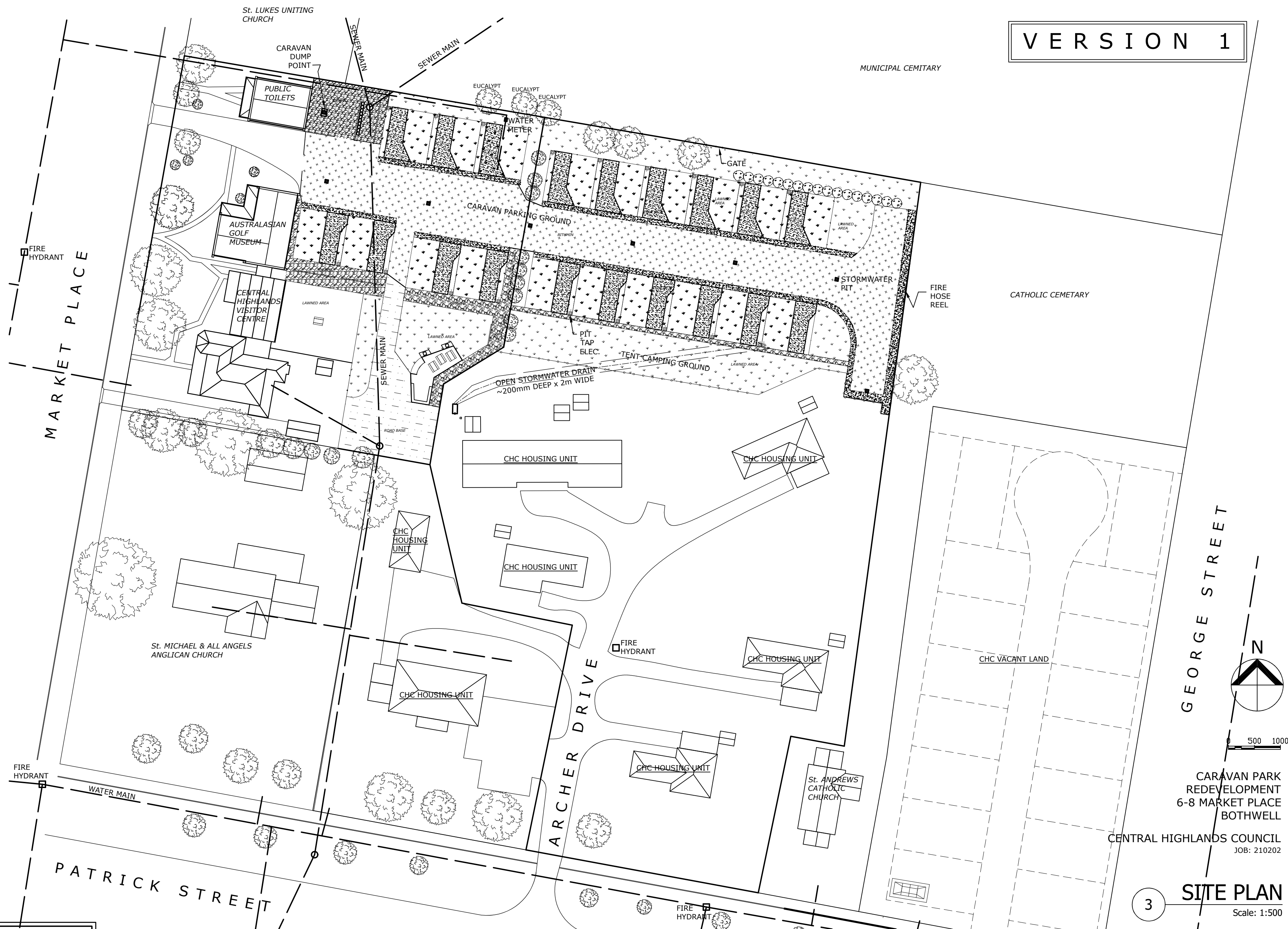
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2 SITE PLAN

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3 SITE PLAN

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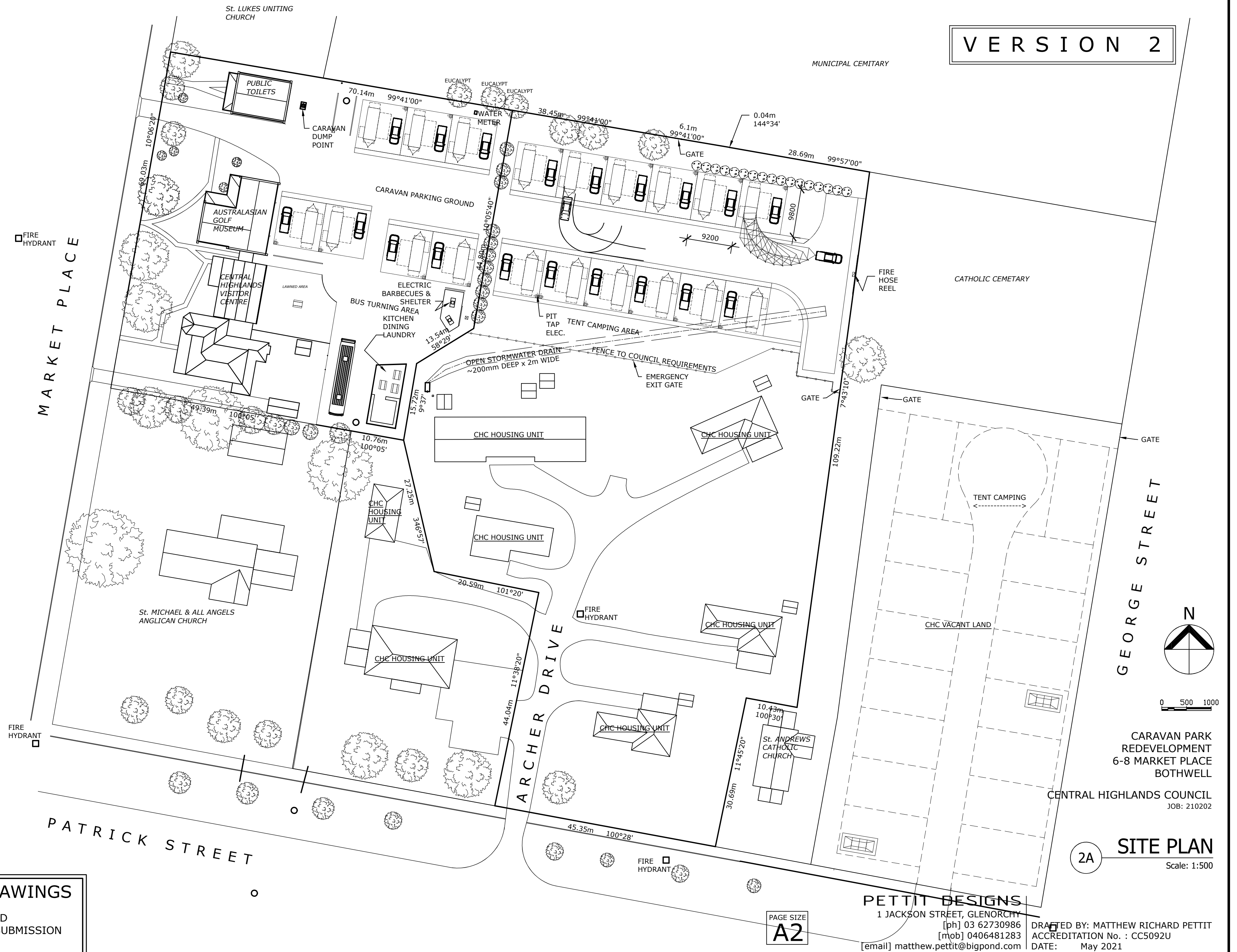
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COUNCIL:	CENTRAL HIGHLANDS
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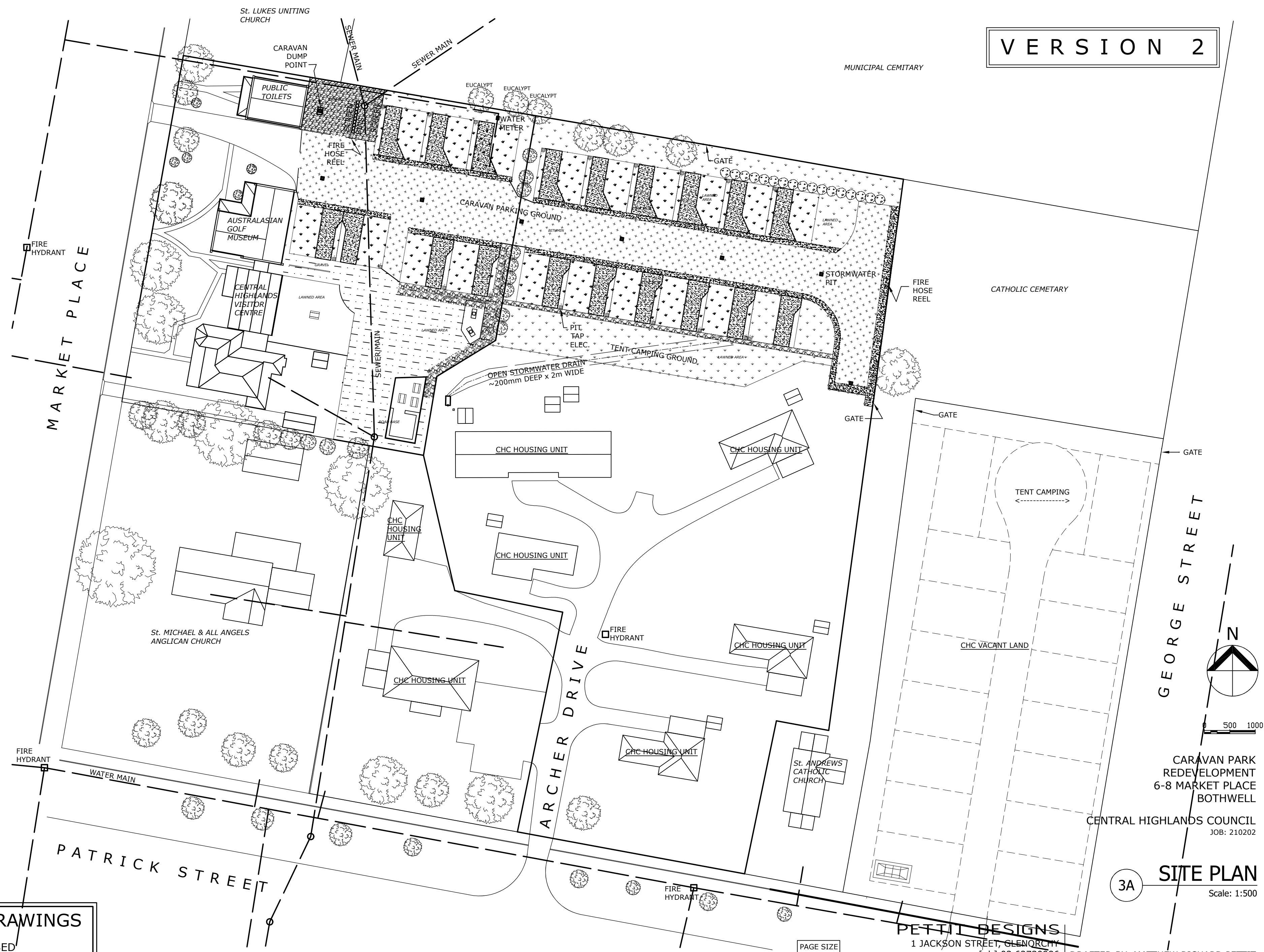
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SOUTHERN TASMANIA

REGIONAL CAT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

(2021-2026)



Working draft January 2021 V1
Not for further distribution

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**Prepared by the Southern Cat Management Coordinator
in collaboration with:**

- ▶ Brighton Council,
- ▶ Central Highlands Council,
- ▶ Clarence City Council,
- ▶ Derwent Valley Council,
- ▶ Glamorgan Spring Bay Council,
- ▶ Glenorchy City Council,
- ▶ Hobart City Council,
- ▶ Huon Valley Council,
- ▶ Kingborough Council,
- ▶ Southern Midlands Council,
- ▶ Sorell Council,
- ▶ Tasman Council,
- ▶ Australian Veterinary Association,
- ▶ RSPCA Tasmania,
- ▶ Ten Lives Cat Centre,
- ▶ Biosecurity Tasmania- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, and
- ▶ Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service - Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

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1. Introduction

The Southern Tasmanian Cat Management Strategy 2021-2026 (the Strategy) has been developed to provide an aspirational and long-term framework within which partner organisations can voluntarily contribute, collaborate and align cat management efforts within the southern region, towards agreed and shared outcomes.

The Strategy has sought collaboration from a range of partner organisations including the Tasmanian Government (Biosecurity Tasmania and Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service), Brighton Council, Central Highlands Council, Clarence City Council, Derwent Valley Council, Glamorgan Spring Bay Council, Glenorchy City Council, Hobart City Council, Huon Valley Council, Kingborough Council, Southern Midlands Council, Sorell Council, Tasman Council, the Australian Veterinary Association, RSPCA Tasmania and Ten Lives Cat Centre.

Cats are an integral part of Tasmanian society as beloved pets; they are highly valued companions and studies have shown that owning a cat can be good for the health of the owner. However, cats also pose a threat to Tasmanian native wildlife, agriculture and communities through predation, spread of disease and creation of nuisance. Cats and their impacts will continue to be an issue which require management. Tasmanians are increasingly recognising the negative impacts that cats can have and there is growing community expectation that all levels of Government will participate in cat management.

How to use this Regional Cat Management Strategy

The Strategy recognises that the twelve councils and other key stakeholders of the southern region will have different priorities, capabilities, and resources for cat management. The Strategy adopts an opt-in approach which enables all councils and other stakeholders to participate in cat management to the extent that they require and are able to resource, while keeping them aligned with the actions of the other partners in the region.

The Strategy sets out eight areas of focus for Southern Tasmania, and highlights actions that can be undertaken by individual organisations, as well as collaborative region wide initiatives. Collaboration across the region will improve efficiency, consistency and reduce costs of cat management.

The actions identified in the Strategy largely consist of three approaches: information sharing, information gathering and active cat management. The majority of the actions relate to information sharing and information gathering. This includes key actions such as providing educational information to the public on responsible cat ownership and collecting data so that organisations involved in cat management have access to essential information which will help inform management decisions and approaches.

The three key focuses emerging from the Strategy which relate to active cat management include: identification and use of best practice cat management techniques when undertaking cat management programs, increasing accessibility to cat management facility services across the region and progress on a collaborative and proactive approach to addressing cat hoarding situations. The Strategy is a high-level document which identifies actions which need to be taken, however,

several of the actions are significant projects which will require further scoping and planning outside of this Strategy.

The Strategy is designed to help participants to identify their chosen priority actions, and consideration will need to be given to the resourcing required to deliver those actions.

Support for the Strategy's implementation exists from the Regional Cat Management Coordinator and many of the actions are already underway in some councils with resources and support available from the Regional Cat Management Coordinator through TassieCat.

Why do we need to manage cats better?

A paper released in 2020 estimates that in Australia 390 million animals are killed by domestic cats annually, of which, 241 million are native. A roaming pet cat kills an average of 186 animals a year, of which, 115 are native, and because of their unnaturally high densities in urban areas, they exert a predation pressure that is 30-50 times higher per square kilometre than that of feral cats (Legge *et al.* 2020). The result is that millions of native animals are killed in Tasmania each year by pet cats, in addition to the impacts of stray and feral cats.

These numbers do not include the death of native animals through the transmission of toxoplasmosis, a disease for which cats are the primary host. Toxoplasmosis also impacts livestock and can cause miscarriage and still-births, particularly in sheep. The cost of toxoplasmosis to the agricultural industry in Tasmania is estimated to be \$1.7 million annually (Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment 2015). Toxoplasmosis can also cause miscarriage in pregnant women and severe illness for those with low immunity. It is estimated that around 40% of domestic cats carry toxoplasmosis (Sumner & Ackland 1999). A roaming domestic cat is much more likely to contract and spread the disease, than a contained cat.

Roaming pet cats can cause discord in the community. Many property owners feel frustrated at neighbours' cats being allowed to visit their property uninvited, harass their pets, defecate in sandpits and vegetable gardens, hunt wildlife, create noise disturbances at night and spray on their doorstep. Domestic cats in Australia have been found to roam significant distances, with an average home-range of 1 hectare, and in some cases up to 31 hectares (Roetman *et al.* 2017).

However, cats also bring a lot of joy and companionship to their owners, and this role they play in the community is highly valued. For all of these reasons, the topic of cats and cat management can be a difficult and emotive one.

Cat management is complicated further by the ecological characteristics of the cat. Cats are highly adaptable, widespread, can reproduce at an early age and are a cautious species making them difficult to trap and manage. To ensure cat management is successful and sustainable over the long-term many on-ground actions are required to be ongoing and this can become expensive. Despite these challenges, this Strategy provides participants with practical actions they can take to achieve the goals of responsible cat ownership and best practice cat management.

Background

In 2018 the State Government funded three Regional Cat Management Coordinators to help progress cat management in Tasmania; the Southern Regional Cat Management Coordinator works across the twelve southern Tasmanian council areas. The Regional Coordinators developed TassieCat

which is a state-wide community focused education initiative, designed to educate cat owners about responsible cat ownership.

The Southern Cat Management Working Group which includes representatives from the majority of southern councils and other key stakeholders such as the Australian Veterinary Association, cat management facilities and the State Government was formed to develop a collective view on better ways to manage cats. The Working Group works to identify shared cat management challenges, possible solutions and priorities across the region. Information and discussions from the Working Group meetings have informed the development of this Strategy. The Working Group has also acted as distribution point for key educational materials produced by TassieCat including the TassieCat website, booklets, social media, and videos which promote responsible cat ownership.

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2. Vision and guiding principles

Vision

To see Southern Tasmania collectively and responsibly managing cats for the benefit of native wildlife, cat welfare, cat owners' wellbeing, community relations, human health, and agriculture.

Guiding principles

- ▶ The best outcomes result from working in collaboration; everyone has a role to play in responsible cat ownership and management.
- ▶ Responsible cat ownership is highly valued.
- ▶ Cat management and education should be proactive.
- ▶ Animal welfare is a primary management consideration.
- ▶ Domestic pet cats can contribute to the mental health and wellbeing of their owners.
- ▶ The needs of cat owners must be balanced against the impacts of cats.
- ▶ Management actions should be based on best practice.
- ▶ Significant assets must be protected from the impacts of cats.
- ▶ Cat management will require continued resourcing and assessment at all levels.
- ▶ Ongoing research is needed to best inform management.

Managing cats is a shared responsibility across many parts of the community including individual cat owners, breeders and sellers, State and Local Government, businesses, the not-for-profit animal welfare sector and others. Everyone has a role to play and by working together in a planned way, cats can continue to contribute to our quality of life with minimal impact on the environment, commercial enterprises, and others in the community.

3. Scope

Categories of cats

All cats in Tasmania are the same species (*Felis catus*) and are often conveniently categorised as domestic, stray or feral. In this Strategy the definitions from the Tasmanian Cat Management Plan apply:

- ▶ Domestic cats (or pet cats) are those which are identifiable as owned; most of their needs are supplied by their owners. They may roam beyond their owner's property, including into bush and park land, but they spend most of their time with a specific person/family/property.
- ▶ Stray cats are those found in and around cities, towns and rural properties; they may depend on some resources provided by humans but have no identifiable owner.
- ▶ Feral cats are those that live and reproduce in the wild, largely or entirely removed from humans, and survive by hunting or scavenging; none of their needs are satisfied intentionally by humans.

This Strategy focuses on domestic and stray cats in and near settled areas which are managed under the *Cat Management Act 2009* (the Act). Feral cat management sits outside the scope of the Strategy which is focused primarily on domestic cat management working with councils.

The Strategy recognises the significant role feral cat management plays in broader cat management, including efforts by primary producers and conservation land managers. There is overlap and a strong connection between the different categories of cats (domestic, stray and feral); domestic cats can move in to the stray cat population when they become lost or are abandoned, stray cats can become domestic if they are taken in by people and their needs are provided for, stray cats can become feral cats when a litter of kittens is born away from humans and they are unsocialised. Undoubtedly there is scope for stakeholders to collaborate on projects which cross into feral cat management, however, domestic and stray cats are the primary focus of this Strategy.

There is no reliable data on the number of domestic or stray cats in Southern Tasmania but national data from research by Animal Medicines Australia found that around 27% of households have cats, with an average of 1.4 cats kept per household (Animal Medicines Australia 2019). With an estimated 106,000 households, this equates to approximately 40,000 pet cats living in the southern region.

Legislation

The *Cat Management Act 2009*, *Biosecurity Act 2019*, *Animal Welfare Act 1993* and the *Tasmanian Cat Management Plan 2017-2022* provide the legislative and policy framework to achieve the broad goal of responsible cat ownership and management in Tasmania.

The *Cat Management Act 2009* is the principal legislation for managing domestic and stray cats in Tasmania. The Act aims to improve levels of responsible cat ownership and welfare, provide for effective cat management and reduce the potential negative impacts of cats on the community, agriculture and environment in Tasmania.

Feral cats are managed under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* as a biosecurity risk or impact, and industry, landowners, community or government can develop an approved biosecurity program for their control.

The *Animal Welfare Act 1993* protects the welfare of all animals, and any person who has the care or charge of an animal is bound by this Act and has a duty of care in relation to the welfare of the animal.

Both Local and State Government employ staff who are authorised under the *Cat Management Act 2009*. Authorised officers under the *Dog Control Act 2000* are automatically deemed an authorised person under the *Cat Management Act 2009*, as are those authorised under the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*, such as RSPCA inspectors.

Tasmanian Cat Management Plan

The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE), with the support of the Cat Management Reference Group developed the *Tasmanian Cat Management Plan 2017-2022*, which is a comprehensive and collaborative state-wide approach to managing cats. It is built around seven objectives including increasing responsible pet cat ownership practices and community awareness around cat management, use of best practice techniques in relation to cat management, research and minimising the impact of cats on important conservation and agricultural assets. This Strategy is working towards contributing to many of the objectives outlined in the Plan.

Region

The southern region, for the purposes of this Strategy, covers 12 municipalities: Brighton, Central Highlands, Clarence, Derwent Valley, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Glenorchy, Hobart, Huon Valley, Kingborough, Southern Midlands, Sorell and Tasman. More than 275,000 people live in the southern region in major urban areas in Hobart and surrounds and many smaller towns servicing a diversity of rural and coastal communities.



4. Governance

This Strategy has been developed in the recognition that each participating organisation has different skills, knowledge, resources, priorities and responsibilities and that implementation roles need to be voluntary and flexible at the local level, while still achieving the vision and desired outcomes of the Strategy.

Ideally the Southern Regional Cat Management Coordinator will work with the Southern Cat Management Working Group to deliver the Strategy. The Cat Management Working Group meets several times a year and can act as a key mechanism in the delivery of the Strategy, including allowing for further detailed planning and implementation. However, if the Coordinator or Working Group are not operating, the Strategy provides direction for each stakeholder to be able to focus their cat management actions.

The Strategy is divided up into region-wide initiatives, and initiatives which individual organisations can implement. The individual initiatives allow participants to prioritise and plan for their own organisations and municipalities, while the region wide initiatives will require collaboration and resource sharing to deliver.

Progress of the Strategy should be reviewed jointly by Strategy participants annually and the Strategy updated every five years or if the *Cat Management Act 2009* is amended.

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5. Areas of focus

The primary cat management issues for Southern Tasmania to be addressed by this Strategy include:

- 1) Increasing education and awareness of responsible cat ownership
- 2) Protecting significant conservation, commercial and community assets
- 3) Reducing the stray cat population
- 4) Uncontrolled cat breeding and welfare concerns
- 5) Increasing cat management capacity and accessibility to cat management services throughout the region
- 6) Compliance in relation to the *Cat Management Act 2009*
- 7) Improved knowledge to better inform cat management
- 8) Strategic governance and resourcing

For each of the primary cat management areas of focus the Strategy identifies:

- ▶ essential background information (where are we now?)
- ▶ long-term desired outcome (where do we want to be?)
- ▶ an action plan to work towards achieving the desired outcome including:
 - proposed timeframe— short term [first year], medium term [2-3 years] and long term [4-5 years]
 - priority - including high, medium and low
 - and which of the key participant/s can deliver the action.

The Action Plan is divided into two sections, one for initiatives which individual organisations can implement, and one for region wide initiatives (how are we going to get there?), and

- ▶ performance indicators including targets and performance measures where possible (how will we know we are on track?)

There is little Tasmanian baseline data in relation to cat ownership practices, cat numbers and management, consequently, a focus of this Strategy is on gathering data before significant goals can be set. A report will need to be developed compiling the baseline data this Strategy will use to measure its performance indicators.

5.1 Increasing education and awareness of responsible cat ownership

Background

A vital part of successfully managing cats relies on responsible cat ownership. More education needs to be undertaken to promote the benefits of desexing and microchipping to the general public. Desexing is essential to reduce the number of unexpected and unwanted kittens which often overwhelm cat management facilities and shelters during summer. In 2019 over 6,250 cats passed through cat management facilities and shelters in Tasmania. Promoting microchipping is also key as it significantly increases the chances of a lost pet cat being reunited with their owner.

Containment of pet cats to the owner's property prevents cats from roaming and improves their wellbeing, whilst preventing them from killing Tasmania's native wildlife or becoming a nuisance to their neighbours. One of the most regular complaints that Local and State Government receive in relation to cats is about nuisance caused by roaming cats.

The types of nuisance reported:

- ▶ Trespassing on property
- ▶ Defecating and urinating on property
- ▶ Attacking other pets including cats, rabbits, birds, dogs, chickens, and ducks
- ▶ Killing native wildlife
- ▶ Fighting at night and the noise affecting sleep of household members
- ▶ A dog defending its property against a visiting cat, resulting in the cat being injured or killed
- ▶ Dog barking as a result of visiting cat's presence
- ▶ Risk of spreading toxoplasmosis through cat faeces in vegetable gardens and sandpits

Complaints about nuisance caused by pet cats can be complicated and very difficult to resolve. Containment to private property is expected for other domestic pets and is considered best practice when keeping cats, however it is not required under the *Cat Management Act 2009*. The Act does however provide for the protection of private property from stray and roaming cats. The Act permits landholders to trap a cat found on their private property providing the cat is either returned to its owner or taken to a cat management facility.

The most common reasons that cat owners cite for not practicing containment centre around ideas that cats need to wander to be happy and healthy; that there is a low risk of harm to cats when they roam; and that it is difficult to contain cats. However, vets and cat behaviourists agree that roaming increases the risk of injuries and disease transmission, and that cats can live happily at home if their needs are provided for. Education is needed to assist people in setting up containment solutions, transitioning roaming pet cats to staying safe at home, as well as how to best provide for their cat's needs, enrichment and how to address behavioural issues.

Key components of responsible cat ownership include:

- ▶ Desexing cats by four months of age. 'Early-age desexing', which is the desexing of kittens between two to three months of age, should be encouraged because cats can become pregnant as early as

four months of age. Early-age desexing is practiced by most large Australian animal shelters and an increasing number of veterinarians.

- ▶ Microchipping cats by four months of age and ensuring contact details are always kept current with the microchip registry, as well as visible identification through collar and tag.
- ▶ Keeping cats safe at home (containment).
- ▶ Ensuring the mental and physical wellbeing of each cat.
- ▶ Not keeping more than four cats without a permit (once legislation comes into effect early in 2022).
- ▶ Routine health checks and vaccinations by a veterinarian.
- ▶ Emergency planning for a pet cat in the event of an emergency, such as a natural disaster.
- ▶ Surrendering unwanted cats and kittens to a cat management facility (not dumping them).
- ▶ Not feeding stray cats or making food available for them.

Desired outcome

For all cat owners to understand and practice responsible cat ownership.

Action Plan

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.1.1 Provide educational information and promote responsible cat ownership to the public, using consistent messages, via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website • Social media • Booklets • Video • Print media (newsletters/articles) • Presentations 	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Veterinary clinics • Cat management facilities 	TassieCat materials available online and hardcopy-factsheets, booklets, videos, social media, posters, magnets, stickers, postcards, website
5.1.2 Use available materials when responding to public enquiries and providing advice about cat related queries (e.g. legislation, nuisance, responsible ownership, stray cats etc.).	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	TassieCat factsheets and <i>FAQ guide to handling cat-related queries from the public</i> available
5.1.3 Promote legislation and requirements of the <i>Cat Management Act 2009</i> on website and front counter.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	TassieCat brochure available DPIPWE website
5.1.4 Keep cat related enquiry register.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	<p>Register to include number and nature of enquiries/complaints, including nuisance, stray cats, legislation, hoarding etc.</p> <p>This information can then be used to conduct targeted education programs in the future.</p> <p>Action linked to 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.7.1</p>

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.1.5 Educate people about the problems of feeding stray cats, having un-desexed cats and abandonment of unwanted cats and advocate the use of cat management facilities.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Information available from TassieCat and cat management facilities
5.1.6 Promote EduCat to schools.	Short term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Existing education program delivered in schools by Ten Lives Cat Centre
5.1.7 Promote the practice of 'early-age desexing' to veterinary clinics.	Short term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian Veterinary Association 	
5.1.8 Disseminate humane trapping advice to members of the public who are considering trapping.	Short term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Cat trapping guidelines available from TassieCat and Ten Lives Cat Centre Action linked to 5.6.4
5.1.9 Work with and encourage relevant stakeholders to participate in the promotion of responsible cat ownership.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	E.g. veterinarians, breeders, shelters, wildlife & landcare organisations, community groups, online pet sales platforms, pet shops and local media. Materials available from TassieCat online and hardcopy-factsheets, booklets, videos, social media, posters, magnets, stickers, postcards, website
5.1.10 Identify barriers to responsible cat ownership in the community and explore strategies to overcome these (e.g. affordability, awareness, geographic isolation).	Medium term	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	TassieCat can provide some information, Ten Lives Cat Centre may provide additional information, and localised surveys could be conducted
5.1.11 Undertake localised community consultation on cat management to determine what issues the community perceive there to be in relation to cats (e.g. presence of stray cats, nuisance, feeding of stray cats etc.) and what steps the community would like to see undertaken.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils 	
5.1.12 Investigate the feasibility of subsidised desexing and/or microchipping program in targeted areas.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.1.13 Organise local community engagement event/s (e.g. cat expo promoting responsible cat ownership showcasing cat enclosure designs/options) and participate in existing community events (e.g. school fairs, local festivals).	Medium term Ongoing	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	
5.1.14 Educate residents about steps to take in relation to their pet cat in the event of an emergency, such as natural disaster. Work with local agencies to refine a process for handling the care of pets in emergency situations.	Medium term Ongoing	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	

Region-wide initiatives

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.1.15 Assess the potential success and viability of mandatory cat registration (region or state-wide).	Medium term	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government 	Refer to Dogs and Cats Online (Government of South Australia) for information

Performance indicators

- ▶ Increase in responsible cat ownership behaviours (desexing, microchipping, containment) by cat owners.
- ▶ Responsible cat ownership information available on all Strategy participants' websites and in foyers.
- ▶ Visitation to the TassieCat and relevant stakeholder webpages (e.g. council).
- ▶ Data collection undertaken by Strategy participants.
- ▶ Appropriate information on trapping provided by Strategy participants to the general public.
- ▶ Number of events organised or attended by Strategy participants with information available on responsible cat ownership.
- ▶ Levels of community engagement and consultation by Strategy participants in relation to cat ownership and management.
- ▶ Number of programs supporting microchipping and/or desexing.
- ▶ Number of councils with processes in place for managing pet cats in case of emergency.

5.2 Protecting significant conservation, commercial and community assets

Background

Southern Tasmania contains many significant conservation, commercial and community assets that are impacted by domestic and stray roaming cats and may require specific cat management attention. These assets include:

- ▶ Areas of high environmental significance such as national parks, conservation reserves and other natural wildlife habitat areas that are home to native animals which are at risk from predation by cats and the spread of toxoplasmosis from cats.
- ▶ Valuable commercial assets such as agricultural areas with livestock, and aquaculture and abattoir operations. Livestock (particularly sheep) are susceptible to cat-borne disease, and operations such as aquaculture and abattoirs can be impacted by hygiene issues when cats congregate in an area.
- ▶ Community assets such as entertainment precincts (playgrounds, parks, BBQ areas), shops and built up areas, waste management facilities, and primary tourist attractions, which are at risk of nuisance and hygiene impacts from cats.

The *Cat Management Act 2009* permits a person to trap a cat on their private property provided any cat trapped is returned to its owner; or taken to a cat management facility.

A cat found on private land that is more than 1 km from a place of residence; or on land used for primary production or a production premises such as an abattoir or aquaculture business, may be returned to its owner; taken to a cat management facility; or humanely destroyed.

The Act allows for cat management action (includes trap; seize, detain) to be undertaken by an authorised officer in a prohibited area which includes:

- ▶ any area of land that is managed by a public authority, or Agency within the meaning of the *State Service Act 2000*, and is reserved land¹ ; and
- ▶ private land that is reserved land.

A cat trapped in a prohibited area by an authorised person may be returned to its owner; or taken to a cat management facility; or humanely destroyed.

The Act provides for Local Government, after consulting with its local community, to declare an area of council-controlled land as a prohibited area; or land within the municipal area of the council to be a cat management area. Cat management action and other measures may be undertaken by persons authorised to act in these areas.

Identifying which areas are a priority for protection from cats in municipalities is a key first step, which can then be followed by cat management activities in these priority areas. Activities could include

¹ Reserved land includes reserved land under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*; land subject to a conservation covenant under part 5 of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002*; public reserves under the *Crown Lands Act 1976*; permanent timber production zone land under the *Forest Management Act 2013*; and private timber reserves under the *Forestry Practices Act 1985*.

data collection and monitoring to understand cat presence and impacts, community education, designation of prohibited areas or cat management areas, assisted desexing and microchipping events, and, depending on the area, trapping, seizing and humane destruction of cats.

Desired outcome

To have significant conservation, commercial and community assets identified with appropriate strategies developed to mitigate cat related impacts at priority sites.

Action Plan

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.2.1 Provide educational information on cat impacts to the community.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Materials available from TassieCat
5.2.2 Use best practice cat management techniques.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	TassieCat trapping guidelines available Action linked to 5.3.4
5.2.3 Identify significant conservation, commercial and community assets susceptible to impacts from roaming cats.	Medium term	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	Regional asset classification and prioritisation guidelines can be developed to assist this process
5.2.4 Participate in collaborative cat management programs (council, community, Ten Lives), where there are issues with cats around priority areas.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	Support landowners and managers, community and conservation organisations to actively manage cats within identified priority areas
5.2.5 Establish cat management areas and cat prohibited areas where appropriate. Promote these areas and the reason for their designation (as appropriate) and use as demonstration case studies that promote best practice.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils 	Factsheet and declaration template available from TassieCat
5.2.6 Promote, protect and create habitat for native wildlife as this helps reduce their susceptibility to predation by cats.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government 	Work with NRM groups, Tasmanian Land Conservancy, Landcare Tasmania etc.
5.2.7 Consider council planning options for developments such as new subdivisions adjacent to high value conservation areas	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils 	E.g. covenants negotiated with developers to create cat management conditions on properties

Region-wide initiatives

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.2.8 Develop regional guidelines for the classification of conservation, commercial and community assets that are susceptible to impacts from roaming cats.	Short term	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councils• State Government• Cat management facilities	Consider development of guidelines at a state-wide level to ensure consistency

Performance indicators

- ▶ Regional guidelines for the classification and prioritisation of priority assets created.
- ▶ Asset protection planning undertaken by Strategy participants and maps of priority assets created for municipalities.
- ▶ Number of partnerships between Strategy participants and other stakeholders working on cat management programs in priority areas.
- ▶ Number of programs underway by Strategy participants to manage cats in relation to priority assets.

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5.3 Reducing the stray cat population

Background

Stray cats, found in and around cities, towns and rural properties may depend on some resources provided by humans but have no identifiable owner. Generally undesexed, the stray cat population can breed quickly and while potentially well-intended, members of the community feed these unowned cats which can increase their numbers rapidly and significantly, and compound impacts on wildlife and neighbours. Pet cats can also become stray cats when they are abandoned by their owners. Stray cats can interact with and ultimately, add to, the feral cat population.

Stray cat populations are difficult to manage. Sporadic and non-targeted trapping will not have a long-term beneficial effect because more stray cats are likely to repopulate the area (Lazenby *et al.* 2014) and continue breeding. For this reason, stray cat management should be ongoing, strategic and multi-faceted.

Desired outcome

To reduce the stray cat population and maintain it at a low level, using best practice cat management techniques.

Action Plan

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.3.1 Provide educational information to the community to reduce feeding of stray cats.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Materials available from TassieCat
5.3.2 Keep cat-related enquiry register to identify stray cat hotspots.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • Cat management facilities 	Action linked to 5.1.4, 5.4.2, 5.7.1
5.3.3 Use council, cat management facility and cat shelter data to identify stray cat problem areas locally.	Medium term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Focus on these areas for education and targeted programs
5.3.4 Use best practice cat management techniques.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	TassieCat trapping guidelines available Action linked to 5.2.2
5.3.5 Encourage people to use cat management facilities when they have an unwanted cat or a cat they can no longer care for, to reduce abandonment.	Short term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Materials available from TassieCat and cat management facilities

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.3.6 Provide advice on dealing with cat behavioural issues to reduce the need for surrender of cats.	Short term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Materials available from TassieCat
5.3.7 Inform the public about the requirements of the <i>Cat Management Act 2009</i> and <i>Animal Welfare Act 1993</i> ; it is illegal to abandon cats.	Short term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	Materials available from TassieCat
5.3.8 Participate in collaborative cat management programs (council, community, Ten Lives Cat Centre), where there are issues with stray cats.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	

Region-wide initiatives

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.3.9 Work collaboratively to identify potential partners, locations and arrangements for increased access to cat management services across the region to facilitate cat management programs.	Medium term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Linked to action 5.5.5
5.3.10 Develop best practice stray cat management guidelines.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	In consultation with experts, investigate options to address the stray cat population and identify when trapping or other management techniques could be used effectively and sustainably

Performance indicators

- Data collection undertaken by Strategy participants in relation to stray cat complaints and feeding of stray cats.
- Identify stray cat hotspot areas in the southern region.
- Number of cat management programs undertaken by Strategy participants in stray cat hotspot areas.
- A reduction in stray cat issues in hot spot areas where cat management programs have been undertaken.

5.4 Uncontrolled cat breeding and welfare concerns

Background

The breeding of cats by unregistered breeders is an offence under the *Cat Management Act 2009*. From early 2022 the Act requires a person who wishes to breed a cat to be either a member of a cat organisation or hold a permit to breed a cat. From early 2022 there will also be a limit of four cats allowed to be kept on a property without a permit (exclusions will apply to registered cat breeders; holders of a cat breeding permit; vet practices; cat boarding facilities; cat management facilities and their foster carers).

Without suitable management, keeping a large number of cats on a single property can compromise cat welfare, impact on native wildlife and create nuisances, leading to community conflict. Cat hoarding is where individuals keep a large number of cats as pets without the ability to properly house or care for them, while at the same time denying this inability and inadvertently compromising the cats' welfare. Extreme situations of cat hoarding require careful management to ensure the welfare of both the cats and people involved. Animal hoarding is a mental health issue. In cases in Southern Tasmania more than 100 cats have been removed from properties, however without appropriate cross-agency support, cat hoarding behaviour is highly likely to reoccur. The cats from these cases are often in poor health and many require euthanasia.

Currently there is no coordinated response to hoarding cases in Southern Tasmania. A collaborative cross agency approach is essential in increasing the effectiveness of any approach, this includes participation by Ten Lives Cat Centre, RSPCA, Local Government, community support services and mental health support.

Desired outcome

For all cat breeding in the region to be only undertaken by registered or permitted breeders and animal welfare standards maintained, including by addressing cat hoarding cases with a coordinated response.

Action Plan

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.4.1 Promote the legislative requirement that only registered breeders are permitted to breed cats.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councils• State Government• Cat management facilities• Veterinary clinics	Materials available from TassieCat
5.4.2 Keep cat-related enquiry register to identify unregistered cat breeding and hoarding.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councils• State Government	Action linked to 5.1.4, 5.3.2, 5.7.1

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.4.3 Liaise with RSPCA on suspected animal cruelty cases where necessary.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • RSPCA • Veterinary clinics 	
5.4.4 Work collaboratively with other key stakeholders in identified cat hoarding situations (RSPCA, Ten Lives, council, community services and mental health services).	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • RSPCA 	

Region-wide initiatives

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.4.5 Establish a Hoarding and Squalor Working Group. Develop a process for managing cat hoarding and feeding situations involving key stakeholders that is proactive and integrated.	Medium term	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • RSPCA 	

Performance indicators

- Data collection undertaken by Strategy participants in relation to unregistered cat breeding and hoarding complaints.
- Establish a Hoarding and Squalor Working Group with participation from key stakeholders.
- Regional process established by Strategy participants in relation to cat hoarding cases.
- Documented case studies of successful approaches to cat hoarding situations.
- An increase in a collaborative approach undertaken by Strategy participants and other stakeholders for cat hoarding cases.

5.5 Increasing cat management capacity and accessibility to cat management services throughout the region

Background

Responsibility for cat management in Southern Tasmania is shared across many organisations and is often undertaken as part of a broader range of responsibilities. Currently, resources for cat management in each individual organisation and State and Local Government area can be limited and a collaborative approach that makes best use of existing resources and expertise is considered essential. Staff working in animal management, such as council Animal Management Officers, will need additional training over time in relation to cat management.

Currently there is only one cat management facility in Southern Tasmania, Ten Lives Cat Centre, located in Hobart's northern suburbs. Several of the southern council areas are over one hours' drive to Ten Lives Cat Centre, which makes movement of unowned or unwanted cats and kittens challenging for the public, veterinary clinics, and councils.

Cat management facilities can be established to receive stray, lost and surrendered cats. Cat management facilities are approved by the State Government and must meet certain requirements. The *Cat Management Act 2009* provides for cat management facilities to nominate a person, business, or organisation to hold and care for cats on their behalf.

Currently there are also several cat shelters in Southern Tasmania who take in unwanted or unowned cats, however they often reach capacity during kitten season. Southern shelters need to be supported to ensure they are reaching acceptable standards of care for the cats they take in, which will make partnerships between councils and shelters low risk and more appealing.

There are several models which may be used to increase accessibility to cat management services through the region. These options need to be further explored but could utilise short-term cat holding facilities, voluntary carers and transporters, local veterinary clinics or a mobile cat facility which could enable rural and remote communities to access cat management facility services more easily. Potential collaborative cost-sharing arrangements across the region could make such an approach sustainable.

Many veterinary practices currently receive healthy lost or stray cats from the community which they temporarily house and attempt to find the owners. The preferred practice is for these animals to be presented directly to a cat management facility as soon as practicable, as veterinarian clinics are not set up to adopt out or foster cats.

Desired outcome

To increase cat management capacity and access to cat management services across the region, ensuring rural and remote communities have access to services.

Action Plan

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.5.1 Promote the use of cat management facilities (and their nominees) to the community.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Materials available from TassieCat and cat management facilities
5.5.2 Relevant staff (animal management officers etc.) participate in training to support implementation of the <i>Cat Management Act 2009</i> .	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	Training provided by DPIPW Action linked to 5.6.2
5.5.3 Prior to any trapping activities occurring, establish an agreed and planned approach for trapping and dealing with cats, using best practice trapping & cat management techniques.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	TassieCat trapping guidelines available
5.5.4 Establish a Memorandum of Understanding that delivers an agreed and clear process for managing stray, lost or surrendered cats.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • Cat management facilities 	

Region-wide initiatives

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.5.5 Identify potential partners, locations and arrangements for increased access to cat management services for municipalities that aren't located near a cat management facility.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Options to explore include a temporary cat holding facility, cat drop off points, volunteer provided cat transportation services and a mobile cat facility
5.5.6 Where appropriate promote the Standards of Care required for cat management facilities.	Medium term	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government • Cat management facilities • Councils 	Standards of Care developed by cat management facilities and DPIPW This document could be used by shelters as a cat welfare guide
5.5.7 Support progress towards an accreditation process for cat shelters to meet the Standards of Care.	Medium term	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government • Cat management facilities • Councils 	
5.5.8 Consider employing a Cat Management Officer shared between several councils, sharing vehicles and equipment as appropriate.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	Use a collaborative approach across the region to make best use of available resources and expertise

Performance indicators

- ▶ Feasibility assessed of proposed options to increase accessibility of cat management services in regional areas.
- ▶ Preferred option to increase access to cat management services for regional areas identified and commenced.
- ▶ Number of partnerships between Strategy participants and other stakeholders working on cat management in the region.
- ▶ Participation by Strategy participants at *Cat Management Act 2009* training sessions.

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5.6 Compliance in relation to the Cat Management Act 2009

Background

The purpose of the *Cat Management Act 2009* is to provide for the control and management of cats in Tasmania. Councils may establish additional requirements for their municipality in relation to cat management through by-laws or the creation of cat prohibited areas or cat management areas.

Key aspects of the Act include:

- ▶ Compulsory de-sexing of cats from four months of age from early 2022.
- ▶ Compulsory microchipping from four months of age from early 2022.
- ▶ Limiting to four, the maximum number of cats to be kept at a property without a permit from early 2022.
- ▶ Cats cannot be sold or given away unless they are at least eight weeks of age, desexed, microchipped, wormed and vaccinated.
- ▶ Only registered or permitted breeders may breed cats.
- ▶ It is an offence to abandon a cat.

Enforcement may be performed by persons authorised under the Act. This includes persons authorised under the *Dog Control Act 2000*; officers appointed under the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*; DPIPW officers authorised by the Secretary; non-State Service officers authorised by the Secretary of DPIPW; and police officers.

Each council determines how much compliance they will undertake within their municipality in relation to the *Cat Management Act 2009*; this will depend on what each municipality can resource and sustain.

Desired outcome

For all cat owners and community members to comply with their legal obligations for responsible cat ownership and management.

Action Plan

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.6.1 Inform the public about the requirements of the <i>Cat Management Act 2009</i> .	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State Government• Councils• Cat management facilities• Veterinary clinics	Use clear and consistent communications across multiple channels to promote cat ownership responsibilities. Materials available from TassieCat

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.6.2 Participate in relevant training to support implementation of the <i>Cat Management Act 2009</i> including for animal management officers and other relevant staff.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government • Councils • Cat management facilities 	DPIPWE to provide training sessions. Broader compliance training is an important component of this action. Action linked to 5.5.2
5.6.3 Undertake standardised data collection in relation to compliance actions under the <i>Cat Management Act 2009</i> .	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	
5.6.4 Disseminate humane trapping advice to members of the public who are considering trapping.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	Cat trapping guidelines available from TassieCat and Ten Lives Cat Centre Action linked to 5.1.8
5.6.5 Consider the development of a Cat Management Policy, compliance program, and by-laws as appropriate.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils 	Materials available from TassieCat Action linked to 5.6.6 and 5.8.5

Region-wide initiatives

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.6.6 Work on region wide consistency where possible in compliance approaches, policies and bylaws.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government 	Action linked to 5.6.5 and 5.8.5

Performance indicators

- ▶ Data collection undertaken by Strategy participants in relation to compliance undertaken under the *Cat Management Act 2009*.
- ▶ *Cat Management Act 2009* information available on all Strategy participants' websites and in foyers.
- ▶ Participation by Strategy participants at *Cat Management Act 2009* training sessions.
- ▶ Number of Strategy participants undertaking cat compliance activities.
- ▶ Number of councils that have introduced cat management policies or by-laws.

5.7 Improved knowledge to better inform cat management

Background

Improved knowledge about the number, distribution and behaviour of cats and the success of different management approaches is essential to designing effective programs to manage and minimise their impact on highly valued conservation, commercial and community assets in the region and generally achieve responsible cat ownership and management.

Existing research about cats and cat ownership in Tasmania is limited. Filling these gaps in knowledge will be a continuing challenge to ensure that available resources are directed towards the highest priorities using the most cost-effective management actions. Consistent approaches to collecting basic information across all parts of the region will be an important first step to better understand the scale of existing problems and to identify practical long-term solutions.

Desired outcome

To have cat management in the region guided by best available science and regionally-relevant data to support evidence-based decision making.

Action Plan

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.7.1 Keep cat-related enquiry register to track number and nature of enquiries and complaints.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils State Government Cat management facilities 	Register to include number and nature of enquiries/complaints, including nuisance, stray cats, legislation, hoarding, breeding etc. Action linked to 5.1.4, 5.3.2, 5.4.2
5.7.2 Where possible identify and implement monitoring strategies before, during and after interventions (e.g. subsidised desexing/microchipping & education) to measure impact and effectiveness.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils State Government Cat management facilities 	
5.7.3 Participate in research projects (including citizen science projects such as cat tracker projects) concerning cat ecology, behaviour and management where possible.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils State Government Cat management facilities 	
5.7.4 Better understand community views and expectations relating to cat management via local community survey and events.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils State Government Cat management facilities 	

Region-wide initiatives

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.7.5 Work towards standard data collection and reporting systems so that organisations involved in cat management have access to essential information. Create baseline data to inform and integrate into future Strategy revisions.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities • Veterinary clinics 	E.g. intake numbers in cat management facilities & shelters, stray cat hotspots areas, number and nature of cat complaints/queries
5.7.6 Keep abreast of state-wide and national developments and continually improve evidence-based decision making for cat management.	Short term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	
5.7.7 Identify priority knowledge gaps and pragmatic options to fill these gaps with research and monitoring (e.g. facilitating university projects).	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	E.g. presence and impact of stray and pet cats in region and cases of cat hoarding
5.7.8 Disseminate information and case studies about cat management activities that have been undertaken, to share effective approaches and learnings.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils • State Government • Cat management facilities 	

Performance indicators

- ▶ Strategy participants undertaking data collection and reporting in relation to number and nature of cat related enquiries, complaints and interactions to help create baseline cat management data.
- ▶ Participation in monitoring and research projects by Strategy participants in relation to cat management.
- ▶ Levels of community consultation/survey by Strategy participants in relation to community views on cat ownership and management.

5.8 Strategic governance and resourcing

Background

This Strategy recognises that the twelve councils of the southern region and other key stakeholders will have different priorities, capabilities, and resources for cat management. This Strategy adopts an opt-in approach which enables all councils and other stakeholders to participate in cat management to the extent that they require and are able to resource, while keeping them aligned with the actions of the others in the region.

The Strategy identifies initiatives which individual councils and other stakeholders can implement for their own area or organisation, as well as region-wide initiatives which will require collaboration. Cat management will be most successful in the southern region if there is regional collaboration on the issue.

Desired outcome

For the Southern Cat Management Strategy to be successfully delivered across the region by Strategy participants.

Action Plan

Individual council and organisation action plan

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.8.1 Seek ongoing funding for the Regional Cat Management Coordinator.	Short term (currently funded until 30 June 2021)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councils• State Government• Cat management facilities	
5.8.2 Consider and prioritise resourcing for cat management.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councils• State Government	Resourcing will be required to deliver this Strategy
5.8.3 Ongoing commitment to regional collaboration in relation to cat management.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councils• State Government• Cat management facilities• Veterinary clinics	
5.8.4 Continue providing a representative for the Southern Cat Management Working Group.	Short term Ongoing	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councils• State Government• Cat management facilities• Veterinary clinics	
5.8.5 Consider development and adoption of a council Cat Management Policy.	Short term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councils	Policy template available from TassieCat Action linked to 5.6.5 and 5.6.6

Region-wide initiatives

Action	Timeframe	Priority	Participants	Notes
5.8.6 Review and report on the implementation of this Cat Management Strategy to the southern councils' General Managers.	Medium term Ongoing	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councils• State Government• Cat management facilities	General Manager review should occur in the third and fifth years of the Strategy

Performance indicators

- ▶ Southern Cat Management Working Group continued with active participation by Strategy participants.
- ▶ Number of councils that have introduced cat management policies.
- ▶ Increased commitment to resourcing by Strategy participants for cat management in the region.

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6. Resources and References

TassieCat resources available for Strategy participants

- ▶ TassieCat website www.tassiecat.com
- ▶ FAQ guide to handling cat-related queries from the public
- ▶ Cat Management Policy template
- ▶ Cat Prohibited Areas and Cat Management Areas factsheet and declaration template
- ▶ TassieCat social media content (Facebook and Instagram)
- ▶ Posters and postcards
- ▶ Stickers and magnets
- ▶ *That's Cats* adverts and videos
- ▶ Tassiecat booklets, factsheets and fliers
- ▶ Keeping your cat healthy and happy at home
- ▶ Desexing and microchipping your cat
- ▶ Nuisance Cats
- ▶ Roaming Cats: common questions and misbeliefs
- ▶ Legislation for Cat Owners in Tasmania
- ▶ Guidelines for cat trapping
- ▶ Home, Sweet Home: How to keep your cat happy at home
- ▶ For the love of cats: important information you need to know as a cat owner in Tasmania
- ▶ 5 Common Cat Behavioural Issues and how to solve them
- ▶ Keeping your cat healthy: vaccinating your cat and information on feline immunodeficiency virus and feline leukemia virus
- ▶ Cat-Borne Disease: the impacts of toxoplasmosis on wildlife and human health
- ▶ Cat-Borne Diseases and Agriculture
- ▶ Surrendering a pet cat
- ▶ Stray cats
- ▶ Introducing a new cat into the household: tips and tricks
- ▶ How to train your cat to walk on a leash and harness
- ▶ Enrichment: Make staying at home fun for your cat

Other resources

- ▶ [Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment](#)
- ▶ [Ten Lives](#) - website and Educat school program
- ▶ [RSPCA Tasmania](#) and [RSCPA Australia](#)
- ▶ [Kingborough Council](#) - *Inside with Cats* and *At Home with Cats* educational videos
- ▶ [Safe and Happy Cats](#)
- ▶ [Safe Cat, Safe Wildlife](#)

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Sustainable growth in agriculture and tourism in the Derwent and Highlands

A PLAN FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY
2021–30



Image credit: Bottom-left, Liz Clark and right, Jonathan Wherrett



Australian Government

BUILDING OUR FUTURE



DERWENT VALLEY COUNCIL



Summary

This plan was developed for the sustainable growth of the tourism and agriculture sectors in the Derwent Valley and Highlands of Tasmania. Contributors comprised regional producers, tourism operators, industry bodies, and local and state government staff, reflecting the proposition that regional planning is most successful when championed by communities in partnership with local government.

The plan assessed current barriers to growth in both sectors, how the sectors might work better together, and ways to involve the community in achieving sustainability. As the COVID pandemic struck midway through the plan's development, the scope was increased to incorporate a strategy for post-COVID recovery.

Collaboration and partnership between tourism and agriculture enterprises, and between municipal councils, is key to the growth of both sectors in the Derwent and Highlands. A regional approach to environmental matters, addressing accommodation and services gaps, increased information sharing, and involving Aboriginal interests are crucial to establishing a resilient basis for both sectors.

Key strategies for sustainable growth and COVID recovery of these sectors included:

- » Development of local carbon off-setting opportunities that are visible to visitors and improve landscape health with benefits to farm productivity, water quality and biodiversity to support establishing Tasmania as a carbon neutral travel destination
- » Development of theme based touring routes with roadside interpretation that provide local context to drive journeys
- » Investments in tourism infrastructure that improve road safety in agricultural areas
- » Biosecurity initiatives that improve hygiene practices of visitors to farms and wilderness tourism attractions
- » Support Aboriginal involvement in cross tenure fire management and tourism
- » Weed control programs targeted at protecting agricultural and tourism assets
- » Training and employing locals and providing incentives for local businesses to fill gaps in the 'holiday at home' market
- » Support for local businesses and community in planning for and recovering from a predicted increase in frequency of extreme events e.g. fires, floods, droughts and pandemics

Strategies are highly collaborative and organisations identified to lead each action will provide direction, though funding and resources will be leveraged from external sources. To monitor progress of this plan, each strategy outlined has five- and 10-year key performance indicators.



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Acknowledgements

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1 Vision

A vibrant Derwent and Highlands, with agriculture and tourism businesses growing and working together to build economic, environmental and community resilience.

2 Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to:

1. identify roadblocks for growth in agriculture and tourism in the Derwent and Highlands
2. prevent poor outcomes that could arise from threats that these sectors pose to one another
3. encourage collaboration between agriculture and tourism businesses
4. enable the community to have input into strategies for sustainable growth for agriculture and tourism that will be used by government and industry to guide investment.

3 Introduction

This plan for the sustainable growth of tourism and agriculture in the Derwent and Highlands was developed in consultation with regional producers, tourism operators, industry bodies, and local and state government staff. For this plan, the Derwent and Highlands is considered to be within the boundaries of the Derwent Valley and Central Highlands municipalities. While these boundaries are administrative rather than geographic, the Derwent River is an important asset for these sectors in both municipalities. The selection of this region reflects that regional planning is most successful when championed by local communities in partnership with their local government representatives.

4 The Derwent and Highlands

The Derwent and Highlands represents one-fifth of the land area of Tasmania and half of the land area of southern Tasmania (Figure 4.1). The Derwent River is a central feature.

Figure 4.1. The location of Derwent and Highlands and the Derwent River.

The Derwent and Highlands region is dominated by the Derwent River and its main tributaries (the Ouse, Clyde, Shannon, Styx, Tyenna, Plenty, Broad and Lachlan Rivers), which connect many of the townships of the region (Figure 4.2).



Figure 4.1. The location of Derwent and Highlands and the Derwent River.

The diversity of the region is immense, with the highland lakes producing hydro-electric power, the tall forests, multiple entrances to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, one of Tasmania's most visited National Parks (Mount Field), Tasmania's premier fly-fishing river (the Tyenna), and agricultural land that produces some of Tasmania's highest value export commodities.

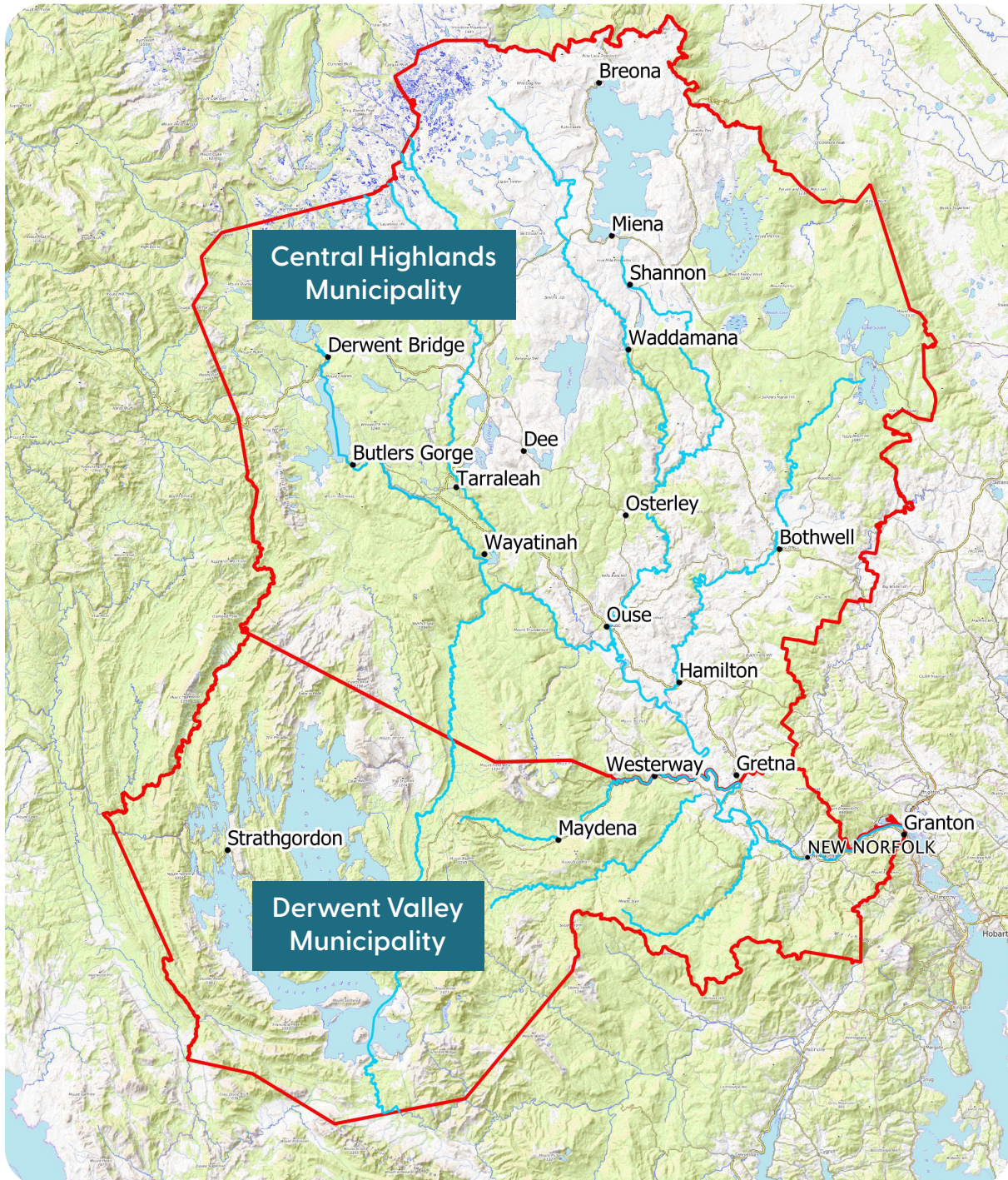


Figure 4.2.2 A map of the Derwent and Highlands region.

These landscapes are linked by a crucial water resource, the Derwent River and its tributaries. The Derwent River is the lifeblood of the region and provides valuable fresh water to hydro operations, forestry, agriculture, aquaculture, tourism and recreation activities like kayaking and whitewater rafting. Originating at Lake St Clair and flowing 239 km southwards to Hobart, the river is fed by many tributaries and in some places contributes to Tasmania's complex hydroelectric scheme.

Although it is named for the river valley, the Derwent Valley municipality contains a relatively short length of the Derwent River's valley, close to its regional centre, New Norfolk. It is instead dominated by the Derwent's tributaries, the Tyenna, Styx and Plenty Rivers. Conversely, the Central Highlands contains the majority of the Derwent River's valley, with the agriculture areas surrounding the river in this municipality known locally as the upper Derwent. Along with sharing the Derwent River's valley, the Derwent Valley and Central Highlands municipalities also share communities, with many agriculture and tourism businesses physically crossing municipal boundaries.

The communities of the Derwent and Highlands – like the landscapes, the river and its tributaries – are also diverse. They do, however, have lots in common. They both are sparsely populated, considered as remote, and have relatively low average income, high unemployment and low education levels compared with the Tasmanian average. The Derwent Valley is much less remote than the Central Highlands and has a larger population, a proportion of which routinely commutes into greater Hobart for work.

While understanding the differences between the communities of the Derwent Valley and Central Highlands is important to the development of this plan, it is also important to acknowledge that there is as much variation in community outlook and perspective within these boundaries as there is between them.

4.1 Derwent Valley

The Derwent Valley municipality is 410,811 ha. In 2018 there were 10,290 people within its boundaries (ABS 2020a). Most employed people were working as health care and social assistance workers, closely followed by technicians and trades workers. The top five industry employers were: social assistance, aged care, primary education, supermarkets, and hospitals. The municipality has a mix of residents who live in larger towns, on small acreages and larger farming properties. Due to their proximity to Hobart, many residents of Granton, Molesworth, Glen Dhu, Sorell Creek and New Norfolk commute out of the Valley for work. While there has been a decrease in the prominence of agriculture as a large employer, horticulture and livestock grazing are still important contributors to the local economy; some of the largest Australian exporters of cherries and hops are in the Valley.

Derwent Valley Council recently produced, with the local community, the *Our Valley 2030: Derwent Valley Community Strategic Plan*. It describes a shared community vision for the future of the Valley in which tourism and agriculture play important roles. Community consultation for *Our Valley 2030* highlighted the importance of the beauty of the Valley's preserved natural environment and the produce and lifestyle it provides for a prosperous and proud community. The community aspires to cultivating new, existing and diverse businesses, building a collective sense of purpose and promoting growth linked to the image of the Valley being 'clean and green'.

The Derwent Valley community wants to see economic growth while making sure that the Valley remains an attractive place to live and work. Maintaining a healthy environment has huge benefits to the agriculture and tourism sectors and plays a critical role in sustaining liveable communities and enhancing the wellbeing of the people of the Derwent Valley. The clean green image is also key to the appeal of many of the agriculture and tourism products offered by local businesses.

The community faces some challenges in long-term poverty, unemployment and low levels of education. Building local jobs and opportunities for new businesses that will stay in the Valley in the long term is key for addressing these challenges.

The development and implementation of this plan aligns with the five strategic actions listed in the *Our Valley 2030: Derwent Valley Community Strategic Plan*:

- 1.1 Facilitate partnerships and discussion to identify education and training opportunities to meet the Valley's future economic needs**
- 2.5 Promote community understanding of infrastructure needs and priorities**
- 3.2 Develop a sustainable land use strategy that facilitates considered growth and tourism while preserving and protecting our natural and built environment and strategic farmland**
- 3.6 Encourage Biosecurity Tasmania to implement strategies as required ensuring our agriculture sector is protected**
- 3.7 Support and encourage sustainable agriculture programs**

4.2 Central Highlands

The Central Highlands municipality is 798,241 ha and in 2018 there were 2,144 people within its boundaries (ABS 2020b). During the summer months the population of the Central Highlands can increase to up to 60,000 with campers and shack owners (CHC 2016). It supports a large and diverse agriculture industry, and a significant livestock industry including meat and dairy production and more than 15% of the state's sheep and lambs (CHC 2015). Most employed people are employed as support staff for farms, with sheep and beef cattle farming the top industries of employment (ABS 2020b). The horticulture sector produces grapes, stone fruit and berries, and together with forestry, power production, trout fishing, tourism and recreation, contributes to making the municipality a diverse rural location.

Central Highlands Council's vision is to provide residents and visitors with opportunities to participate in and enjoy a vibrant local economy, a rewarding community life, cultural heritage and a natural environment that is world class. Their Strategic Plan (2015–24) describes a balance between encouraging economic viability and responsible management of the natural resources and assets.

Central Highlands Council recently worked with the local community on the *Central Highlands Health and Wellbeing Plan: 2020–25*, which captures the community's aspirations for their future wellbeing. It aims to ensure children and young people are invested in life in the Central Highlands and are connected to education and employment opportunities that capitalise on the region's natural assets. The Central Highlands faces similar long-term challenges to the Derwent Valley's, with higher unemployment, lower incomes, and lower education levels compared with the rest of Tasmania. Remoteness, social isolation, and poor transport options and road quality were identified as challenges for community health and wellbeing.

The *Central Highlands Health and Wellbeing Plan* acknowledges the Central Highlands as the traditional land of the Big River Tribe. It also acknowledges that many Aboriginal families still live in the Central Highlands and they continue to practise their culture, gathering traditional foods and medicines locally and across Tasmania.

The development and implementation of this plan contributes to 10 strategic actions under the *Central Highlands Strategic Plan: 2015–24*:

- 4.6** Strive to provide a clean and healthy environment
- 4.7** Support and assist practical programs that address existing environmental problems and improve the environment
- 5.1** Encourage expansion in the business sector and opening of new market opportunities
- 5.4** Encourage the establishment of alternative industries to support job creation and increase permanent residents
- 5.5** Promote our area's tourism opportunities, destinations and events
- 5.6** Support existing businesses to continue to grow and prosper
- 5.7** Develop partnerships with State Government, industry and regional bodies to promote economic and employment opportunities
- 5.8** Work with the community to further develop tourism in the area
- 6.5** Provide advocacy on behalf of the community and actively engage government and other organisations in the pursuit of community priorities
- 6.6** Consider Council's strategic direction in relation to resource sharing with neighbouring councils and opportunities for mutual benefit
- 6.7** Support and encourage community participation and engagement

... and two future wellbeing actions listed under the *Central Highlands Health and Wellbeing Plan: 2020*:

- 5.** Report on and renew the Central Highlands Destination Action Plan 2016–19
- 6.** Support tourism infrastructure and development that align with the qualities, strengths and values of the Central Highlands

5 Agriculture sector

The agriculture sector is an important contributor to the economy of the Derwent and Highlands. High-value agricultural commodities include beef, berries, cherries, dairy, prime lambs, hops and wool. The region supports some of Australia's largest producers of export-quality cherries, hops and raspberries. Most of the agriculture businesses in the region are mixed farming enterprises, with both cropping and livestock.

Where primary industries have remained a stable and important employer in the Central Highlands (114 agriculture, forestry and fishing businesses employing 33.4% of employed people), this has decreased both in number of businesses and proportion of employment between 2014 and 2019 in the Derwent Valley (ABRS 2020a&b). Farming businesses are estimated to jointly employ a seasonal casual workforce of over 1,000 people per year.

The Tasmanian Government has set a target to grow the farm gate value of Tasmanian agriculture to \$10 billion by 2050 (Agri-growth 2019). The Derwent and Highlands, with access to the Southern Highlands Irrigation Scheme and recent expansion in horticulture and dairy, is identified as a major contributor to this growth through the production of high-value export commodities. Irrigation from the Derwent, Clyde and Ouse Rivers and Lake Medowbank also significantly supports agriculture in the Derwent and Highlands. Access to irrigation water is key to agricultural growth. The Clyde Water Trust estimates that for each IML water available to agricultural production returns \$400 to the farmer and \$1,000 to the local community.

Many agriculture and horticulture businesses are increasing their emphasis on sustainability. Some of the key issues that are likely to impact on production, social and environmental values of the region with unsustainable industry growth are listed below:

- » Irrigated pasture (dairy and prime lambs) – lack of skilled labour, water quality (nutrient and sediment runoff and stock in waterways), water supply and declining soil health
- » Dryland grazing – lack of skilled labour, pasture quality, short growing season of unirrigated pastures, and ground cover (especially on north-facing slopes)
- » Horticulture – lack of skilled labour, lack of accommodation for seasonal workers, water quality, water supply, biosecurity, pollination services and declining soil health

The long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the growth of the agriculture sector of the Derwent and Highlands is still unfolding. Early disruptors and likely impacts are described in Section 8.2.

6 Tourism sector

The Derwent and Highlands provides visitors with a wide range of experiences, with multiple gateways to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (at Strathgordon and Derwent Bridge), one of Tasmania's most popular National Parks (Mount Field), Tasmania's premier fly-fishing river (the Tyenna), Australia's second-largest freshwater lake, Yeringalla/Great Lake, and Australia's deepest freshwater lake, Lake St Clair.

The Tasmanian Government has projected 5.5% growth in visitor numbers each year for five years to reach 1.5 million visitors by 2020 (DTHE 2015). This increase is predicted to lead to 20,000 new jobs in the tourism sector in the state. By the end of 2019, Tasmania's tourism market was well on the way to this target, with 1.35 million visitors and 22,300 direct and 20,900 indirect jobs (DTHE 2020).

Mount Field National Park, the key attraction to the Derwent and Highlands, is one of the oldest protected wilderness areas in Australia. The park is known for its high-altitude lakes, snow-capped mountain peaks in the colder months, and stunning waterfalls including Lady Barron Falls, Horseshoe Falls and Russell Falls. Mount Field National Park has attracted 28% more visitors in the five years up to 2018–19, with 204,000 visitors in this financial year (most recent published visitor numbers, PWS 2019). The Tasmanian Government recently invested in improving the visitor experience to Mount Field National Park, with upgrades to the popular walking track at Russell Falls.

There is a rich and diverse range of other tourism attractions in the Derwent and Highlands including the Maydena Mountain Bike Park, guided wilderness experiences, fishing and golfing in the Highlands, forestry and hydro-electric heritage experiences (e.g. the Wall), events celebrating the Highlands culture (Bushfest and Liawenee Trout Weekend), and a wide range of agri-tourism experiences such as distilleries, wineries, farm gate sales, farm stays and farm tours (see Section 7). These tourism attractions all benefit from increased visitor numbers to Mount Field National Park, and a key challenge of the region's tourism sector is how to keep these visitors in the region for longer.

With the tourism sector's focus on experiencing the natural beauty and agricultural productivity of the region, maintaining the health and condition of the region's natural assets is key to sustainable growth, especially those related to:

- » scenic beauty – forest health and harvesting, ground cover on agricultural land (especially north-facing slopes)
- » recreational access to rivers and lakes – water quality and quantity, riverbank condition (weeds, stock access).

Like the agriculture sector, growth of the tourism sector is also impacted by a lack of skilled labour, especially in more remote locations.

The long-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Derwent and Highlands tourism sector are still to be fully realised, however a few tourism businesses have already closed, and many are uncertain of their future. Likely long-term impacts are described in Section 8.2, with recovery strategies outlined in Section 9.

7 Agri-tourism

The Derwent and Highlands have an increasing offering in premium food and beverage related experiences. These experiences all fit the broad definition of agri-tourism, which includes all on-farm experiences and associated community/industry activities (DSG 2016). The Tasmanian Government's agri-tourism position paper describes three categories of agri-tourism:

- » Fixed attractions in regional areas. Examples include farm stays, oyster and mussel farms, chocolate and cheese factories and other food processing facilities, breweries, wineries, whisky distilleries and pick-your-own-fruit experiences.
- » Events based on an agriculture theme. These include food and wine festivals, farmers markets, cider/beer festivals and events such as Agfest.
- » Services based on a regional food/beverage experience. Cooking schools, fishing trips, beer making classes, and food and beverage tours are considered services.

A key element of many of the Derwent and Highlands' successful tourism enterprises is sharing the agricultural produce of the region through farm gate sales and farm experiences. Diversifying income through tourism has increased several multi-generational farms' viability. The diversity of income for agri-tourism businesses who offer both working farm and tourism experiences has buffered some from the early impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, while impacts on incomes for tourism-only businesses have been more severely affected.

The current approach to agri-tourism is not a good fit for all farms, however, as larger commercial farms are busy workplaces are not always safe for visitors unless they have invested in facilities and staff to welcome and spend time with them. The region is unique in the diversity of commodities that are of export quality i.e. dairy, fruit, hops, meat and wine. Collaboration and partnership between tourism and agriculture enterprises is key to the growth of both sectors in the Derwent and Highlands, and these collaborations could take many forms (see Section 10.1 for action planning on this topic) including helping to showcase the unique aspects of the regions agricultural sector.

8 SWOT analysis of agriculture and tourism in the region

An analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) of the agriculture and tourism sectors of the Derwent and Highlands, with a focus on those shared between sectors, was undertaken in a community workshop and through a series of one-on-one interviews with key sector representatives. A summary of the findings is presented in Table 8.1.

This process was used to identify topics for which regional action planning was required to improve outcomes, address key threats and capitalise on opportunities (see Section 10). It highlighted a number of issues for which there is a significant cross-sector or SWOT interplay, outlined in more detail in Section 8.1.

The exercise was undertaken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. To address the threat this global crisis has posed to the agriculture and tourism sectors of the Derwent and Highlands, this issue and its impacts were investigated through interviews and input from industry bodies, key sector and local government staff supporting individual businesses (see Section 8.2).

Table 8.1 Summary of SWOT findings

Agriculture

Strengths (+)	Weaknesses (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Export-quality produce » Best-practice agriculture » Market advantage with Tasmania's relative pest- and disease-free status » Most farms are under mixed management and produce more than one commodity e.g. livestock and cropping » Many farm businesses have diversified into agri-tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Low level of ground cover, especially on cleared north-facing slopes » Our climate – short growing season (especially unirrigated pastures) » Future water supply – likely to decrease with predicted reduction in rainfall » Lack of skilled labour » Wildlife browsers and deer impacting on pasture availability for livestock and the cost of establishing trees in the landscape » Declining soil health through intensification of irrigation » Declining river health and water quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nutrient runoff • cleared native riverbank vegetation • infestation of crack willow » Lack of involvement of Aboriginal people in fire management
Opportunities (+)	Threats (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Increase in access to water through new irrigation schemes » Develop an agri-tourism touring circuit showing large commercial farms with export-quality produce » Benchmark sustainability credentials » Create premium branding of Derwent and Highlands producers » Increase value adding to agricultural products through processing and manufacture within the region » Increase farm gate sales during tourist season » Climate change providing opportunities for new commodities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Peri-urban and rural interface » Poor biosecurity practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quarantine entry ports • local practices between properties » Weeds and pests – distributions and species are likely to change with a changing climate and increased growth » Water use by willows in infested waterways - 1 ha of willows uses between 3.9 and 5 ML of water per year » COVID-19 – access to seasonal workers, not wanting to move once completed, if restrictions are in place during harvest for key commodities e.g. cherries, hops, berries » Climate change and increased frequency of extreme events e.g. fire, flood and drought

Tourism

Strengths (+)	Weaknesses (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Natural assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russell Falls and Mount Field • Highland Lakes • Derwent River • Tyenna River • Multiple entrances to Tasmania Wilderness World Heritage Area » Increasing visitor numbers to Mount Field National Park – 204,000 in 2018–19, up 4% from previous year » Distance from Hobart Airport – the region can be visited as a day trip » Investment in road safety on roads with high visitor use e.g. Glenora Road upgrade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Unmanned fuel stations e.g. Hamilton » Early closing time for many businesses e.g. food and fuel » Lack of diversity in accommodation options e.g. few options for groups, luxury experiences, season workers » Lack of diversity for eating out » There are few restaurants, cafes and other eateries, and opening hours suit local customers rather than visitors (rarely past 6pm) » Lack of skilled labour » Tourist information centres (New Norfolk and Bothwell): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • volunteer run • limited hours, lack of information on local businesses » Distance of travel between businesses in rural/regional areas » Lack of the perspectives and stories of Aboriginal people
Opportunities (+)	Threats (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Utilise the old Derwent Valley Rail for tourism e.g. develop a cycleway and/or repair and re-establish rail transport » Growing sector providing consistent local work for local people » Share information between businesses to encourage visitors to spend more time in the region » Develop collaborative tourism experiences to encourage longer stays, or return; take advantage of flexible and more options » Climate change – increased visitation from heat-impacted areas » Diversify accommodation options such as camping on private land as facilitated by apps such as YouCamp and WikiCamp » Promote natural values e.g. platypus places and cider gums » Improve access to upper Styx and Florentine rivers » Winter – Dark Mofo has proven the ability of people to get out to the regions and experience the season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Poor forest practices planning especially clearance of plantations directly adjacent to waterways which is allowed for plantations established before January 2001 in the Forest Practices Code. » Energy cost making international travel too expensive » Development that impacts on visitor experience and farm business » Over-tourism or 'over loving' the experience » COVID-19 – business have had to temporarily or permanently shut down due to social distancing requirements » Climate Change – Increased frequency of extreme events – fire, flood and drought. » Bare, cleared, north-facing slopes » Declining river health and water quality

Cross-sector

Strengths (+)	Weaknesses (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Diversity of offering – natural assets, agri-tourism, adventure tourism, passive wilderness touring » Close to capital city – within an hour's drive of Hobart Airport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Derwent and Highlands as a region is split over two council areas » Bare, cleared north-facing slopes impact on visual amenity and productivity » Lack of skilled labour » Lack of public transport options, particularly for backpackers (tourists and seasonal workers in agriculture) » Lack of cross-sector consultation with local Aboriginal people and community groups
Opportunities (+)	Threats (-)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Regional tourism and agriculture businesses working together: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cooperative designed experiences • experience development and destination development • cooperative and collaborative marketing and branding » Create a digital list of heritage properties » Education – provide appropriate information to tourists to add value » Build community gardens that educate on sustainability and promote fresh produce to tourists » Make the Valley a stayover destination and not just a day trip » Extend the use of Derwent Valley Branding to Central Highland businesses in the Upper Derwent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Road safety, with increased traffic in rural areas during the often-overlapping harvest and tourism seasons » Poor waste management, with lack of recycling options » Poor biosecurity practices coupled with increased visitor numbers » Closure of Norske Skog – the loss of a major regional employer would have impacts on other sectors due to families moving away from the region » Climate change – increased frequency of extreme events e.g. fire, flood and related road closures » COVID-19 – businesses have had to temporarily or permanently shut down due to social distancing requirements

8.1 Cross-sector interplay in SWOT analysis

Several SWOT topics displayed significant cross-sector interplay across the Derwent and Highlands.

Climate change. Climate change poses threats and presents opportunities to the Derwent and Highlands agriculture and tourism sectors (Table 8.1). Climate change predictions include warmer and drier conditions (especially for the Highlands) and more extreme events such as flood and wildfire (Climate Futures 2010). The predicted changes in temperature are less extreme for Tasmania than for mainland Australia (Climate Futures 2010), which is likely to provide opportunities for both agriculture and tourism in the region. While many of the threats posed by climate change will be realised over longer time frames – with preparedness planning key to successful adaptation – communities are currently impacted by the increased frequency of extreme events such as fire, flood and drought. For these events there is an immediate need for action and adaption support for regional businesses.

Agriculture industry bodies have developed useful climate change principles and resources to help producers adapt to climate change:

- » Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA) – <https://www.mla.com.au/research-and-development/Environment-sustainability/climate-change-and-variability/climate-change-information/>
- » Horticultural Innovation Australia (HIA) – <https://www.horticulture.com.au/growers/help-your-business-grow/research-reports-publications-fact-sheets-and-more/ah06019/>
- » Dairy Australia – <https://www.dairyaustralia.com.au/land-water-and-climate/climate-change-and-weather/extreme-weather#.YDbfTxNLhTZ>

There are no industry-specific resources for addressing the impact of, or adaptation to, climate change for the Australian tourism sector, however there are useful resources developed by government and NGOs:

- Climate Change Council – <https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/uploads/964cb874391d33dfd85ec959aa4141ff.pdf>
- Tasmanian Department of Premier and Cabinet – http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0009/174834/Adapting_to_climate_change_in_Tasmania.pdf

Communication and education. There were several areas identified that could benefit from improved communications and educational resources.

Communications between regional business:

- » Logistics: closing times, maps of local touring routes, list of food and accommodation businesses on route to visitors' next destination
- » What is happening in the local area: where in the region to direct visitors for certain experiences e.g. the best place to see platypus, where to go for a farm tour, what local producers are producing and where

Education and interpretation for visitors:

- » Where your food comes from: show casing best-practice agriculture and high-value exports, roadside stops and interpretation with a production focus
- » Expected visitor behaviour: where camping is allowed, littering, good biosecurity practices
- » Visitor safety: road safety in agricultural areas, what to do if there is a fire or flood

Increased local government collaboration. There was a range of areas in which participants called for increased collaboration between DVC and CHC to support sustainable growth. These include:

- » waste management in high visitation areas
- » infrastructure planning and maintenance
- » the mechanisms used for community requests for council investment or support for tourism initiatives
- » support of place-based branding and marketing
- » alignment of community grant programs.

Mechanisms for shared maintenance already existing between DVC and CHC who currently shared the maintenance of Meadow Bank Road.

Agri-tourism in the Derwent and Highlands. Tasmanian regional areas that are destinations due to their successful and diverse agri-tourism offerings, e.g. Huon Valley and the Tamar, are dominated by small hobby farms that produce a wide range of boutique, value added products that are ideal for current models of agri-tourism. While there are many smaller farms in the Derwent and Highlands production areas are dominated by large commercial farms that produce export grade produce across a wide range of commodities. These diverse agricultural landscapes represent a unique agricultural visitor experience for the region. However, showcasing these attributes without impacting on farm productivity requires a different approach to other regions known for their agri-tourism. Collaboration and partnership between tourism and agriculture enterprises is key to helping to showcase the unique aspects of the regions agricultural sector and opportunities include:

- » Promotion of clustering of agri-tourism business and creation of agri-tourism circuit focused with roadside stops and other signage supporting interpretation of:
 - large commercial farms with export commodities
 - on-farm plantings funded through carbon-off setting from tourism business and travellers
- » Networking between tourism and agricultural businesses:
 - Connect tour operators and accommodation providers with local producers
 - Develop local food networks with increased showcasing of local produce by local eateries, accommodation providers and providers

Airbnb, camping apps and avoiding over-tourism. There was a range of views from participants on the prevalence and regulation required for Airbnb and camping apps e.g. YouCamp, WikiCamp. While these platforms represent opportunities for some business to diversify their accommodation offerings and reach, others see that their unregulated growth can have negative social and environmental outcomes and increase the risk of over-tourism. Airbnb and camping apps are also seen to encourage self-catering visitors and in many cases the money doesn't stay in the community as many property owners live interstate. There was also a concern that they pose a reputational risk for the region, as a poor experience could impact on visitors' return rate.

Over-tourism is when visitor numbers lead to overcrowding in areas where residents suffer the consequences of tourism peaks, and where this overcrowding leads to permanent changes to lifestyles, access to amenities and general well-being (Milano et al 2018). Over-tourism is a complex, global phenomenon and while digital platforms such as Airbnb are a compounding factors, the growing global population, cheaper and larger-scale international travel, changing

tourist behaviour, poor tourist dispersal and narrow marketing strategies are also key drivers (Goodwin 2017, Dodds and Butler 2019). The effects of over-tourism are on hold across the globe with the travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, which has been seen as an opportunity to reset tourism in a number of global tourism hotspots (Momigilano 2020, TNZ 2020). While the Derwent and Highlands do not experience the tourist numbers of these places it is clear the local communities are aware of the risks of unsustainable tourism growth and want to maintain the liveability of their region.

Those concerned with the unregulated use of camping apps in the Derwent and Highlands believed that there is much to learn from over-tourism in New Zealand, including the country's move to a less regulated interpretation of camping space. Through the Freedom Camping Act (2011), put in place to accommodate international visitors for the 2011 Rugby World Cup, the national government allowed camping in a broad range of public spaces while devolving infrastructure responsibility and compliance to local councils (Billiante 2010, Ashton 2019). As freedom camping numbers rose, residents have become angry at having to fund camping infrastructure while living with the negative social and environmental effects and questioned the value proposition of freedom camping (Ashton 2019).

Under current Tasmania regulations New Zealand's experience with the impacts of freedom camping are unlikely to be seen. YouCamp and WikiCamp help people to access camp sites on private land. In the Derwent and Highlands, the establishment of camping sites on private land is regulated by local government and requires approvals that include environmental and visitor safety conditions that mitigate the environmental and social impacts seen in New Zealand. It is possible that these impacts could occur with an increase in the number of unapproved camping sites on private land and a lack of enforcement of restrictions to camping on public land.

While there is a clear argument that unregulated use of platforms such as Airbnb, YouCamp and WikiCamp can lead to questionable value propositions for tourism on the local scale, there are also pitfalls in a sole focus on high-value, high-yield tourism products designed to encourage fewer visitors paying for high-cost experiences. This has been highlighted by the current COVID-19 travel restrictions, which are likely to impact on the access of higher-paying visitors for longer than local tourists. Many of the visitors who are prepared to pay for high-value tourism products are from interstate and international markets. It is likely that a balanced approach that caters for a range of visitor budgets will aid recovery of the Derwent and Highlands tourism sector.

Lack of skilled labour. Access and retention of skilled labour in remote areas of the Derwent and Highlands is problematic for both tourism and agriculture businesses. This has been recognised as a barrier for economic growth by both the Derwent Valley and Central Highlands Councils and the communities they represent (DVC 2019, CHC 2015). While commensurate pay and conditions is a strong incentive for skilled workers, this can be difficult for small businesses to achieve in early stages of growth. Obtaining a skilled local labour force can also be difficult for larger businesses as local cultural nuances can impact on-job performance, especially for seasonal work. Clear career pathways and on-the-job training opportunities are useful for motivating local school leavers to stay in the region. Government support of local businesses to attract skilled labour and upskill people interested in living in the region would be of great benefit to the growth of tourism and agriculture in the region.

Degraded and unbalanced landscape processes. There are several landscape processes that are either degraded or unbalanced and are affecting the sustainable growth of agriculture in the region. Addressing this degradation requires coordinated management across multiple tenures, and would involve:

- » declining river health and water quality
- » soil erosion from cleared north-facing slopes
- » declining soil health through compaction caused by intensive irrigation and production
- » uncoordinated planned burning changing vegetation communities and increasing the risk of larger wildfires – issues with both too frequent and long unburnt areas resulting from a loss of local confidence in planned burning
- » high wildlife and deer browsing pressure across the region due to unsustainable browser populations.
- » clearing of native vegetation having a cumulative impact on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience – smaller scale contemporary clearing has increased cumulative impacts due to large scale historic clearing

Consultation and inclusion of Aboriginal people. Participation in this planning process focused on representatives from established tourism and agriculture businesses and was not tailored or resourced to incorporate the aspirations and perspectives of Aboriginal people. The absence of Aboriginal perspectives was noted as a weakness of the region's agriculture and tourism sectors, both in terms of creating an authentic sense of place and in incorporating Aboriginal land management practices to address some of the degraded and unbalanced landscape processes affecting sustainable growth.

The Central Highlands Council has a unique opportunity to be at the forefront of the inclusion of the aspirations of Aboriginal people in regional land management and tourism initiatives in Tasmania. The Highlands comprises Aboriginal owned and managed land (trawtha makuminya) and is home to the culturally significant cider gum. Council has identified the importance of providing for the health and wellbeing of Aboriginal families (CHC, 2020).

8.2 COVID-19 impacts

The travel restrictions and social distancing requirements that have been necessary during the global COVID-19 pandemic have impacted significantly on the tourism sector around the world. In Australia, travel restrictions are likely to be in place for some time, especially for international travel. In the Derwent and Highlands some businesses have permanently closed, where others have reopened or plan to reopen as travel restrictions are lifted. Some businesses took the opportunity for maintenance activities during the shutdown and were unable to respond to the early lifting of social distancing and travel restrictions. Parks and reserves were closed in late March 2020 and re-opened in mid-June 2020.

For many, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have come after two consecutive tourism seasons impacted by wildfire and associated restrictions of movement. They were relying on a good season to remain viable. Without well considered and tailored government support the region's tourism sector is at risk of losing much of its diversity.

With the easing of social distancing and travel restrictions since lockdown the tourism market is undergoing what is likely to be a long period of change with 1. Tasmanian travellers, 2. interstate travellers and 3. international travellers returning, in that order. While interstate and international travel from New Zealand has resumed, changing travel restrictions in response

to new outbreaks is creating uncertainty that discourages many from unnecessary long-distance travel. This has meant that the Tasmanian traveller holidaying at home will remain key to supporting the tourism sector's early recovery. Pre-COVID-19, much of the Derwent and Highlands tourism sector is pitched at interstate and international markets, who are often higher yielding customers prepared to pay more for food, accommodation and experiences than the local Tasmanian market.

Visitation to Mt Field was down 18% in 2019-20 from visitor numbers in 2018-19, with the reduction attributed primarily to the pandemic (PWS 2020). As Mt Field is close to Hobart it has been a popular destination for those from Greater Hobart. Since the reopening of parks and reserves in mid-June 2020 there have been strong forward bookings of the Government Huts at Mt Field especially on weekends (PWS 2020).

The agriculture sector was buffered from the initial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, though there were impacts on the workforce from travel restrictions, reduced markets for producers selling to Hobart-based restaurants catering for interstate travellers, and supply chain disruptions. Workforce difficulties were predicted over the 2020-21 harvest season, especially for fruit growers who depend on interstate and international pickers, however these did not impact harvest as much as anticipated.

9 Strategies for sustainable growth and COVID-19 recovery

The SWOT analysis and interviews were used to develop a range of strategies to promote recovery and sustainable growth in the Derwent and Highlands agriculture and tourism sectors (Table 9.1). The Regional Development Australia Principles for Economic Recovery (RDA 2020) were taken into consideration. Recovery opportunities should prioritise:

- » employment, including training opportunities, for local people out of work through COVID-19 impacts
- » tailored support for local businesses dealing with COVID-19 impacts
- » incentives for businesses filling identified gaps in the tourism and agriculture sectors and marketing to the holiday at home tourism market.

Table 9.1. Strategies for sustainable growth in the Derwent and Highlands agriculture and tourism sectors. * indicates strategies and actions that have the potential to contribute to COVID-19 recovery. Lead organisation will provide the direction for actions, though for many actions funding and resources will be leveraged from external sources in collaboration with support organisations.

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
1.1 Develop shared approaches between CHC and DVC to support businesses that operate across municipal boundaries	Consider resourcing shared positions for community outreach and support hosted within community organisations e.g. shared Regional Development Officer with tourism focus (see collaborative tourism and infrastructure action plans)	2021-2023	Lead: CHC and DVC Support: DVT and DCP	CHC and DVC model for shared NRM services through the Derwent Catchment Project
	Coordinate waste management services, with a focus on areas with population growth and high visitation. This would include linking local businesses with existing programs, including examining any impediments to the utility of these programs in the Derwent and Highlands.	2021-2023	Lead: CHC and DVC Support: Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT)	Drum Muster Environex Container deposit scheme (in development)
	Develop a regional approach to quality, safety and environmental requirements for Airbnb, WikiCamp etc.	2021-2025	Lead: LGAT Support: CHC and DVC	
1.2 Provide support and incentive for businesses filling identified gaps in tourism and agriculture sectors *	Increase options for eating out – later opening hours, eateries, restaurants *	2021-2025	Lead: TICT, DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania Support: State and Commonwealth government	
	Address accommodation gaps – luxury and group accommodation *	2021-2025	Lead: TICT, DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania Support: CHC and DVC	
	Local value adding to agricultural products through second tier process manufacture *	2021-2025	Lead: DCP producer group Support: Industry groups, CHC and DVC	

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
1.2 continued	Tourism business to offer activities for local corporate businesses +	2021-2020	Lead: TICT, DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania Support: CHC and DVC	
	Provide support and incentive for business that are prepared to offer on the job training with clear career pathways to upskill people that have lost work through COVID-19 impacts	2021-2022	Lead: State and commonwealth government Support: CHC and DVC	
1.3 Provide support and incentive for tourism initiatives that cater to local travellers e.g. Tasmanian and mainland +	Open 4WD drive route from Dover to Miena along existing gravel road network +	2022-2020	Lead: TICT, Destination Southern Tasmania Support: STT, CHC, DVC and Huon Valley council	
	Consider tourism options for old Derwent Valley rail corridor +	2025-2030	Lead: DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania Support: DVC, Derwent Valley Railway (DVR)	DVC rail corridor feasibility study – establishing rail transport high cost and not feasible for DVC
	Establish, and improve awareness of existing, community gardens – bushfood and produce +	2023-2030	Lead: CHC and DVC	New Norfolk community garden Bothwell Native garden Ouse community garden
	Maintaining amenity values in public open space utilised by tourists e.g. RV parking	2021-2030	Lead: CHC and DVC	DVC Open Space strategy (in development) Platypus walk in Hamilton

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
1.4 Encourage and support information sharing between local businesses	Facilitate networking events for local tourism businesses	2022-2030	Lead: shared Regional Development Officer (see Section 10.1) Support: TICT, DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania	
	Improve communications and interpretive resources as described in collaborative tourism action plan (see Section 10.1)	2022-2030	Lead: shared Regional Development Officer (see Section 10.1)	see Section 10.1
1.5 Develop and resource new and existing cross-tenure programs to address degraded landscape processes	Implement and resource river recovery programs on the Ouse, Clyde, Tyenna, Styx and Lachlan Rivers, Glen Dhu Rivulet and Sorell Creek *	2021-2030	Lead: DCP Support: IFS, Willow Warriors, DEP, CHC, DVC	Derwent Catchment River Health Plan (in development) Tyenna River Recovery Program Ouse River Recovery Program Flood resilience plans for the Lachlan River, Glen Dhu Rivulet and Sorell Creek
	Facilitate and resource cross-tenure pasture management and forage shrub planting programs to support dryland graziers in the Derwent	2021-2030	Lead: DCP	DCP Pasture Information Network
	Facilitate and resource cross-tenure precision irrigation and nutrient budgeting programs	2021-2030	Lead: DCP	Fert smart Diary Cares for the Derwent
	Facilitate and resource cross-tenure fire management programs in the Highlands, including supporting Aboriginal burning practices on public and private land	2021-2030	Lead: Red Hot Tips Program Support: DCP	Red Hot Tips Program DCP Miena cider gum recovery program

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
1.5 continued	Support land managers to develop wildlife management plans to protect conservation and production assets in the Derwent and Highlands	2021-2030	Lead: DPIPWE Wildlife Management Branch Support: DCP	DCP Miena cider gum recovery program
1.6 Develop local carbon offset investment pathways	Establish or apply existing carbon-off set methodology to growing native trees on farmland in the Derwent and Highlands	2021-2025	Lead: DCP Support: Private Forests	T21 Visitor Economy Action Plan
	Develop opportunities for corporate staff volunteering in carbon offsetting projects in the Derwent and Highlands	2021-2025	Lead: DCP Support: Tourism Tasmania	T21 Visitor Economy Action Plan
	Facilitate and resource catchment-wide Trees on Farms	2021-2030	Lead: DCP Support: CHC and DVC	Derwent Catchment River Health Plan
	Facilitate and resource Riparian revegetation as part of river recovery programs	2021-2030	Lead: DCP Support: IFS, DEP	Derwent Catchment Healthy River Plan
1.7 Support the development of Aboriginal tourism and land management initiatives in the Central Highlands	Explore and promote the aspirations of Aboriginal people living in the Central Highlands	2021-2030	Lead: CHC	T21 Visitor Economy Action Plan
	Support and incentivise the development of tourism initiatives managed by Aboriginal people	2021-2030	Lead: Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council and Tourism Tasmania Support: CHC	T21 Visitor Economy Action Plan
	Support and resource Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre's fire sticks program to work with private landholders in the Highlands	2021-2030	Lead: TAC and Red Hot Tips Program Support: DCP, CHC, TFS	

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
1.8 Develop resources to support the Derwent and Highlands tourism sector's adaptation to climate change	Plan for increased frequency of extreme events (see Section 10.4)	2021-2030	Lead: Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council Support: DVT, DVC, CHC, Tourism Tasmania, TFS	DVC and CHC emergency management plans
	Assess threats to the region's tourism assets	2021-2023	Lead: Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council Support: DVT, DVC, CHC, Tourism Tasmania	
1.9 Tailor existing national or statewide resources to support the Derwent and Highlands agriculture sector's adaptation to climate change	Plan for the impact of climate change on agricultural enterprises	2021-2030	Lead: DCP Support: Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE, Australian Government), Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA), Dairy Tasmania, Hort Innovation Australia (HIA), Fruit Growers Tasmania	DCP Pasture Information Network DCP Trees on Farms DCP Forage Shrub Trials DCP Flood resilience plans for the Lachlan River, Glen Dhu Rivulet and Sorell Creek DCP Dairy sustainability audit Dairy Cares for the Derwent Southern Tasmanian Drought Officer position (DAWE) MLA's CN30 program
	Assess/benchmark sustainability and provide support for agriculture businesses in water use, carbon storage etc. and investigate opportunities for cross-industry benchmarking	2021-2030	Lead: HIA, MLA, Dairy Australia Support: DCP	DCP Dairy sustainability audit Other industry sustainability benchmarking programs to be listed here

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
2.0 Implement collaborative tourism action plan (see Section 10.1)	Section 10.1			
3.0 Implement infrastructure action plan (see Section 10.2) +	Section 10.2			
4.0 Implement biosecurity action plan (see Section 10.3)	Section 10.3			
5.0 Implement emergency response action plan (see Section 10.4)	Section 10.4			

10 Action planning

Regional action planning was undertaken for the following topics to improve outcomes and capitalise on opportunities, through community workshops, one-on-one interviews or a combination of both:

- » Collaborative tourism experiences (Section 10.1)
- » Infrastructure (Section 10.2)
- » Biosecurity (Section 10.3)
- » Emergency response and communication during extreme events (Section 10.4)

10.1 Collaborative tourism experiences

Developing the elements required for successful rural tourism requires a collaborative and planned approach. Rural tourism is most successful if a region (Thompson 2015):

- » has sufficient drawing power to attract national, international and local visitors e.g. creating a sense of place and a key theme to attract people
- » is within an hour's drive of an international airport
- » has a destination factor – something that is both naturally occurring and created
- » provides goods and services for tourists which are also in demand locally e.g. wine, beer, food
- » has an approach to stimulating growth that identifies and manages potential impacts locally.

A clear strength of the tourism sector in the Derwent and Highlands is its diversity, and this diversity is both an asset and a hinderance for destination creation. To aid consideration of how this diversity can be incorporated into theme-based destination creation, the natural groupings of tourism experiences in the Derwent and Highlands were explored in a community workshop (Table 10.1). Some businesses have overlapping experience types, but clear distinctions between them need to be made for branding and identity.

Table 10.1. The different types of tourism experience available in the Derwent and Highlands

Type	Regional examples
Nature based	Accessible and multi-day wilderness bushwalking at Mount Field National Park and Lake St Clair, vehicle-based access to the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (Strathgordon) and the Highland lakes
Adventure tourism	Guided hiking tours, mountain bike trails, kayaking tours, guided fly-fishing
Heritage	Hydro heritage of Tarraleah and Wayatinah, forestry heritage of Derwent Bridge and around Maydena, accommodation at heritage-listed properties
Agri-tourism	Farm stays, farm gate sales, farm tours, tasting at wineries and distilleries, bespoke tours of local farms

Theme development

The following themes were developed during the workshop, capturing a diversity of offerings in the Derwent and Highlands region.

‘The tallest to the smallest trees’

- » Promotion of the diversity of natural landscapes of the region – tall trees of the wet forest through to alpine lakes and mountains
- » Providing both passive and active experiences

‘Open Roads’

- » Promoting the region as a place with scenic open roads
- » Encouraging the Derwent and Highlands as a road trip destination

‘Come and experience where your food comes from’

- » Promotion of the paddock part of paddock to plate – the Derwent as a region where people can learn and experience how world-class produce is grown
- » A touring route that can incorporate information about the diversity of agriculture in the region and showcase larger scale, export quality production

The existing Western Wilds drive journey promotes experience in the Derwent and Highlands, however this promotion has not been capitalised on by the majority of the tourism business in the region. It presents the Derwent and Highlands as an entrée to the wild West Coast of Tasmania and as such is seen to encourage visitors to drive through the region, rather than treat it as a destination.

Constraints to collaboration

The following constraints to collaboration between local businesses were identified.

- » Time costs for small businesses to collaborate with others and covering these costs is more difficult for smaller businesses and those that are still in early stages of establishment
- » Distance of travel between businesses in the Derwent and Highlands
- » Individual competition – there is a fear of losing business through collaboration
- » Some businesses are reliant on particular tourist groups, which can be impacted when travel patterns change seasonally
- » The attraction of the hassle-free approach of selling and marketing individually rather than as part of a collaborative brand
- » The lack of collaboration between CHC and DVC, especially the additional time costs for businesses and industry groups to communicate with both councils separately through their very different mechanisms
- » The separation felt between businesses in the two municipalities
- » Lack of connectivity with tour guides operating out of Hobart and major tourist locations

To overcome these constraints and capitalise on the strengths and opportunities available to the Derwent and Highlands, a range of strategies and actions have been developed to foster collaboration between local tourism and agriculture businesses and support theme-based destination creation (Table 10.2).

Table 10.2. Strategies to promote collaborative tourism in the Derwent and Highlands. * indicates strategies and actions that have the potential to contribute to COVID-19 recovery. Lead organisation will provide the direction for actions, though for many actions funding and resources will be leveraged from external sources in collaboration with support organisations.

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
2.1 Increase collaboration and communication between CHC and DVC	Create and resource a position for a tourism officer shared between CHC and DVC *	2021-2022	Lead: CHC and DVC Support: DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	N/A
	Provide support for businesses to take advantage of funding opportunities including COVID-19 recovery and stimulus *	2021-2022	Lead: CHC and DVC Support: DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	DVC Regional Development and Community Development Officer positions
	Reinvigorate the CHC tourism subcommittee, with the shared Regional Development Officer to facilitate community input into Council processes	2021-2022	Lead: CHC	CHC tourism subcommittee
2.2 Ensure up-to-date and relevant communication and interpretive information is available to visitors	Update and maintain Inventory of tourism assets (Tourism, toilets, parks) across Derwent and Highlands	2021-2022	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	Australian Tourism Data Warehouse Local inventory of tourism assets (Tourism, toilets, parks) exists on DVC website but is out of date Tourism information on CHC website
	Create and maintain a low-cost app with up-to-date information on tourism operators, events, experiences, toilet locations, walking trails, list of heritage properties etc.	2022-2023	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	See above

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
2.2 continued	Reconsider approach of visitor centres at New Norfolk and Bothwell with a focus on providing face to face visitor information to complement online resources *	2022-2023	Lead: CHC and DVC Support: DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	Tasmania-wide consideration of funding and alternative delivery models for visitors centres underway.
2.3 Develop collaborative theme-based destination campaigns	Create theme-based touring routes to showcase regional assets and add regional context and unexpected detours to existing State-wide touring routes and tourism campaigns	2021-2030	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	
	Work with existing touring routes and tourism campaigns to encourage visitors to stay longer and discover more of the Derwent and Highlands	2021-2025	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	Western Wilds Come down for air Make yourself at home
	Support the uptake of place- and theme-based collaborative branding by local businesses	2021-2025	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: CHC, DVC, DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	Derwent Valley Branding The Highlands branding including Bushfest Western Wilds

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
2.4 Showcase the quality food production and best-practice farming methods of the Derwent and Highlands	Develop an agri-tourism touring circuit to support local self-guided drive journeys	2021-2023	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: CHC, DVC, DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	DCP producer group
	Roadside stops and interpretation/ information bays focused on agricultural production to promote consumer education e.g. photo stop at Glenora Hill – can see hops, dairy and sheep plus the Derwent River in one view	2021-2025	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: CHC, DVC, DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	DCP producer group
	Organise exploratory bus tours for tour operators to get to know local farm businesses, increasing opportunities for visitors to talk to producers, including those from larger commercial farms	2021-2030	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: CHC, DVC, DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	
	Develop local food networks including showcasing of local produce by local eateries, accommodation providers and providers	2021-2025	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: Sprout Tasmania, CHC, DVC, DVT, Destination Southern Tasmania, Tasmanian Tourism Industry Council	DCP producer group Sprout Producer Program

10.2 Infrastructure

A community workshop was the primary method of input into tourism infrastructure action planning. Participants were interested in four main topics:

- » road safety
- » picnic areas
- » information bays
- » toilets.

Road safety

There were several areas of road safety concern, especially where there are increased tourist numbers on roads used for agricultural production. The majority were at intersections where tourists visit Mount Field and Lake St Clair National Parks (Table 10.3) where slow or stationary traffic can cause issues for local vehicles. In the case of intersections, there can be an added complexity to resolving safety concerns, with intersecting roads managed by different levels of government (CHC, DVC, Department of State Growth). There have been recent road upgrades on the Glenora Road, on the way from Hobart to Mount Field National Park, to mitigate road safety concerns with increased visitor numbers during the tourist season. Similar works are being undertaken by CHC on Pelham Rd, to improve road safety on an important gateway into the Highlands. These works have a significant cost, which were beyond the budget of the road manager (local government), and due to their significance have been supported by State Government funding. There is a clear need for a coordinated approach between all levels of government to address road safety concerns that will emerge with anticipated growth of the region's tourism and agriculture sectors.

The feasibility study undertaken to inform the Glenora Road work revealed that in some areas, road upgrades are not the best option as they can be extremely costly, or not possible due to lack of room for road widening or the heritage listing of road infrastructure (e.g. Westerway Bridge). In these cases, other options such as changing speed limits and improved signage are more practical. Changing speed limits can be a long process and require coordination between organisations. All changes to speed limits, even on council managed roads, require approval from the Department of State Growth through a lengthy application process including the need to demonstrate community support for the changes.

Priority areas for road safety improvements that emerged during this action planning include:

- » Glenora Rd,
- » Gordon River Rd at Westerway intersection,
- » intersection into Lake Dobson Rd from Gordon River Rd at Mount Field,
- » intersection into Lake St Clair National Park at Derwent Bridge, and
- » Lake Dobson Rd.

Information bays, picnic areas and toilets

Combining information bays, picnic areas and toilets at single locations for visitors to stop, rest and plan the next steps in their journey was seen to have several benefits, including improving visitor experience and reducing maintenance costs. Priority locations were for new stop points and improvements or repairs to existing stop points where identified (Table 10.3). Many of the locations identified were where visitors naturally stop and some had existing infrastructure. Not all identified locations were appropriate for locating information bays, picnic areas and toilets in a single location. Future investment in new, and upgrading existing, stopping sites should be prioritised to support theme based touring routes and other visitor experiences such as local carbon off-set projects (see Section 10.1).

Some considerations for selecting sites for new stop points were raised, including mobile reception and impacts on adjacent private property. It was noted that in remote areas, visitors will stop when mobile phone reception becomes available. Stop site selection should ensure mobile reception is available, so that travellers can stop to plan where to stay and eat. When locating stopping points near a river it is important to consider the land tenure between the stopping point and the river. Pull-overs adjacent to rivers are best placed near public land where river access can be maintained, or where private landholders are part of the Inland Fisheries Service's Anglers Access Program.

Maintenance costs in remote areas of the Derwent and Highlands need to be considered during infrastructure planning. For example, each new toilet facility costs Central Highlands Council approximately \$80,000 to install and \$10,000 per year to maintain and this on-going maintenance budget increases with every new facility. Strategies to reduce facility maintenance costs are presented in Table 10.3. Due to the risk of stop points becoming a dumping ground for rubbish and garden waste, maintenance should also include waste and weed management costs.

Table 10.3. Strategies to increase investment in improved tourism infrastructure development. * indicates strategies and actions that have the potential to contribute to COVID-19 recovery. Lead organisation will provide the direction for actions, though for many actions funding and resources will be leveraged from external sources in collaboration with support organisations.

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
3.1 Increased collaboration and resource sharing in tourism infrastructure planning, resourcing and maintenance	Share contracts for facility maintenance in remote locations	2021-2022	Lead: CHC and DVC Support: Hydro, IFS, PWS	
	Create and resource a position for a tourism officer shared between CHC and DVC (see Collaborative tourism action Plan, Section 10.1)	2021-2022	Lead: CHC and DVC	
	Participate in community development programs from large investors e.g. Tassal, Cattle Hill Wind Farm to leverage funding for priority infrastructure	2021-2030	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: CHC, DVC, DCP and DVT	
3.2 Prioritise road safety projects in areas where increased visitation in tourist season impacts on local communities, especially the safety of agriculture workers *	Glenora Rd upgrades and speed limit reductions *	2021-2021	Lead: DVC	DVC has a feasibility study on road upgrades for which priority works are currently being undertaken with the support of State funding
	Reduce speed limits on Gordon River Rd at Westerway intersection (to Mount Field National Park) – reduce speed limit for traffic entering intersection from Ellendale Rd	2021-2022	Lead: CHC and DVC Support: Department of State Growth, Westerway community	Westerway community scoped a reduction to 50 here 9–10 years ago that was not actioned; this could be represented to the Department of State Growth

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
3.2 continued	Upgrade the intersection into Lake Dobson Rd from Gordon River Rd at Mount Field – install right turn lane and/or reduced speed limit on Gordon River Rd +	2021-2022	Lead: Department of State Growth	
	Upgrade the intersection into Lake St Clair National Park at Derwent Bridge – install right turn lane and/or reduced speed limit on Gordon River Rd +	2022-2023	Lead: Department of State Growth	
	Upgrade, or consider shuttle service for, Lake Dobson Rd to improve road safety in winter ski season +	2023-2024	Lead: Department of State Growth and PWS	
	Investigate tourism tracker website for future road safety planning. Tourism tracker is a tool that maps travel patterns and could help to identify road safety issues by looking at flow and stop points of visitors using the apps	2021-2022	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: CHC, DVC, DVT	Tourism tracker website
	Give regional road safety information to hire car companies	2021-2030	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: CHC, DVC, DVT	Towards Zero – have road safety information for tourist and seasonal workers and resources e.g. road signs and communications
	Install signage warning of hazards including driving during night, cyclists, dangerous places for stopping, and distance to nearest food and fuel option when leaving towns in remote locations	2021-2030	Lead: CHC and DVC	Towards Zero
	Create a cycle path strategy	2022-2024	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: CHC, DVC, DVT	

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
3.3 Prioritise infrastructure projects that support tourism within existing local government planning +	Repair picnic area at Dunrobin Bridge +	2021-2022	Lead: CHC	CHC health and wellbeing plan
	Update the information in the Derwent Bridge tourist information with a small annual fee for posting business information	2021-2022	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer	CHC health and wellbeing plan
	Establish a view/photo spot with agricultural information bay on Glenora and Clyde Hills +	2021-2022	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer	DVC Open Space Strategy (in development)
	Establish a tourist information bay pull-off in Ouse Hall +	2021-2022	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer	CHC health and wellbeing plan
	Develop infrastructure that allows people with a disability to access experiences +	2021-2030	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer	CHC health and wellbeing plan DVC Open Space Strategy (in development)
	Prioritise investment into the establishment of new and upgrade of existing stopping locations that support dispersal along new theme-based touring routes	2023-2030	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer	
	Consider mobile phone reception, river access permissions and maintenance costs when locating new tourist stopping locations or prioritise upgrades to existing locations	2021-2030	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer Support: CHC, DVC, DVT, IFS	CHC health and wellbeing plan DVC Open Space Strategy (in development)

10.3 Biosecurity

The agriculture and tourism businesses of the Derwent and Highlands currently enjoy a range of market advantages due to Tasmania's relative pest- and disease-free status. The impact of a fruit fly control area, which would be imposed with an accidental introduction of this destructive pest to the area through poor biosecurity practices, has the potential to devastate the local multi-million-dollar soft fruit industry and cause significant job losses. Adventure-tourism businesses could be similarly impacted by the introduction of the invasive algae, *Didymo*, from New Zealand or the northern hemisphere. Weeds impact on both tourism and agricultural assets, adding significantly to land management costs are often not managed across tenure. Weed outcompete native and cultivated plant impacting on the production of natural and agricultural systems. Crack willow infestations impact on water quality, flood vulnerability and access to waterways for recreation and water extraction.

There are increased biosecurity risks with unsustainable growth in both tourism and agriculture. The biosecurity risk species that are currently of concern in the Derwent and Highlands are listed in Table 10.4. It is highly likely that with a changing climate, new pests, disease and weeds will threaten the region. Regional biosecurity planning and extension is key to promoting good biosecurity practices to reduce these risks. Strategies to promote a shared regional approach to biosecurity planning, practice and climate change preparedness are outlined in Table 10.5.

Table 10.4. A summary of pests and pathogens of concern, susceptible commodities and vectors.

Pest/pathogen	Vulnerable assets	Vectors for introduction and spread	Current status
Fruit fly	A wide range of fruit crops including cherries, raspberries	Infested plant material	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Tasmania though recent controlled incursions into the north of the state
Xyella	A wide range of native, commercial and ornamental plant species	Infected plant material and insect vectors	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Tasmania
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	A wide range of crops	Infested plant material, people, vehicles and equipment	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Australia
Fall Army Worm	A wide range of crops	Infested plant material, wind, people, vehicles and equipment	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Tasmania
Spotted winged drosophila	A wide range of fruit crops including raspberries	Infested plant material	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Tasmania
Blueberry Rust	Blueberries	Infected plant material and spores on wind, people, vehicles and equipment	In low levels in Tasmania, not in the Derwent and Highlands
Fire blight	Apples and pears	Infected plant material and wind dispersal	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Tasmania
Powdery mildew of hops	Hops	Infected plant material	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or the southern hemisphere
Downy mildew of hops	Hops	Infected plant material	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or the southern hemisphere
Hop viruses	Hops. Some viruses of fruit and berry crops can also infect hops.	Infected plant material and insect vectors	Some found in the Derwent and Highlands
Grape phylloxera	Grape vines	Infested plant material, soil, people and clothing	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Tasmania
Varroa mite	Honeybees, horticultural pollination services	Infested honeybees	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Tasmania

Pest/pathogen	Vulnerable assets	Vectors for introduction and spread	Current status
Foot rot	Sheep	Spread between farms via mud and animal material on footwear and clothes of farm visitors	On some properties in the Derwent and Highlands
Foot and Mouth disease	Sheep, cattle, pigs and goats	Spread between farms via infected animals, mud and animal material on footwear and clothes of farm visitors	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Australia
Didymo	Low nutrient rivers and lakes blocks irrigation and hydro power infrastructure	Water in fishing gear, watercraft	Not in the Derwent and Highlands or Australia
Myrtle Rust	Plants in the Myrtaceae family including Eucalypts, tea trees and paperbarks	Infected plant material and spores on wind, people, vehicles and equipment	On mainland Australia
Phytophthora root rot	A wide range of native and cultivated plants	Soil and mud on animals, vehicles and equipment	Widespread in Tasmania below 700m in altitude, including the Derwent and Highlands
Weeds – agricultural including serrated tussock, African lovegrass, Paterson’s Curse and Saffron thistle	Agricultural production	Wind, water, animals, vehicles and equipment	On some properties in the Derwent and Highlands
Weeds – environmental including orange hawkweed	Environmental values	Wind, water, animals, vehicles and equipment	On some properties in the Derwent and Highlands

Table 10.5. Strategies and actions to improve regional biosecurity. Lead organisation will provide the direction for actions, though for many actions funding and resources will be leveraged from external sources in collaboration with support organisations.

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
4.1 Establish a regional approach to addressing biosecurity risks	Visit other areas with active and successful regional biosecurity working groups e.g. Coal River Producers	2021-2021	Lead: DCP and DVC Support: local agriculture and tourism businesses, Hort innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	
	Establish a biosecurity working group for the Derwent and Highlands	2021-2021	Lead: DCP and DVC Support: local agriculture and tourism businesses	
	Undertake a regional biosecurity threat assessment that considers the changing distribution of pests, weeds and disease with a changing climate	2021-2022	Lead: DCP and DVC Support: Hort Innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	Data from Hort innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania
	Develop regional biosecurity plan that addresses this threat assessment	2021-2022	Lead: DCP and DVC Support: local agriculture and tourism businesses, Hort Innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	
4.2 Implement and resource the installation of wash- and clean-down facilities for visitors and contractors moving between farms	Investigate and install low cost mobile foot clean-down units	2021-2025	Lead: DCP and DVC Support: local agriculture and tourism businesses, Hort Innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	PWS foot-cleaning station designs Phyto-fighter

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
4.2 continued	Investigate and install low-maintenance vehicle and machinery clean-down options for use between farms		Lead: DCP and DVC Support: local agriculture and tourism businesses, Hort Innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	
4.3 Implement and resource regional weed control programs that protect tourism and agricultural assets	Continue to build partnerships and investment into regional cross tenure weed control programs that protect natural and agricultural assets from the impacts of invasive weeds	2021-2030	Lead: DCP Support: DVC, CHC, Hydro Tasmania, TasNetworks, Tasmanian Land Conservancy, Parks and Wildlife Service, Sustainable Timber Tasmania, Inland Fisheries Service, Fisheries Habitat Improvement Fund, DEP	Derwent Valley Weed Management Program Central Highlands Weed Management Program Tyenna River Recovery Plan
	Include the protection of horticultural assets in existing weed management programs through the strategic management of alternative hosts to species that pose a high threat to horticulture (Table 10.4)	2021-2030	Lead: DCP Support: local horticulture businesses, Hort Innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	Derwent Valley Weed Management Program Central Highlands Weed Management Program
4.4 Implement and resource the communication and extension components of the regional biosecurity plan	Undertake panel discussions for producer groups and Q and A with pest, weed and disease experts focused on high threat biosecurity risk species	2021-2025	Lead: DCP and DVC Support: local agriculture and tourism businesses, Hort innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
4.4 continued	Develop and disseminate a communication package for tourism operators: tailored biosecurity messages to encourage good biosecurity practice among visitors to the region	2021-2025	Lead: DCP and DVC Support: local agriculture and tourism businesses, Hort innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	Biosecurity information from a range of sources
	Develop and install biosecurity signage design at property boundaries and entry points of the region	2021-2025	Lead: DCP and DVC Support: local agriculture and tourism businesses, Hort innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	Farm biosecurity signage
	Support local tourism and agricultural businesses to undertake and implement biosecurity plans for their activities	2021-2030	Lead: DCP and DVC Support: Hort innovation, Fruit Growers Tasmania, Biosecurity Tasmania	

10.4 Communication for emergency response during extreme events

The increasing frequency of extreme events including wildfire and major floods in the Derwent and Highlands has impacted local tourism and agriculture businesses over the last four years. These events, shortly followed by the COVID-19 pandemic, have not only put extreme pressure on business viability, they have also left some operating under stressful and sometimes dangerous circumstances. During community workshops and interviews, individual businesses were concerned about providing the correct information to visitors during these events, understanding which agencies were responsible for emergency response, and how to provide for visitors when they are unable to continue their journey due to restricted mobility. There were also concerns with how businesses ensure their continued operation with the disruptions and damage costs these events cause, especially when they impact on consecutive tourism or agricultural production seasons.

In Tasmania, responsibilities and communication protocols during emergency situations such as extreme events are described in the *Emergency Management Act 2006*, with supporting responsibilities in the *Local Government Act 1993*. Each local government area has a Municipal Emergency Management Plan. The DVC and CHC Emergency Management Plans are comprehensive documents that outline the hazards identified in these municipalities, and the roles, responsibilities and procedures including communications during emergency situations. It is possible that some of the confusion about communications and responsibilities during extreme events expressed in community workshops arise as these differ depending on the land tenure on which these event take place (Table 10.6). In many cases local government takes a community information role, even when they are not directly involved in emergency response.

Table 10.6. Summary of responsibilities during extreme events. An excerpt from the DVC and CHC Municipal Emergency Management Plans.

Hazard	Response management authority	Typical council support function and activities
Fire – national parks, reserves	DPIPWE Parks and Wildlife Service	Community information Plant and machinery
Fire – declared forest land/state forest	Sustainable Timber Tasmania	Community information Plant and machinery
Fire – urban and privately managed rural land	Tasmania Fire Service (TFS)	Property identification Road closures Plant and machinery
Flood – dams	Tasmania Police (Assisted by dam owner)	Property identification Road closures Local operations centres Community information Plant and machinery

Hazard	Response management authority	Typical council support function and activities
Flood – rivers	State Emergency Services (SES) Tasmania Police Council	Property identification Road closures Local operations centres Community information Plant and machinery
Influenza pandemic	Department of Health and Human Services Public Health Services	Flu clinic facilities Community information
Storm, high winds, tempest	SES	Property identification Road closures Local operations centres Plant and machinery

There is a lack of information for businesses planning for disruptions caused by increasing frequency of extreme events.

There has been a cluster of ‘once in 100-year’ events in the region. The last three tourist seasons have been impacted either by wildfires or the COVID-19 pandemic and in the last four years the region has experienced three major flood events (Ouse River and two large events in the waterways coming off Mt Wellington). All these events have restricted movement, and some have caused significant damage to public and private infrastructure that supports agriculture and tourism. The support that businesses received in the form of information and assistance in applying for recovery funding following extreme events varied depending on their municipality.

There is mounting evidence that the frequency of these types of events will continue to increase in the future (Climate Futures 2015b, Wallace-Wells 2019), and supporting local businesses to recover from, plan and prepare for impacts of future extreme events will be important in building the resilience of the regions’ tourism and agriculture sectors.

Strategies to improve communication during extreme events and planning for increased frequency are outlined in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7. Strategies and actions to improve communication during and in planning for increased frequency of extreme events. Lead organisation will provide the direction for actions, though for many actions funding and resources will be leveraged from external sources in collaboration with support organisations.

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
5.1 Increase the awareness of support structures for emergency response during and recovery after extreme events	Develop and distribute communications about the legislated responsibilities and communications as outlined in the DVC and CHC emergency management plans	2021-2022	Lead: shared Regional Development Officer and DCP Support: DVC, CHC	DVC and CHC Emergency management Plans
	Facilitate local business access to recovery programs during and following extreme events	2021-2030	Lead: DVC, CHC Support: DCP	RDA Tasmania COVID-19 Principles for Economic Recovery
5.2 Support local businesses to plan and prepare for increased frequency of extreme events	Undertake regional threat assessment of the likely impacts of increased frequency and clustering of extreme events on the tourism and agriculture sectors	2021-2023	Lead: shared Regional Development Officer and DCP Support: DVC, CHC, TFS, Biosecurity Tasmania, Business Tasmania	Climate Future Tasmania
	Support local business to develop business specific preparedness plans for clusters of extreme events	2022-2030	Lead: shared Regional Development Officer and DCP Support: DVC, CHC, TFS, SES	
5.3 Support local businesses to prepare for increased frequency of extreme events	Provide local businesses with practical information on how to prepare their businesses for extreme events and facilitate their involvement in existing prevention programs	2021-2030	Lead: shared Regional Development Officer and DCP Support: DVC, CHC, TFS, Business Tasmania	DCP flood resilience resources DCP river recovery programs (Ouse and Tyenna Rivers) TFS community fire planning
	Support local business in accessing funding for works to prepare for extreme events	2021-2030	Lead: shared Regional Development Officer and DCP Support: DVC, CHC	

11 Monitoring sustainable growth and recovery progress

To monitor the progress of the plan for sustainable growth and recovery of the Derwent and Highlands tourism and agriculture sectors, five- and 10-year key performance indicators (KPIs) have been developed (Table 11.1). These KPIs are aspirational and indicate the state of play when the strategies outlined in this plan have been successfully implemented. Monitoring of the success of the strategies of this plan will be undertaken by the organisations indicated as lead contributors to the actions under each strategy.

Table 11.1. KPIs for each of the each of the strategies.

Strategy	KPIs
Sustainable growth and recovery	
1.1 Develop shared approaches between CHC and DVC to support businesses that operate across municipal boundaries	5-year KPI: Coordination of waste management services for commercial farms and tourism operations on properties that cross municipal boundaries in place
	10-year KPI: A regional approach to growth and regulation of digital accommodation platforms developed
1.2 Provide support and incentive for businesses filling identified gaps in tourism and agriculture sectors	5-year KPI: Mechanism for providing support and incentive for businesses filling identified gaps in tourism and agriculture sectors developed between DVC and CHC
	10-year KPI: Gaps in tourism and agriculture sectors identified in this plan filled
1.3 Provide support and incentive for tourism initiatives that cater to local travellers e.g. Tasmanian and mainland	5-year KPI: At least 2 regional projects catering for the intra and interstate tourism markets underway
	10-year KPI: At least 5 regional projects catering for the intra and interstate tourism markets completed
1.4 Encourage and support information sharing between local businesses	5-year KPI: Regular networking events for local tourism businesses established
	10-year KPI: Communications and interpretive resources reflecting the diversity of the Derwent and Highlands natural, agriculture and heritage assets developed.
	5-year KPI: River recovery projects resourced and underway across 5 priority river systems, guided by the Derwent Catchment River Health Plan
1.5 Develop and resource new and existing cross-tenure programs to address degraded landscape processes	10-year KPI: Cross tenure pasture, fire and wildlife management programs resourced and implemented across the region

Strategy	KPIs
1.6. Develop local carbon offset investment pathways	5-year KPI: A local carbon-off set investment pathway has been established and there are at least 5 working examples of carbon plantings on farms of the Derwent and Highlands that can be showcased to visitors to the region.
	10-year KPI: Plantings on farms of the Derwent and Highlands are contributing to Tasmania's status as a carbon neutral destination.
1.7 Support the development of Aboriginal tourism and land management initiatives in the Central Highlands	5-year KPI: A partnership underway to facilitate Aboriginal land management cross-tenure
	5-year KPI: Mechanisms established for providing support and incentive for the establishment of tourism initiatives managed by Aboriginal people in the Central Highlands
	10-year KPI: At least 5 Aboriginal tourism and land management initiatives, managed by Aboriginal people, underway in the Central Highlands
1.8 Develop resources to support the Derwent and Highlands tourism sector's adaptation to climate change	5-year KPI: A threat assessment of the likely impacts of climate change on the region's tourism assets undertaken
	5-year KPI: A regional plan for the tourism sectors preparedness for increased frequency of extreme events developed
1.9 Tailor existing national or statewide resources to support the Derwent and Highlands agriculture sector's adaptation to climate change	10-year KPI: 80% of local tourism businesses have plans in place for their business preparedness for increased frequency of extreme events (see Section 10.4)
	5-year KPI: Regional climate change adaption planning has been undertaken to support dryland graziers, dairy and horticultural enterprises
	5-year KPI: 40% of regional producers have undertaken sustainability benchmarking and are implementing plans increase farm sustainability and increase carbon storage
	10-year KPI: 80% of regional producers have undertaken sustainability benchmarking and are implementing plans increase farm sustainability and increase carbon storage

Strategy	KPIs
Collaborative tourism experience action planning	
2.1 Increase collaboration and communication between CHC and DVC	5-year KPI: A tourism officer shared between CHC and DVC has been employed with resourcing to continue the position for 10 years
	10-year KPI: Mechanisms in place for CHC and DVC to collaboratively support the development of sustainable tourism across the Derwent and Highlands
2.2 Ensure up-to-date and relevant communication and interpretive information is available to visitors	5-year KPI: App with information on tourism operators, events, experiences, toilet locations, walking trails, list of heritage properties is available to visitors to the region and is supported by an up-to-date inventory of tourism assets across Derwent and Highlands
	10-year KPI: Visitor centres at New Norfolk and Bothwell are resourced by full time staff and have access to the up-to-date inventory of tourism assets across Derwent and Highlands
2.3 Develop collaborative theme-based destination campaigns	5-year KPI: At least 2 theme-based touring routes to showcase regional assets have been established and promoted
	10-year KPI: 50% of tourism and agricultural businesses are using place- or theme-based collaborative branding
2.4 Showcase the quality food production and best-practice farming methods of the Derwent and Highlands	5-year KPI: An agri-tourism touring circuit has been developed and promoted
	5-year KPI: At least 2 roadside stops with interpretation/information bays focused on agricultural production to promote consumer education have been established along the agri-tourism touring circuit
	5-year KPI: A local food network has been established
	10-year KPI: At least 5 roadside stops with interpretation/information bays focused on agricultural production to promote consumer education have been established along the agri-tourism touring circuit(s)

Strategy	KPIs
Infrastructure action planning	
3.1 Increased collaboration and resource sharing in tourism infrastructure planning, resourcing and maintenance	5-year KPI: A tourism officer shared between CHC and DVC has been employed with resourcing to continue the position for 10 years 5-year KPI: At least 1 shared contract for facility maintenance is in place
	10-year KPI: Priority tourism infrastructure has been established through investment leveraged through local partnerships facilitated by the CHC/DVC tourism officer
3.2 Prioritise road safety projects in areas where increased visitation in tourist season impacts on local communities, especially the safety of agriculture workers	5-year KPI: Road safety projects are completed or underway at 3 priority locations 5-year KPI: A cycle path strategy has been developed for the region
	10-year KPI: Road safety projects are completed or underway at all priority locations and road safety information is available to visitors
3.3 Prioritise infrastructure projects that support tourism within existing local government planning	5-year KPI: Tourism infrastructure projects are completed or underway at 3 priority locations
	10-year KPI: Tourism infrastructure projects are completed or underway at all priority locations 10-year KPI: All new tourism infrastructure projects include consideration of mobile phone reception, maintenance requirements, impacts on adjacent land tenure and their ability to increase accessibility to tourism experiences for people with disabilities

Strategy	KPIs
Biosecurity action planning	
4.1 Establish a regional approach to addressing biosecurity risks	5-year KPI: A biosecurity working group for the Derwent and Highlands has been established and has completed a regional biosecurity plan that addresses the threat of climate change
	10-year KPI: The Derwent and Highlands biosecurity working group is implementing the regional biosecurity plan.
4.2 Implement and resource the installation of wash- and clean-down facilities for visitors and contractors moving between farms	5-year KPI: Foot clean-down units and vehicle and machinery clean-down facilities have been installed at 25% of the high-risk locations identified in the regional biosecurity plan
	10-year KPI: Foot clean-down units and vehicle and machinery clean-down facilities have been installed at 100% of the high-risk locations identified in the regional biosecurity plan
4.3 Implement and resource regional weed control programs that protect tourism and agricultural assets	5-year KPI: Investment in and spatial scope of cross tenure weed control programs has been expanded by 25%
	10-year KPI: Investment in and spatial scope of cross tenure weed control programs has been expanded by 50%
4.3 Implement and resource the communication and extension components of the regional biosecurity plan	5-year KPI: A regional biosecurity communication and extension program underway
	5-year KPI: 100% of high risk agricultural and tourism business, as identified in the regional biosecurity plan, have been undertaken and are implementing biosecurity plans for their activities
	10-year KPI: 100% of high and medium risk agricultural and tourism business, as identified in the regional biosecurity plan, have been undertaken and are implementing biosecurity plans for their activities

Strategy	KPIs
Communication during extreme events	
5.1 Increase the awareness of support structures for emergency response during and recovery after extreme events	5-year KPI: Mechanisms in place to increase regional awareness of support structures for emergency response during and recovery after extreme events and access funding during the recovery phase
	10-year KPI: 50% of local tourism and agricultural business are utilising these mechanisms
5.2 Support local businesses to plan for increased frequency of extreme events	5-year KPI: 25% of local tourism and agricultural business have developed preparedness plans for increased frequency of extreme events
	10-year KPI: 50% of local tourism and agricultural business have developed preparedness plans for increased frequency of extreme events
5.3 Support local businesses to prepare for increased frequency of extreme events	5-year KPI: Mechanisms in place to support local businesses to access funding to implement their preparedness plans
	10-year KPI: 50% of local tourism and agricultural business are implementing preparedness plans for increased frequency of extreme events

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Policy No. 2014- 21

Alleviation of Dust Nuisance - Roadworks Policy

Document:	Start Date: 16 January 2019	Page Reference:
Alleviation of Dust Nuisance Policy	Review Date: 16 January 2022	Page 1 of 2

POLICY INTENTION

- To outline the process for considering applications from residents or ratepayers for the alleviation of dust nuisances arising from roads.

APPLICATION OF POLICY

- Council shall consider the number of residents affected by the situation and in addition shall consider the percentage of blocks of land fronting the section of road which have houses erected on them. As a guide, it should be expected that at least 50 per cent of the blocks have houses constructed on them.
- Prior to any decision by Council, the Manager Works & Services shall conduct a vehicle usage assessment of the road to take into account the average annual daily numbers and type of traffic using the road.
- The cost of the various alternatives to overcome the dust problem shall be presented to Council for consideration prior to making a decision. Alternatives to be considered shall include construction to bitumen seal standard, gravel sheeting, bitumen or other stabilisation and treatment with dust suppressant chemicals.
- Council shall seek a contribution from the property owners and where they are prepared to contribute to the proposed work (dollar for dollar basis) Council shall give priority to the work in the following annual budget.

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Alleviation of Dust Nuisance Policy	Review Date: 16 January 2022	Page 2 of 2

5/1/2021

Malcolm Scott
8 Nielsen Crescent,
Morass Bay,
Arthurs Lake, 7030.

Central Highlands Council,
6 Tarleton Street,
Hamilton, 7140.

Sealing of the section of road to Woods Lake which passes the Morass Bay Shacks.

I am writing to the Central Highlands Council on behalf of the Shack Owners of Morass Bay, Arthurs Lake requesting the road from the Arthurs Lake Dam (End of the current Sealed Section) to the last shack on the Road to Woods Lake be sealed due to the dust from that section of road contaminating the Drinking Water Tanks of those shacks on and near the road to Woods Lake.

This section of road has at least 50 cars towing boat trailers going in and out to Woods Lake every day during the fishing season.

Please find attached a petition signed by the majority of the Morass Bay Shack Owners (Many of the Shack Owners who could not sign the petition as they are not currently in the State have indicated that they would support the petition if they were here).

Please find also a letter from the Council previously stating they would consider the sealing of this section of road as part of the 2008/2009 budget.

Thanks You.

Malcolm Scott
On behalf of the [Type the sender company name]

0419 356 765

The section of road in question has been highlighted in red in the following Morass Bay Subdivision map.

The length is this section of road from the existing bitumen to past the last shack on the road to Woods Lake is approximately 1.25 Km.



Existing Gravel road from Bitumen near Dam

To:

Central Highlands Council.

From:

Morass Bay Shack Owners

We the Shack Owners at Morass Bay are requesting the sealing of the section of gravel road from the Bitumen near the Arthurs Lake Dam to past the last shack on the road to Woods Lake.

Some of the Morass Bay Shack Owners along that section of road are affected by dust created by traffic travelling to and from Woods Lake.

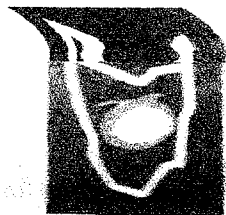
This is being requested due to the dust from this section of the road settling on the roof of these shacks and in turn contaminating their fresh drinking water and creating a health hazard.

The number of vehicles travelling to and from Woods Lake is very high with up to approximately 50 vehicles per day during the fishing season and those vehicles are normally towing a boat trailer.

This section of road we believe was scheduled to be sealed several years ago.

Please find the signatures of the Morass Bay Shack Owners (Central Highlands Council Rate Payers) who are requesting the sealing of this section of Woods Lake road from the end of Bitumen at the Arthurs Lake Dam to past the last Morass Bay shack on Woods Lake Road.

Name	Signature	
DAVID BUCKNEY	David Buckney	
HARRY VIRS	[Signature]	
ANTHONY KILPATRICK	[Signature]	
G. D. [Signature]	GAIL DIPROSE	
[Signature]	BOB MASON	
STEVEN JORY	[Signature]	
Morass Hingston	[Signature]	
Leahy [Signature]	[Signature]	
BRUCE BAWLY	[Signature]	
NEVILLE BONNEY	[Signature]	
LEW BUSH	[Signature]	
MICHELLE BLAIR	Michelle Blair	
DAVID MASON	David Mason	
Jenny Mason	[Signature]	
Paul Harper	[Signature]	
Jess Frakcombe	[Signature]	
Jenny Hay	[Signature]	
RON HINGSTON	Ron Hingston	
GLENDA HINGSTON	[Signature]	
MALCOLM SCOTT	[Signature]	
DANIEL RAGUSI	[Signature]	
WALTER RAGUSI	W. Ragusi	
DAVID LOWE	David Lowe	



24 July 2008

Mr K Cunningham
38 Logan Road
EVANDALE TAS 7212

Dear Sir,

Your request for sealing of the road from Morass Bay through to Woods Lake Road was discussed at Council's meeting held on 15 July 2008.

Council will be investigating options for dust mitigation on roads across the municipal area.

The sealing of the section of Arthurs Lake in front of the shop was undertaken to reduce the dust problem as the shop is registered as a food premises.

Unfortunately there are no funds available in the 2008/2009 budget for your request. Council will consider your request during the 2009/2010 budget deliberations.

Yours faithfully,

Administration &
Works & Services
Tarleton Street
HAMILTON
Tasmania 7140
Tel: (03) 6286 3202
Fax: (03) 6286 3334

Lyn Eyles
General Manager

Development &
Environmental Services
Alexander Street
BOTHWELL
Tasmania 7030
Tel: (03) 6259 5503
Fax: (03) 6259 5722

2/7/08.

38 Logan Road
EVANDALE TAS 7212

Central Highlands Council
Alexander Street
BOTHWELL TAS 7030

Dear Mayor and Councillors

Would it be possible to include the sealing of the Road through Morass Bay in your next works budget for 2008/09. I would like to see the sealing of the Road commencing at the beginning of Morass Bay through to a section up Woods Lake Road past my shack site at 14 Arthurs Lake Road Morass Bay.

Since the upgrade of Woods Lake Road and the increase of traffic, tank water quality has decreased considerably at the shacks in this area due to the dust pollution with increased traffic flow.

I do not see this as an unreasonable request after seeing recent works carried out at Flimestone Drive and Arthurs Lake Road adjacent to the service station/shop, with only one residence and the service station within the area of the new road works.

Could you please let me know when this matter will be considered on the Council Budget/Agenda as I would like to attend the meeting and discuss it further.

Awaiting your reply.

Yours faithfully

Keveall Cunningham

2 June 2008



Attention: Lyn Eyles,

ABN 99 117 585 976 PO Box 207, Longford TAS 7301

hobartcq@sponsorship.net.au

Company: Development & Environmental Services,

Tel: 1800 306 005

19 Apr 2021

Fax: 1800 550 440

www.idfa.org.au

Dear Lyn,

www.circusquirkus.com.au

Thank you for your interest in supporting the annual fundraising event "Circus Quirkus". Circus Quirkus provides special needs and disadvantaged children from Hobart and the surrounds, along with their carers and families, a unique opportunity to experience a show to remember!

As COVID-19 continues to pose a risk to the community, a specially filmed production of the show will be streamed to all ticket recipients this year.

Many were already struggling with their situations, and now COVID has made things that much harder for them. We still want to try and give them something to look forward to and enjoy, so if we can't bring them to a show, we will bring a show to them. As the saying goes, "the show must go on."

Featuring Australia's top performers, we have jugglers, acrobats and good old-fashioned clowns to entertain and inspire, with funds raised from this year's show going towards the provision of critical support and equipment for the IDFA, to help those families with children that have an immune deficiency.

If you have supported the Circus Quirkus Show in the past, we thank you. This year we hope to get 1,600 special needs and disadvantaged young and adult Tasmanians involved – but for this to happen, **we need your support**.

By purchasing passes on behalf of these children and families, you can help us ensure that no one misses out and it's all thanks to the kind contribution of business and community members like you.

If you have any questions, please contact a member of our friendly team on **1800-306-005**.

Individual tickets are \$60.00 – Enabling one special needs guest to attend.

This year Show Passes are \$120 For a Guest and Carer to view the show, or a Family Pass is \$300

6 Tickets = \$360



4 Tickets = \$240

3 Tickets = \$180

If you'd like to support, you can make payment use the following methods and we will send you an invoice promptly: Direct deposit can be made online or at any Westpac Bank branch

BSB: 032 513 ACC: 251 784 Reference: 3293

OR Credit Card as below:

Credit card:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	-	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Card type:	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Expiry date:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Payment: \$	<input type="text"/>							
Name on card:	<input type="text"/>										Signature:	<input type="text"/>							

Thank you,

Carolyn Dews, Executive Officer, Immune Deficiencies Foundation Australia



CWA in Tasmania Inc
Bothwell Branch
c/- 16 Schaw Street
Bothwell
Tasmania 7030

Central Highlands Council
Alexander Street
Bothwell
Tasmania 7030

5 May, 2021

Dear Mayor (Lou),

We at the CWA have just held our Annual General Meeting. Although it has been a very difficult year, due to the pandemic, we have been able to donate and assist many needy groups and members of the Central Highlands community and further afield.

Our finances have been very tight, as we have been limited in our fundraising efforts due to Covid 19 restrictions, and, at the end of our financial year, we have shown a profit of only \$83.30.

It is not the aim of the CWA to make money, but an increase of such a small amount is concerning and may limit our operations in the year ahead,

Included in our operating costs were:

Lease payment for use of the building
Aurora Energy Accounts
Taswater Accounts
AAMI Contents Insurance

These accounts came to a total of \$1,204.51.

To assist us in the year ahead, we respectfully ask if Council could see it's way clear to assist us with a Grant to cover this amount.

We are sure that you and your Councillors are aware of our benefit to the Community and this Grant would greatly assist us in the year ahead.

Your faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JPilcher'.

June Pilcher,
President.

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM

Please ensure you have read and understand the Program Guidelines prior to completing this form. Please enclose your group/club's current financial statement.

1. APPLICATION & ORGANISATION DETAILS

Name of Project: ASSISTANCE WITH CWA ACCOUNTS

Amount of Grant Requested: \$1200.00

Estimated Total Project Cost: \$1200.00

Applicant Organisation: CWA BOTHWELL BRANCH

Contact Person's Name: JUNE PILCHER

Contact Details

Address: 16 SCHAW ST., BOTHWELL TAS 7030

Phone: (Business hours) 6254 5543

Mobile: 0428 349 886

Fax:

Email: neelan1042@yahoo.com.au

Signature



Name

Position in Organisation: PRESIDENT

Date: 4 MAY 2021

What is the overall aim/purpose of the applying organisation?

TO ASSIST THE COMMUNITY OF BOTHWELL
AND SURROUNDS

What is the membership of the organisation?

President: JUNE PILCHER

Secretary: KAREN JOHNSON

Treasurer: SYLVIA DELAGARDE

Public Officer/s

2. ELIGIBILITY (see Community Grant Program Guidelines)

Is the organisation:

- ☒ Representative of the interests of the Central Highlands Community
- ☒ Incorporated
- ☒ Not for Profit
- ☐ Unincorporated
- ☐ A Hall Committee

OR

- ☐ An individual community member

Have you previously received funding from the Central Highlands Council? (Please attached additional pages if required) YES

If yes;

Name of Project: PARTY IN THE PARK - CPPA FOR CANCER

Date Grant received: NOVEMBER, 2020

Amount of Grant: \$250.00

3. PROJECT DETAILS

Project Start Date: 2021

Project Completion Date: 2021

Project Objectives: TO ASSIST WITH THE PAYMENT OF SERVICES, E.G. TSWATER, AURORA ENERGY, ROOM RENTAL AND ROOM INSURANCE.

4. COMMUNITY SUPPORT

What level of community support is there for this project?

NONE

Does the project involve the community in the delivery of the project?

NO

How will the project benefit the community or provide a community resource?

WILL FREE UP FUNDS FOR CWA TO ASSIST THE COMMUNITY.

5. COUNCIL SUPPORT

Are you requesting other Council support? E.g. parks, halls, telephones, fax, photocopying, computers, office accommodation, cleaning facilities, street closure.

If yes, please give details.

NO

Are you requesting participation by Councillors or Council Staff?

If yes, please give details.

NO

If your application is successful, how do you plan to acknowledge Council's contribution?

WORD OF MOUTH AND THROUGH THE HIGHLAND DIGEST.

6. FUTURE APPLICATIONS AND THE SUCCESS THIS PROJECT

Do you anticipate the organisation will apply for funding in future years?

YES

How will you monitor/evaluate the success of this project?

BY HAVING ASSISTANCE WITH OUR ACCOUNTS
WE WILL HAVE MORE FUNDS TO ASSIST THE
COMMUNITY.

7. PROJECT BUDGET

Note: Amount from Council must not exceed half the project cost

Please provide a breakdown of the project expenditure and income:			
Expenditure	Amount \$	Income	Amount \$
Capital		Guarantee	
Refurbishment		Government Grants	
Equipment		Trust/Foundations	
Premises		Donations from Business	
Vehicles		Special Funding	
Other:		Gifts in Kind	
Other:		Other:	
Subtotal		Other	
		Subtotal	
Revenue		Anticipated	
Salaries (including super)		Government Grants	
Short-term contract fees		Central Highlands Grant	
Running costs		Trust/Foundations	
Production of information PR materials		Donations from Businesses	
Training staff/volunteers		Special Fundraising	
Travel		Gifts in kind (details)	
Rent		Cash Reserves	
Reference materials		Other:	
Other:			
Subtotal		Subtotal	
TOTAL		TOTAL	



CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL COMMUNITY GRANTS PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM

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1. APPLICATION & ORGANISATION DETAILS

Name of Project: PAINTING ST MICHAELS VESTRY

Amount of Grant Requested: \$500

Estimated Total Project Cost: \$7600

Applicant Organisation: ANGLICAN PARISH OF BOTHWELL

Contact Person's Name: HENRY EDGELL

Contact Details Address: 10 LASSWADE AVE
SANDY BAY 7500
TAS

Phone: (Business hours) 0427 234436

Mobile: 0427 234436

Fax:

Email: h.edgell41@gmail.com

Signature: H R Edgell

Name

Position in Organisation

Date 10/5/21

Secretary / Treasurer

What is the overall aim/purpose of the applying organisation?

Religious worship and community support

What is the membership of the organisation?

President

Secretary

Treasurer

Public Officer/s

H R EDGELL

WAYNE DORAN

SEE MCSHANE, STEPHEN SAVAGE.

2. ELIGIBILITY (see Community Grant Program Guidelines)

Is the organisation:

- ☒ Representative of the interests of the Central Highlands Community
- ☐ Incorporated
- ☒ Not for Profit
- ☒ Unincorporated
- ☐ A Hall Committee

OR

- ☐ An individual community member

Have you previously received funding from the Central Highlands Council? (Please attached additional pages if required)

If yes;

Name of Project:

Date Grant received:

Amount of Grant:

3. PROJECT DETAILS

Project Start Date: OCTOBER 2021

Project Completion Date: JANUARY 2022

Project Objectives:

Refurbish and preserve the weatherboard
resing.

4. COMMUNITY SUPPORT

What level of community support is there for this project?

It would be expected of us to maintain
this building.

Does the project involve the community in the delivery of the project?

Yes, the members of the Anglican parish congregation

How will the project benefit the community or provide a community resource?

upkeep of a prominent heritage building
conversion of a building for community
activity

5. COUNCIL SUPPORT

Are you requesting other Council support? E.g. parks, halls, telephones, fax, photocopying, computers, office accommodation, cleaning facilities, street closure.

If yes, please give details.

We appreciate the ongoing lawn mowing

Are you requesting participation by Councillors or Council Staff?

If yes, please give details.

No.

If your application is successful, how do you plan to acknowledge Council's contribution?

It will be acknowledged on church notices & in the Highland Digest.

6. FUTURE APPLICATIONS AND THE SUCCESS THIS PROJECT

Do you anticipate the organisation will apply for funding in future years?

Yes.

How will you monitor/evaluate the success of this project?

By word of mouth.

7. PROJECT BUDGET

Note: Amount from Council must not exceed half the project cost

Please provide a breakdown of the project expenditure and income:			
Expenditure	Amount \$	Income	Amount \$
Capital	7600	Guarantee	
Refurbishment		Government Grants	
Equipment		Trust/Foundations	
Premises		Donations from Business	
Vehicles		Special Funding	
Other:		Gifts in Kind	
Other:		Other:	
Subtotal		Other	
		Subtotal	
Revenue		Anticipated	
Salaries (including super)		Government Grants	
Short-term contract fees		Central Highlands Grant	500
Running costs		Trust/Foundations	
Production of information PR materials		Donations from Businesses	
Training staff/volunteers		Special Fundraising	
Travel		Gifts in kind (details)	
Rent		Cash Reserves	7100
Reference materials		Other:	
Other:			
Subtotal		Subtotal	
TOTAL	7600.	TOTAL	7600

QUOTE

15 April 2021

MR Henry Edgell
"Dennistoun"
Bothwell 7030

**Whites
Painting**
4 Michael Street
Bothwell 7030
0438240501
Whites.painting1
@bigpond.com
Customer ID Henry

	<i>Job</i>	<i>Payment Terms</i>	<i>Quote Number</i>
	Vestry Exterior Bothwell Anglican Church Patrick Street Bothwell	7 Days	088

Weatherboards	Scrape loose paint off weatherboards, Pressure wash, Prepare by disc sanding, prime and apply 2 coats premium acrylic		
Window Frames	Prepare Window sashes and frames, repair putty, apply primer and 2coats Aqua enamel		
Door Side	Prepare and paint same colour as the walls.		
Door Back	Prepare & paint or use timber finish		
			6345.00
New Weatherboards	Replace weatherboards to top of window on Market Place side 80m2 to 90m2 Stops?		1255.00
Tiger Tails on Aurora wires not included			

Subtotal

GST

Labour, Materials, scaffold & Paint

Total

\$7600.00

Quotation prepared by: Michael White _____

Quote Valid for 30days

To accept this quotation, sign here and return: _____

**Whites
Painting**

Thank you for your business!