

AGENDA ATTACHMENTS

16TH MARCH 2021

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

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Central Highlands Council

MINUTES – ORDINARY MEETING – 16TH FEBRUARY 2021

Draft Minutes of an Open Ordinary Meeting of Central Highlands Council held at the Bothwell Hall, on Tuesday 16th February 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, Cllr A Archer (attended at 10.00am), Cllr A W Bailey, Cllr S Bowden (attended at 9.05am), Cllr A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner, Cllr J Poore, Mrs Lyn Eyles (General Manager), Mr Adam Wilson (Deputy General Manager) & Mrs Kathy Bradburn (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.

Cllr R Cassidy - 17.1 'Heartlands' Signage

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: Cllr A Campbell

Seconded: Cllr 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
1	Confirmation of the Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 19 January 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	Tenders 01/21 – Black Snake Lane Bridge	Regulation 15 (2)(d) contracts, and tenders, for the supply of goods and services and their terms, conditions, approval and renewal
3	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 A Campbell, Cllr R Cassidy, Cllr J Honner and Cllr J Poore.

Cllr S Bowden attended meeting at 9.05am

6.1 MOTION OUT OF CLOSED SESSION**Moved:** Cllr J Honner**Seconded:** Cllr R Cassidy**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	Matter	Outcome
1	Confirmation of the Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 19 January 2021	Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 19 January 2021 were confirmed
2	Tenders 01/21 – Replacement of Black Snake Lane Bridge	Council accepted the tender from Bridge Pro Engineering
3	Consideration of Matters for Disclosure to the Public	Matters were considered

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 10.00am

Penny Saile, Robin Terry & Geoff Parsons attended meeting at 10.00am

OPEN MEETING TO PUBLIC

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

7.0 DEPUTATIONS

10.15 – 10.30 Penny Saile, Robin Terry & Geoff Parsons spoke about the Gretna Church Proposal

Penny Saile, Robin Terry & Geoff Parsons left meeting at 10.36am

Moved: Clr J Honner

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT the meeting move to Item 17.6 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.

17.6 PROPOSAL FOR ST MARY THE VIRGIN ANGLICAN CHURCH, GRETNA

Moved: Clr A Archer

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT this item be deferred pending further information from the proponents on the structural stability of the building.

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.

Moved: Clr R Cassidy

Seconded: Clr J Honner

THAT the meeting move to Item 7.1 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.

7.1 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

8.0 MAYORAL COMMITMENTS

11 January 2021	Business of Council, Tele meeting with EHO, tele meeting with General Manager
12 January 2021	Planning Committee Meeting, Meeting with Councillor
14 January 2021	Meeting with rate payer at Bothwell
15 January 2021	Business of Council and Tele meeting with Councillor
18 January 2021	Meeting with Councillor x 2, Meeting with General Manager
19 January 2021	Ordinary Meeting of Council, One on one process meeting with Councillor Hamilton

20 January 2021	Telephone meeting with Councillors x 3, Meeting with Deputy General Manager
21 January 2021	Business of Council
22 January 2021	Business of Council
25 January 2021	Telephone meeting with Councillors x 2
26 January 2021	Australia Day Event Ouse
27 January 2021	Business of Council
1 February 2021	Telephone meeting with Councillors x 5
2 February 2021	Telephone meeting with Councillors x 3, Mayor on-site meeting Pub with no Beer, one on one process meeting with Councillor
3 February 2021	One on one process meeting with Councillors x 4 Bothwell, Meeting with Director of Local Government Division
4 February 2021	Business of Council
5 February 2021	Meeting with Councillor Bothwell
6 February 2021	Business of Council
9 February 2021	Council Workshop
10 February 2021	Meeting Anthony McConnon, SCS Workforce Coordinator

8.1 COUNCILLOR COMMITMENTS

Deputy Mayor Allwright

19 January 2021	Ordinary Meeting of Council
9 February 2021	Council Workshop

Clr T Bailey

19 January 2021	Ordinary Meeting of Council
19 January 2021	Meeting with Mayor Triffitt, Hamilton
26 January 2021	Australia Day Event
2 February 2021	Meeting with Mayor Triffitt, Hamilton
9 February 2021	Council Workshop
10 February 2021	Meeting with Mayor Triffitt, Hamilton

Clr A Campbell

19 January 2021	Ordinary Meeting of Council
19 January 2021	Phone call from Ratepayer
26 January 2021	Australia Day Event Ouse
1 February 2021	Phone call and email regarding HATCH
2 February 2021	Phone call with Mayor Triffitt
3 February 2021	Meeting with Mayor Triffitt, Bothwell
9 February 2021	Council Workshop

Clr R Cassidy

2 February 2021	Meeting with Mayor Triffitt, Bothwell
5 February 2021	Meeting with Mayor Triffitt and L.G. Mathew Healey, Bothwell
9 February 2021	Council Workshop
10 February 2021	Consultations with Mayor Triffitt and two Councillors on different matters

Clr J Honner

19 January 2021	Ordinary Meeting of Council
25 January 2021	Email to a Councillor
3 February 2021	Meeting with Mayor Triffitt, Bothwell
4 February 2021	Meeting with a ratepayer
9 February 2021	Council Workshop

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	

Moved: Clr A Campbell**Seconded:** Clr J Honner

THAT a letter be sent to Cattle Hill Wind Farm requesting the status of the Cattle Hill Wind Farm Community Fund.

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.

8.2 GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMITMENTS

19 January 2021	Council Meeting
9 February 2021	Council Workshop
10 February 2021	Meeting Anthony McConnon, SCS Workforce Coordinator

8.3 DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMITMENTS

19 January 2021	Ordinary Council Meeting
9 February 2021	Health and Wellbeing workforce meeting
10 February 2021	Meeting with Southern Central Subregion Workforce Development Co-Ordinator
10 February 2021	Health and Wellbeing event Bothwell

Clr A Archer thanked the Deputy General Manager for the work he undertook on the flood funding application which he completed while he was on leave.

9.0 NOTIFICATION OF COUNCIL WORKSHOPS HELD

9 February 2021 – Functions, duties and powers of Councillors

9.1 FUTURE WORKSHOPS

Nil

10.0 MAYORAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Mayor read out a letter received from Michael Patterson, the Regional General Manager for Telstra Regional Australia regarding the Mobile Black Spot Program and advised that this would be discussed later in the meeting.

11.0 MINUTES**11.1 RECEIVAL DRAFT MINUTES ORDINARY MEETING****Moved:** Clr S Bowden**Seconded:** Clr A Campbell

THAT the Draft Minutes of the Open Council Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 19th January 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: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded: Cllr J Poore

THAT the Minutes of the Open Council Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 19th January 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.

12.0 BUSINESS ARISING

- 15.1 Correspondence sent by Development & Environmental Services Manager
- 16.1 Correspondence sent by Works and Service Manager
- 17.1 Correspondence sent by General Manager
- 17.2 Correspondence sent by General Manager
- 17.4 Correspondence sent by General Manager
- 17.5 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager
- 17.6 Correspondence sent by General Manager
- 17.7 Correspondence sent by General Manager
- 17.8 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager
- 17.9 Correspondence sent by Deputy General Manager
- 17.10 Correspondence sent by General Manager
- 18.1 Correspondence sent by General Manager

13.0 DERWENT CATCHMENT PROJECT REPORT

Moved: Cllr J Honner

Seconded: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

THAT the Derwent Catchment Project report 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.

RESOLVED that Josie Kelman be invited to attend the March Ordinary Meeting.

Cllr A Archer left the meeting at 10.58am & returned at 11.05am

14.0 FINANCE REPORT

Moved: Cllr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cllr J Honner

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.

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 A Bailey

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 CONSULTATION ON PRIVATE PLANNING CONSULTANT – NO PLANNING APPROVAL REQUIRED CERTIFICATES

Moved: Clr S Bowden

Seconded: Clr A Campbell

THAT comments on the Options Paper – No Planning Approval Required Certificates be provided to the Manager Development & Environmental Services by 24th February 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.

Mr G Rogers, Manager DES, attended the meeting at 11.07am

15.2 DRAFT WASTE RESOURCE RECOVERY BILL 2021 UPDATE

Moved: Clr J Honner

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT Council review the attached documents and send any comments to Council's Environmental Health Officer, Beverley Armstrong, by the 6th March 2021 for inclusion in the LGAT response.

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.

Moved: Clr A Archer

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT Council reiterate their position that has been continually putting forward being Council are not supportive of paying a waste levy and transporting waste when Council have provided their own provisions that will last 100 years.

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.

15.3 CONTAINER DEPOSIT SCHEME

Noted

15.4 PROPOSED RE-ROOF OF COUNCIL OFFICE AT HAMILTON

Moved: Cllr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cllr A Bailey

THAT the Manager of Development & Environmental Services promotes Council's preference for a hip-roof design for the re-roof of the Council Office at Hamilton when liaising with Heritage Tasmania.

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.

15.5 STREET NUMBERING

RESOLVED that the Manager of Development & Environmental Services undertake "awareness advertising" in regards to the placement of roadside numbers in Council's Newsletter and The Digest.

15.6 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 / 00003	J M Faulkner	5 Bannister Road, Tods Corner	Outbuilding

PERMITTED

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2021 / 00002	J S A Consulting Engineers Pty Ltd	28 Bronte Estate Road, Bronte Park	Dwelling

DISCRETIONARY

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2020 / 00093	Engineering Plus	32 Johnsons Road, Miena	Dwelling and Ancillary Dwelling

ANIMAL CONTROL

IMPOUNDED DOGS

No dogs have been impounded over the past month.

STATISTICS AS OF 10 FEBRUARY 2021

Registrations

Number of Dogs Registered –947

Number of Dogs Pending Re-Registration – 4

Kennel Licences

Number of Licences Issued –29

Number of Licences Pending – 0

Moved: Clr J Poore

Seconded: Clr A Campbell

THAT the meeting move to Item 17.5 Bothwell Caravan Park Proposed Upgrade

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 BOTHWELL CARAVAN PARK PROPOSED UPGRADE

Moved: Clr J Poore

Seconded: Clr S Bowden

THAT Council demolish and remove the tennis court to allow for the expansion / upgrade of the Bothwell Caravan Park; and

THAT a concept plan for the proposed expansion / upgrade be prepared for public comment.

MOTION LOST 4/5

FOR the Motion:

Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr S Bowden, Clr A Campbell and Clr J Poore.

AGAINST the Motion:

Mayor L Triffitt, Clr A Archer, Clr A W Bailey, Clr R Cassidy and Clr J Honner

Moved: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT costings be obtained for the repair of the existing tennis court and to construct a new tennis court at the Bothwell Recreation Ground; and

THAT Clr J Poore and the Manager Development & Environmental Serviced prepare a concept plan for the redevelopment of the Bothwell Caravan Park.

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.

Moved: Clr R Cassidy

Seconded: Clr A Bailey

THAT the meeting move to Item 6.0 Works & Services 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.

Mr G Rogers, Manager DES left the meeting at 12.00pm

16.0 WORKS & SERVICES

Moved: Clr A Campbell

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

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 'HEARTLANDS' SIGNAGE

Moved: Clr A Campbell

Seconded: Clr J Poore

THAT the Heartland sign of the Ross Bridge be removed and that Council consider erecting two Central Highlands signs in the future at their own cost.

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.

17.2 INQUIRY INTO RURAL HEALTH SERVICES IN TASMANIA

Moved: Deputy Mayor Allwright

Seconded: Clr A Bailey

THAT Clr A Campbell work with HATCH and other relevant organisations in the Central Highlands area to co-ordinate a joint submission to the Inquiry into Rural Health Services in Tasmania.

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 A Campbell advised that Dr Steward Gardner has announced his Retirement from the Bothwell Doctors.

Moved: Clr J Poore

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT a letter of appreciation and a \$500 voucher be presented to Dr Stewart Gardner for his dedication and commitment to the community and the Bothwell Doctors.

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.

17.3 LETTER FROM REPTILE RESCUE INCORPORATED

Moved: Clr R Cassidy

Seconded: Clr S Bowden

THAT Council make a donation of \$500 to Reptile Rescue Incorporated.

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.

17.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION OF TASMANIA GENERAL MEETING 12 MARCH 2021

RESOLVED that voting on the three motions at the Local Government Association of Tasmania General Meeting be as follows:

Motion 1 – NOT SUPPORTED

THAT the LGAT investigate the level of support among Tasmanian councils and identify the relevant considerations and options to propose an amendment of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 to –

- a) delete the mandatory requirement for a council to act as a planning authority for purposes of determining an application for a permit to use or develop land within its municipal area; and
- b) provide as an alternative, the establishment of an independent development assessment panel to determine a permit application.

Motion 2 - SUPPORT

THAT Local Government calls on the Tasmanian Government to honour the commitment (given at the Premier's Local Government Council on 6 November 2019) for a five-week consultation period on the draft legislation to amend the Gaming Control Act 1993 to give effect to the Future Gaming Market Policy, when released.

Motion 3 – SUPPORT

THAT the Tasmanian Government defers the release of the legislation to amend the Gaming Control Act 1993 to give effect to the Future Gaming Market Policy for consultation until the latest information relating to gambling in Tasmania is made available, including:

- a) The release of the fifth Social and Economic Impact Study; and
- b) Social and economic modelling used to develop the Future of Gaming in Tasmania policy.

17.7 REMISSIONS UNDER DELEGATION

Moved: Clr R Cassidy

Seconded: Clr S Bowden

THAT the Remission be noted.

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 12.24pm & returned at 12.26pm

17.8 HIGHLAND LAKES ROAD IN MIENA

Information provided to the meeting that the resealing works have now been undertaken and ready for white lines.

Noted

Clr S Bowden left the meeting at 12.26pm & returned at 12.28pm

17.9 PATHWAYS TASMANIA BICYCLE RIDE

Moved: Clr A Campbell

Seconded: Clr A Bailey

THAT Council allows the use of Ellendale Road to Pathways Tasmania for their annual freedom ride on 27th March

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

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

Moved: Clr J Poore

Seconded: Clr R Cassidy

THAT Council make a donation of \$250 to Pathways Tasmania for their annual freedom ride.

CARRIED

FOR the Motion:

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

18.0 SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA ITEMS

Moved: Clr J Honner

Seconded: Clr A Campbell

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 MOBILE BLACK SPOT PROGRAM

Moved: Cllr J Honner

Seconded: Cllr A Bailey

THAT Council allocate \$120,000 in the 2021/2022 budget for the next round of the Regional Connectivity Program to achieve better mobile cover in the following areas of the municipality – Pelham, Bronte Park and Bradys Lake.

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.

19.0 CLOSURE

The meeting closed at 12.35pm



**MINUTES OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
OF THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL HELD
AT THE BOTHWELL FOOTBALL CLUB & COMMUNITY
CENTRE AT 9.011AM ON TUESDAY 9TH MARCH 2021**

1.0 PRESENT

Deputy Mayor Allwright (Chairperson), Mayor Triffitt, Clr Poore & Clr Cassidy (attended at 9.27am)

IN ATTENDANCE

Mrs L Eyles (General Manager), Mr G Rogers (Manager DES), Mr D Mackey (Southern Midlands Council), Mrs L Brown (Planning Officer) & Mrs K Bradburn (Minutes Secretary)

2.0 APOLOGIES

Clr A Campbell & Clr Honner

3.0 PECUNIARY INTEREST DECLARATIONS

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

Nil

4.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Moved **Clr Poore**

Seconded **Mayor Triffitt**

THAT the Draft Minutes of the Planning Committee Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 12 January 2020 to be confirmed.

Carried

For the Motion: Deputy Mayor Allwright, Mayor Triffitt & Clr Cassidy

5.0 QUESTION TIME & DEPUTATIONS

Nil

6.0 DA 2020/95 : SUBDIVISION – REORGANISATION OF BOUNDARIES : 289 Rotherwood Road, Lower Marshes

Report by

Louisa Brown (Planning Officer)

Applicant

James McShane

Owner

McShane Rotherwood Pty Ltd

Discretions

26.5.2 (A1) Reorganisation of boundaries

Proposal

The proposal is to reorganise the boundaries of two existing lots in separate ownership, McShane Rotherwood Pty Ltd and Sam Woodward.

The existing titles have areas of 211.0ha (CT167018/1) and 20.49ha (CT167017/1). Both lots are parallel to Rotherwood Road and have separate access from this road.

Under the proposal, 63ha of the 211ha (CT167018/1) owned by McShane Rotherwood Pty Ltd will be transferred to the neighbouring property owned by Sam Woodward 20.49ha (CT167017/1). Both properties will continue under the current use, livestock grazing and small scale farming. A sale agreement has been signed by both parties, subject to Council approval of this Reorganisation of Boundaries.

After the reorganisation of the boundaries, the 211ha (CT167018/1) owned by McShane Rotherwood Pty Ltd will become 148ha (CT167018/1) and Sam Woodward's (CT167017/1) 83.49ha.

There are no easements and the proposed sale area does not contain any structures. The existing title owned by Sam Woodward 20.49ha (CT167017/1) includes a farm house and outbuildings. A private access road for Parks & Wildlife into the adjacent Ironpot Gully Reserve will remain within the McShane Rotherwood Pty Ltd title (CT167018/1). The new boundary follows existing fence lines, no earthworks or new infrastructure are required.

The proposal is discretionary owing to being a subdivision and is assessed against the subdivision standards for the Rural Resource Zone pursuant to section 26.0 of the Central Highlands Interim Planning Scheme 2015.

Subject site and Locality.

The subject land is located to the North East of Bothwell and north of the Jordan River at Lower Marshes and consists of two adjoining titles CT167018/1 and CT167017/1. The lots current sizes are 211ha and 20.49ha respectively.

The locality is characterised by medium to large lots of productive farm land close to the Jordan River, to the south and east. Situated to the northwest boundary is The Ironpot Gully Reserve, which is Crown Land. Land in the area is predominantly zoned Rural Resource.

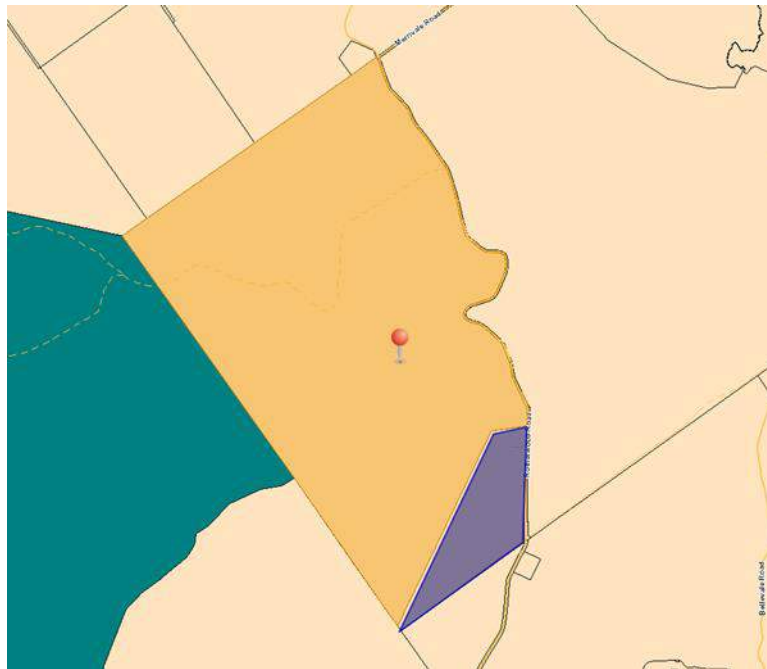


Fig 1. Location and zoning of the existing two titles (red pin and blue shaded), indicating the Rural Resource zone (Cream) and adjoining Environmental Management zone (Dark green).
(Source: LISTmap, accessed 13/9/2017)

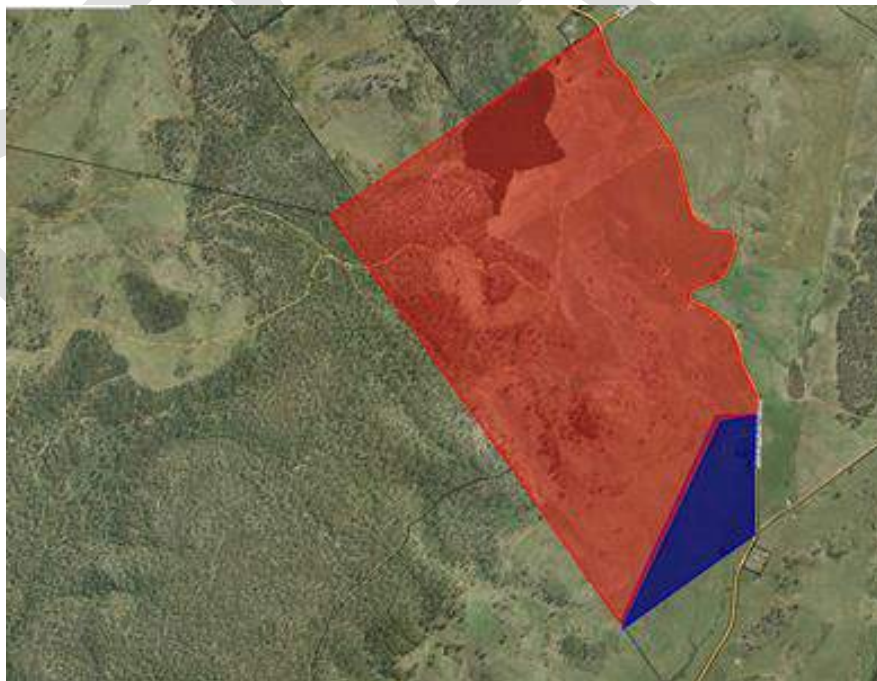


Fig 2. Aerial photo of the subject land and surrounding area, title marked blue and red shaded
(Source: LISTmap, accessed 13/9/2017)

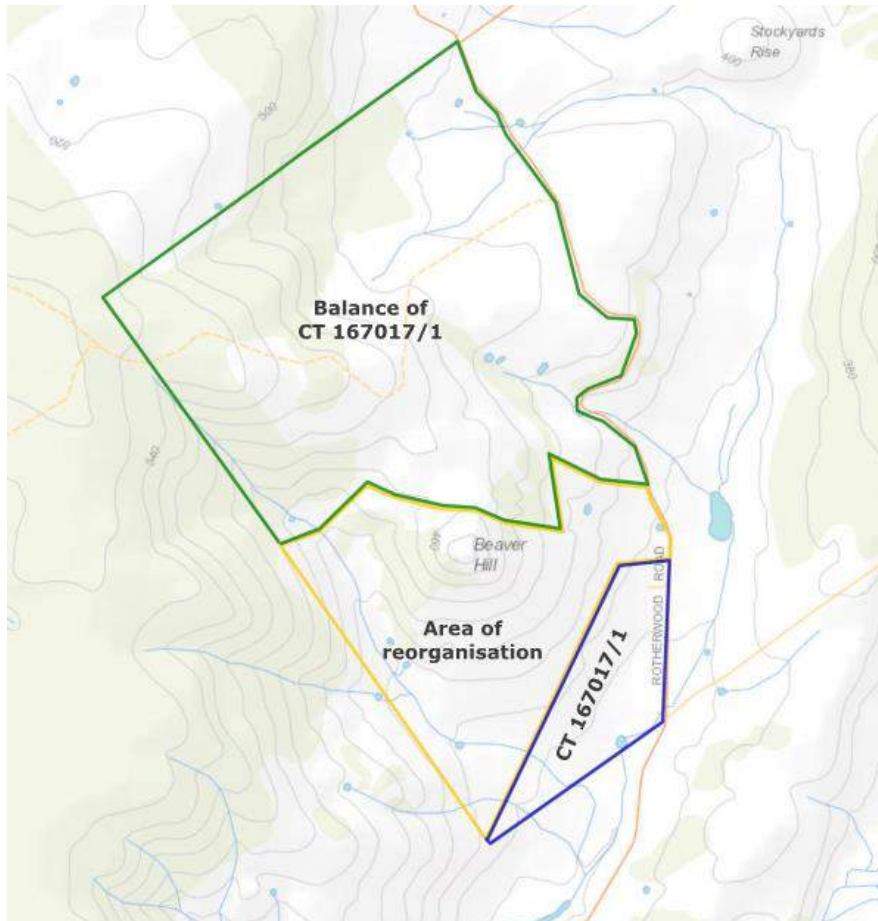


Fig 3. Plan of land for reorganisation
(Source: LISTmap, accessed 13/9/2017)

Exemptions

Nil

Special Provisions

Nil

Use standards

There are no applicable use standards for subdivision.

Development standards for Reorganisation of Boundaries

The subject land is in the Rural Resource Zone. The proposal must satisfy the requirements of the following development standards, relevant to subdivisions:

26.5.2 Reorganisation of Boundaries

To promote the consolidation of rural resource land and to allow for the rearrangement of existing titles, where appropriate, to provide for a better division of land.

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
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<p>A1</p> <p>A lot is for public open space, a riparian or littoral reserve or utilities.</p>	<p>P1</p> <p>The reorganisation of boundaries must satisfy all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) all existing lots are adjoining or separated only by a road; (b) no existing lot was formally a crown reserved road or other reserved land; (c) provide for the sustainable commercial operation of the land by either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) encompassing all or most of the agricultural land and key agricultural infrastructure (including the primary dwelling) in one lot, the 'primary agricultural lot', as demonstrated by a whole farm management plan, (ii) encompassing an existing or proposed non-agricultural rural resource use in one lot; (d) if a lot contains an existing dwelling, setbacks to new boundaries satisfy clause 26.4.2; (e) if containing a dwelling, other than the primary dwelling, the dwelling is surplus to rural resource requirements of the primary agricultural lot; (f) a new vacant lot must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) contain land surplus to rural resource requirements of the primary agricultural lot; (ii) contain a building area capable of accommodating residential development satisfying clauses 26.4.2 and 26.4.3. (iii) not result in a significant 	<p>The proposal does not comply with the Acceptable Solution and must be assessed against the Performance Criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Complies – both lots are adjoining. (b) Complies – no lot was formerly a crown reserved road or reserved land. (c) Complies – dwelling and additional agricultural land in one lot. (d) Complies – existing dwelling complies with setbacks of 26.4.2. (e) Complies – existing dwelling is primary dwelling of lot CT167017/1. (f) No new vacant lot created. (g) Complies – both lots over 1ha, both lots have frontage greater than 6m and both lots serviced by existing access. (h) There are no Local Area Objectives or Desired Future Character Statements in the Rural Resource zone.
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	<p>increase in demand for public infrastructure or services;</p> <p>(g) all new lots must comply the following:</p> <p>(i) be no less than 1ha in size;</p> <p>(ii) have a frontage of no less than 6m;</p> <p>(iii) be serviced by safe vehicular access arrangements;</p> <p>(h) be consistent with any Local Area Objectives or Desired Future Character Statements provided for the area.</p>	
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Codes

E1 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code

The Bushfire-Prone Code applies to subdivision of land that is located within a bushfire-prone area.

E1.6 Development Standards, E1.6.1 Subdivision: Provision of Hazard Management Areas requires that a Bushfire Risk and Hazard Management Plan be prepared by TFS or an accredited person.

A Bushfire Hazard Report has been submitted as a part of the application, by Enviro-Dynamics in February 2021. This report includes a Certificate confirming that both lots Provides BAL-19, access complies with requirements and static water supply complies requirements. The report has been certified by an accredited Bushfire Assessor.

The report makes two recommendations for the property owned by Sam Woodward (CT167017/1), these are;

- Maintain existing access and driveway and turning; and
- Install a compliant water tank dedicated for fire-fighting purposes.

E3.0 Landslide Code

Some parts of the subject land are identified as Low Landslide Risk Areas. As the areas are small and no works will be required for the subdivision further assessment is not required.

E11.0 Waterway and Coastal Protection Code:

Parts of the site include minor creeks/drainage lines are covered by Waterway Protection Areas under the Waterway and Coastal Protection Code. The Code applies to all development including subdivision however this proposal meets the exemptions of the code owing to there being no works required within a Waterway Protection Area.

Representations

The proposal was advertised for the statutory 14 days period from 15 December 2020 until 11 January 2021. One representation was received from Tasmania Fire Service (TFS).

Summary of Matter Raised by Representors	Officer Response
<p>The subject site is within a bush-prone area, the development requires a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (BHMP) to comply with Planning Directive 5 – Bushfire-Prone Areas Code.</p> <p>TFS recommends that Council does not approve the application without a certified BHMP being provided.</p>	<p>A Bushfire Hazard Report has subsequently been submitted as a part of the application, by Enviro-Dynamics. This report includes a Certificate confirming that both lots Provides BAL-19 solutions, access complies with requirements and static water supply complies requirements.</p> <p>The report has been certified by an accredited Bushfire Assessor.</p>

Conclusion

The proposal for the reorganisation of boundaries of CT167018/1 and CT167017/1 is assessed to comply with the applicable standards of the Rural Resource Zone and the relevant codes of the *Central Highlands interim Planning Scheme 2015* as outlined in the body of this report.

The proposal was advertised for public comment one representations was received, which has been addressed in this report.

It is recommended that the application be approved, subject to conditions.

Legislative Context

The purpose of the report is to enable the Planning Authority to determine the Development Application DA2019/13 in accordance with the requirements of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA). The provisions of LUPAA require a Planning Authority to take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance with the Planning Scheme.

This report details the reasons for the officers Recommendation. The Planning Authority must consider the report but is not bound to adopt the Recommendation. Broadly, the Planning Authority can either: (1) adopt the Recommendation, (2) vary the Recommendation by adding, modifying or removing recommended conditions or (3) replacing an approval with a refusal.

This determination has to be made no later than 19th March 2021, which has been extended beyond the usual 42 day statutory time frame with the consent of the application.

Any decision that is an alternative to the Recommendation requires a full statement of reasons to ensure compliance with the *Judicial Review Act 2000* and the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*. Section 25 (2) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* states:

25 (2): *The general manager is to ensure that the reasons for a decision by a council or council committee acting as a planning authority are recorded in the minutes of the meeting.*

Options

The Planning Authority must determine the Development Application DA2020/95 Reorganisation of Boundaries, 289 Rotherwood Road, Lower Marshes CT167018/1 in accordance with one of the following options:

CCCCC

1. Approve with altered conditions:-

In accordance with section 57 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 the Planning Authority **Approve** the Development Application DA2020/95 Reorganisation of Boundaries, 289 Rotherwood Road, Lower Marshes CT167018/1, subject to conditions as specified below.

Should Council opt to approve the Development Application subject to conditions that are different to the Recommendation the modifications should be recorded below, as required by Section 25(2) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015:

Alteration to Conditions:-

2. Refuse to grant a permit:-

In accordance with section 57 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 the Planning Authority **Refuse** the Development Application DA2020/95 Reorganisation of Boundaries, 289 Rotherwood Road, Lower Marshes CT167018/1, for the reasons detailed below.

Should the Planning Authority opt to refuse to grant a permit contrary to the officers Recommendation, the reasons for the decision should be recorded below, as required by Section 25(2) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015:

Reasons :-

Recommendation

Moved **Clr Poore**

Seconded **Mayor Triffitt**

THAT the Planning Committee recommends approval in accordance with option 1:

1. Approve in accordance with the Recommendation:-

In accordance with section 57 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 the Planning Authority **Approve** the Development Application DA2020/95 Reorganisation of Boundaries, 289 Rotherwood Road, Lower Marshes CT167018/1, subject to conditions in accordance with the Recommendation.

Recommended Conditions

General

- 1) The subdivision layout or development must be carried out substantially in accordance with the application for planning approval, the endorsed drawings and with the conditions of this permit and must not be altered or extended without the further written approval of Council.
- 2) This permit shall not take effect and must not be acted on until 15 days after the date of receipt of this permit unless, as the applicant and the only person with a right of appeal, you notify Council in writing that you propose to commence the use or development before this date, in accordance with Section 53 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

Services

- 3) The Subdivider must pay the cost of any alterations and/or reinstatement to existing services, Council infrastructure or private property incurred as a result of the proposed subdivision works. Any work required is to be specified or undertaken by the authority concerned.

Final plan

- 4) A final approved plan of survey and schedule of easements as necessary, together with one copy, must be submitted to Council for sealing. The final approved plan of survey must be substantially the same as the endorsed plan of subdivision and must be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Recorder of Titles.
- 5) A fee of \$210.00, or as otherwise determined in accordance with Council's adopted fee schedule, must be paid to Council for the sealing of the final approved plan of survey.
- 6) All conditions of this permit, including either the completion of all works and maintenance or payment of security in accordance with this permit, must be satisfied before the Council seals the final plan of survey for each stage.
- 7) It is the subdivider's responsibility to notify Council in writing that the conditions of the permit have been satisfied and to arrange any required inspections.

The following advice applies to this permit:

- a) This permit does not imply that any other approval required under any other legislation has been granted.
- b) If you notify Council that you intend to commence the use or development before the date specified above you forfeit your right of appeal in relation to this permit.
- c) Council Officers note the recommendations to property CT167017/1 of the Bushfire Hazard Report. It is advised that the owner undertake the upgrades as per 4.0 Recommendations of the Bushfire Hazard Report.

Carried

For the Motion: Deputy Mayor Allwright, Mayor Triffitt & Cllr Poore

Cllr R Cassidy attended meeting at 9.27am

6.1 DISCUSSION PAPER: DRAFT CENTRAL HIGHLANDS LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE – RESPONSE TO THE TASMANIAN PLANNING COMMISSION

Report By

Planning Consultant (SMC) Damian Mackey

Attachments

1. Correspondence – from Tasmanian Planning Commission, 23 December 2020, with Attachment 1 and Attachment 2.
2. Correspondence – to Tasmanian Planning Commission, 13 January 2021.
3. Correspondence – from Tasmanian Planning Commission, 27 January 2021.

Enclosures

Discussion Paper 1 – Extent of Local Heritage Places

Meeting broke for morning tea a 10.10am and resumed at 10.29am

Discussion Paper 2 – Mining Leases

Mayor Triffitt left the meeting at 10.50am

Discussion Paper 3 – Rural & Agricultural Zone Allocation

Discussion Paper 4 – Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan

Discussion Paper 5 – Zoning of Land with Conservation Covenants

Purpose

The purpose of this report and attached discussion papers is to consider Council's response to the feedback from the Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC) dated 23 December 2020 regarding Council's draft Local Provisions Schedule for the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

Background

As Councillors are aware, the Tasmanian Planning Scheme will consist of the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) and the Local Provisions Schedules (LPSs) from individual Councils.

Council is currently working to get its draft LPS in to a form that the TPC is prepared to endorse as suitable for public exhibition. Throughout the second half of 2020 there were various correspondence and conferences between Council and the TPC.

As at the end of 2020 the issues had been narrowed down to those set out in the TPC's correspondence of 23 December, (attached). This raised a number of questions that were considered by Council in January 2021 that were put to the TPC in correspondence dated 13 January 2021, (attached). The TPC's response was received by way of the letter dated 27 January, (attached). Key outcomes of the TPC's latest correspondence are:

- Council can use the 'Decision Tree & Guidelines for Mapping the Agriculture and Rural Zones' by AK Consultants to determine the allocation of these zones without having to engage external consultants when departing from the States' broad-brush map: *Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone*, (the 'LPSAZ').
- Council cannot remove superfluous titles from its local heritage place listings to bring them into line with the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The rationale for heritage lists having to 'directly transition' exactly into councils' LPSs is that there is no opportunity for public comment. This is not correct as the draft LPSs, including the heritage lists contained therein, will be subject to formal public exhibition, providing the public with that very opportunity. Nevertheless, the TPC appears intent on not allowing any substantive modification to the heritage list.
- The TPC has still not provided an assessment of Council's previous points of justification for the modified Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan under section 32(4) of the Act, explaining why these points are considered by the TPC to be insufficient.

Discussion Papers

Information relating to the key issues are set out in the enclosed Discussion Papers regarding the spatial extent of local heritage places, the zoning of land with mining leases, the allocation of the Rural & Agricultural zones, the Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan and the zoning of land under Conservation Covenants.

These will be used as the basis for work-shopping these matters at the Planning Committee meeting. The outcomes will be formulated into a report for the coming Council meeting.

Recommendation 1

Moved **Clr Poore**

Seconded **Clr Cassidy**

THAT the Planning Committee recommends Council advise the Tasmanian Planning Commission that in light of the inability within the current planning reform process to reform the local heritage listings and thereby align the spatial extent of heritage places with their equivalent listings in the Tasmanian Heritage Register, all local heritage places are to be removed from the Table C6.1.

Carried

For the Motion: Deputy Mayor Allwright, Mayor Triffitt, Clr Cassidy & Clr Poore

Recommendation 2

Moved **Clr Poore**

Seconded **Clr Cassidy**

THAT the Planning Committee recommends that Council adopt the default of Rural Zoning for marginal areas for titles queried by the Tasmanian Planning Commission in the rural areas.

Carried

For the Motion: Deputy Mayor Allwright, Clr Cassidy & Clr Poore

Recommendation 2

RESOLVED THAT the purpose statement in the Draft Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan be reviewed and resubmitted.

7.0 OTHER BUSINESS

Nil

8.0 CLOSURE

There being no further business the meeting closed at 11.45am



Central Highlands Council

DRAFT MINUTES AUDIT PANEL MEETING – 22 FEBRUARY 2021

Draft Minutes of the Central Highlands Audit Panel Meeting held at the Hamilton Council Chambers, Hamilton on Monday 22 February 2021 commencing 9.00am.

1.0 OPENING

Ian McMichael (Chair) opened the meeting at 9.00 a.m.

2.0 PRESENT

Ian McMichael (Chair), Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Clr A Campbell, Lyn Eyles (General Manager), Adam Wilson (Deputy General Manager), David Doyle (Accountant) and Katrina Brazendale

3.0 APOLOGIES

Moved Deputy Mayor J Allwright **Seconded** Clr A Campbell

THAT the apology for Clr J Poore be received.

Carried

For the motion: I V McMichael (Chair), Deputy Mayor J Allwright and Clr A Campbell

4.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Moved Clr A Campbell **Seconded** Deputy Mayor J Allwright

THAT the minutes of the previous meeting held on Monday, 30 November 2020 be confirmed.

Carried

For the motion: I V McMichael (Chair), Deputy Mayor J Allwright and Clr A Campbell

5.0 PECUNIARY INTEREST DECLARATIONS

In accordance with Regulation 8 (7) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, the Chair requests Members 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.

NIL

7.0 STANDING ITEMS

- Statutory Financial Requirements Report - **Noted**
- Financial Report - **Noted**
- Risk Management Register - **Noted**
- Policy Review - **Noted**

8.0 NEW BUSINESS

8.1 Draft Audit Report to Council – **Noted No significant issues (Staff have done a great job)**

8.2 Review of CHC Long Term Financial Plan & Strategy- **Noted**

8.3 Review of CHC Asset Management Plans – **Future works for Long Term Planning**

Moved Deputy Mayor J Allwright

Seconded Cllr A Campbell

THAT a Council workshop be held in April to discuss the Asset Management Plan prior to adopting the 2021/2022 Budget.

Carried

For the motion: I V McMichael (Chair), Deputy Mayor J Allwright and Cllr A Campbell

Moved Cllr A Campbell

Seconded Deputy Mayor J Allwright

THAT the Audit Panel Annual Work Plan for November 20 – November 22 be approved.

Carried

For the motion: I V McMichael (Chair), Deputy Mayor J Allwright and Cllr A Campbell

9.0 OTHER BUSINESS

10.0 NEXT MEETING

Monday 24th May 2021 9.00 a.m.

11.0 CLOSURE

Meeting closed at 10.15 a.m.

Sustainable growth in **agriculture** and **tourism** in the **Derwent** and **Highlands**

A PLAN FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY
2021–30



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 in planning for and recovering from a predicted increase in frequency of extreme events e.g. fires, floods, droughts and pandemics

To monitor progress of this plan, each strategy outlined has five- and 10-year key performance indicators.



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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 cooperation 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.

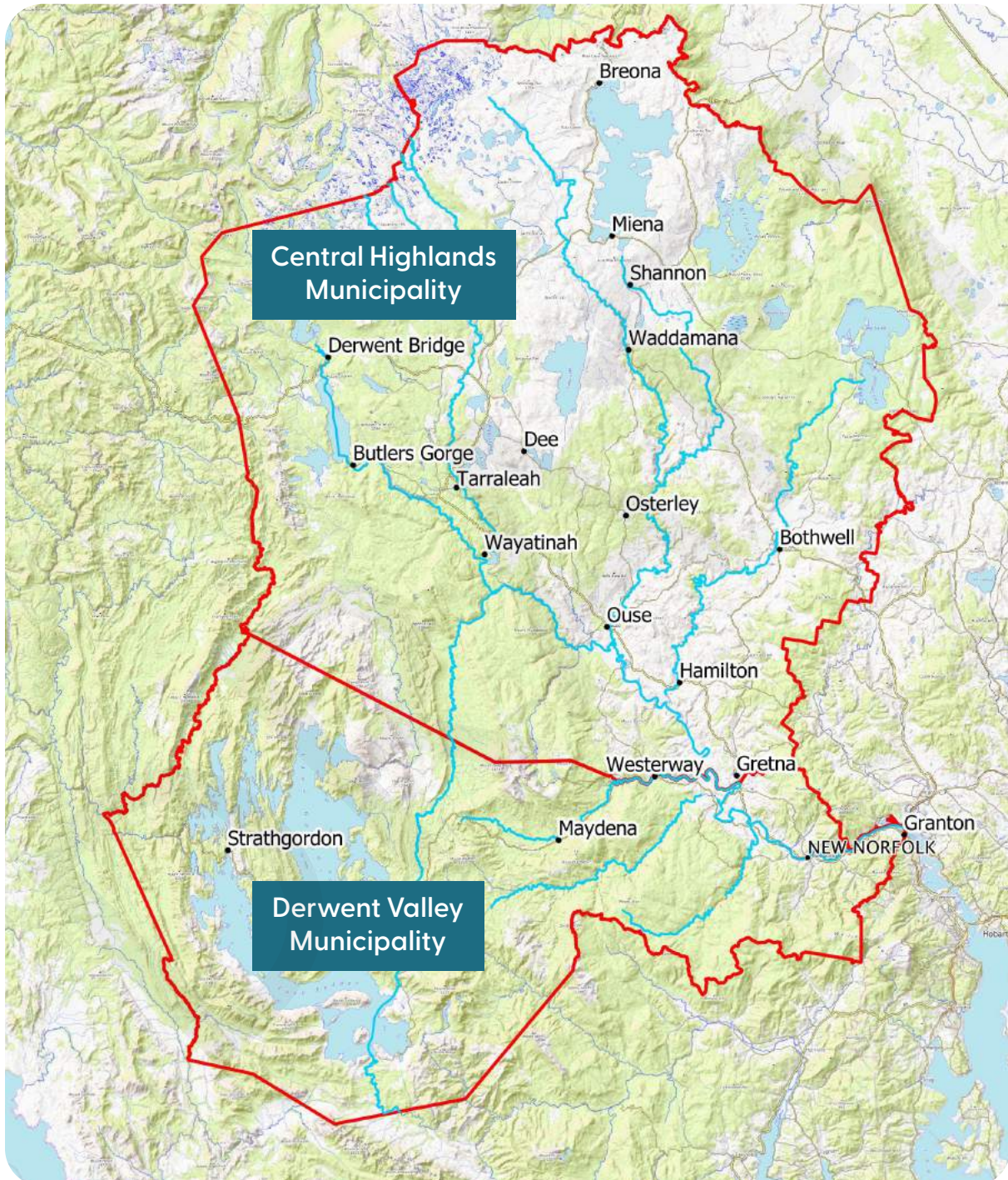


Figure 4.2.2 A map of the Derwent and Highlands region.

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 managers or farm staff, 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, fat 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.

Access to irrigation water is key to agricultural growth. The Clyde Water Trust estimates that for each 1ML 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 show casing 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 petrol 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 	<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 – businesses 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 cooperation. 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 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 distribution 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
- » inconsistent planned burning changing vegetation communities and increasing the risk of larger wildfires – issues with both too frequent and long unburnt areas
- » 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 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. There have been workforce difficulties over the 2020-21 harvest season, especially for fruit growers who depend on interstate and international pickers.

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 in high visitation and production areas. 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: CHC and DVC	
	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
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	

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
1.4 continued	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		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
	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

Strategy	Actions	Timeline	Roles	Existing resources
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)
	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 cooperation 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	Resource visitor centres at New Norfolk and Bothwell *	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 Hill +	2021-2022	Lead: Shared Regional Development Officer	DVC Open Space Strategy (in development)
	Establish a tourist information bay pull-off in Ouse +	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
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
Coddling moth	Apples	Feral apple trees and orchards without active control measures	Widespread in the Derwent and Highlands

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
Johne's disease	Sheep	Spread between farms via mud and animal material on footwear and clothes of farm visitors	On some properties in the Derwent and Highlands
Didymo	Low nutrient rivers and lakes	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	Agricultural production	Wind, water, animals, vehicles and equipment	On some properties in the Derwent and Highlands
Weeds – environmental	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 could arise as they can differ depending on land tenure (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	Tasmanian 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	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	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.

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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
	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)
1.9 Tailor existing national or statewide resources to support the Derwent and Highlands agriculture sector's adaptation to climate change	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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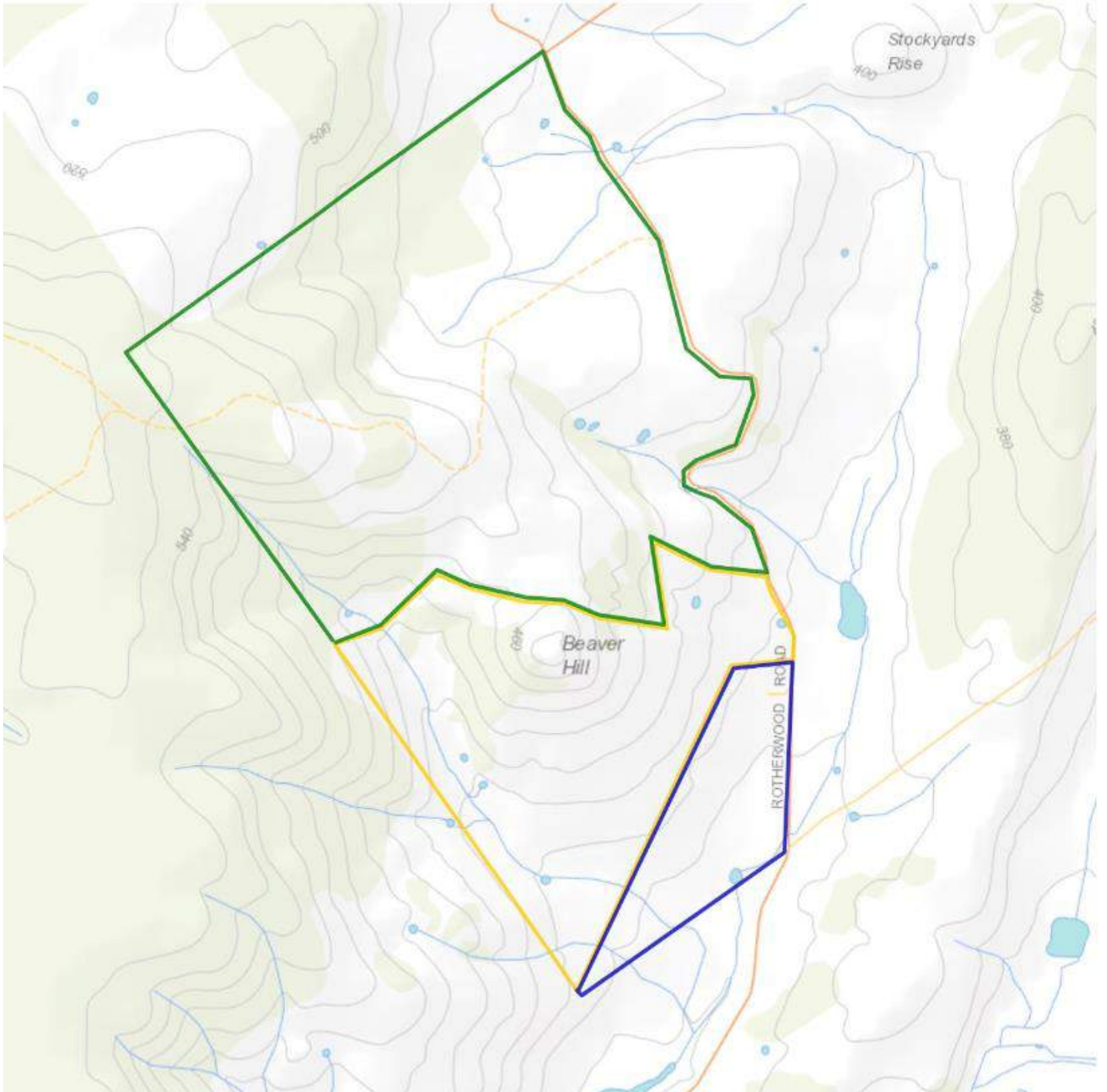




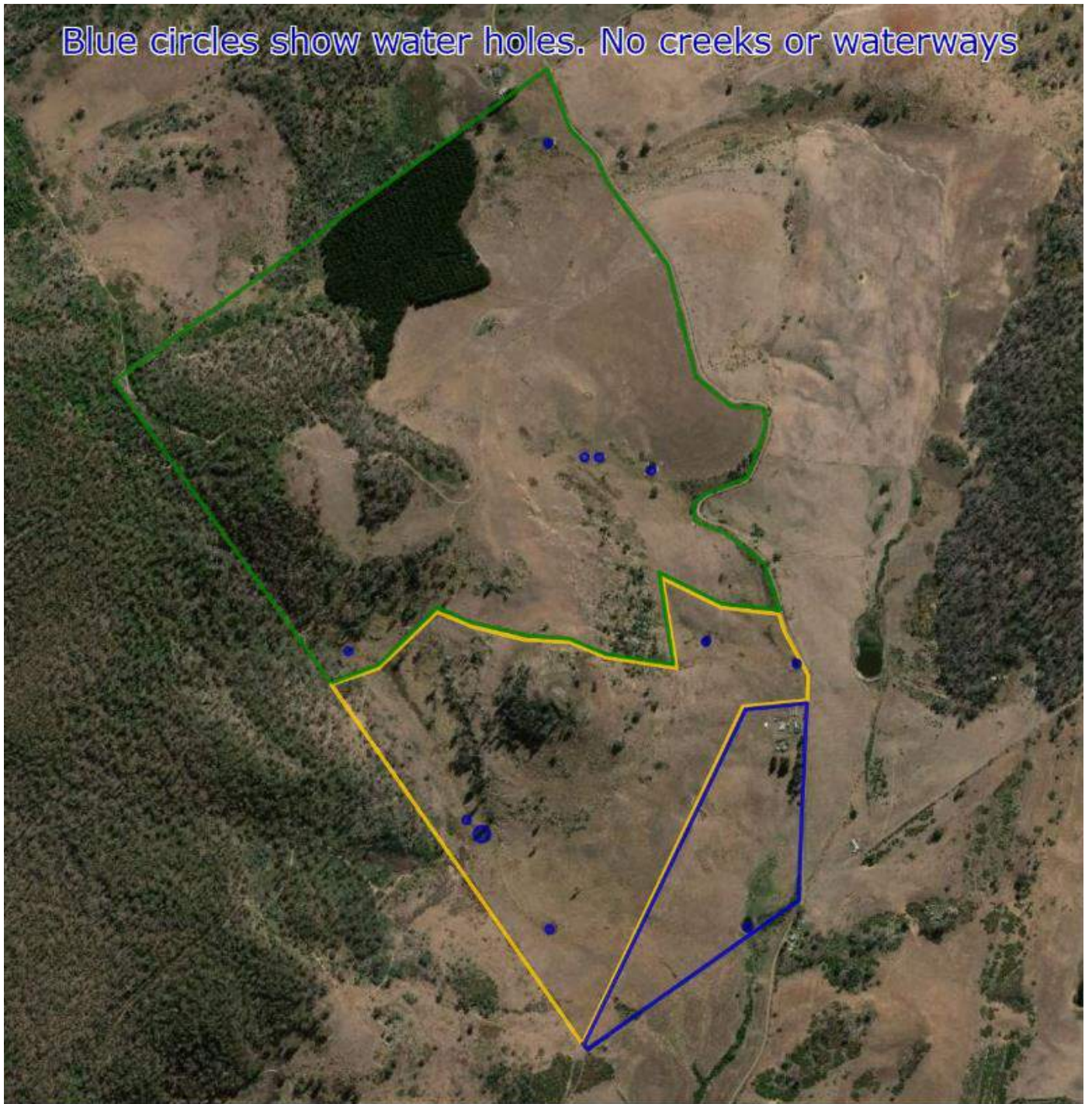
Remaining Title owned by McShane Rotherwood

Sale area to be added to Sam Woodward's title

Current title owned by Sam Woodward

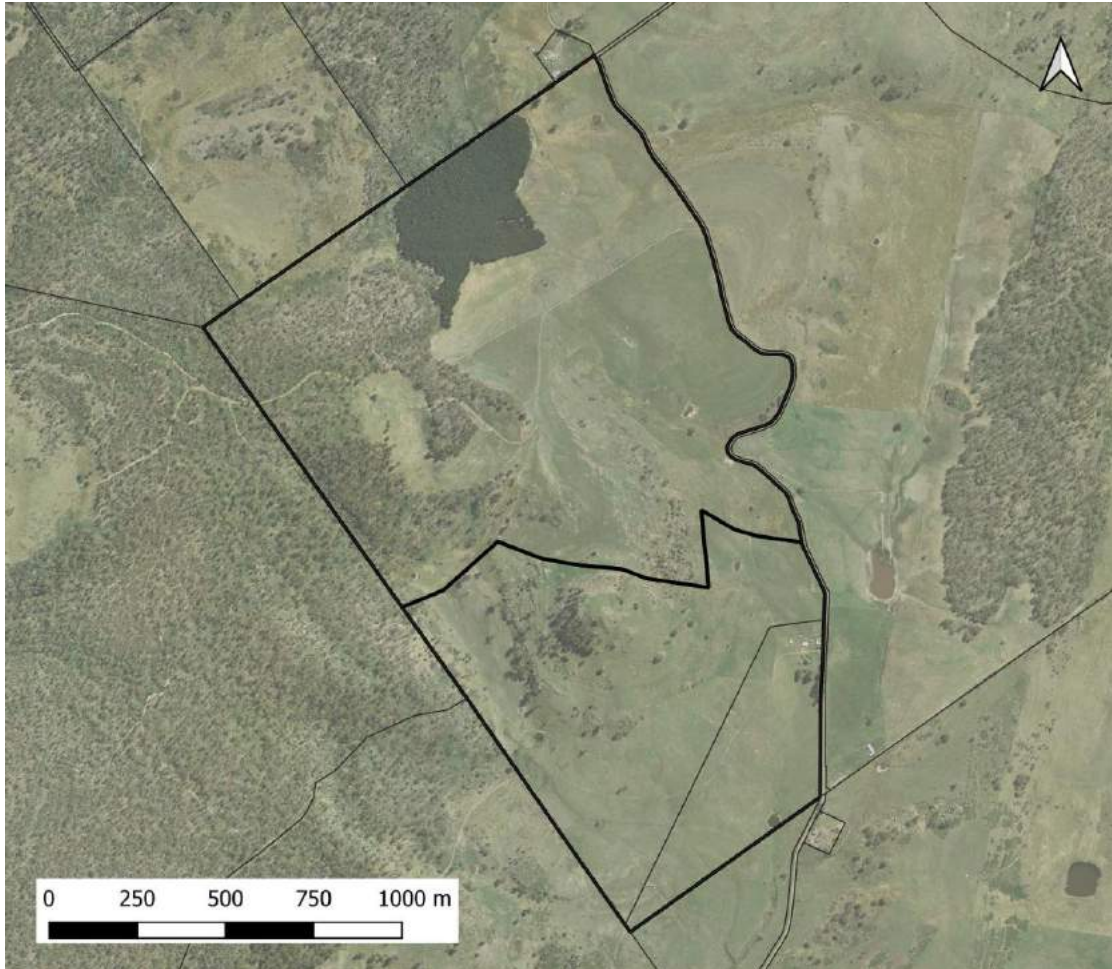


Blue circles show water holes. No creeks or waterways



Bushfire Hazard Report

For proposed subdivision through reorganisation of boundaries at 289
Rotherwood Rd, Lower Marshes



Landowner: McShane Rotherwood Pty Ltd and J and T McShane Property Trust
and Sam Woodward

Author: Jim Mulcahy

Date of Assessment: 4th February 2021

Version: V1 – March 2021



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Executive Summary

The following *Bushfire Hazard Report* has been prepared in support of a proposed subdivision through reorganisation of boundaries located at 289 Rotherwood Rd Lower Marshes (CT 167018/1 and CT 167017/1).

The proposed reorganisation of boundaries occurs in a bushfire prone area pursuant to E1.0 Bushfire Prone Areas Code (the Code) of the *Central Highlands interim Planning Scheme 2015* (the Scheme). The Scheme requires that the bushfire risk to the development and appropriate hazard management responses to those risks be considered during the planning process.

The proposed reorganisation of boundaries has been assessed against the requirements of the Code and *AS 3959-2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas* (AS 3959). A Bushfire Hazard Management Plan has been prepared, showing an Indicative Building Area for the vacant lot and Hazard Management Areas which demonstrate the potential for existing and future dwellings to achieve a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) rating of BAL-19 under Table 2.4.4 of AS 3959.

The Bushfire Hazard Management Plan demonstrates compliance with the acceptable solutions for subdivision under the Code. A certified version of the plan will accompany the final version of this report and will be provided to Central Highlands Council as part of a development application for the proposed subdivision.

Jim Mulcahy – Enviro-dynamics Pty Ltd

ACCREDITED BUSHFIRE ASSESSOR (BFP-159)

CERTIFICATE No: ED0305 DATE: 3/3/2021

Signed:



Disclaimer

All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure that the information and advice contained in this report is an accurate reflection of the fire hazard affecting the proposed development at the time of the assessment and the hazard management measures necessary to meet the standards prescribed in *E1.0 Bushfire Prone Areas Code* of the *Central Highlands Interim Planning Scheme 2015* and *Australian Standard AS 3959-2009*.

The prescribed hazard management measures are designed to reduce bushfire risk to any dwelling(s) constructed on the site. The effectiveness of these measures relies on their implementation in full and their maintenance for the life of the development. No liability can be accepted for actions by landowners or third parties that undermine or compromise the integrity of prescriptions and recommendations contained in this report.

Due to the unpredictable nature of bushfires, particularly under extreme weather conditions, landowners should be aware that implementation and maintenance of the hazard management measures outlined in this report cannot guarantee that a building will survive a bushfire event.

Australian Standards

AS3959 – 2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-Prone Areas has recently been superseded by *AS3959:2018*.

AS3959 2009 remains relevant for this report and will remain relevant until *E1.0 Bushfire Prone Areas Code* of the various Interim Planning Schemes has been updated to reference the new standard.

In respect of Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) determinations based on vegetation type and slope, the content of Table 2.4.4 in *AS3959-2009* is the same as Table 2.6 in *AS3959:2018*. The new standard does include some changes to the description of Low threat vegetation and the Classification of Vegetation, but these changes do not materially affect the analysis contained in this report. As a result, to the best of the author's knowledge and understanding, the conclusions and prescribed separation distances contained in this report and the attached *Bushfire Hazard Management Plan* are consistent with the provisions of both *AS3959-2009* and *AS3959:2018*.

1. Introduction

The following Bushfire Hazard Report has been undertaken to address the provisions of E1.0 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code (the Code) of the *Central Highlands interim Planning Scheme 2015* (the Scheme). The report provides an assessment of the bushfire hazard affecting the development and outlines protective features and controls that must be incorporated to ensure compliance with the Code in respect of hazard management areas, access for fire-fighting and water supplies for fire-fighting.

The analysis in this report has been used to prepare a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (BHMP) which demonstrates the capacity of current and future dwellings to meet the requirements of BAL-19 under *AS 3959-2009 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire Prone Areas* (AS3959).

1.1 Site Details

<u>Landowner:</u>	McShane Rotherwood Pty Ltd and J and T. McShane Property Trust and Sam Woodward
<u>Location:</u>	289 Rotherwood Rd Lower Marshes
<u>Titles:</u>	CT 167018/1 and CT 167017/1
<u>Municipality:</u>	Central Highlands Council
<u>Zoning:</u>	Rural Resource
<u>Planning Overlays:</u>	<i>Landslide Hazard Area</i> (steep slopes); and <i>Waterway & Coastal Protection Area</i> (along watercourses)
<u>Type of Development:</u>	subdivision through reorganisation of boundaries
<u>Date of Assessment:</u>	4 th February 2021
<u>Reference Number:</u>	ED0305

1.2 Subdivision Proposal

The proposed reorganisation of boundaries will transfer +/- 63.9ha of land around Beaver Hill from CT 167018/1 to CT 167017/1 (see area highlighted in yellow on Figure 1). The new boundary will follow existing fencing infrastructure so there will be no earthworks or new infrastructure.

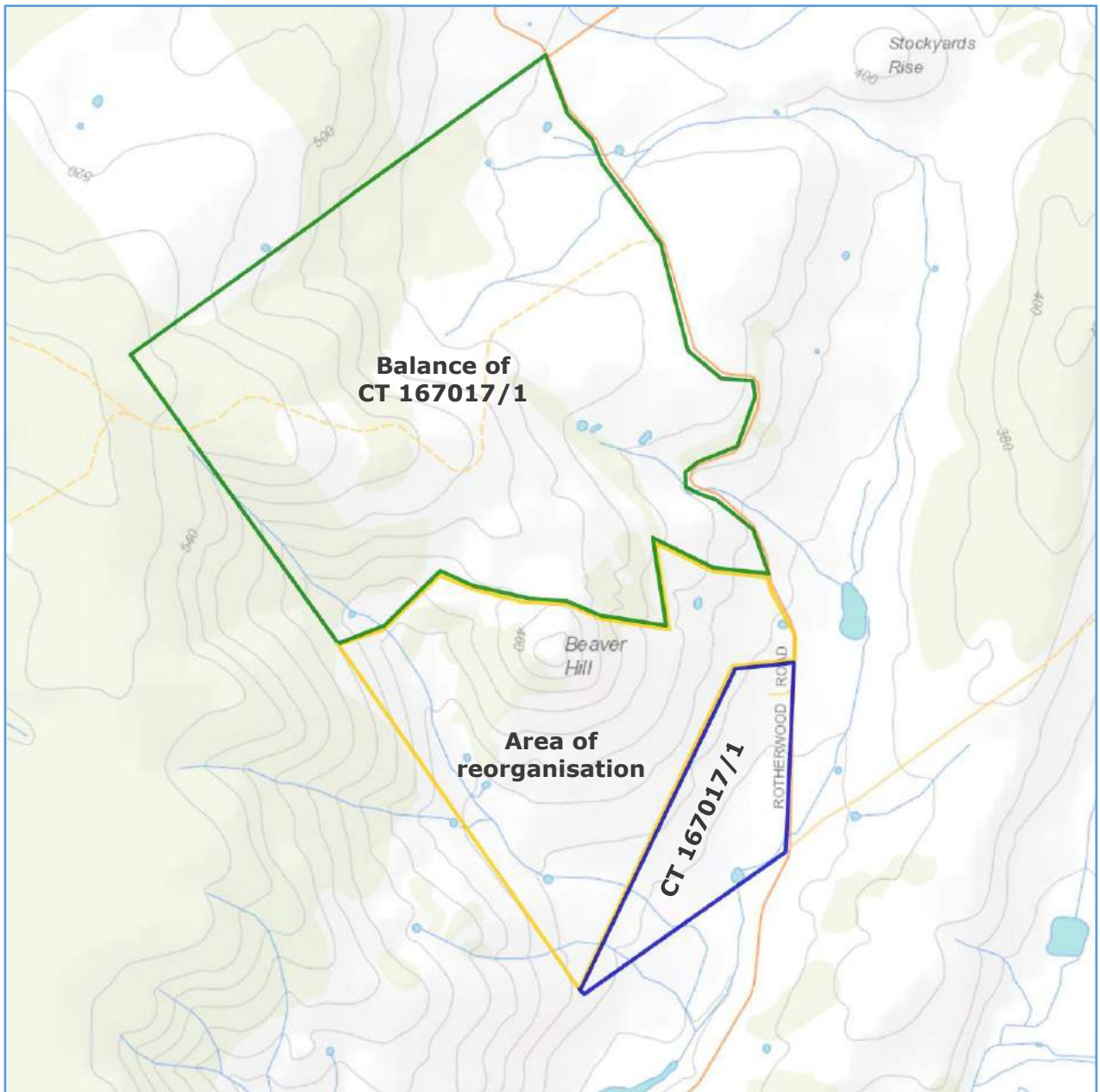


Figure 1 – Proposal Plan (Owners/Proponents, January 2021)

1.3 Site Description

The subject land is +/- 236.4ha of land in two titles, located in the vicinity of Beaver Hill at Lower Marshes. The land is bound to the east by Rotherwood Rd and both lots arising from the proposal will retain long frontages to the road. The smaller of the parent lots (CT 167017/1) contains an existing dwelling, while the larger lot is a vacant pastoral lot.

The subject land is zoned Rural Resource under the Scheme and is used for pastoral purposes. It is occupied mostly by exotic pasture, with some remnant forest in the north west and a small area of pine plantation in the central north (see Figures 2 & 3).

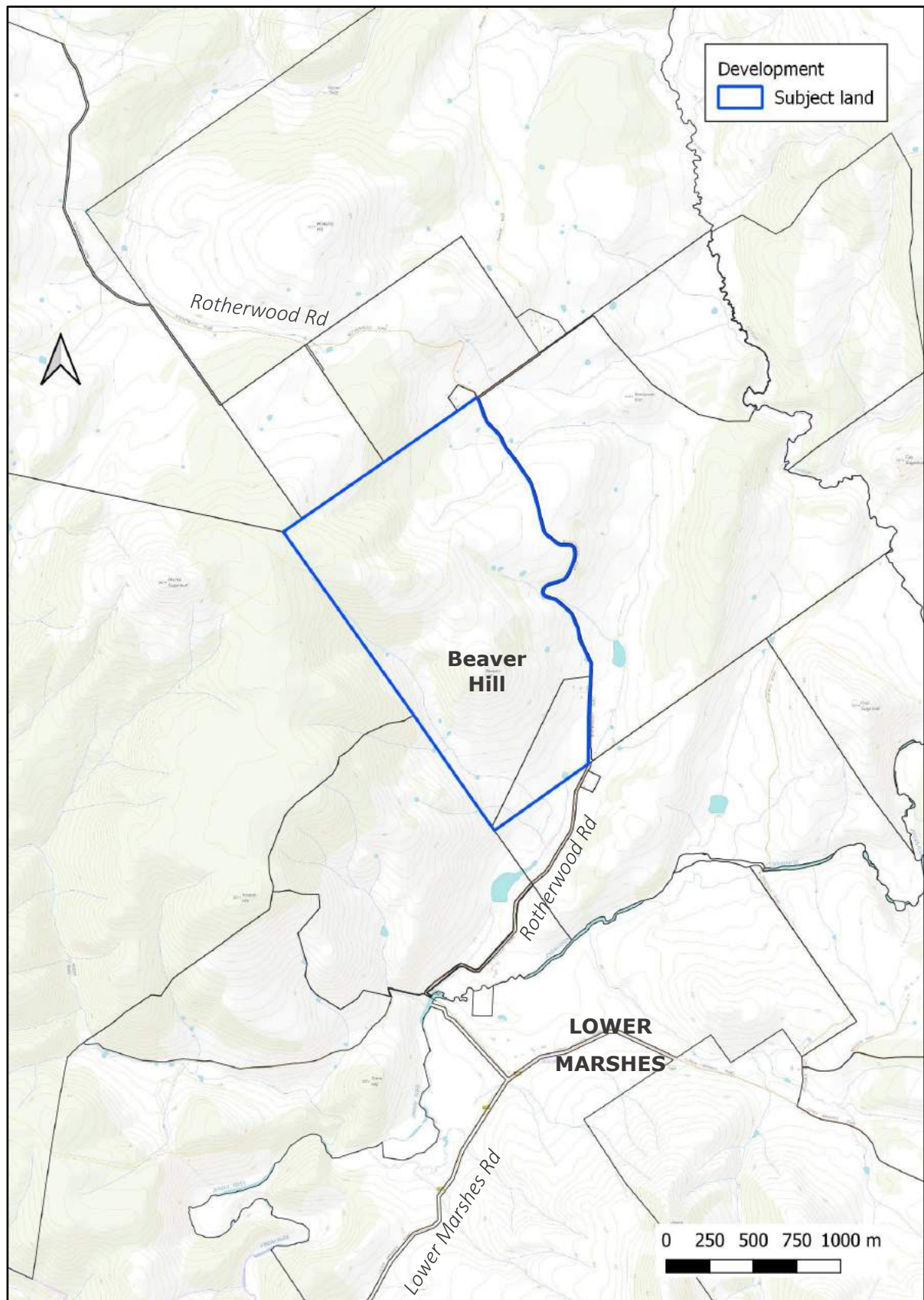


Figure 2 – Site Location (Source: theLIST, 2020)

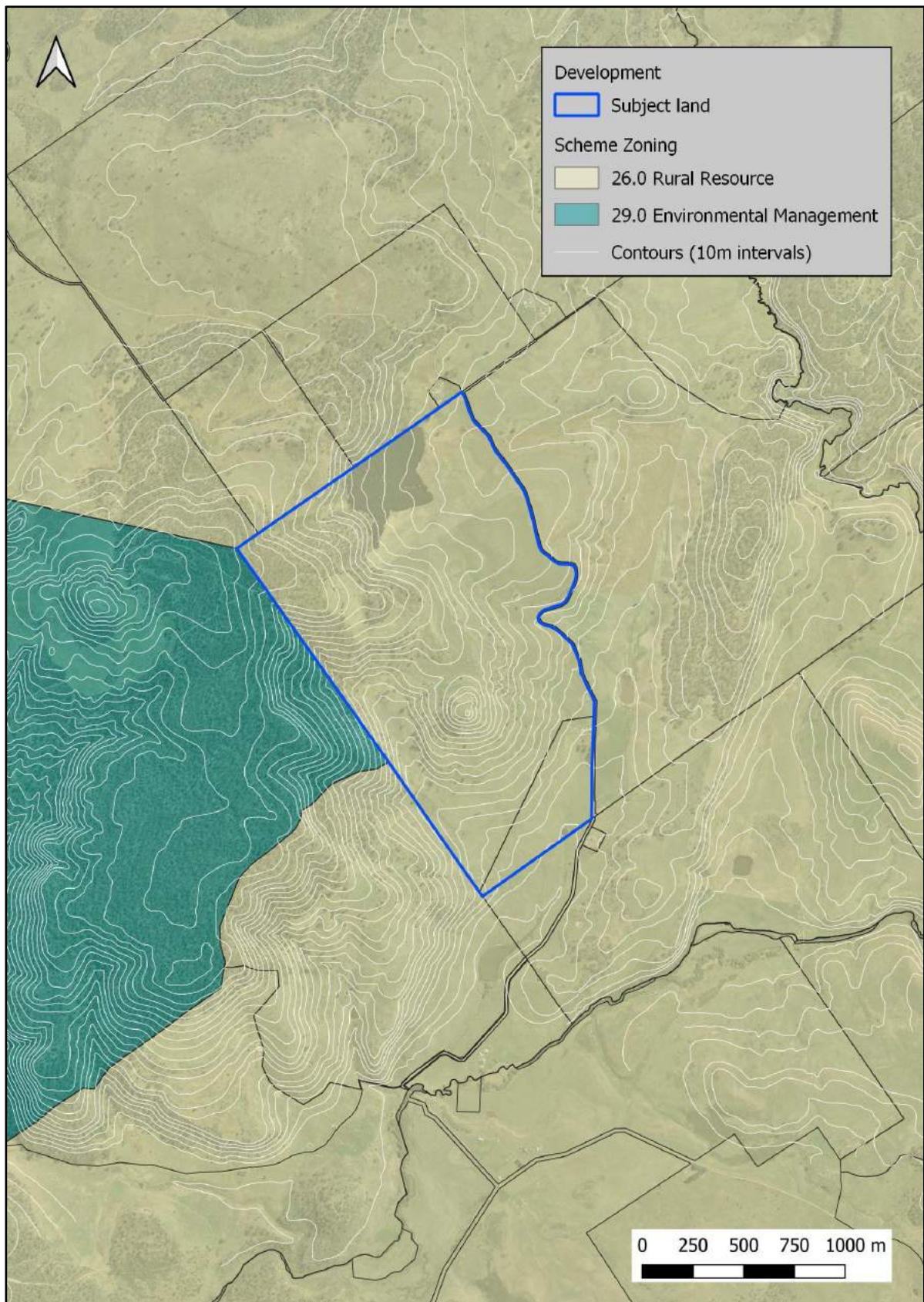


Figure 2 – Site Context and Zoning (Source: theLIST, 2020)

2. Bushfire Hazard Assessment

Bushfire Hazard: slope and classified vegetation.

Potential Bushfire Attack Mechanisms: radiant heat, ember attack, wind, flame and smoke.

Bushfire Threat

In terms of the probability of extreme fire weather conditions, the main threat is from the north. In terms of vegetation, the main bushfire threat is from pasture immediately surrounding existing and future dwellings. If fuel is allowed to build up in these areas of pasture then they could carry a grass fire and pose a bushfire threat.

Fire History: the fire history of the area indicates that small areas of forest west of the subject land were impacted by a bushfire in 2017/18 (TheList, 2021).

Fire Danger Index: FDI 50 (this index applies across Tasmania).

Classified Vegetation

Vegetation was assessed within 500m of the site for context and in more detail within 100m in all directions from the Existing Dwelling and Indicative Building Area. For the purposes of this assessment, vegetation was classified as per Table 2.3 of AS 3959-2009:

- all pasture/lawn not in the immediate vicinity of the Existing Dwelling has been classified as *G(i) Grassland* (potential).
- all pasture and grassland surrounding the Indicative Building Area on the vacant lot has been classified as *G(i) Grassland* (potential).

Significant Natural Values (potentially limiting hazard management works): there are no significant natural values in the vicinity of the proposed development that would limit hazard management works.

Hazard Assessment

The subject land and surrounds were surveyed by the author on 4th February 2021 with reference to the proposal plan. Information and images were collected which allowed assessment of Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) using Method 1 (Simplified Procedure) of AS3959 (see Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1 – Separation distance calculations for Existing Dwelling on CT 167017/1

Direction	Vegetation Classification [#]	Effective Slope under vegetation	Approx. distance from dwelling (m)	Current BAL rating	Separation distance for BAL-19 (m)	Prescribed minimum hazard management area
North	Low threat* (lawn & garden)	-	12.5	-	-	To fence (10m+)
	G (i). Grassland	Upslope	12.5-100	BAL-19	10-<14	
East to South East	Low threat* (lawn & garden)	-	11	-	-	15m
	G (i). Grassland	+/- flat to downslope 4°	11-100	BAL-19	11-<16	
South	Low threat* (lawn & garden)	-	10	-	-	15m
	G (i). Grassland, low threat* & non-veg*	Downslope 4°	10-100	BAL-29	11-<16	
West	Low threat* (lawn & garden)	-	7.5	-	-	10m
	G (i). Grassland	Upslope	7.5-100	BAL-29	10-<14	

Table 2 – Separation distance calculations for Indicative Building Area on 167018/1

Direction	Vegetation Classification [#]	Effective Slope under vegetation	Approx. distance from IBA (m)	Current BAL rating	Separation distance for BAL-19 (m)	Prescribed minimum hazard management area
North	G (i). Grassland	Downslope 5-9°	0-100	BAL-FZ	13-<19	15m
East	G (i). Grassland	Downslope 5-9°	0-100	BAL-FZ	13-<19	15m
South	G (i). Grassland	+/- flat to downslope 6°	0-100	BAL-FZ	11-<16	15m (for consistency)
West	G (i). Grassland	Upslope	0-100	BAL-FZ	10-<14	15m (for consistency)

* Exclusion under AS3959-2009 2.2.3.2

[#] Classification as per AS3959-2009 amendment 3, Table 2.3 and Figures 2.4(A)-2.4(G)

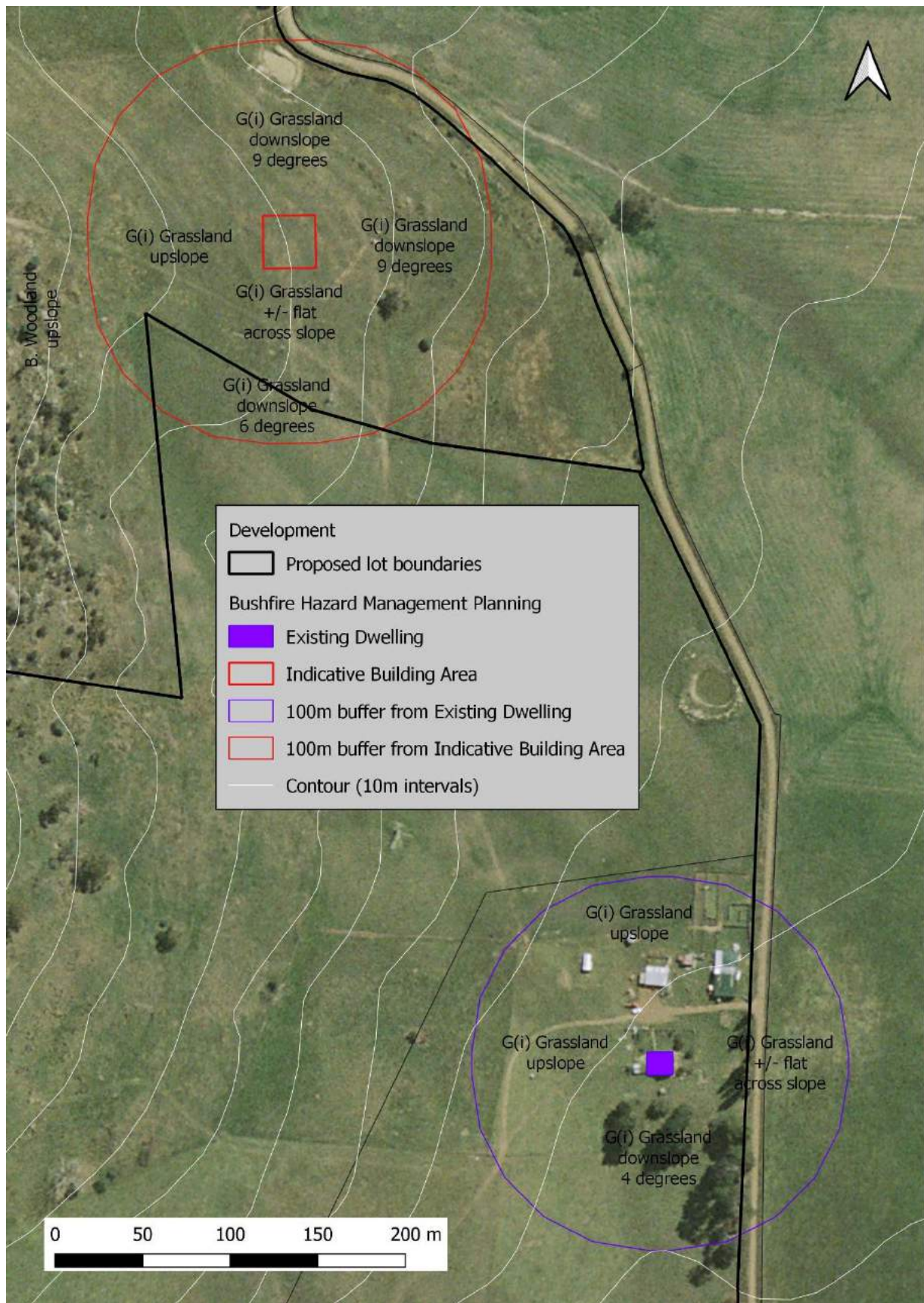


Figure 4 – Bushfire Hazard Assessment Map (Source: TheList 2020)

3. Bushfire Management Measures

The site is within a bushfire-prone area pursuant to E1.0 Bushfire Prone Areas Code (the Code) of the *Central Highlands interim Planning Scheme 2015* (the Scheme). The relevant areas of the subject land are occupied by and surrounded by bushfire-prone vegetation as defined under AS3959, in the form of pasture [G(i) Grassland].

The subject land is zoned Rural Resource. While the large vacant lot is unlikely to support habitable buildings in future, the requirements for subdivision in a bushfire-prone area apply to all zones and are set out under the Code. They include:

- provision of Hazard Management Areas (E1.6.1);
- access for fire-fighting (E1.6.2); and
- provision of water supply for fire-fighting purposes (E1.6.3).

The proposed subdivision must comply with the following clauses of the Code (shaded clauses in Table 2).

Table 2 – Compliance with E1.0

CLAUSE	ISSUE
E1.2	Application of Code
E1.3	Definition of terms in this Code
E1.4	Use or development exempt from this Code
E1.5	Use Standards
E1.5.1	Vulnerable Uses
E1.5.2	Hazardous Uses
E1.6	Developments Standards
E1.6.1	Development Standard for Subdivision: Provision of hazard management areas (HMA) for habitable buildings
E1.6.2	Subdivision: Public and fire-fighting access
E1.6.3	Subdivision: Provision of water supply for fire-fighting purposes

3.2 Hazard Management Areas

The objectives of providing *Hazard Management Areas* (HMAs) are:

- to facilitate an integrated approach between subdivision and subsequent building on a lot; and
- to provide for sufficient separation of building areas from bushfire-prone vegetation to reduce radiant heat levels, direct flame attack and ember attack at the building area.

HMAs provide cleared space between buildings and bushfire hazards. Any vegetation in this area needs to be maintained in a low fuel state to protect buildings from direct flame contact, ember attack and intense radiant heat, thereby allowing them to be defended from lower intensity bushfires.

Further information on the maintenance of ‘defendable spaces’ (which are equivalent to HMAs) are provided in the Tasmania Fire Service document: *Guidelines for Development in Bushfire Prone Areas of Tasmania (2005)*.

Requirements

The acceptable solutions under E1.6.1 A1 of the Code require that:

- b) *The proposed plan of subdivision: ...*
- (ii) *shows the building area for each lot; (and)*
 - (iii) *shows hazard management areas between bushfire-prone vegetation and each building area that have dimensions equal to, or greater than, the separation distances required for BAL 19 in Table 2.4.4 of AS3959; ...*

Compliance

- The bushfire hazard assessment (see Tables 1-2 and Figure 4) indicates that both lots require HMAs to provide separation distances that will allow existing and future dwellings to meet the requirements of BAL-19 under *Table 2.4.4 of AS3959*.
- Existing and future dwellings can achieve separation distances from the lot boundaries that are sufficient for HMAs meeting the requirements of BAL-19 to be accommodated entirely within the lot boundaries.
- The Bushfire Hazard Management Plan (BHMP) at Attachment A shows an Indicative Building Area for the vacant lot and defines HMAs with sufficient separation distances from bushfire prone vegetation to allow existing and future dwellings to meet the requirements of BAL-19.

Maintenance of Hazard Management Areas

The HMA for the vacant lot (as defined on the attached BHMP) must be established if and when any habitable buildings are constructed in future and must be maintained for the life of the development.

To minimise bushfire hazard to future dwellings, HMAs must be maintained as low threat vegetation and/or non-vegetated land (as defined by Clause 2.2.3.2 of AS3959-2009). The need to maintain effective HMAs into the future must be considered when planting gardens

and making landscaping choices associated with any residential occupation and use of the lots. An annual inspection and maintenance of HMAs should be conducted prior to the bushfire season or any other identified period of high fire risk and any flammable material such as leaves, litter, wood piles should be removed.

3.3 Public and Fire-fighting Access

The objectives for roads, property access and fire trails within a subdivision are:

- to allow safe access and egress for residents, fire fighters and emergency services personnel;
- to provide access to the bushfire-prone vegetation that allows both property to be defended when under bushfire attack and for hazard management works to be undertaken;
- to provide access to water supplies for fire appliances;
- that design and construction allow for fire appliances to be manoeuvred; and
- that design allows connectivity, and where needed, offers multiple evacuation points.

Requirements

Property access is required to access a fire-fighting water point on both lots. The requirements for property access within a subdivision are detailed in E1.6.2 of the Code:

- (b) *A proposed plan of subdivision showing the ... location of property access to building areas is included in a bushfire hazard management plan that:*
- (i) *demonstrates ... proposed private accesses will comply with Table E2...; and*
 - (ii) *is certified by the TFS or an accredited person.*

Current conditions

Rotherwood Rd is a Council maintained gravel road with a formation +/- 5m wide along the frontage to the subject land. There is an existing gravel driveway +/- 4m wide from Rotherwood Rd to the vicinity of the existing dwelling which terminates in a formed parking/turning area.

Compliance

- Rotherwood Rd provides property access compliant with the Code.
- Subject to minor upgrades and ongoing maintenance, the driveway and turning area associated with the existing dwelling can provide access compliant with the Code.
- The attached BHMP shows Indicative Property Access provisions for both lots that are capable of being constructed in compliance with Table E2.
- At the time of construction, the developer must ensure that any new property access to the vacant lot is constructed compliant with Table E2 as outlined below.

- The following are the requirements for property access greater than 30m long and less than 200m long pursuant to Table E2 of the Code:
 - all- weather construction;
 - load capacity of at least 20 t, including for bridges and culverts;
 - minimum carriageway width of 4 m;
 - minimum vertical clearance of 4 m;
 - minimum horizontal clearance of 0.5 m from the edge of the carriageway;
 - cross falls of less than 3 degrees (1:20 or 5%);
 - dips less than 7 degrees (1:8 or 12.5%) entry and exit angle;
 - curves with a minimum inner radius of 10 m;
 - maximum gradient of 15 degrees (1:3.5 or 28%) for sealed roads, and 10 degrees (1:5.5 or 18%) for unsealed roads; and
 - terminate with a turning area for fire appliances provided by one of the following:
 - a turning circle with a minimum outer radius of 10m; or
 - a property access encircling the building; or
 - a hammerhead “T” or “Y” turning head 4 m wide and 8 m long.

3.4 Fire-fighting Water Supply

The objective in provision of water supply for fire-fighting purposes is that:

- adequate, accessible and reliable water supply for the purposes of fire-fighting can be demonstrated at the subdivision stage and allow for the protection of life and property associated with the subsequent use and development of bush fire-prone areas.

Requirements

The development occurs in an area not serviced with reticulated water supply and static water supplies will be required for fire-fighting purposes. The requirements for provision of static water supplies for fire-fighting purposes are detailed in E1.6.3 A1:

- (c) *A bushfire hazard management plan certified by the TFS or an accredited person demonstrates that the provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes is sufficient to manage the risks to property and lives in the event of a bushfire.*

Current conditions

The existing dwelling is serviced by domestic water tanks, but there is currently no water tank dedicated for fire-fighting purposes.

Compliance

- The attached BHMP shows Indicative Water Tanks for Fire-fighting that are located within 3m of a hardstand, greater than 6m from the dwelling/Indicative Building Area and within 90m hose lay of the furthest parts of the dwelling/Indicative Building Area. As such, they demonstrate the capacity for both lots to support static water supplies compliant with Table E5.
- At the time of installation, the owners/developers must ensure that any water tanks for fire-fighting purposes comply in all respects with the provisions of Table E5.
- The following are the requirements for static water supplies for fire-fighting purposes pursuant to Table E5 of the Code:

Distance between building area to be protected and water supply:

- The building area to be protected must be located within 90m of the fire-fighting water point of a static water supply; and
- The distance must be measured as a hose lay, between the fire-fighting water point and the furthest part of the building area.

Static water supply requirements:

- May have a remotely located off-take connected to the static water supply;
- May be a supply for combined use (fire fighting and other uses) but the specified minimum quantity of fire fighting water must be available at all times;
- Must be a minimum of 10,000 litres per building area to be protected; this volume of water must not be used for any other purpose including fire fighting sprinkler or spray systems;
- Must be metal, concrete or lagged by non-combustible materials if above ground; and
- If a tank can be located so it is shielded in all directions in compliance with Section 3.5 of AS3959-2009, the tank may be constructed of any material provided that the lowest 400 mm of the tank exterior is protected by: metal, non-combustible material, or fibre-cement a minimum of 6 mm thickness.

Fittings and pipework and accessories requirements

Fittings and pipework associated with a water connection point for a static water supply must:

- have a minimum nominal internal diameter of 50 mm;
- be fitted with a valve with a minimum nominal internal diameter of 50 mm;
- be metal or lagged by non-combustible materials if above ground;
- if buried, have a minimum depth of 300 mm (compliant with AS/NZS 3500.1-2003 Clause 5.23);

- provide a DIN or NEN standard forged Storz 65 mm coupling fitted with a suction washer for connection to fire-fighting equipment;
- ensure the coupling is accessible and available for connection at all times;
- ensure the coupling is fitted with a blank cap and securing chain (minimum 220mm length)
- ensure underground tanks have either an opening at the top of not less than 250 mm dia. or coupling compliant with Table 4.3B, and
- if a remote offtake is installed, ensure the offtake is in a position that is visible; accessible to allow connection by fire-fighting equipment; at working height of 450–600mm above ground level; and protected from possible damage, including damage by vehicles.

Signage for static water connections requirements:

- The fire-fighting water point for a static water supply must be identified by a sign permanently fixed to the exterior of the assembly in a visible location. The sign must comply with:
 - Water tank signage requirements within AS 2304-2011 *Water storage tanks for fire protection systems*, or
 - Comply with the Tasmania Fire Service Guideline – be marked with the letter “W” contained within a circle with the letter in upper case of not less than 100 mm in height; marked in fade-resistant material with white reflective lettering and circle on a red background; be located within one metre of the water connection point in a situation which will not impede access or operation; and be no less than 400 mm above the ground.

Hardstand area for fire appliances requirements:

- No more than 3m from the fire-fighting water point, measured as a hose-lay (including the minimum water level in dams, swimming pools and the like);
- No closer than 6m from the building area to be protected;
- A minimum width of 3m constructed to the same standard as the carriageway, and
- Connected to the property access by a carriageway equivalent to the standard of the property access.

3.5 Construction of Habitable Buildings

Given that the subject land is zoned Rural Resource, it is unlikely that a dwelling will be constructed on the vacant lot, but this report demonstrates the capacity for the lot to accommodate a dwelling or other habitable building.

The attached BHMP only certifies that a habitable building constructed within the Indicative Building Area can achieve the separation distances from bushfire-prone vegetation required to allow construction to BAL-19. A habitable building constructed to BAL-19 may be located anywhere within the Indicative Building Area and the HMA adjusted to match the actual

building footprint, provided prescribed separation distances from bushfire-prone vegetation are maintained.

Pursuant to Section 11F (2) (a) of the *Tasmanian Building Act 2016 – Building Amendment (Bushfire-Prone Areas) Regulations 2016*, a BHMP undertaken for the purposes of a subdivision approval can be utilised to satisfy the bushfire planning requirements of a subsequent application to build on a lot arising from that subdivision, “unless that bushfire hazard management plan is more than 6 years old.”

4. Recommendations

It is recommended that the owner of CT 167017/1 undertake the following upgrades:

- as part of routine maintenance, ensure that the driveway to the existing dwelling supports and maintains compliant turning arcs, vertical clearance widths (4m) and horizontal clearance widths (4m carriageway width and an additional 0.5m clearance width to either side); and
- at the earliest opportunity, install a compliant water tank dedicated for fire-fighting purposes.

5. Conclusion

The Bushfire Hazard Management Plan at Attachment A demonstrates the capacity of the development to comply with the Code and AS3959 in respect of (Indicative) Building Areas, Provision of hazard management areas, Public and fire-fighting access and Provision of water supply for fire-fighting purposes. As a result, the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan has been certified.

6. Glossary and Abbreviations

AS – Australian Standard

BAL – Bushfire Attack Level – a means of measuring the severity of a building’s potential exposure to ember attack, radiant heat and direct flame contact, using increments of radiant heat expressed in kilowatts per metre squared, and the basis for establishing the requirements for construction to improve protection of building elements from attack by bushfire (AS3959-2009).

BFP – Bush Fire Practitioner certified to undertake assessments of bushfire hazard and certify Bushfire Hazard Management Plans.

BHMP – Bushfire Hazard Management Plan – plan for individual house or subdivision identifying separation distances required between a dwelling(s) and bushfire prone vegetation based on the BAL for the site. The BHMP also indicates requirements for construction, property access and fire-fighting water.

Class 1a building – is a single dwelling being a detached house; or one of a group of attached dwellings being a town house, row house or the like (NCC 2016).

FDI – fire danger index – relates to the chance of a fire starting, its rate of spread, its intensity and the difficulty of its suppression, according to various combinations of air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and both the long- and short-term drought effects (AS3959-2009).

ha – hectares; m – meters

HMA – Hazard Management Area – the area, between a habitable building or building area and the bushfire-prone vegetation, which provides access to a fire front for fire-fighting, which is maintained in a minimal fuel condition and in which there are no other hazards present which will significantly contribute to the spread of a bushfire.

7. References

AS3959-2009. *Australian Standard for Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas*. SAI Global Limited Sydney, NSW Australia.

Central Highlands interim Planning Scheme 2015.

<http://www.iplan.tas.gov.au/pages/plan/book.aspx?exhibit=chips>

Building Act 2016. The State of Tasmania Department of Premier and Cabinet.

<https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2016-025>

Building Act 2016. Director's Determination – Requirements for Building in a Bushfire-Prone Area DOC/17/62962. Director of Building Control

https://www.cbos.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/405011/Directors-Determination-Requirements-building-bushfire-prone-areas.pdf

Building Regulations 2016. The State of Tasmania Department of Premier and Cabinet.

<https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/sr-2016-110>.

Guidelines for Development in Bushfire prone Areas of Tasmania. Living with Fire in Tasmania. Bushfire Planning Group of Tasmania Fire Service, Tasmania (2005).

LISTMap 2020. Land Information System Tasmania, Tasmania Government.

<https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map>

National Construction Code 2016 Vol Two, Building Code of Australia Class 1 and Class 10 Buildings. Australian Building Codes Board, Australia (2016).

APPENDIX 1 – Illustrative photos of access, site and vegetation



Photo 1: Junction of Lower Marshes Rd with Rotherwood Rd



Photo 2: Typical section of Rotherwood Rd on approach to existing dwelling on CT 167017/1



Photo 3: Access to existing dwelling on CT 167017/1



Photo 4: Existing dwelling on CT 167017/1



Photo 5: Turning area for fire-fighting water tank north of existing dwelling on CT 167017/1



Photo 6: Potential site for fire-fighting water tank north of existing dwelling on CT 167017/1



Photo 7: Lawn and pasture (G(i) Grassland) north of existing dwelling on CT 167017/1



Photo 8: Photo 5: Lawn and pasture (G(i) Grassland) east of existing dwelling on CT 167017/1



Photo 9: Photo 5: Lawn and pasture (G(i) Grassland) south of existing dwelling on CT 167017/1



Photo 10: Photo 5: Lawn and pasture (G(i) Grassland) west of existing dwelling on CT 167017/1



Photo 11: Typical section of Rotherwood Rd on approach to Indicative Building Area on CT 167018/1



Photo 12: Potential access point to Indicative Building Area on CT 167018/1



Photo 13: Pasture (G(i) Grassland) north of Indicative Building Area on CT 167018/1



Photo 14: Pasture (G(i) Grassland) east of Indicative Building Area on CT 167018/1



Photo 15: Pasture (G(i) Grassland) south of Indicative Building Area on CT 167018/1



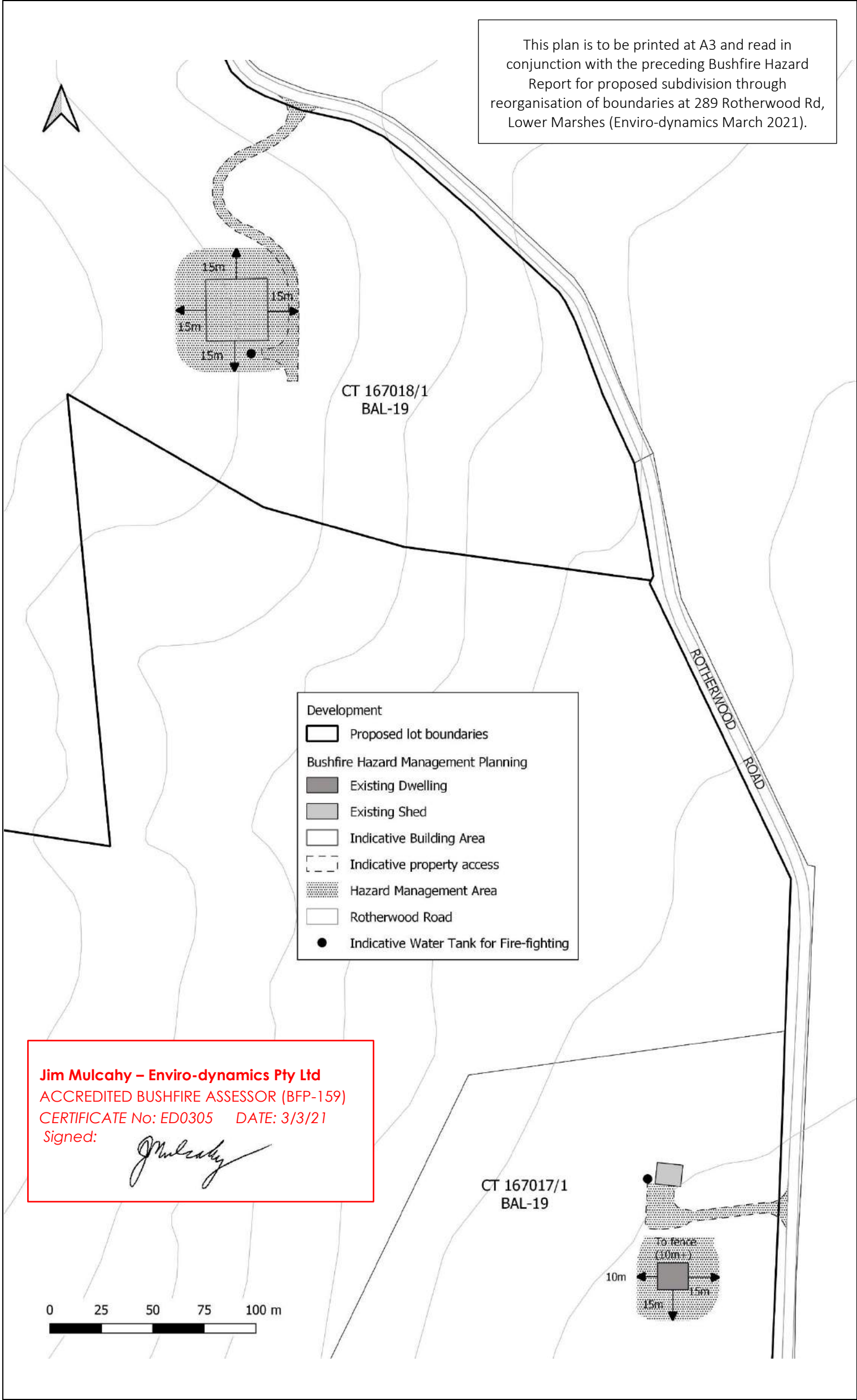
Photo 16: Pasture (G(i) Grassland) and B. Woodland west of Indicative Building Area on CT 167018/1

This plan is to be printed at A3 and read in conjunction with the preceding Bushfire Hazard Report for proposed subdivision through reorganisation of boundaries at 289 Rotherwood Rd, Lower Marshes (Enviro-dynamics March 2021).

- Hazard Management Areas (HMAs)
- The HMA for the vacant lot must be established if and when any habitable buildings are constructed on the lot and must be maintained as 'low threat vegetation' or 'non-vegetated land' (as defined by Clause 2.2.3.2 of AS3959) for the life of the development.
 - No trees should overhang dwellings and trees should ideally be sited 1.5 times their mature height away from dwellings.
 - Trees and shrubs should be separated to create discontinuous 'clumps' and a minimum 20m separation should be maintained between clumps.
 - A minimum 2m horizontal separation should be maintained between tree canopies and low branches should be removed to create a minimum 2m vertical separation between tree canopy and underlying shrubs or ground cover.
 - Grassland, pasture and lawn must be kept short (less than 100mm).
 - Fine fuels such as leaves, bark and twigs should be removed from the ground periodically, particularly leading into summer or any other identified period of high fire risk.
 - Flammable vegetation should not be retained or planted under or directly adjacent to dwellings (particularly decks, flammable cladding and glazed elements) or in corridors which can act as a 'wick' to channel fire to dwellings.
 - Flammable material such as firewood, building materials, organic mulch and fuel should not be stored under decks or dwellings nor directly adjacent to dwellings.

- Public and Fire-fighting Access
- Rotherwood Rd provides property access compliant with E1.0 *Bushfire Prone Areas Code* (the Code).
 - This plan shows Indicative Property Accesses which are 5m wide and demonstrate the capacity of both lots to support property access compliant with Table E2 of the Code.
 - At the time of construction, the owner/developer must ensure that any new property access to the vacant lot complies with Table E2 of the Code.
- Static Water Supply for Fire-fighting
- This plan shows Indicative Water Tanks for Fire-fighting that are located within 3m of a hardstand, greater than 6m from the dwelling/Indicative Building Area and within 90m hose-lay of the furthest parts of the dwelling/Indicative Building Area.
 - As such, they demonstrate the capacity of both lots to support static water supplies compliant with Table E5 of the Code.
 - At the time of installation, the owner/developer must ensure that any new water tanks for fire-fighting comply with Table E5 of the Code.

- Construction Standards
- This plan only certifies that any future habitable buildings constructed within the Indicative Building Area on the vacant lot can achieve the separation distances required to allow construction to BAL-19.



Jim Mulcahy – Enviro-dynamics Pty Ltd
ACCREDITED BUSHFIRE ASSESSOR (BFP-159)
CERTIFICATE No: ED0305 DATE: 3/3/21
Signed: *Jim Mulcahy*

For: McShane Rotherwood Pty Ltd
and Sam Woodward
Titles: 167017/1 and 167018/1
March 2021 Assessment #: 0305



BUSHFIRE-PRONE AREAS CODE

CERTIFICATE¹ UNDER S51(2)(d) *LAND USE PLANNING AND APPROVALS ACT 1993*

1. Land to which certificate applies

The subject site includes property that is proposed for use and development and includes all properties upon which works are proposed for bushfire protection purposes.

Street address:

289 Rotherwood Road, Lower Marshes 7030

Certificate of Title / PID:

CT 167017/1/2 & CT 167018/1

2. Proposed Use or Development

Description of proposed Use
and Development:

Subdivision through reorganisation of boundaries

Applicable Planning Scheme:

Central Highlands Interim Planning Scheme 2015

3. Documents relied upon

This certificate relates to the following documents:

Title	Author	Date	Version
Bushfire Hazard Report – for proposed subdivision through reorganisation of boundaries at 289 Rotherwood Road, Lower Marshes	Enviro-dynamics	March 2021	1
Bushfire Hazard Management Plan – reorganisation of boundaries at 289 Rotherwood Road, Lower Marshes	Enviro-dynamics	3 March 2021	1

¹ This document is the approved form of certification for this purpose and must not be altered from its original form.

4. Nature of Certificate

The following requirements are applicable to the proposed use and development:

<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.4 / C13.4 – Use or development exempt from this Code	
	Compliance test	Compliance Requirement
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.4(a) / C13.4.1(a)	Insufficient increase in risk

<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.5.1 / C13.5.1 – Vulnerable Uses	
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.5.1 P1 / C13.5.1 P1	<i>Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.5.1 A2 / C13.5.1 A2	Emergency management strategy
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.5.1 A3 / C13.5.1 A2	Bushfire hazard management plan

<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.5.2 / C13.5.2 – Hazardous Uses	
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.5.2 P1 / C13.5.2 P1	<i>Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.5.2 A2 / C13.5.2 A2	Emergency management strategy
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.5.2 A3 / C13.5.2 A3	Bushfire hazard management plan

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.1 / C13.6.1 Subdivision: Provision of hazard management areas	
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.1 P1 / C13.6.1 P1	<i>Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.1 A1 (a) / C13.6.1 A1(a)	Insufficient increase in risk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.1 A1 (b) / C13.6.1 A1(b)	Provides BAL-19 for all lots (including any lot designated as 'balance')
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.1 A1(c) / C13.6.1 A1(c)	Consent for Part 5 Agreement

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.2 / C13.6.2 Subdivision: Public and fire fighting access	
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.2 P1 / C13.6.2 P1	<i>Planning authority discretion required. A proposal cannot be certified as compliant with P1.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.2 A1 (a) / C13.6.2 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.2 A1 (b) / C13.6.2 A1 (b)	Access complies with relevant Tables

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.3 / C13.1.6.3 Subdivision: Provision of water supply for fire fighting purposes	
	Acceptable Solution	Compliance Requirement
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.3 A1 (a) / C13.6.3 A1 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.3 A1 (b) / C13.6.3 A1 (b)	Reticulated water supply complies with relevant Table
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.3 A1 (c) / C13.6.3 A1 (c)	Water supply consistent with the objective
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.3 A2 (a) / C13.6.3 A2 (a)	Insufficient increase in risk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.3 A2 (b) / C13.6.3 A2 (b)	Static water supply complies with relevant Table
<input type="checkbox"/>	E1.6.3 A2 (c) / C13.6.3 A2 (c)	Static water supplies consistent with the objective

5. Bushfire Hazard Practitioner

Name: Jim Mulcahy

Phone No: 0424 505 184

Postal Address: 16 Collins Street
Hobart 7001

Email Address: jim.mulcahy@enviro-dynamics.com.au

Accreditation No: BFP – 159

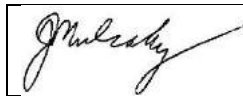
Scope: 1 & 3B, provisional 3C

6. Certification

I certify that in accordance with the authority given under Part 4A of the *Fire Service Act 1979* that the proposed use and development:

- ☐ Is exempt from the requirement Bushfire-Prone Areas Code because, having regard to the objective of all applicable standards in the Code, there is considered to be an insufficient increase in risk to the use or development from bushfire to warrant any specific bushfire protection measures, or
- ☒ The Bushfire Hazard Management Plan/s identified in Section 3 of this certificate is/are in accordance with the Chief Officer's requirements and compliant with the relevant **Acceptable Solutions** identified in Section 4 of this Certificate.

Signed:
certifier



Name:

Jim Mulcahy

Date: 3/3/2021

Certificate
Number: ED0305

(for Practitioner Use only)

TASMANIAN PLANNING COMMISSION



Our ref: DOC/20/147525
Officer: Liza Fallon
Phone: 03 6165 6832
Email: tpc@planning.tas.gov.au

23 December 2020

Mr Damian Mackey
Planning Consultant
Central Highlands Council
PO Box 20
Hamilton TAS 7140

By email: dmackey@southernmidlands.tas.gov.au;
council@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au

Dear Mr Mackey

Tasmanian Planning Scheme Central Highlands draft Local Provisions Schedule

I refer to the post lodgement conference for the Central Highlands draft LPS held on Friday, 11 December 2020.

See the attached table summarising the matters discussed and the outcomes and proposed actions (Attachment 1).

At the conference it was agreed that the planning authority would address the clarifications and issues raised at the conference and in further information provided in the attachments to this letter.

Please submit your responses to tpc@planning.tas.gov.au by COB Friday, 29 January 2021.

If you need clarification on any matters, please contact Liza Fallon, Planning Adviser on 03 6165 6828.

Yours sincerely

Claire Hynes
Delegate

Encl: Attachment 1: Central Highlands draft LPS post lodgement conference,
11 December 2020 – list of actions and outcomes

Attachment 2: Central Highlands draft LPS post lodgement conference,
11 December 2020 – zone clarifications table

Attachment 1: Central Highlands draft LPS post lodgement conference - matters discussed

<i>Matters discussed</i>	<i>Outcomes and proposed action</i>
1. Zone mapping	
<p>(a) Zone mapping application for the Agriculture and Rural zones, including where these zones have not been consistently applied.</p> <p>(b) 'Rezoning' may have not have been justified in the supporting report to the level required to demonstrate compliance with the LPS criteria (section 34(2) of the Act).</p>	<p>(a) and (b) –</p> <p>(i) The Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC) to provide the planning authority (PA) with a list of zoning issues arising from the second post lodgement conference (refer to Attachment 2). Noting the Council's responses, received 31 October 2020, the PA to confirm the intended zoning of each identified zone change by providing comments in column 4 of the table in Attachment 2.</p> <p>(ii) PA to provide further justification on why the land attached to mining leases has been zoned Agriculture and provide evidence that Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) verifies that the mining leases in the municipality are not of regional significance.</p> <p>(iii) PA to provide justification for applying the zone changes, suitable for inclusion as an amendment, or as an addendum, to the Supporting Report. If the zoning comprises an error, the PA is to advise the appropriate zone.</p> <p>(iv) PA to rectify and in due course provide amended zone maps in accordance with section 2.8 of Practice Note 7. Note, changes to the zone mapping will <u>not</u> be required until the section 35(5)(b) directions to modify notice has been issued.</p> <p>Note: If the PA proposes an alternative zone to the Agriculture Zone for land that is mapped as 'unconstrained land' for agriculture, the zoning needs to be verified by a suitably qualified person. Please also refer to Section 8A Guideline No.1, in particular AZ1, AZ6 and RZ3.</p>
2. Listings for local heritage places	
<p>(a) Listings for Table C6.1 Local Heritage Places, including transitional provisions and permitted alterations.</p>	<p>The Commission advised the requirements and options for transitioning provisions.</p> <p>PA to confirm that the listings for Table C6.1 Local Heritage Places are to remain as transitioning code-applying provisions, and all current listings in the IPS have been transferred to the draft LPS.</p> <p>PA to note the following:</p>

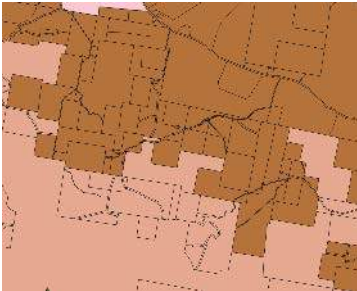

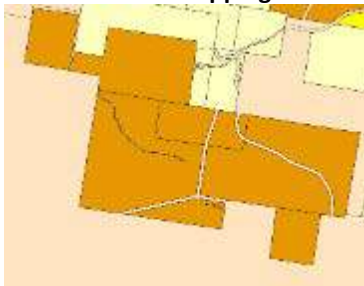
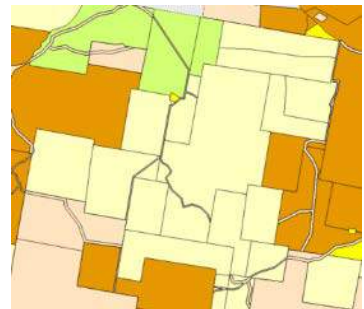

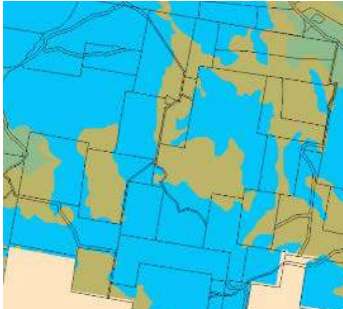
	<p>If Table C6.1 is to remain as transitioning content, then it may only be modified for a purpose specified in Schedule 6, clause 8D(8) of the Act. Transitioning provisions provide a mechanism for planning authorities to transfer existing local heritage places into the Table C6.1 without the need to prepare a statement of local historic heritage significance if one is not already contained in the existing planning scheme.</p> <p>PAs may add new content where the interim planning scheme does not include this information, for example, a statement of local heritage significance and historic heritage values. Where new information is added to a code-applying provision, the supporting report should clearly differentiate between the transitioning and new content.</p> <p>The spatial extent of place listings in the IPS cannot be altered in the draft LPS if they are to remain as transitioning as a code-applying provision. The spatial extent must transition over the same area.</p> <p>If the PA wishes to make changes beyond permitted alterations to Table C6.1 Local Heritage Places, the table will be considered new content and a statement of local historic heritage significance for each listing (prepared and confirmed by a suitably qualified person) is required, in accordance with the SPPs at clauses LP1.8.1 and LP1.8.2 and Practice Note 8. Information for each place listing should be completed as necessary to meet the criterion of local historic heritage significance in sub-clause C6.3.1 of the SPPs and confirmed by a suitably qualified heritage expert.</p>
3. New SAP and section 32(4) of the Act	
<p>(a) Justification in accordance with section 32(4) of the Act for CHI-S1.0 Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan (SAP) as it is a new SAP.</p> <p>(b) Clarification of the intended planning policy outcome.</p> <p>(c) Feedback from all parties with an interest in the SAP development.</p>	<p>(a) and (b) –</p> <p>Noting that the revised Lake Meadowbank SAP aims to expand recreational use within the SAP area, both on and off the water, the PA to provide further explanation and clarification on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) how the SAP meets section 32(4) of the Act, explaining how the SAP provides for the protection of water supply and generation of Hydro Electricity, water quality as the major water storage in the drinking water catchment for the Greater Hobart Area and Aboriginal heritage; (ii) the intended planning policy outcome of the SAP, and what issues are in the existing SAP that warrant the approach in the new SAP (including the introduction of new Use Classes, the application of a master development plan and access standards, and how site specific and cumulative wastewater impacts will be addressed); and (iii) whether it is intended that the allowable uses in the SAP may occur across the entire SAP area, including land zoned Environmental Management in the northern part of the SAP,

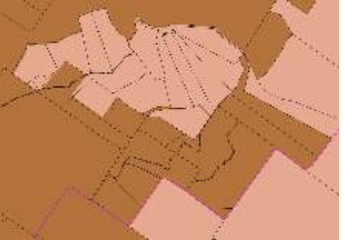

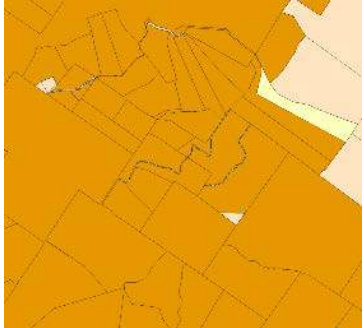


	<p>and further consider whether this northern part of the SAP should be removed from the spatial extent of the SAP.</p> <p>(c) PA to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) provide feedback from all parties with an interest in the development of the Lake Meadowbank SAP to the TPC by 29 January 2021 (including Hydro Tasmania, TasWater, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, Marine and Safety Tasmania and other stakeholders such as the Lake Meadowbank Water Ski Club); (ii) provide the PAs response to the comments provided by the other interested parties; and (iii) verify the number of titles subject to the SAP. <p>A third post lodgement conference to review the specific drafting of the Lake Meadowbank SAP may be considered, once the PA has addressed the issues raised above.</p>
4. Drafting	
<p>(a) Drafting review of written document, including operational issues, use of purpose statements, and development standards for CHI-S1.0 Lake Meadowbank SAP.</p> <p>(b) Discussion of code-applying provisions as they relate to Table C6.1 Local Heritage Places.</p>	<p>(a) PA to rework the CHI-S1.0 Lake Meadowbank SAP after consulting relevant stakeholders on the intended planning policy outcome of the SAP and the proposed standards.</p> <p>Note: The TPC will review the drafting of the LPS for consistency with SPP LPS requirements and Guidelines after the PA has consulted relevant stakeholders and reworked CHI-S1.0 Lake Meadowbank SAP.</p> <p>(b) As stated above in item 2 above PA to review Table C6.1 Local Heritage Places to ensure it meets code-applying provision requirements as a transitioning provision.</p>
5. Supporting justification report	
<p>(a) Further explanation of several matters.</p> <p>(b) Format for providing additional information.</p>	<p>(a) PA to make modifications to the supporting report to reflect any necessary changes arising from the issues raised above and at the first post lodgement conference, and to remove anomalies and typographical errors. Any alterations made to the supporting report are to be shown as 'track changes' or as an addendum for submission to the TPC.</p> <p>For example:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) clarification on whether the lake Meadowbank SAP is transitioning or a new SAP – and if new, justification on how the new SAP meets section 32(4)(a) or section 32(4)(b) of the Act, including the intended purpose of the proposed standards; (ii) clarification on whether Table E13.1 Heritage Places in the interim planning scheme is transitioning – and if new, justification to support any changes made to the listings of local historic heritage places, including an explanation of changes made to correct errors and anomalies to addresses and title references; (iii) detailed reasoning on the methodology used to prepare the revised Waterway and Coastal Protection Area overlay; (iv) the reasoning for applying the Priority Vegetation Area overlay to certain lakes identified as habitats for threatened species; (v) more detailed explanation and justification for applying the zone changes in the draft LPS, including the application for the Agriculture and Rural Zones; (vi) the reasoning for dealing with covenanted land in the Agriculture Zone; (vii) the reasoning for dealing with land in the Agriculture Zone that has a Private Timber Reserve (PTR) attached to the land; and (viii) the reasoning for applying the Agriculture Zone or Rural Zone to relevant land covered by a mining lease.
6. Process for further clarifications	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Confirmation of draft LPS endorsement by Council for the zoning of the relocated walkway at Wigrams Way, London Lakes. (b) Overview of process from here including the potential for a third post lodgement conference to consider the SAP. (c) Publishing the agenda for the first post lodgement conference agenda on iplan and the Council website. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) PA to submit the Planning Authority's confirmed Minutes, 20 October 2020. (b) PA identified that if any substantial revisions made to the Lake Meadowbank SAP, the modified draft SAP may need to go back to the PA for Resolution. (c) PA agreed to the publishing of the agenda on iplan and the Council's website. <p>Note: the Attenuation Area overlay is a transitioning provision under the code-applying provisions subject to Schedule 6, clause 8D(2) of the Act, and the proposed removal of the Attenuation Code overlay to the Great Lake Hotel sewerage treatment ponds will need to be considered after the LPS has been approved.</p>

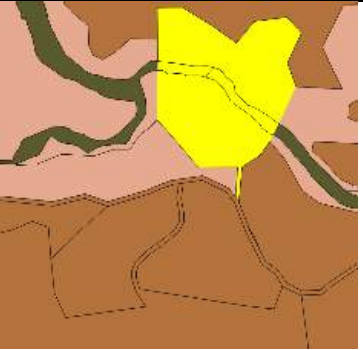

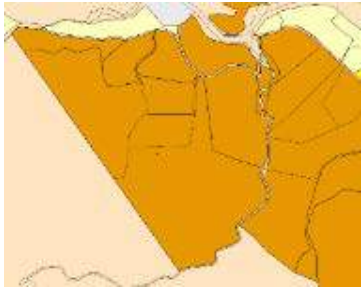

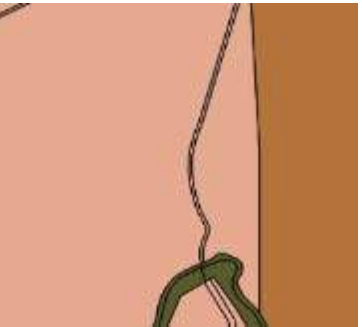
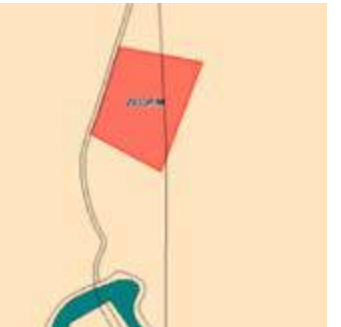

ATTACHMENT 2





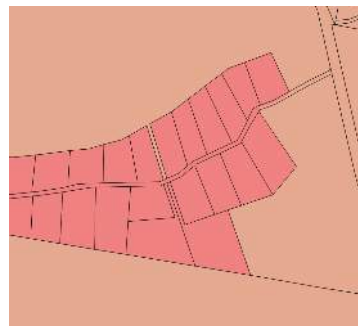
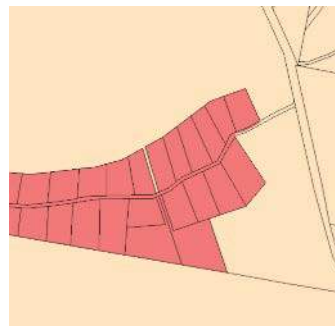

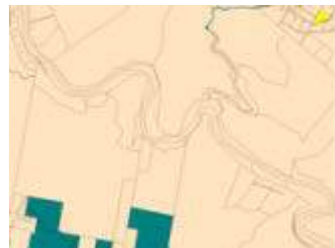
Central Highlands Draft Local Provisions Schedule - Zoning Clarification Table – 11 December 2020

Location	Map Comparison		Commission Comments/Questions	Planning Authority Comments
1: ZONING CHANGES APPLYING THE RURAL AND AGRICULTURE ZONES				
1.1 Example Farming land south of Ellendale Change of zone from Rural Resource to Agriculture and Rural For example, titles: FR 107858/1 – Norske Skog Paper Mills (Australia) Limited FR 211913/1 – privately owned FR 204606/1 – privately owned Another example: FR 53146/1 – privately owned FR 226751/1 – Reliance Forest Fibre Pty Ltd FR 214712/1 – privately owned Another example: FR 230826/1 – privately owned FR 44761/5 – privately owned FR 52730/3 – privately owned	LPS 	IPS 	<p>The following titles are examples of a broader zoning issue that applies to this area, whereby the application of the Rural Zone and Agriculture Zone to farming land south of Ellendale appears to have been inconsistently applied.</p> <p>For example (see below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application of the Rural Zone to FR 107858/1, FR 211913/1 and FR 204606/1 to land that is mapped as unconstrained land as part of the ‘Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone’ layer (the LPSAZ). These titles appear to be relatively flat with a land capability of Class 4 and Class 5. A Private Timber Reserve (PTR) applies to FR 107858/1, however, it is noted that the PA has advised that PTRs are “temporary instruments and therefore should not be given determining weight in allocating zoning”.• Application of the Rural Zone and Agriculture Zone to FR 53146/1, FR 44761/5 and FR 214712/1 to land that is mapped as unconstrained land as part of the LPSAZ – two privately owned titles are proposed to be zoned Rural and the title in between (that is owned by a forestry company) is proposed to be zoned Agriculture.• Application of the Agriculture Zone to FR 230826/1, FR 44761/5 and FR 52730/3 to land that is mapped as constrained land as part of the LPSAZ and has a land capability of Class 5 and Class 6. <p>If the PA proposes an alternative zone for land that is mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture, the zoning needs to be verified by a suitably qualified person.</p>	
			<div><div>LPSAZ mapping </div><div></div></div> <div><div>Land capability </div><div></div></div>	

<p>1.2 Example Bluff Road Gretna area Change of zone from Rural Resource to Rural For example, titles: FR 140770/2 FR 141864/1 Another example: FR 46845/1 FR 106686/1 FR 157787/3 FR 100979/3</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>These titles (and this general area) are mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture as part of the LPSAZ (see below). Further explanation is required for why the land has been zoned Rural and Agriculture in the context of the methodology used to apply the Rural and Agriculture Zones. If the PA proposes an alternative zone for land that is mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture, the zoning needs to be verified by a suitably qualified person.</p> <p>LPSAZ mapping</p> 	
<p>1.3 Change of zone from Rural Resource to Agriculture and Rural, for land with conservation covenants or a Private Timber Reserve (PTR) attached to the land</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>The Commission accept the PAs reasoning, received 31 October 2020, for dealing with covenanted land in the Agriculture Zone. This reasoning needs to be included in the PAs supporting report. The Commission also accept the PAs reasoning for dealing with land in the Agriculture Zone that has a PTR attached to the land. This reasoning needs to be included in the PAs supporting report. However, for titles that are mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ as part of the LPSAZ, if the PA proposes an alternative zone for land that is mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture, the zoning needs to be verified by a suitably qualified person. Could the PA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm application of Environmental Management Zone in accordance with Guideline No 1 EMZ 1(a) for Shepherds Shore (FR 168308/2) which is identified as a Private Sanctuary (Conservation Area), and provide the coordinates for the split-zone boundaries on the title. 	
<p>1.4 PA to provide further clarification on the application of Rural and Agriculture Zones to land identified as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture as part of the LPSAZ</p>			<p>Noting the PAs responses, received 31 October 2020, where land is mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture as part of the LPSAZ, if the PA proposes an alternative zone for land that is mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture, the zoning needs to be verified by a suitably qualified person. Noting Council’s response, could the PA provide specific justification for each of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lyell Highway/Marked Tree Road, Gretna area – FR 108593/1, FR 102690/3, FR 158526/1 and FR 146220/2 (identified as unconstrained but proposed to be zoned Rural) Interlaken Road and Tunbridge Tier Road, Interlaken – FR 52866/1, FR 52667/1 and FR 246979/6 (identified as unconstrained but proposed to be zoned Rural) Little Den Road, Millers Bluff – FR 230533/1 (identified as unconstrained but proposed to be zoned Rural) 'Bashan 5 Mile - Bashan Road, 655 Bashan Road, 'Pt Triangle - Bashan Road, 'Glen Rowan' - 655 Bashan Road and 3136 Victoria Valley Road- FR 118843/1, FR 208347/1, FR 132240/1, FR 208320/1 and FR 153448/1 (identified as unconstrained but proposed to be zoned Rural). 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strickland Road, Strickland - FR 248756/2 (identified as unconstrained but proposed to be zoned Rural). 	
1.5 PA to provide further clarification on the application of Rural and Agriculture Zones to land with conservation covenants attached to the land under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>			<p>The delegates note the PAs response, received 31 October 2020, in relation to the areas listed below:</p> <p><i>“Refer to response to Section 2.1, above, in regard to land with conservation covenants.”</i></p> <p>Noting Council’s response, could the PA provide specific justification for each of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake Echo and Macclesfield Road, Waddamana area (large land holdings such as Bashan+Kluan) Ellendale and Meadowbank areas (FR 172188/1, FR 168233/3, FR 168233/3, FR 173269/2, FR 37631/2, FR 36399/1, FR 18933/2, FR 163541/1, FR 248137/1, FR 247172/1) Highland Lakes Road, Bothwell area (FR 112768/1, FR 240372/1, FR 116777/4, FR 116778/5) Interlaken Road, Steppes area (multiple titles including FR 122878/1, FR 156999/1, FR 36492/1) Marked Tree Road, Hamilton area (FR 206786/1, FR 166564/1, FR 166564/2, FR 166564/3, FR 166563/1, FR 166563/2, FR 166563/3) Lyell Highway, Gretna area (FR 146220/3, FR 146220/2, FR 146220/3, FR 158526/1) Bronte Park (FR 241850/1 and FR 243948/1) 	
1.6 Application of the Agriculture Zone to mining leases Hamilton, Bothwell, Meadowbank, Gretna and Ouse areas			<p>Noting Council’s responses, received 31 October 2020, could the PA provide evidence that Mineral Resource Tasmania (MRT) has been consulted and verified that the mining leases in the Central Highlands municipality are current or ‘not strategically important’? Has the PA considered the split zoning of relevant land covered by mining leases?</p> <p>Could the PA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide further explanation on why the land attached to the following mining leases has been zoned Agriculture; provide evidence that MRT verifies these mining leases are not of regional significance; and consider whether the Rural Zone or another zone, or split zoning, ought to be applied to titles that are subject to a mining lease? <p>Mining leases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mining Lease - 1679P/M Mining Lease - 2082P/M Mining Lease - 2041P/M Mining Lease - 1623P/M Mining Lease - 1418P/M Mining Lease - 1509P/M Mining Lease - 1473P/M Mining Lease - 2016P/M Mining Lease - 1943P/M Mining Lease - 2026P/M Mining Lease - 1560P/M Mining Lease - 1883P/M 	
1.7 Change of zone from Rural Resource to Rural and Mining Lease - 1560P/M	LPS	IPS	<p>The PA proposes to apply the Rural Zone to FR 135131/1, FR 167186/1 (West of Broad River), FR 166928/2, FR 166928/3, FR 166928/4, FR 135129/2 and FR 127707/2. These titles are mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture as part of the LPSAZ (see below).</p> <p>For those titles that do not have a mining lease attached to the land and are used for forestry, the PAs justification appears to contradict the PAs general</p>	

<p>871 Dawson Road and Lot 2 Dawson Road</p> <p>FR 166928/4 FR 166928/2 FR 145728/1 FR 46016/5</p>			<p>reasoning for dealing with land in the Agriculture Zone that has a PTR (i.e. used for forestry).</p> <p>If the PA proposes an alternative zone for land that is mapped as 'unconstrained land' for agriculture, and the title does not have a mining lease attached to the land, the zoning needs to be verified by a suitably qualified person.</p> <p>The PA could consider applying the Rural Zone (or another zone, or split zoning) to titles that are subject to a mining lease?</p> <div> <div> <p>LPSAZ mapping</p>  </div> <div> <p>Land capability</p>  </div> </div>	
<p>1.8 Bronte Park area</p> <p>Change of zone from Rural Resource to Agriculture and Rural</p> <p>Fourteen Mile Road</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>It is noted that a boundary adjustment has been completed to align the title boundary of FR 179798/1 to the mining lease boundary (see below). The adjoining title FR 179798/2 is largely mapped as 'unconstrained land' for agriculture.</p> <p>The boundary between Rural Zone and Agricultural Zone will need to be modified so that the entirety of Mining Lease 2033/M (and its newly amended title, FR 179798/1) is zoned Rural. The entire title FR 179798/2 also needs to be modified so that the entire title is zoned Agriculture.</p> <div> <p>The LIST</p>  </div>	
<p>2. OTHER ZONING CHANGES</p>				
<p>2.1 Application of the Utilities to part of the Interlaken Ramsar Site</p> <p>Change of zone from Rural Resource to Utilities</p> <p>FR 7122924 FR 7122924 PID 7122924</p>	<p>LPS</p> <p>Interlaken Ramsar Site</p>	<p>IPS</p> <p>Interlaken Ramsar Site</p>	<p>With reference to EMZ 1 of Guideline No 1, consider land that forms the Ramsar Site (an internationally listed wetland under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance) to be zoned Environmental Management.</p> <p>It is noted that PID 7122924 is owned by DPIPW and identified as the 'Dago Point Camping Ground' at 2716 Interlaken Road, Interlaken. PID 7122924 also forms part of the Interlaken Ramsar Site.</p> <p>All land identified as forming part of the Ramsar Site, including FR 7122924, FR 7122924 and PID 7122924 needs to be revised from the Utilities Zone and zoned Environmental Management.</p> <p>The Australia Government identifies the area of the Ramsar Site below.</p>	

			Interlaken Ramsar Site 	Interlaken Ramsar Site (green) 	
2.2 Walkway – Wigrams Way, London Lakes Change of zone from Rural Resource to Low Density Residential FR 144620/1	LPS 	IPS 	<p>It is noted that Council has requested, as part of its responses on 31 October 2020 to the post-lodgement conference, an additional zoning change.</p> <p>It is also noted that the zoning of the relocated walkway at Wigrams Way, London Lakes, CT144620/1, to Low Density Residential was endorsed by the Central Highlands Council at the 20 October 2020 meeting.</p> <p>Could the PA provide a copy of the Council minutes that endorses this modification to the draft LPS to the Commission.</p>		
3.0. ZONING IN THE LAKE MEADOWBANK AREA					
3.1 Lake Meadowbank Change of zone from Rural Resource to Agriculture and Rural Including titles: FR 169820/1 FR 169820/1 FR 163527/1 FR 138542/4	LPS 	IPS 	<p>The titles FR 169820/1, FR 169820/1, FR 163527/1 and FR 138542/4 are mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture as part of the LPSAZ, with a land capability of 4 and 5.</p> <p>Noting the PAs responses on 31 October 2020, the PA to review the application of zoning in the Lake Meadowbank area, including to land within the area where the Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan applies, in light of responses to the draft Lake Meadowbank SAP in Attachment 1.</p> <p>For titles that are mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ as part of the LPSAZ, if the PA proposes an alternative zone for land that is mapped as ‘unconstrained land’ for agriculture, the zoning needs to be verified by a suitably qualified person.</p>		
4.0 OTHER MATTERS					
4.1 Attenuation Code C9.0 - Overlay Great Lake Hotel sewerage treatment ponds FR 7148876	<p>The PA advises a modification to the C9.0 Attenuation Code overlay as it applies to the Great Lake Hotel sewerage treatment ponds – given that the ponds have been decommissioned and the hotel is serviced by an onsite wastewater treatment system. The PAs advice is noted that the associated attenuation area is no longer required.</p> <p>It is also noted that the removal of the Attenuation Code overlay from the sewerage treatment ponds at the Great Lake Hotel was endorsed by the Central Highlands Council at the 20 October 2020 meeting.</p>		<p>It is noted that Council has requested, as part of its responses on 31 October 2020, a change to the C9.0 Attenuation Code overlay.</p> <p>The Attenuation Area overlay is a transitioning provision under the code-applying provisions subject to Schedule 6, Clause 8D(2) of the Act.</p> <p>The PA to note that the Attenuation Area overlay is a transitioning provision and therefore, the proposed removal of the Attenuation Code overlay to the Great Lake Hotel sewerage treatment ponds will need to be considered after the LPS has been approved.</p>		



13 January 2021

Ms Claire Hynes
Delegate
Tasmanian Planning Commission
GPO Box 1691
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Emailed to: tpc@planning.tas.gov.au

Dear Ms Hynes

**DRAFT CENTRAL HIGHLANDS LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE
RE: CORRESPONDENCE FROM COMMISSION DATED 23 DECEMBER 2020**

I refer to the correspondence from the Tasmanian Planning Commission dated 23 December 2020 pertaining to the Central Highlands Draft Local Provisions Schedule and advise the following:

1. In regard to the allocation of the Rural and Agriculture Zones, Council cannot respond to the Commission's questions until the status of the AK Consulting report '*Decision Tree & Guidelines for Mapping the Agriculture and Rural Zones*' is clarified. Whilst Council representatives have been verbally advised by Commission officers that this report does have standing, the Commission's questions of 23 December indicates it does not.

If it does not have standing in the Commission's eyes, Council seeks an explanation. This report was funded by the State at the express request of the Southern Councils to guide the allocation of the Rural and Agriculture Zones in the formulation of their Local Provisions Schedules. At the time, this approach was endorsed by Government and Commission representatives.

This was in recognition of the fact that the '*Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone*', (the LPSAZ), is a broad-brush tool and not necessarily correct at the property level. Its outcomes are merely a starting point and, whilst correct in the majority of cases, the proposed zoning therein needs to be tested against more detailed local-level analysis.

The makers of the LPSAZ utilised generic decision rules and desktop GIS analysis to generate the layer. The constraints analysis that was utilised was not designed to provide a comprehensive analysis of all the factors that may contribute to the constraint of agricultural land as it was not feasible to develop a model at the state-wide scale that could incorporate all factors of each individual title that need to be considered.

The AK Consulting Decision Tree takes the LPSAZ as a base and adds a standard methodology to enable planners to consider the facts on the ground and to decide whether land should be Rural or Agriculture Zone. It clearly sets out the circumstances in which land in the LPSAZ should in fact be zoned Rural and, conversely, where land not in the LPSAZ should be zoned Agriculture. The Decision Tree document states that only if, after its guidelines have been applied, it is still uncertain which zone should be used, it would be necessary for an expert consultant to be engaged to make a determination.

The Decision Tree document should be given standing by the State's Guideline No.1 (AZ1(a)) as it was developed by suitably qualified agricultural consultants and its application by qualified planners constitutes an agricultural land analysis undertaken at the regional level which incorporates more recent analysis, better aligns with on-ground features and addresses inaccuracies in the LPSAZ, and which is prepared by a suitably qualified person and adopted by all the Southern Councils. It enables planners to enact AZ6(a) of Guideline No.1, which provides for alternative zoning to that suggested by the LPSAZ where *local or region strategic analysis has identified or justifies the need*. The application of the Decision Tree rules provides this.

If the AK Consulting Decision Tree cannot be used, Council will be forced to expend considerable financial resources to engage agricultural consultants, (which in its view would be unnecessary), and the progression of the draft LPS will be further delayed.

2. In regard to the spatial extent of heritage place listings on rural properties, Council seeks a full explanation as to why the removal of superfluous titles, that have now been removed from the corresponding Tasmanian Heritage Register listings, cannot be allowed in the LPS. These listings unnecessarily encumber many hundreds of hectares of Central Highlands land with 'heritage listing' status. This is land where there is, and never has been, a deliberate decision to list the land.

The situation, where rural titles have been unnecessarily included on heritage lists, has arisen through a series of 'accidents of history':

- In the 1970s and 1980s planning schemes listed heritage properties simply by name (if there was one) and address. The spatial extent of the listing was not defined. This was not generally a problem for listings in cities and towns - on small urban titles. However, for large rural properties, there was always some doubt as to the spatial extent of the listing.
- In the 1990s the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR) was established. It was created 'overnight' by collating existing listings in council planning schemes and other lists such as the Register of the National Estate and that of the National Trust.
- The legislation underpinning the Tasmanian Heritage Register stated that the spatial extent of each listing must be defined. The default was the title on which the place was located. The title was almost invariably adopted as there were no resources at the time for expert examination of thousands of listings to define a spatial extent, other than the title(s). Again, this was not generally a problem for listings in cities and towns.
- However, for large rural properties containing many titles, all the titles within a landholding were often adopted. Therefore, whilst the principle title containing, for example, a heritage

house, barn and other historic outbuildings was rightfully included, also included were the property's other titles containing hundreds of hectares.

- Many planning schemes drafted after the Tasmanian Heritage Register came into being adopted the same spatial definition as the matching THR listing, including that of Central Highlands Council.
- Thus, properties made up of multiple titles now find themselves with hundreds of hectares unintentionally encumbered by a statutory heritage listing.

In recent years the Tasmanian Heritage Council has been expending considerable resources to review Tasmania's rural listings and make amendments to the Tasmanian Heritage Register to remove superfluous titles. Most THR listings in Central Highlands have thus been corrected.

Such corrections, however, do not automatically flow through to the local listing in the local planning scheme. In order to correct these local listings Councils would have to embark on its own expensive and time-consuming planning scheme amendments.

The current creation of the Local Provisions Schedules for the Tasmanian Planning Scheme presents a golden opportunity to correct the great majority of rural listings by simply bringing the local list back into alignment with the state list, which has been amended with due care and involvement of professional assessment. The current interpretation of the legislation by the Commission, however, is allowing this opportunity to slip by.

It could well be argued that the removal of superfluous titles should be seen in the same light as the correction of incorrect title references or street addresses that the Commission is allowing in the LPS list.

Noting that Council's policy is that its local heritage list is to only include properties that are on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, Council foreshadows that if its list cannot be corrected as outlined above, it will remove the list entirely from the draft LPS.

3. In regard to the Draft Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan, Council cannot respond to the Commission's request that Council provide justification for its inclusion in the LPS until the Commission provides feedback on the rationale Council has already provided, being:
 - (i). *Lake Meadowbank is the premier water-skiing facility in Tasmania. Council wants to allow this recreation facility of state-wide strategic importance to expand, both on and off the water. This includes clubrooms and other shore-based facilities, water-edge facilities such as jetties, pontoons, boat ramps and on-water recreational infrastructure. For these reasons the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(a) of the Act.*
 - (ii). *These water-edge and on-water facilities, however, also need to be shared and consolidated so that the current unsystematic proliferation trend is halted and potentially reversed. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(b) of the Act.*
 - (iii). *As the lake's status as the State's premier water-skiing location grows, more accommodation will need to be allowed around the lake, over a range of modes including camping, caravans and holiday cabins. This needs clear siting criteria to ensure the lake's landscape values are not destroyed by, for example, numerous buildings close to the water's edge. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(b) of the Act.*

- (iv). *Many operational Hydro lakes and have a degree of recreational use. The difference with Lake Meadowbank is the high degree of recreational use arising from its close proximity to greater Hobart, the specific nature of that use (predominantly; the State's premier water-skiing facility) and associated pressures for more accommodation / housing / camping and aquatic structures. A Specific Area Plan is required to do this. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(a) of the Act.*
- (v). *This high-level of specific water-based recreational activities and development pressures pose particular management challenges for Hydro Tasmania, over and above that which exist for other lakes where water-based recreation occurs. Development applications for sites close to the foreshore should be referred to Hydro Tasmania for comment. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(b) of the Act.*
- (vi). *The agricultural value of the land is not highly significant, whilst the economic and social values of the lake as the State's premier water-skiing facility are highly significant. The scheme provisions should lean in favour of the recreational use within the SAP area. The SAP is necessary to do this.*
- (vii). *The land around the lake contains highly significant Aboriginal heritage sites. Development applications involving buildings and works should be referred to AHT for comment. The SAP is necessary to do this. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(a) of the Act.*
- (viii). *The Landscape Conservation Zone is not used in the Central Highlands LPS and, in any case, would not suit this special area. The proposed SAP, in part, introduces some aspects of this zone. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(b) of the Act.*

It would be appreciated if the Commission's assessment of this rationale can be provided.

To discuss the above, please contact me at on 0499 782 584, or by email on: dmackey@southernmidlands.tas.gov.au

Sincerely



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TASMANIAN PLANNING COMMISSION



Our ref: DOC/21/7818
Officer: Claire Wolf
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27 January 2021

Mr Damien Mackey
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Dear Mr Mackey

Draft Central Highlands Local Provisions Schedule

I refer to your correspondence dated 13 January 2021 in response to the Commission's letter dated 23 December 2020 requesting additional information relating to the Central Highlands Draft Local Provisions Schedule (draft LPS), following the post lodgement conference held on 11 December 2020. The following information is provided in response to the three matters raised by Council.

Allocation of Rural and Agriculture Zones

As discussed at the post lodgement conference, a review of the application of the Rural and Agriculture zones in the draft LPS has identified there are anomalies in how Council has applied these zones. This is with reference to [Guideline No.1¹](#), the Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone mapping layer, and the *Decision Tree and Guidelines for Mapping the Agriculture and Rural Zones* report prepared by AK Consultants for southern councils.

There are circumstances in the draft LPS where the Agriculture Zone has not been applied to land that is mapped as 'potentially unconstrained' without sufficient justification for an alternative zone, in accordance with Guideline No.1. It is also noted that AK Consultant's Decision Tree has been used inconsistently in the zone allocation, e.g. application of the Agriculture Zone to land that is owned by a forestry company in some instances but not others. The Commission therefore requires clarification on a selection of properties where these anomalies have occurred as outlined in Attachment 2 – Zoning Clarification Table – 11 December 2020.

Therefore, in those situations where the methodology for allocating these zones is not clear, further justification is required. Council may either provide a more succinct demonstration of how the anomalies comply with the decision tree guidelines or alternatively, provide justification by a suitably qualified person.

¹ https://www.planning.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/583854/Section-8A-Guideline-No.-1-Local-Provisions-Schedule-LPS-zone-and-code-application-version-2.pdf

It is noted that AK Consultants in their report, acknowledge that there will be times where Councils come across anomalies or where the preferred zone is not readily apparent following application of the Decision Tree Rules. At this stage, the report recommended that “*outside expert advice should be sought*” (pg 10).

Spatial extent of heritage place listings

Whilst it is understood there are inconsistencies with the spatial extent of heritage listings and the Tasmanian Heritage Register listings, the process of making modifications to the extents under the transitional provisions of the Act is not possible. As discussed at the post lodgement conference, previous advice from the Minister in relation to other Councils in similar situations has identified that significant changes to the spatial extent are beyond permitted alterations and not allowable under the transitional provisions.

Schedule 6, Clause 8D(2) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the Act) specifically requires a draft LPS to contain lists that applied under the planning scheme in operation that municipal area immediately before 17 December 2015, unless otherwise declared by the Minister. As the transitional provisions are specifically allowing for heritage lists to be directly translated from interim planning schemes to LPSs without any opportunity for public comment, each listing is to reflect the same spatial extent identified in the interim planning scheme.

Draft Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan

In relation to Council’s request for feedback on the rationale provided against section 32(4) of the Act, whilst the information provided outlines some of the issues that Council considers warrants the implementation of a SAP, the Commission is seeking a more comprehensive justification based upon all of the existing characteristics and qualities of the land affected by the SAP. This includes hazards, values, interests of other relevant parties and how existing and proposed uses will co-exist. As an example of the level of information required to satisfy the test, the document titled “[An approach to applying section 32\(4\)](https://www.planning.tas.gov.au/planners-portal/resources2/commission-resources/An-approach-to-applying-section-32(4).pdf)”² available on the Commission’s planners portal under Commission resources, may assist.

If you need further clarifications on any matters, please contact Claire Wolf on tel. 6165 6818 or email claire.wolf@planning.tas.gov.au .

Yours sincerely



Claire Hynes
SENIOR PLANNING CONSULTANT

² [https://www.planning.tas.gov.au/planners-portal/resources2/commission-resources/An-approach-to-applying-section-32\(4\).pdf](https://www.planning.tas.gov.au/planners-portal/resources2/commission-resources/An-approach-to-applying-section-32(4).pdf)

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Damian Mackey
Special Projects Officer
Central Highlands Council / Southern Midlands Council
Mobile: 0499 782 584
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Dear Damian Mackey,

Further to our discussion regarding the proposed Specific Area Plan at Lake Meadowbank, I am pleased to offer my in-principal support for the initiative. The proposal provides an opportunity to improve the recognition and protection of significant Aboriginal heritage in the area.

As we discussed, the application of the plan could perhaps most simply be directed toward s21A Guidelines of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975* (the Act). Through several tools and process, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania essentially provides services to the public that can be used to demonstrate due diligence in addressing the requirements of the Act. The process is detailed in the Aboriginal Heritage Standards and Procedures, a document formally adopted by the Minister under the s21A Guidelines.

The services aid the public in understanding their likely risk of impacting Aboriginal heritage, catering for low risk activities and high risk activities. For activities determined to be low risk, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania issue a Certificate accompanied by an Unanticipated Discovery Plan to guide works. As a first step, online self-help tools enable the public to secure a Certificate where the risk is known to be low. The self-help tools provide for increased engagement with staff at Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania when further information is needed, to guide the public through a more rigorous assessment process, and provide for what is essentially an Assessment Result that may include conditions or terms to ensure the activity does not impact Aboriginal heritage. For high risk activities that impact known Aboriginal heritage, the public must secure an approved Permit under s14 of the Act before proceeding with their activities. The Minister for Aboriginal Affairs is responsible for considering and approving a permit application under s14 of the Act.

From our discussion, a Certificate and Unanticipated Discovery Plan, Assessment Result and an Approved Permit align with the proposed Acceptable Solutions and Performance Criteria, the objective being that Aboriginal heritage is not impacted otherwise than in accord with the terms of a permit granted by the Minister under s14 of the Act. The approach may provide Council officers with a clear product for applications that trigger concern for the preservation of Aboriginal heritage covered

by the Specific Area Plan; that is, rather than trigger a referral immediately to an external body such as Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, applicants could supply supporting documentation such as a certificate, result or permit.

In any plan, the capturing of Aboriginal heritage protection early in the development process will be an important consideration, which has a bearing on what activities should trigger the clause.

In support of the application of a Specific Area Plan, I will provide further information on the Aboriginal heritage at Lake Meadowbank within the next couple of weeks. As discussed, the area includes a wealth of Aboriginal heritage, including hand stencils sites.

I also note the Aboriginal land on the shores of the lake, and the significant Aboriginal cultural values afforded the area by the Aboriginal community. Although outside the parameters of current legislation, the importance of direct engagement with Aboriginal people on the cultural values of the area cannot be overstated.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Brett Noble', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Brett Noble

Manager OCMG
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania

HYDRO TASMANIA COMMENTS

19 JANUARY 2021

CHI-S1.0 Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan

CHI-S1.1 Plan Purpose

The purpose of the Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan is:

- CHI-S1.1.1 To recognise and protect operation of the Lake Meadowbank Hydro-electric Power Station from incompatible use and development.
- CHI-S1.1.2 To ensure that new use or development does not contribute to adverse impacts on water quality.
- CHI-S1.1.32 To recognise Lake Meadowbank as the premier water-skiing facility in the State and to support associated use and development whilst managing other use and development to minimise conflict between activities.
- CHI-S1.1.4 To encourage the use and development of Lake Meadowbank and the adjoining land for tourism, recreational and visitor accommodation purposes whilst maintaining and enhancing the natural, cultural and landscape values of the area.
- CHI-S1.1.54 To recognise and protect Aboriginal heritage values.
- CHI-S1.1.65 To encourage co-ownership and sharing of aquatic structures such as boat ramps, jetties, pontoons and water-based sports infrastructure.
- CHI-S1.1.76 To protect the landscape values of the of the lake foreshore ~~are~~ (being that within 100m of full supply level), ~~from becoming over-crowded with buildings for Visitor Accommodation~~ by minimising the permanent structures or buildings within this zone.
- CHI-S1.1.87 To encourage orderly and strategic development of Visitor Accommodation, particularly camping and caravan parks, ~~and overnight camping areas~~
- CHI-S1.1.98 To allow for a continuation of agriculture and Resource Development and for Resource Processing compatible with the recreation-tourism focus of the area.

Comment [IJ1]: While there are a number of other Hydro-electric water storages within the central highlands, Lake Meadowbank has unique set of values and development pressures that warrant a greater level of protection and management.

Comment [IJ2]: "Maintaining and enhancing" potentially conflicts with 1.1.4 which seeks to "recognise and protect"

Comment [IJ3]: Should this be expressed in the application of the SAP rather than the Purpose (as more qualitative measures)

Comment [IJ4]: Same as camping.

CHI-S1.2 Application of this Plan

- CHI-S1.2.1 The specific area plan applies to the area of land within 100m of the Full Supply Level, or as designated as Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan on the overlay maps.
- CHI-S1.2.2 In the area of land to which this plan applies, the provisions of the specific area plan are in substitution for, and in addition to the provisions of:
- (a) Rural Zone;
 - (b) Agriculture Zone; and
 - (c) Environmental Management Zone,
- as specified in the relevant provision.
- CHI-S1.2.3 The planning authority must notify Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania of any application involving buildings or works at the same time and in the same manner as if the application is for a permit under Section 57 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993
- CHI-S1.2.4 The Planning Authority must not determine the application until 14 days from the date of notification to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, or until after Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania has provided advice, whichever occurs first.
- CHI-S1.2.5 The planning authority must notify Hydro Tasmania of any application involving buildings or works within 20m of the full supply level at the same time and in the same manner as if the application is for a permit under Section 57 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*
- CHI-S1.2.6 The Planning Authority must not determine the application until 14 days from the date of notification to Hydro Tasmania, or until after Hydro Tasmania has provided advice, whichever occurs first.

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Comment [U5]: Not sure if it is possible to bind the decision making power of Council with this provision?

CHI-S1.3 Local Area Objectives

There are no Local Area Objectives.

CHI-S1.4 Definition of Terms

CHI-S1.4.1 In this specific area plan, unless the contrary intention appears:

Terms	Definition
aquatic structure	means boat ramp, jetty, pontoon and water-based sports infrastructure.
full supply level	means the level of the lake at which it is at its maximum operational level, as determined by Hydro Tasmania. The supply level is 73.15m above sea level.
MAST	means Marine and Safety Tasmania, or its successor
maximum flood level	means the maximum flood level is 79m above sea level, based on the 1:10,000 year flood.
master development plan	<p>means a site-specific master plan including maps, diagrams and written documentation demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the planning authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the concept design and location of all buildings and associated works, including vehicular access and parking; (b) the concept design and location of any facilities used in association with Visitor Accommodation; (c) access points to the public road network, internal roads and parking areas; (d) the location of any existing or proposed aquatic structures on the foreshore or on Lake Meadowbank; (e) landscaping of the site to minimise the visual impact of development on views to the site from Lake Meadowbank; (f) how the development maintains and enhances the natural, cultural and landscape values of the area and complies with the plan purpose statements; (g) an operational plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) waste management; (ii) complaint management; (iii) noise management; and (h) any staging of operations or development including estimated timeframes.

Comment [IJ6]: OK.

Comment [IJ7]: Delete.

As discussed, as it relates to a level of flooding that is unlikely to ever occur.

CHI-S1.5 Use Table

This clause is in substitution for Rural Zone – clause 20.2 Use Table and Agriculture Zone – clause 21.2 Use Table.

Use Class	Qualification
No Permit Required	
Natural and Cultural Values Management	
Passive Recreation	
Permitted	
Resource Development	If for an agricultural use, excluding controlled environment agriculture, tree farming and plantation forestry.
Utilities	If for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) electricity generation; (b) collecting, treating, transmitting, storing or distributing water; (c) electrical sub-station or powerline; (d) pumping station; or (e) storm or flood water drain, water storage dam and weir.
Residential	If for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a home-based business in an existing dwelling; or (b) alterations or extensions to an existing dwelling.
Discretionary	
Community Meeting and Entertainment	
Food Services	
Pleasure Boat Facility	If for a boat ramp, jetty, pontoon. If not for a marina.
Research and Development	

Residential	If for: (a) a single dwelling; or (b) a home-based business; and (c) not listed as Permitted.
Resource Development	If not listed as Permitted.
Resource Processing	If for a winery, brewery, cidery or distillery.
Sport and Recreation	
Tourist Operation	
Utilities	If not listed as Permitted.
Visitor Accommodation	If for a holiday cabin, backpackers hostel, bed and breakfast, camping and caravan park, or overnight camping area.
Prohibited	
All other uses	

CHI-S1.6 Use Standards

CHI-S1.6.1 Discretionary use

This clause is in substitution for Rural Zone – clause 20.3.1 Discretionary use, Agriculture Zone – clause 21.3.1 Discretionary use and are in addition to Environmental Management Zone – clause 23.3.1 Discretionary use

Objective:	That uses listed as Discretionary recognise and are compatible with the natural, cultural and landscape values of Lake Meadowbank together with the plan purpose statements.
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 No Acceptable Solution.	P1 A use listed as Discretionary must be consistent with the natural, cultural and landscape values of Lake Meadowbank together with the plan purpose statements, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the significance of the natural, cultural, and landscape values; (b) the protection, conservation and management of the values; (c) the location, intensity and scale of the use and impacts on existing use and other lake activities; (d) the characteristics and type of use; (e) impact of traffic generation and parking requirements; (f) any emissions and waste produced by the use; (g) the storage and holding of goods, materials and waste; and (h) the proximity of sensitive uses.
A2 No Acceptable Solution.	P2 A use listed as Discretionary must not confine or restrain existing agricultural use on adjoining properties, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the location of the proposed use; (b) the nature, scale and intensity of the use; (c) the likelihood and nature of any

	<p>adverse impacts on adjoining uses; and (d) any off site impacts from adjoining uses.</p>
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CHI-S1.6.2 Visitor Accommodation

This clause is in substitution for Rural Zone – clause 20.3.1 Discretionary use Agriculture Zone – clause 21.3.1 Discretionary use and are in addition to Environmental Management Zone – clause 23.3.1 Discretionary use.

Objective:	Visitor Accommodation does not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity or impact on the natural, cultural or landscape values of the area.	
Acceptable Solutions		Performance Criteria
A1 Visitor Accommodation, excluding camping and caravan park and overnight camping area, must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have not more than 1 holiday cabin per title; or (b) accommodate guests in existing buildings. 		P1 Visitor Accommodation, excluding camping and caravan park and overnight camping area, must be in accordance with a master development plan
A2 Camping and caravan parks and overnight camping areas must have no more than 5 campsites or caravan park sites per title.		P2 Camping and caravan parks and overnight camping areas with 6 or more campsites and/or caravan sites must be in accordance with a master development plan.

CHI-S1.7 Development Standards for Buildings and Works

CHI-S1.7.1 Building height

This clause is in substitution for Rural Zone – clause 20.4.1 Building height; Agriculture Zone – clause 21.4.1 Building height; and Environmental Management Zone – clause 23.4.2 Building height, setback and siting A1 and P1.

Objective:	That buildings height is compatible with the natural, cultural and landscape values of the area and protects the visual and visitor accommodation amenity of adjoining properties.
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 Building height must be not more than: (a) 4m for a camping & caravan park or overnight camping area; (b) 5m for any Tourist Operation or Visitor Accommodation excluding a camping and caravan park or overnight camping area; (c) 5m for an outbuilding; and (d) 8m for any other building and works.	P1 Building height must be compatible with the landscape values of the area, having regard to: (a) the height, bulk and form of proposed buildings; (b) the height, bulk and form of adjacent existing buildings; (c) the topography of the site; (d) the visual impact of the buildings when viewed from Lake Meadowbank, its foreshore or public places; and (e) the landscape values of the surrounding area.

CHI-S1.7.2 Setbacks and Siting

This clause is in substitution for Rural Zone – clause 20.4.2 Setbacks and Agriculture Zone – clause 21.4.2 Setbacks.

Objective:	That building setback and siting is compatible with the natural, cultural and landscape values of the area and protects the visual and visitor accommodation amenity of adjoining properties	
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	
A1 Buildings and works, excluding for a camping and caravan park or overnight camping area, must have a setback not less than 100m from full supply level. (a) .	P1 Buildings and works, excluding for a camping & caravan park or overnight camping area, must have a setback not less than 40m from full supply level and must be compatible with the natural, cultural and landscape values of the area and protect the amenity of the adjoining properties having regard to: (a) the visual amenity of the rural setting when viewed from adjoining properties, or from Lake Meadowbank, its foreshore or public places; and (b) impacts of any stormwater and/or waste water discharge directly into on water quality of Lake Meadowbank.	
A2 Buildings must have a setback from all other boundaries of not less than 20m.	P2 Buildings must be sited to not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity, or impact on landscape values of the site, having regard to: (a) the topography of the site; (b) the size, shape and orientation of the site; (c) the side and rear setbacks of adjacent buildings; (d) the height, bulk, and form of existing and proposed buildings; (e) the need to remove vegetation as part of the development; (f) the appearance when viewed from adjacent property; (g) the landscape values of the area; and	

Comment [IJ8]: The 100m would place development outside of the SAP scope.

I think there may be merit in resetting these setbacks. Particularly as 40m is not a significant setback, particularly when wastewater disposal is also factored in.

For reference, a lot of the new holiday accommodation has setbacks of 70-90m.

	(h) the plan purpose statements.
A3 Buildings and works for a camping and caravan park or overnight camping area must have a setback not less than 40m from full supply level.	P3 Buildings and works for a camping and caravan park or overnight camping area must have a setback not less than 20m from full supply level, only if compliance with the Acceptable Solution cannot reasonably be achieved due to site constraints.
A4 Individual campsites or caravan park sites must be no more than a gross floor area of 50m ² .	P4 No performance criteria
A5 Buildings for a sensitive use must be separated from the boundary of an adjoining property outside the Specific Area Plan in the Rural Zone or Agriculture Zone a distance of: (a) not less than 200m; or (b) if the setback of an existing building for a sensitive use on the site is within 200m of that boundary, not less than the existing building.	P5 Buildings for a sensitive use must be sited to not conflict or interfere with uses in the Rural Zone or Agriculture Zone outside the Specific Area Plan, having regard to: (a) the size, shape and topography of the site; (b) the separation from those zones of any existing buildings for sensitive uses on adjoining properties; (c) the existing and potential use of land in the adjoining zones; (d) any buffers created by natural or other features; and (e) any proposed attenuation measures.

Comment [IJ9]: Why would this be less than other structures?
A caravan can be no less permanent than another structure.

As above I think there may be merit in re-examining setbacks from the FSL. This is particularly relevant in respect of caravans and other structures where many area located well within 40m of the shoreline and may not have had planning approval.

Comment [IJ10]: Should this be complemented with a an overall density standard?

CHI-S1.7.3 Access

This clause is in substitution for Rural Zone – clause 20.4.3 Access for new dwellings and Agriculture Zone clause 21.4.3 Access for new dwellings.

Objective:	That safe and practicable vehicular access is provided with minimal impact on the surrounding natural, scenic and cultural values.	
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	
A1 Vehicular access is provided using existing vehicular tracks and internal roads.	P1 The design, construction and location of vehicular access must have minimal impact on the surrounding natural, scenic and cultural values, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) providing safe connections from existing road infrastructure; (b) minimising the total number of new roads and tracks within the Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan area; (c) being appropriate to the setting, and not substantially detracting from the rural character of the area; (d) avoiding impacts from dust, run-off and noise to other land users; and (e) consolidating and sharing vehicular access wherever practicable. 	

CHI-S1.7.4 Landscape Protection

This clause is an addition to Rural Zone – clause 20.4 Development Standards for Buildings and Works; Agriculture Zone – clause 21.4 Development Standards for Buildings and Works.

Objective:	That buildings and works are compatible with the landscape values of the site and surrounding area and managed to minimise adverse impacts.	
Acceptable Solutions		Performance Criteria
A1 Buildings and works must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be located within a building area, if shown on a sealed plan; or (b) be an alteration or extension to an existing building providing it is not more than the existing building height; and (c) not include cut and fill greater than 1m; and (d) be on a site not requiring the clearing of native vegetation; and (e) be not less than 10m in elevation below a skyline or ridgeline. 		P1.1 Buildings and works must be located to minimise impacts on landscape values, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the topography of the site; (b) the size and shape of the site; (c) the proposed building height, size and bulk; (d) any constraints imposed by existing development; (e) visual impact when viewed from roads and public places; and (f) any screening vegetation, and
		P1.2 be located in an area requiring the clearing of native vegetation only if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there are no sites clear of native vegetation and clear of other significant site constraints such as access difficulties or excessive slope, or the location is necessary for the functional requirements of infrastructure; and (b) the extent of clearing is the minimum necessary to meet the requirements of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code.

Comment [IJ11]: Delete. Taken as written it sets a minimum height.

<p>A2</p> <p>Buildings and works for a camping and caravan park or overnight camping ground must be of a temporary nature, <u>such as not having footings</u> and with the capacity to be easily removed from the site.</p>	<p>P2</p> <p>Buildings and works for a camping and caravan park or overnight camping ground of a permanent nature must be for one or more of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a communal toilet/shower/laundry facility; (b) storage; (c) a site office or reception building.
<p>A3</p> <p>Exterior building finishes must have a light reflectance value not more than 40%, in dark natural tones of grey, green or brown.</p>	<p>P3</p> <p>Exterior building finishes must not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity to occupiers of adjoining properties or detract from the landscape values of the site or surrounding area, having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the appearance of the building when viewed from roads or public places in the surrounding area; (b) any screening vegetation; and (c) the nature of the exterior finishes.

Comment [IJ12]: Does this just eliminate the possibility of ancillary buildings and structures, or promote buildings that are potentially dangerous.

CHI-S1.7.4 Aquatic structures

This clause is in addition to Rural Zone – clause 20.4 Development Standards for Buildings and Works, Agriculture Zone – clause 21.4 Development Standards for Buildings and Works, and Environmental Management Zone – clause 23.4 Development Standards for Building and Works.

Objective:	That permanent aquatic structures such as pontoons, boat ramps and jetties on Lake Meadowbank or its foreshore are only constructed as necessary and are safe, functional, and do not detract from the natural, cultural and landscape values of the area or impede recreational use or the operational needs of Hydro Tasmania.
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 An aquatic structure is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for the replacement of an existing structure; (b) provided by or on behalf of the Crown, council or a State Authority; and (c) the rationalisation of two or more structures on Lake Meadowbank or its foreshore. 	P1 Aquatic structures must avoid adverse impacts on the natural, cultural and landscape values of Lake Meadowbank and only be constructed as necessary and safe having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the advice and operational needs of Hydro Tasmania; (b) rationalising existing aquatic structures as far as practicable; (c) avoiding the proliferation of aquatic structures in the immediate vicinity; (d) the demonstrated need for the aquatic structure; and (e) the plan purpose statements.

CHI-S1.7.5 Aboriginal Heritage

This clause is in addition to Rural Zone – clause 20.4 Development Standards for Buildings and Works, Agriculture Zone – clause 21.4 Development Standards for Buildings and Works, and Environmental Management Zone – clause 23.4 Development Standards for Building and Works.

Objective:	That Aboriginal heritage is not inappropriately disturbed and	
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	
A1 Buildings and works must be accepted by Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania.	P1 Buildings and works must not inappropriately disturb Aboriginal heritage having regard to any advice received from Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania.	

Comment [IJ13]: This would be the same as A1. Substitute for A1, with no performance criteria.

CHI-S1.7.6 Protection of Lake Operation

This clause is in addition to Rural Zone – clause 20.4 Development Standards for Buildings and Works, Agriculture Zone – clause 21.4 Development Standards for Buildings and Works, and Environmental Management Zone – clause 23.4 Development Standards for Building and Works.

Objective:	That the operation of the lake for hydro-electric power generation and as a major source of potable water or greater Hobart is not compromised.	
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	
A1 Buildings or works within 20m of the maximum flood level must be accepted by Hydro Tasmania	P1 Buildings and works within 20m of the maximum flood level must not hinder the operation of the lake for hydro-electric generation purposes having regard to any advice received from Hydro Tasmania.	

Comment [IJ14]: This reads more as a private asset protection standard. Recommend deleting unless the TPC is concerned with flooding risks greater than 1:100 or 1%AEP

The flooding overlay should take care of any 1:100 or 1%AEP flooding risks.

CHI-S1.8 Development Standards for Subdivision

This sub-clause is not used in this specific area plan.

CHI-S1.9 Tables

This sub-clause is not used in this specific area plan.

Draft Lake Meadowbank SAP TasWater Comments – February 2021

Wed 17/02, 8:46 AM

Thanks Damian.

The Water and Sewerage Industry Act already requires any development that would “*adversely affect the relevant regulated entity's operations*” so I am not sure an additional clause for referrals would assist.

I think that a provision similar to Southern Beaches looking at cumulative impacts would be the way to go.

Again the development itself isn't really the issue, but the ongoing maintenance.

Regards

Jason Taylor

Acting Department Manager Development Services

TasWater

M 0459 167 683

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Wed 10/02, 9:42 AM

Hi Jason,

Thanks for your feedback.

If we add a mention of TasWater into CHI-S1.1.3, then there ought to be some kind of provision further on in the SAP that actions this purpose.

It could, for example, be that applications for developments over a certain size and/or of a certain type, are referred to TasWater for comment. Just something for you to contemplate, if something comes to mind that may have caused problems for TasWater elsewhere.

We are considering putting in provisions along the lines of those covering the Southern Beaches area which attempt to provide a mechanism whereby the cumulative impact of multiple onsite wastewater treatment systems over an area can be taken into account. This alone, perhaps, could achieve the purpose.

Kind regards

Damian Mackey

Special Projects Officer

Central Highlands Council

Mobile: 0499 782 584

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Thu 28/01, 2:29 PM

Hi Damian,

I have discussed the Draft SAP internally and we actually have very little comment to make.

In general the SAP will likely intensify recreational use and residential development around the lake (and hence microbial risk) but in the context of the Derwent catchment this is insignificant and will not change the risk rating of the catchment nor the treatment requirements at Bryn Estyn.

Of more relevance would be ensuring appropriate onsite wastewater system design and compliance inspection of existing systems. We understand that the SAP is for new development and hence the compliance of existing systems is outside its scope, however one of our greatest concerns for a water catchment is failing existing on-site waste water systems and we would like to see a greater compliance regime. New systems are designed in accordance with current standards and pose a low risk, that is, until they are no longer new, then the compliance regime is required.

One specific item we believe would also help in protection of the catchment would be to add TasWater to CHI-S1.1.3. That is so it would read *"To recognise and protect the operational requirements of Hydro Tasmania and TasWater"*. Or alternatively insert us as an additional line/clause.

It is always good to make the use and importance of a drinking water supply explicit where we can. This then ensures any development, at least at a high level, takes this into account and is reminded of the importance of the Lake in Hobart's drinking water system.

If you need anything further I am happy to meet or take a call to discuss.

Regards

Jason Taylor

Acting Department Manager Development Services
TasWater

M 0459 167 683

Paper 1: Extent of Heritage Places
Draft Central Highlands Local Provisions Schedule.

TO Central Highlands Council

AUTHOR Planning Consultant (SMC) Damian Mackey

DATE 10 March 2021

The Tasmanian Planning Commission's Advice:

The TPC continues to advise that the current heritage place list in the Central Highlands Interim Planning Scheme must be directly transitioned into the LPS without any amendments to remove superfluous titles. (It is assumed it will allow correction of incorrect title references and addresses).

The rationale provided by the TPC in its 27 January 2021 correspondence for heritage lists having to transition exactly into local councils' LPSs is that there is no opportunity for public comment regarding such changes. This is not correct as the draft LPSs, including the heritage lists contained therein, will be subject to formal public exhibition and public hearing process, thereby providing the public with that very opportunity prior to coming into force. Nevertheless, the TPC is adamant that substantive modification to the heritage listings cannot occur.

Council's position, adopted at the October 2020 meeting, was to seek to amend the heritage list to bring the listings in line with the revised Tasmanian Heritage Register listings, which have mostly been amended by the Tasmanian Heritage Council to remove superfluous titles. It was Council's view at the time that if the TPC did not consider this to be possible, Council's position was that it would ask the Minister to allow an amended heritage list under Schedule 6, Clause 8D of the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993* - as per advice contained in the TPC's July 2020 response.

However, the TPC has now advised that such an amended list would need to comply with the new information requirements for listed places. This would involve Council engaging a suitably qualified person to create full data sheets of all listed places, (whether amended or not), including a detailed description and list of heritage values, etc. for each place. This would take considerable time and financial resources, and it is not recommended that Council pursue this course of action.

How did superfluous titles come to be listed in the planning scheme?

The situation has arisen through a series of 'accidents of history':

- In the 1970s and 1980s planning schemes listed heritage properties simply by name (if there was one) and address. The spatial extent of the listing was not defined. This was not generally a problem for listings in cities and towns on small urban titles. However, for large rural properties there was always some doubt as to the spatial extent of the listing.
- In the 1990s the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR) was established. It was created more or less 'overnight' by collating existing listings in council planning schemes and other lists such as the Register of the National Estate and the National Trust.
- The legislation underpinning the Tasmanian Heritage Register stated that the spatial extent of each listing must be defined. The default was the title (or titles) on which the place was located. At the time, the title was almost invariably adopted as there were no resources for expert examination of thousands of listings to define a spatial extent other than the title. Again, this was not generally a problem for listings in cities and towns.

- However, for large rural properties containing many titles, all the titles within a landholding were often included in the listing. Therefore, whilst the principle title containing, for example, a heritage house and associated outbuildings was rightfully included, also included were the property's other titles, often containing many hundreds of hectares.
- Rural planning schemes drafted after the Tasmanian Heritage Register came into being often adopted the same spatial definition as the matching THR listing, including that of Central Highlands Council.
- Thus, properties made up of multiple titles, such as Norton Mandeville in the Central Highlands, now find themselves with hundreds of hectares unintentionally encumbered by a statutory heritage listing.
- Over the last 10 or 15 years the Tasmanian Heritage Council has been expending considerable resources to review Tasmania's rural listings and make amendments to the THR to remove superfluous titles. In some cases the Heritage Council has even created Rural Exclusion Agreements which define the extent of a heritage listing to just a part of a title, with an accompanying plan formally lodged in the Central Plan Register (CPR). Most rural THR listings in Central Highlands have thus been corrected; reduced to either to just the homestead title of a smaller part of the homestead title via a CPR plan.
- Such corrections, however, do not automatically flow through to the listings in the local planning scheme.

Why hasn't the list been renewed by Council already?

The current Interim Planning Scheme 2015 was created through the Regional Planning Project which covered the entire southern region of the State. When this project started in 2009, each council voluntarily signed up to the project and scuttled their individual planning scheme replacement projects to come on board with the collective approach. In doing so, Central Highlands Council (like all Councils) assumed the project would result in renovated, up-to-date planning schemes. However, the State subsequently advised that because the new schemes were going to be brought into effect as *interim* planning schemes (meaning; prior to the public consultation process) they had to be simply transitions of the old schemes in order to preserve the principles of natural justice. This meant that no substantive renovations or updates were possible, including such things as fixing up the heritage listings.

The current planning reform process, which will result in the state-wide Tasmanian Planning Scheme, includes proper public consultation and hearings process prior to coming into effect. Yet, as indicated above, the State has advised that many of the provisions still cannot be substantially renovated or updated and must simply be 'transitioning' provisions. This is somewhat perplexing, in terms of process. It also effectively means that despite two major planning reforms over the last decade, Councils have still not been able to undertake a wholesale, substantial renovation of their planning schemes.

It would, of course, have been possible for Council to undertake multiple individual planning scheme amendments during this time. This would have been costly and time consuming for both Council and the TPC. Furthermore, at the beginning of each of the abovementioned major planning reform processes, the promise was that the resultant planning schemes would, in fact, be brought up-to-date. So, it was reasonable to assume that pursuing multiple individual planning scheme amendments would have been unnecessary and a waste of resources.

Central Highlands' planning scheme was already around ten years old at the start of all this reform. This means that, as of 2021, many of the essential aspects of the scheme are two decades old, including the heritage list.

Councils Options:

There appears to be three options available to Council to address this matter:

1. Transition the current list into the LPS list with no amendments (other than correction of incorrect title references and street addresses), as per the direction of the TPC. This would mean many rural titles will continue to be unnecessarily heritage-listed.

This will result in additional expense and time delays in the development application process for future proposed developments on this land. The total area of 'superfluous titles' that are in the current planning scheme list but have been removed from the corresponding Tasmanian Heritage Register listings is 3,235 hectares.

Clearly, this would run counter to the State Government's declared aims for the whole planning reform process "*to ensure planning in Tasmania will be simpler, fairer and more efficient*" and provide "*greater certainty to investors and the community*".

2. Engage a suitably qualified expert to review the entire heritage list and create the necessary data sheets to enable them to be included in the LPS list as 'new listings', and in the process remove the superfluous titles.

This would require significant financial resources and would delay the progression of the LPS by six or twelve months, or more.

3. Remove the heritage list from the LPS entirely. The TPC has advised that this option is allowable. This option works with Council's long-held position that it only list properties that are also on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The heritage values of these properties would remain protected by virtue of the THR.

In fact, the State Planning Provisions explicitly state that the Heritage Code does not apply if a listed property is also listed on the THR. In other words, in the case of 'dual listed' properties, a heritage assessment and decision to approve or refuse would only be done by the Tasmanian Heritage Council. Sensibly, there is to be no 'double assessment' (and potentially conflicting decision) by both the Tasmanian Heritage Council and the local Planning Authority (Council).

Because of this, if the current Council listings are 'transitioned' straight into the LPS heritage list, the ridiculous situation will arise in which the local Planning Authority (Council) would only deal, in a heritage assessment sense, with the superfluous titles on its LPS heritage list. This is because the actual principle heritage titles would also be listed on the THR and therefore the Tasmanian Heritage Council would undertake the assessment of development applications on these titles.

Some other Tasmania Councils have adopted the policy position that they will not have locally listed heritage places, as they prefer to simply rely on the THR to protect the heritage values in their municipal areas. Meander Valley Council is one such example.

Examples and Statistics:

The following pages include maps showing examples of local heritage listings which have ‘superfluous titles’ mentioned above. Each set of maps depicts:

- The current Interim Planning Scheme (**IPS**) heritage listing.
- Council’s proposed listing in the Draft Local Provisions Schedule (**LPS**), reduced to just the principal title to match the Tasmanian Heritage Register.
- Where a Rural Exclusion Agreement exists with the Tasmanian Heritage Council, the extent of the listing now included in the THR as per the plan registered in the Central Plan Register (**CPR**).

Currently there is an area of 24,925 hectares within local heritage listings in the Central Highlands Interim Planning Scheme 2015.

Council’s proposed removal of ‘superfluous titles’ in the LPS would reduce this to 21,690 hectares, freeing up 3,235 hectares from unnecessary heritage listing.

Note: The figure of 21,690 hectares remaining under heritage listing is indicative of the large rural titles in the municipality containing heritage houses. Ideally, all such listings will eventually have Rural Exclusion Agreements with the Tasmanian Heritage Council with much reduced areas indicated on plans in the Central Plan Register.

RECOMMENDATION:

This matter was discussed at the Planning Committee meeting on 9 March 2021.

It was resolved to recommend to full Council that:

In light of the inability, within the current planning reform process, to reform the local heritage listings in the Local Provisions Schedule and thereby align the spatial extent of heritage places with their equivalent listings in the Tasmanian Heritage Register, all local heritage places are to be removed from the Table C6.1.

ALLANVALE



Allanvale - CPR

N/A

ASHTON



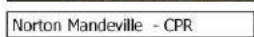
Ashton - CPR

N/A

MONTACUTE



NORTON MANDEVILLE



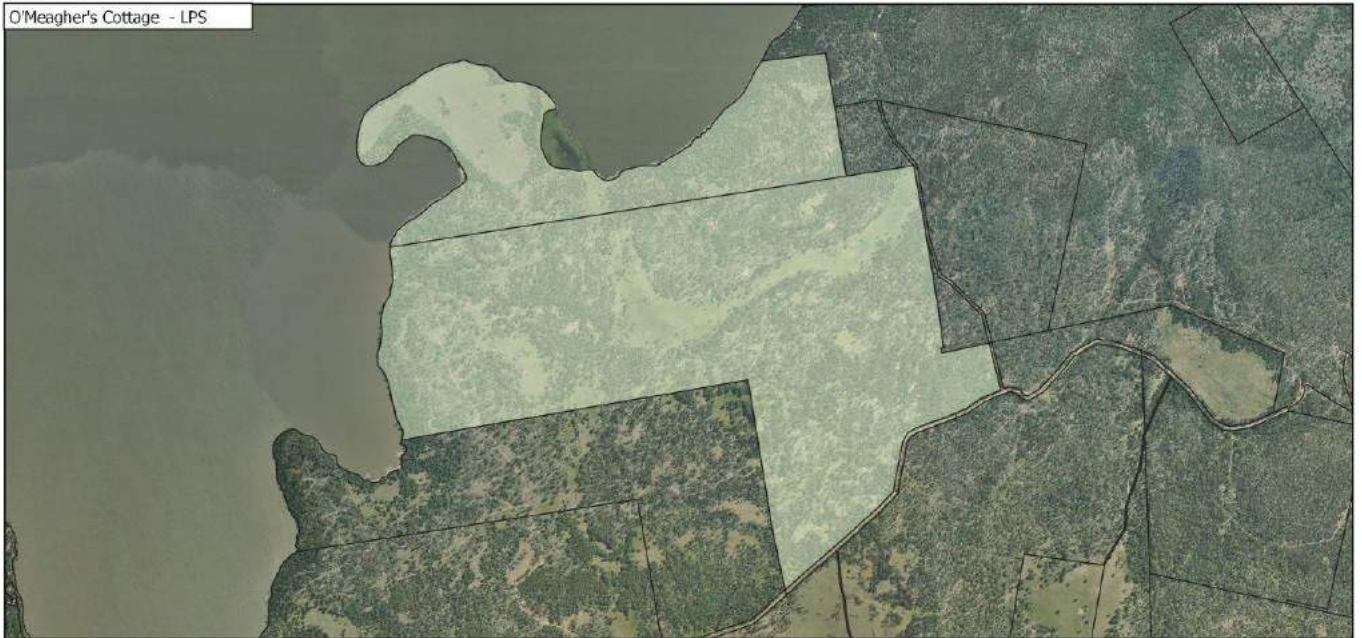
N/A

O'MEAGER'S COTTAGE

O'Meagher's Cottage - IPS



O'Meagher's Cottage - LPS



O'Meagher's Cottage - CPR



RATHLYN

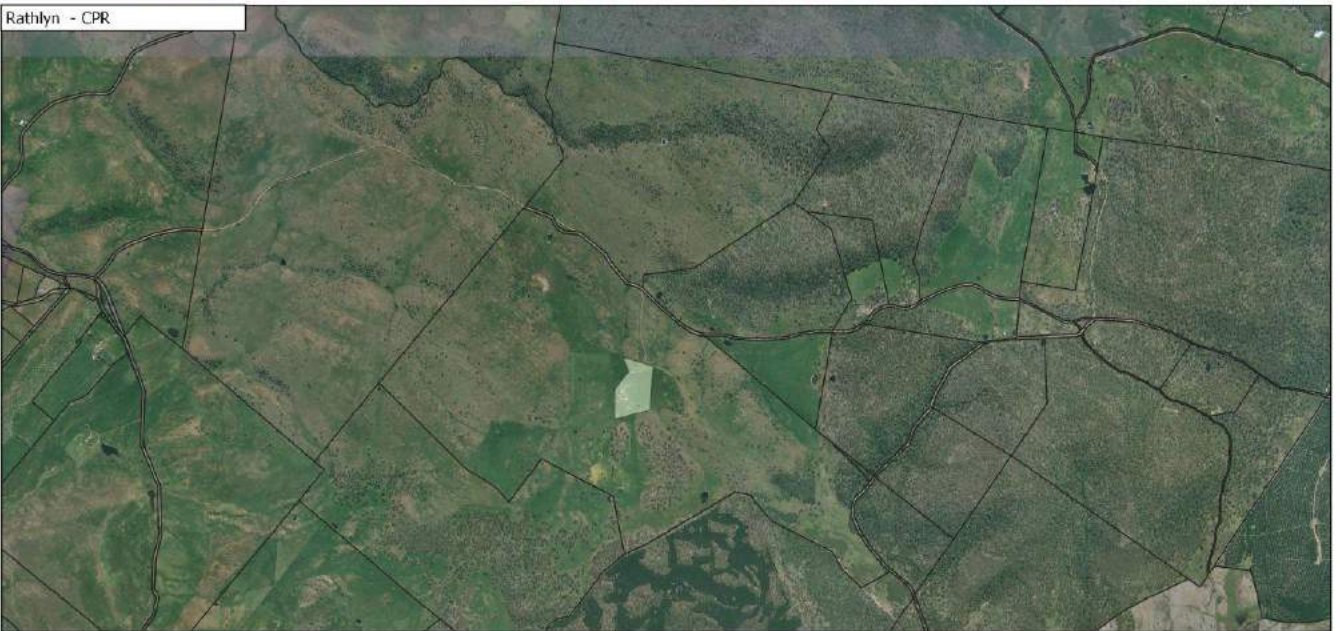
Rathlyn - IPS



Rathlyn - LPS



Rathlyn - CPR



ROSECOT

Rosecot - IPS



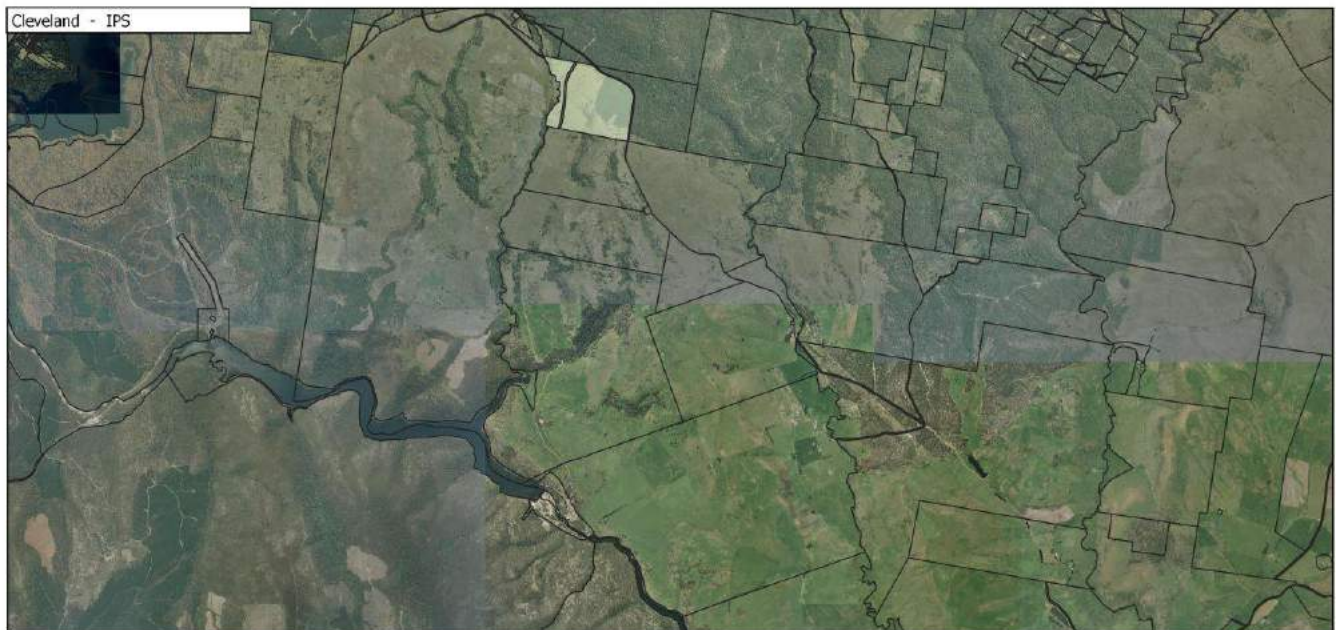
Rosecot - LPS



Rosecot - CPR

N/A

CLEVELAND (A CASE OF AN INCORRECT TITLE CURRENTLY BEING LISTED)



Cleveland - CPR

N/A

BOTHWELL SANDSTONE KERBS



Paper 2: Mining Leases
Draft Central Highlands Local Provisions Schedule.

TO Central Highlands Council

AUTHOR Planning Consultant (SMC) Damian Mackey

DATE 9 March 2021

Zoning of Mining Leases:

Many mining operations in the Central Highlands are small quarries on farms and are proposed to be zoned Agriculture along with the rest of the farm and surrounding land. The TPC have requested that Council liaise with Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) to seek confirmation that the mines are not of regional or state significance, and therefore appropriate to be zoned this way.

If a mining operation is considered to be of significance, it would be appropriate to consider ‘spot zoning’ the mining lease area to Rural. This would facilitate applications to expand by virtue of ‘resource extraction’ being a permitted use in the pending Rural Zone, as oppose to a discretionary use in the pending Agricultural Zone.

MRT was contacted and provided with the details of the mining leases in Central Highlands and requested to provide comment on the significance of each one. A meeting between Council representatives and MRT officers was held in January.

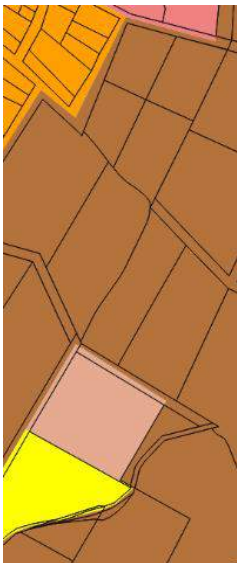
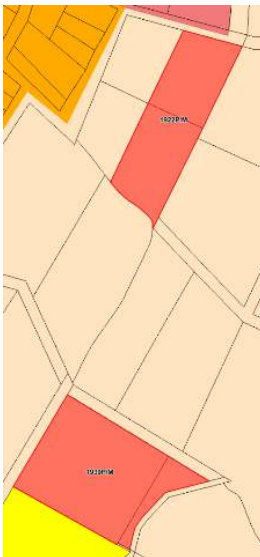
MRT provided its response on 8 March, which is included in the right-hand column of the table below.

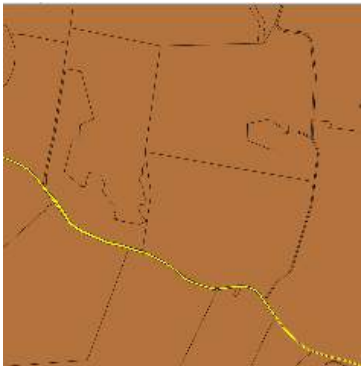
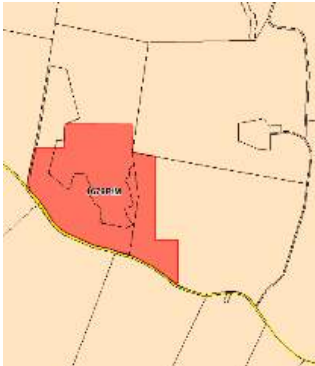
RECOMMENDATION:

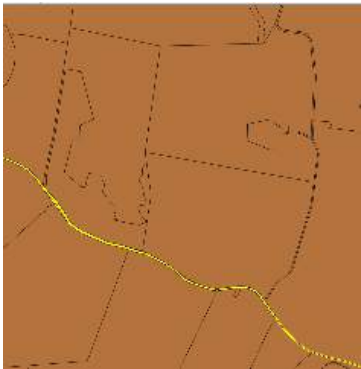


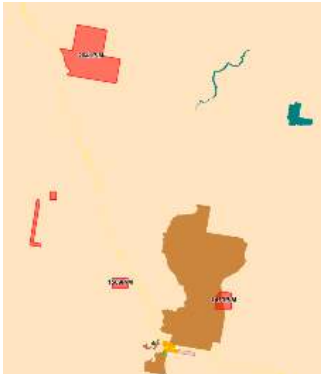
This matter was discussed at the Planning Committee meeting on 9 March 2021.

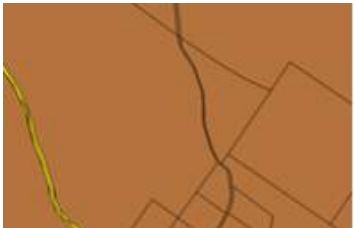
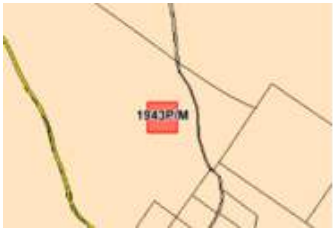
It was resolved to recommend to full Council that:

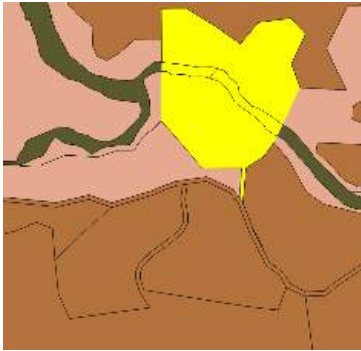

The zoning of land subject to mining leases in the draft Local Provisions Schedule be as indicated in the attached table, as per the advice of Mineral Resources Tasmania.



CENTRAL HIGHLANDS DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE - ZONING CLARIFICATION TABLE – MINING LEASES – MRT COMMENT - 9 MARCH 2021				
MINING LEASES, WITH EXISTING (IPS) AND PROPOSED (LPS) ZONES				
DETAILS	DRAFT (LPS) ZONES As submitted to the TPC in late 2019	EXISTING (IPS) ZONES	CHC COMMENTS Council comments December 2020	MRT COMMENTS Formal Comments 9 March 2021
<p>Hamilton Area</p> <p>Mining Lease 1939 P/M is attached to FR 224790/1 and FR 159231/1 (also owned by the Council).</p> <p>Mining Lease 1922P/M consists of two titles FR 51/4716 and FR 51/4715. However, the dolerite mining activity appears to extend across FR 51/4715.</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>FR 224790/1 and FR 159231/1: Extend Rural Zone to FR159231/1.</p> <p>FR 51/4716 and FR 51/4715: Mining Lease 1922P/M is currently being modified to extend across FR 51/4715 and be removed from FR 51/4716. Apply Rural Zone to both FR 51/4716 and FR 51/4715.</p>	<p>1939P/M MRT Preferred Zoning: Rural Zone</p> <p>MRT Comments: MRT agrees with CHC comments.</p> <p>1922P/M MRT Preferred Zoning: Rural Zone</p> <p>MRT Comments: MRT agrees with CHC comments.</p>

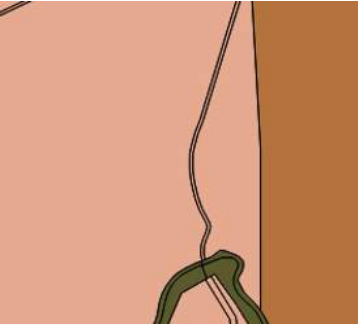
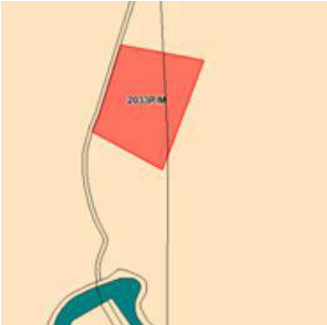
<p>Hamilton Area</p> <p>Mining Lease - 1679P/M</p> <p>Indicoal Coal Mine Site, Hamilton – FR 133550/1 FR 125510/1 FR 133550/2</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>FR 133550/1, FR 125510/1 and FR 133550/2</p> <p>Surrounded by agricultural land proposed to be Agriculture Zone.</p> <p>However, if the mine is regional significant, and is intended to go on after 2022, consider applying Rural Zone to the area of the mine-owned title that is also within the mining lease.</p> <p>Mining lease term expires in 2022 and resource is close to exhaustion. Likely that lease term will be renewed for some period of time after 2022. As mining proceeds, the exhausted sections are being rehabilitated to agricultural land. Very unlikely that the mine could expand.</p> <p>Retain Agriculture Zone.</p>	<p>MRT Preferred Zoning: Agriculture Zone OK.</p> <p>MRT Comments: The mine may extend beyond 2022, but Agriculture zone is OK</p>
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<p>Hamilton Area</p> <p>An application for Mining Lease 2082P/M is recorded on The LIST, dated 18 May 2020</p>			<p>Mining Lease Application 2082P/M</p> <p>If this application is approved by the time of the statutory public exhibition of the LPS, Council will consider amending the zone, depending on the level of significance of the proposed mining operation.</p> <p>Retain Agriculture Zone.</p>	<p>MRT Preferred Zoning: Agriculture Zone.</p> <p>MRT Comments: It is MRT's understanding that this lease has a council permit now. This area is surrounded by agriculture but the particular area containing the mining lease is not that useful for farming.</p>
<p>Bothwell Area</p> <p>Mining Leases 2041P/M 1623P/M 1418P/M 1509P/M 1473P/M</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>Mining Leases – 2041P/M, 1623P/M, 1418P/M, 1509P/M, 1473P/M</p> <p>All these leases cover small quarries that each form small parts of much larger agricultural properties.</p> <p>Retain Agriculture Zone.</p>	<p>MRT Preferred Zoning: Agriculture Zone.</p> <p>MRT Comments: These are all small local leases; Agriculture zoning is OK. Note that 1509P/M is a council strategic resource.</p>

<p>Meadowbank and Gretna Areas 584 Meadowbank Road FR 37631/1</p> <p>Mining Lease 2016P/M</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>Mining Leases – 2016P/M</p> <p>This lease covers a small quarry that forms a small part of much larger agricultural property.</p> <p>It does not appear to constitute a ‘strategically important resource’ that would warrant split-zonings and spot zonings.</p> <p>Retain Agriculture Zone.</p>	<p>MRT Preferred Zoning: Agriculture Zone.</p> <p>MRT Comments: This is a small local lease; agriculture zoning is OK.</p>
<p>Meadowbank and Gretna Areas</p> <p>Mining Leases – 1943P/M</p> <p>4079 Lyell Highway, Gretna FR 150406/1</p>			<p>Mining Leases – 1943P/M</p> <p>This lease covers a small quarry that forms a small part of a much larger agricultural property.</p> <p>They do not appear to constitute a ‘strategically important resource’ that would warrant split-zonings and spot zonings.</p> <p>Retain Agriculture Zone.</p>	<p>MRT Preferred Zoning: Agriculture Zone.</p> <p>MRT Comments: This is a small local lease; agriculture zoning is OK.</p>

<p>Ouse Area</p> <p>Mining Lease - 1560P/M</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>Mining Leases - 1560P/M</p> <p>The broader area in which this mining lease is located is steep and covered in native vegetation and numerous forestry plantations. Whilst within the LPSAZ, it's dominant use is forestry, not agriculture.</p> <p>Recommend the following titles, which constitute a consolidated large forestry area, are changed to the Rural Zone:</p> <p>FR 135131/1 FR 167186/1 (West of Broad River) FR 166928/2 FR 166928/3 FR 166928/4 FR 135129/2 FR 127707/2</p>	<p>Strategic resource.</p> <p>Norske Skogg – major quarry operating at Level 2. Significant resource serving major forestry operations area.</p> <p>Zone Rural.</p> <p>MRT Preferred Zoning:</p> <p>Rural Zone.</p> <p>MRT Comments:</p> <p>All forestry areas; Rural Zone.</p> <p>Strategic resource for forest operations, should be zoned Rural.</p>
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<p>Ouse Area</p> <p>Mining Lease 2026P/M</p>			<p>Mining Leases - 2026P/M</p> <p>This lease covers a small quarry that forms a small part of a much larger agricultural property</p> <p>It does not appear to constitute a 'strategically important resource' that would warrant a split-zoning and spot zoning.</p> <p>Retain Agriculture Zone.</p>	<p>MRT Preferred Zoning:</p> <p>Agriculture Zone.</p> <p>MRT Comments:</p> <p>This is a small local lease; Agriculture Zoning is OK.</p>
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<p>3.6 Bronte Park area Fourteen Mile Road</p> <p>Mining Lease – 2033/M has been split zoned Agriculture and Rural, noting that FR 131904/1 is identified as unconstrained land as part of the ‘Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone’ layer.</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>Mining Lease – 2033/M</p> <p>A boundary adjustment has just been completed to align the title boundary to the mining lease boundary.</p> <p>The mining lease is on the broader area boundary between the Rural and Agricultural Zones.</p> <p>Amend boundary between Rural and Agricultural Zones so that the entirety of Mining Lease 2033/M (and its newly amended title) is zoned Rural.</p>	<p>Strategic resource.</p> <p>Part of large forestry area.</p> <p>Zone Rural.</p> <p>MRT Preferred Zoning:</p> <p>Rural Zone.</p> <p>MRT Comments:</p> <p>Rural Zone; all forestry and hydro use.</p>
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<p>3.7 Waddamana area 'Bashan+Kluan' – 1839 Bashan Road – FR 248810/1 Mining Leases – 1883 P/M</p>	<p>LPS</p> 	<p>IPS</p> 	<p>Mining Leases – 1883 P/M</p> <p>This lease covers a small quarry that forms a small part of a much larger agricultural property. It does not appear constitute a 'strategically important resource' that would warrant a split-zoning and spot zoning.</p> <p>Retain Agriculture Zone.</p>	<p>MRT Preferred Zoning: Agriculture Zone.</p> <p>MRT Comments: This is a small local leases, agriculture zoning is OK.</p>
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Paper 3: Rural and Agriculture Zone Allocation
Draft Central Highlands Local Provisions Schedule.

TO Central Highlands Council Planning Committee

AUTHOR Planning Consultant (SMC) Damian Mackey

DATE 10 March 2021

Agriculture Verses Rural Zone Allocation:

The only major change in zoning from the existing Interim Planning Schemes in the southern region to the state-wide Tasmanian Planning Scheme is the way rural areas are zoned.

Currently there is the Significant Agriculture Zone which only applies to the relatively small, well defined areas of high-quality agricultural land, and the Rural Resource Zone which is applies almost everywhere else and includes dry-land cropping, pastureland, summer grazing land, native pasture, grazing land under forest cover, forestry land, private forested land and mining areas.

Under the new Tasmanian Planning Scheme there will be the Agriculture Zone covering almost all agricultural land regardless of quality and the Rural Zone coving forestry land, major mining operations, and the like. The allocation of the Rural and Agriculture Zones is very different to the allocation of the Significant Agriculture and Rural Resource Zones and has been a major task for councils in the South.

To assist in this process the State Government undertook an exercise to map the '*Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone*'. This map is known as the LPSAZ.

The makers of the LPSAZ utilised generic decision rules and desktop GIS analysis to generate the layer. It did not include on-ground verification. The constraints analysis that was utilised in the LPSAZ mapping was not designed to provide a comprehensive analysis of all the factors that may contribute to the constraint of agricultural land as it was not feasible to develop a model at the state-wide scale that could incorporate all factors of each individual title that need to be considered. Fundamentally, therefore, the LPSAZ is a broad-brush tool and not necessarily correct at the property level. Its outcomes are a starting point and, whilst correct in the majority of cases, often needs to be tested against more detailed local-level analysis.

To provide a more refined property-level methodology, the Southern councils (with State Government funding) engaged a firm called AK Consultants to develop the '*Decision Tree & Guidelines for Mapping the Agriculture and Rural Zones*'. This document takes the LPSAZ as a base and adds a standard methodology to enable planners to consider the facts on the ground and to decide whether land should be Rural or Agriculture Zone. It clearly sets out the circumstances in which land in the LPSAZ should in fact be zoned Rural and, conversely, where land not in the LPSAZ should be zoned Agriculture.

The Decision Tree document states that only if, after its guidelines have been applied, it is still uncertain which zone should be used, it would be necessary for an expert consultant to be engaged to make a determination.

The Decision Tree document is given substantive weight by the State's Guideline No.1 as *an agricultural land analysis undertaken at the regional level which incorporates more recent analysis,*

better aligns with on-ground features and addresses inaccuracies in the LPSAZ, and which is prepared by a suitably qualified person and adopted by all the Southern Councils, (Guideline AZ1(a)).

Furthermore, AZ6(a) of Guideline No.1 provides for alternative zoning *if local or region strategic analysis has identified or justifies the need*. The application of the Decision Tree rules enables this.

In addition, at the time the Southern councils initially proposed to organise the creation of the Decision Tree, the idea was put to the TPC and the State Government and received endorsement for the idea.

In its 27 January 2021 letter the TPC confirmed that Council can use the Decision Tree Guidelines to determine the allocation of these zones without having to engage external consultants when departing from the LPSAZ, and only resort to external consultants when the outcome is too unclear.

Data sources used by Council to allocate zoning include, (in addition to the LPSAZ), the Land Use 2015 LIST layer, the Agricultural Land Capability layer (i.e. Class 1 to 7 under the Protection of Agricultural Land State Policy), aerial photography layers, Private Timber Reserves, Conservation Covenants, Mining Leases, landownership, local knowledge and site inspection, as per the Decision Tree guidelines.

In regard to Private Timber Reserves, (PTRs), Council's position is that the existence of a PTR should not carry determining weight to zone a piece of land Rural. For example, an isolated PTR making up a small part of a working farm ought to be zoned Agriculture along with the rest of the farm. However, in case of multiple PTRs in an area, along with dominating forestry land use and forestry company land ownership indicates an area should be zoned Rural even though it may be mapped in the LPSAZ as unconstrained agricultural land. The Decision Tree provides the rigour for planners / planning authorities to make this decision. The advice of an external consultant ought not be necessary.

Titles Queried by the TPC and Working Maps

Below, in each section, is a table listing the titles queried by the TPC in its correspondence of 23 December 2020.

Following each section, triplets of maps generated by Council's mapping consultant containing the key information necessary to apply the Decision Tree Guidelines. The titles queried by the TPC are shown on each map.

These maps were work-shopped at the Planning Committee meeting on 9 March.

The recommendations to full Council arising from the Planning Committee meeting are provided in the tables.

Planning Committee Outcomes

The AK Consulting Decision Tree provides a sound method specific to the circumstances of Southern Tasmanian to weigh the various factors in determining whether land should be allocated the Rural Zone or the Agriculture Zone. It was created at the request of the Southern Councils and funded by the State Government to create a consistent methodology for allocating these zones, recognising the limitations of the broad-brush Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone (LPSAZ) desk-top mapping project.

The AK Consulting Decision Tree provides the following zoning guidelines:

Consistency of land use patterns:

- Titles that have characteristics that are suitable for either the Rural or Agriculture Zones (based on State Government's – Zone Application Framework Criteria) should be zoned based on surrounding titles with the chief aim of providing a consistent land use pattern.
- To avoid spot zoning of individual titles a minimum of 3 titles should be investigated (depending on size and scale of titles) for a zone. For planning purposes, a consistent zoning pattern is preferable to fragmented zoning patterns.
- Adjacent titles owned by same entity to be included in the same zone when possible:
- Adjacent titles under same ownership are most likely farmed in conjunction. By zoning these titles under the same zone land holders will have consistency of Planning Scheme permitted uses. However, current land use practices should also be considered as there may be instances where titles under same ownership are utilised for differing land uses which are more appropriately zoned differently. This will also potentially be the case for larger titles where split zoning might be appropriate. Plantations on land farmed in conjunction with mixed farming operations are more likely to be converted to an alternative agricultural use. Hence if the majority of the holding is in the Ag Zone then the preference would be for the title supporting plantation to also be in the Ag Zone.
- Split zoning of titles to only occur in exceptional circumstances:
- Split zoning is only to occur on titles that have significantly divergent agricultural potential. This will generally only occur on larger titles.

A key issue exercising the mind of the Tasmanian Planning Commission is when a title is nominated as 'Agriculture – Unconstrained in the LPSAZ map, and Council considers it should nevertheless be zoned Rural – based on real on-the-ground knowledge. The AK Consulting Decision Tree considerations that apply in this circumstance are as follows:

Land mapped as unconstrained in the LPSAZ is to be zoned Rural if meeting one or more of the following criteria, (as per RZ1 and RZ3):

- 1: If on Class 6 or 7 Land, or land that is limited due to site characteristics.
- 2: If owned by a forestry company.
- 3: If owned by a private land holder and is adjacent to other forestry or Rural Zone titles.
- 4: If under private timber reserves and unlikely to be converted to pasture.
- 5: Adjacent land is also primarily used for forestry activities.
- 6: State forest and/or Future Production Forest.

The titles questioned by the TPC were considered in the Planning Committee workshop and the following recommendation encapsulates the outcomes of that workshop.

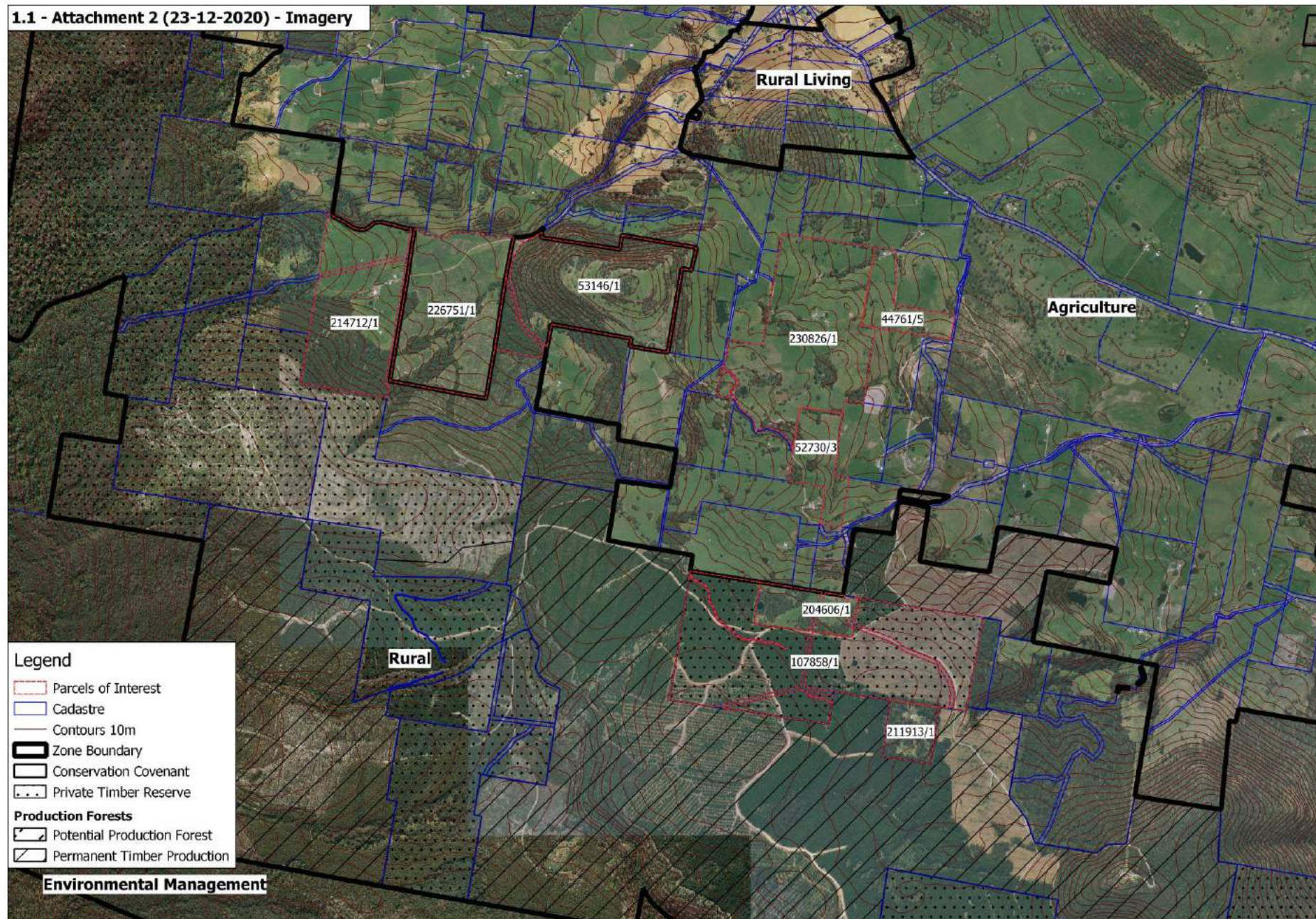
RECOMMENDATION:

- A. That titles in any ‘grey zone’ between areas that should clearly be Rural Zone and areas that clearly by Agriculture Zone should be zoned Rural.**
- B. High altitude rough seasonal grazing land on the Central Plateau should be zoned Rural, as such land is incomparable with other agricultural land, particularly Prime Agricultural Land in other parts of the State which will also be zoned Agriculture.**
- C. The titles questions by the Tasmanian Planning Commission should be zoned as indicated in the tables below.**

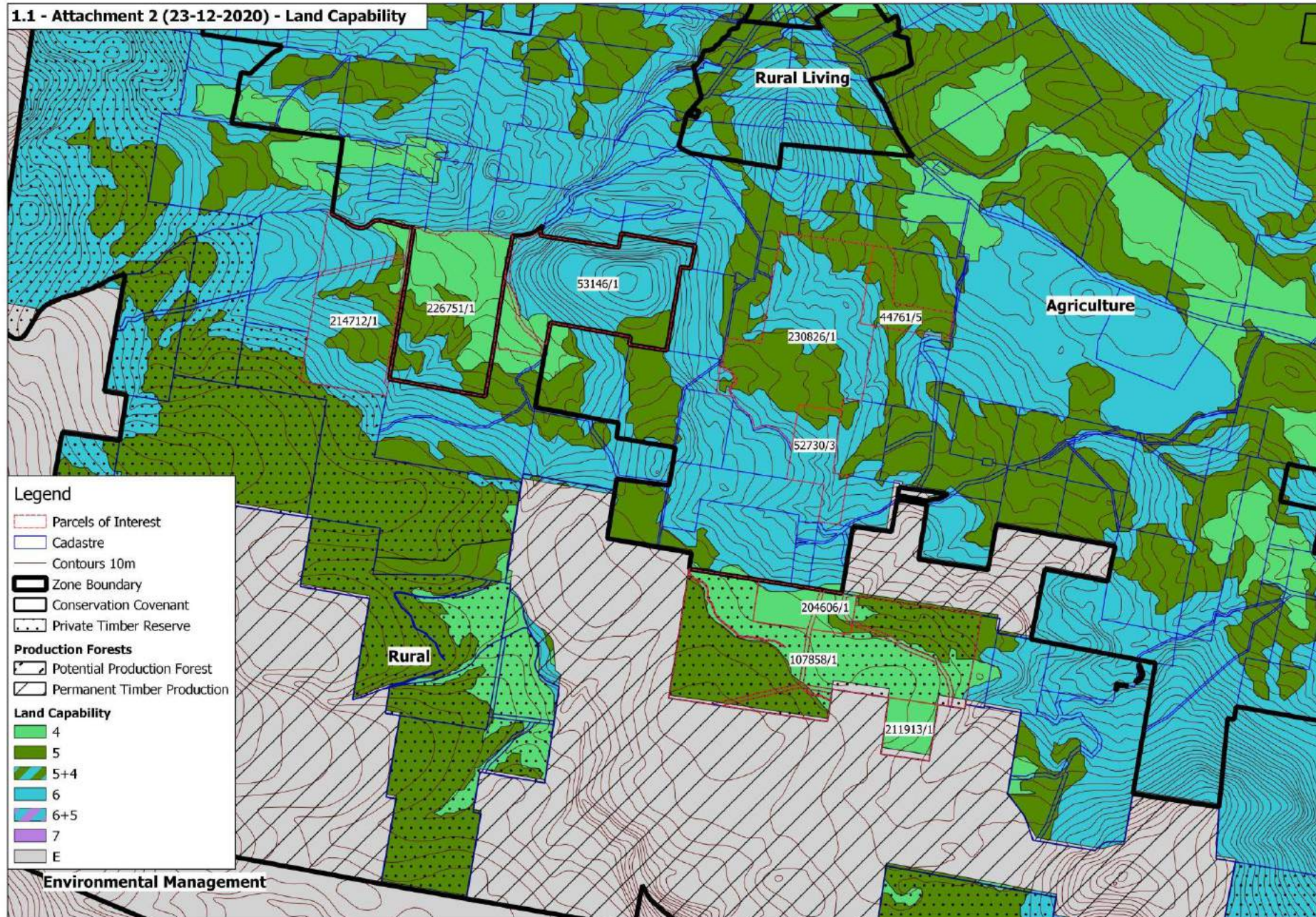
1.1 Farming land south of Ellendale: Change of zone from Rural Resource to Agriculture and Rural

TITLE	COUNCIL OPINION
FR 107858/1 – Norske Skog Paper Mills (Australia) Limited	PTR. Owned by Lenah Estate P/L (not Norske Skogg). Used for forestry. Surrounded on three sides by land used for forestry. Part of larger forestry area. Rural Zone.
FR 211913/1 – privately owned	8.1 Ha. Small title surrounded by land use for forestry. 90% tree cover. A house. Rural living land use. Too small to be viable farm if cleared. Part of larger forestry area. Rural Zone.
FR 204606/1 – privately owned	11.2 Ha small title. Is 2/3 cleared. Rural living land use. Too small to be viable farm. Surrounded on three sides by PTR land used for forestry. Part of larger forestry area. Rural Zone.
FR 53146/1 – privately owned	Privately owned. Steep hill. 2/3 forest, 1/3 cleared. Part of larger forestry area. Rural Zone.
FR 226751/1 – Reliance Forest Fibre Pty Ltd	Owned by forest company. Plantation in place. Part of larger forestry area. Rural Zone.
FR 214712/1 – privately owned	Privately owned, ½ cleared ag land, ½ forest. Part of larger forestry area. Rural Zone.
FR 230826/1 – privately owned	Privately owned, cleared farming land in active agricultural use. Part of a larger area of agricultural land. Agriculture Zone.
FR 44761/5 – privately owned	Privately owned, cleared farming land in active agricultural use. Part of a larger area of agricultural land. Agriculture Zone.
FR 52730/3 – privately owned	Privately owned, cleared farming land in active agricultural use. Part of a larger area of agricultural land. Agriculture Zone.

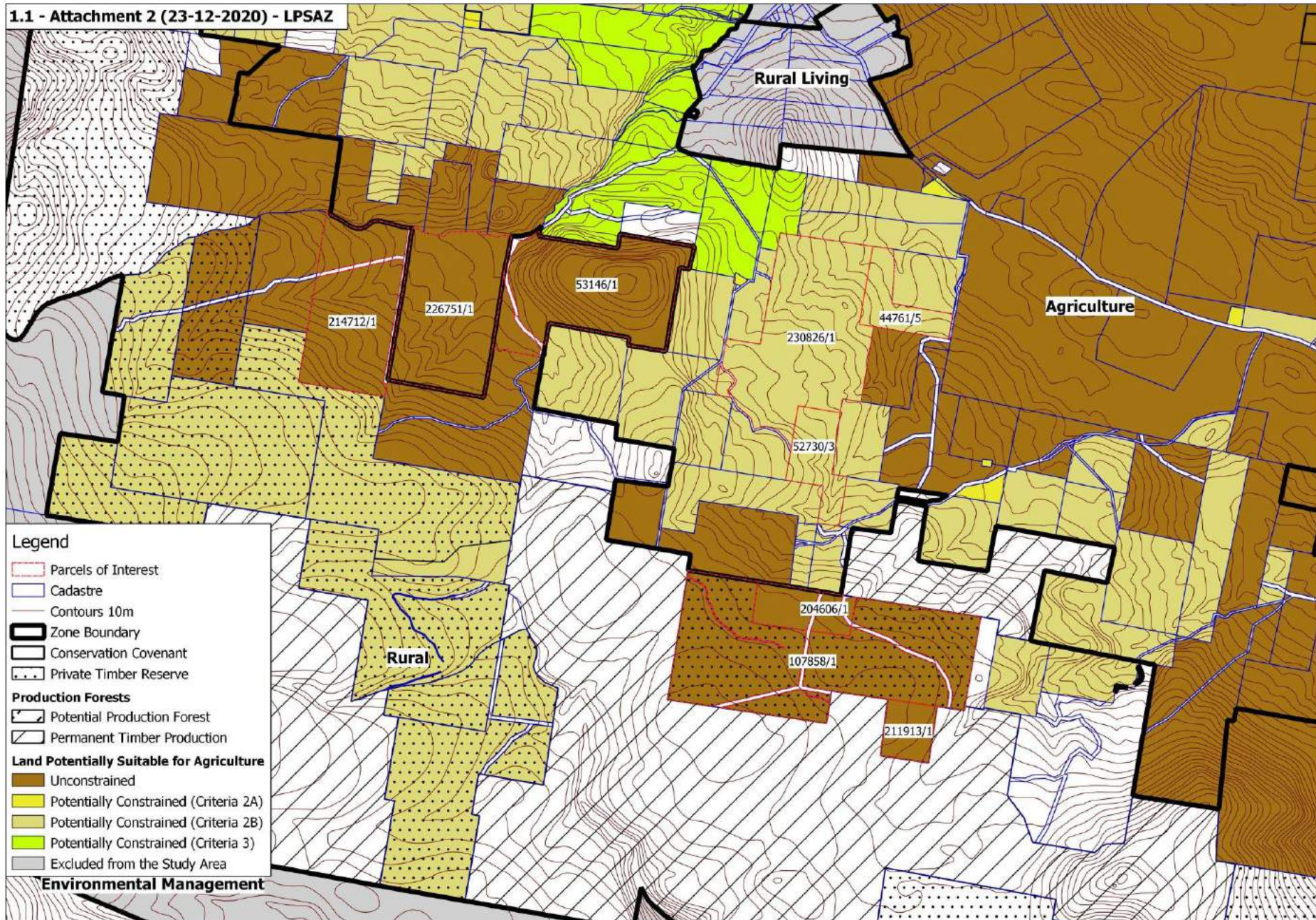
1.1 - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Imagery



1.1 - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Land Capability



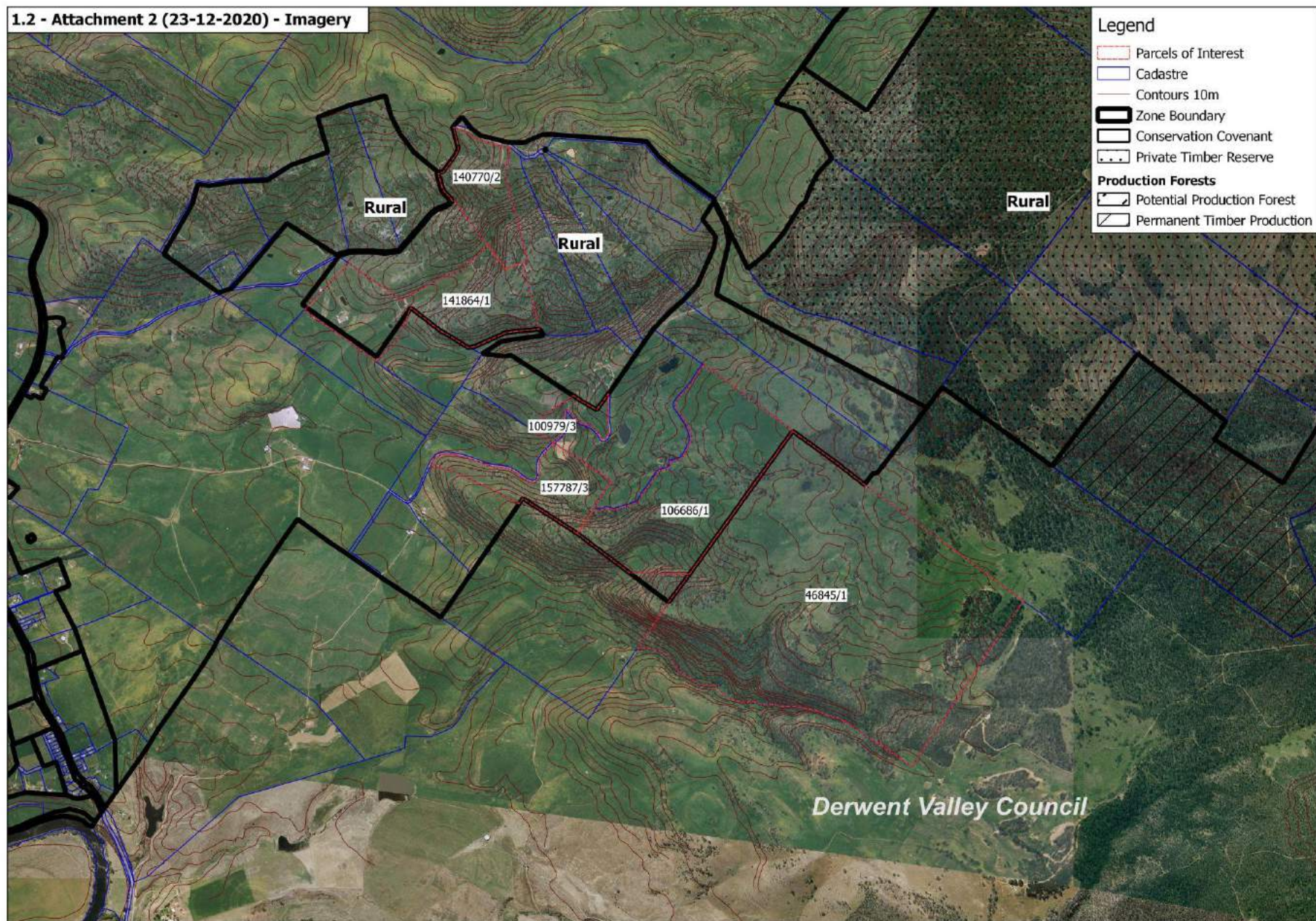
1.1 - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - LPSAZ



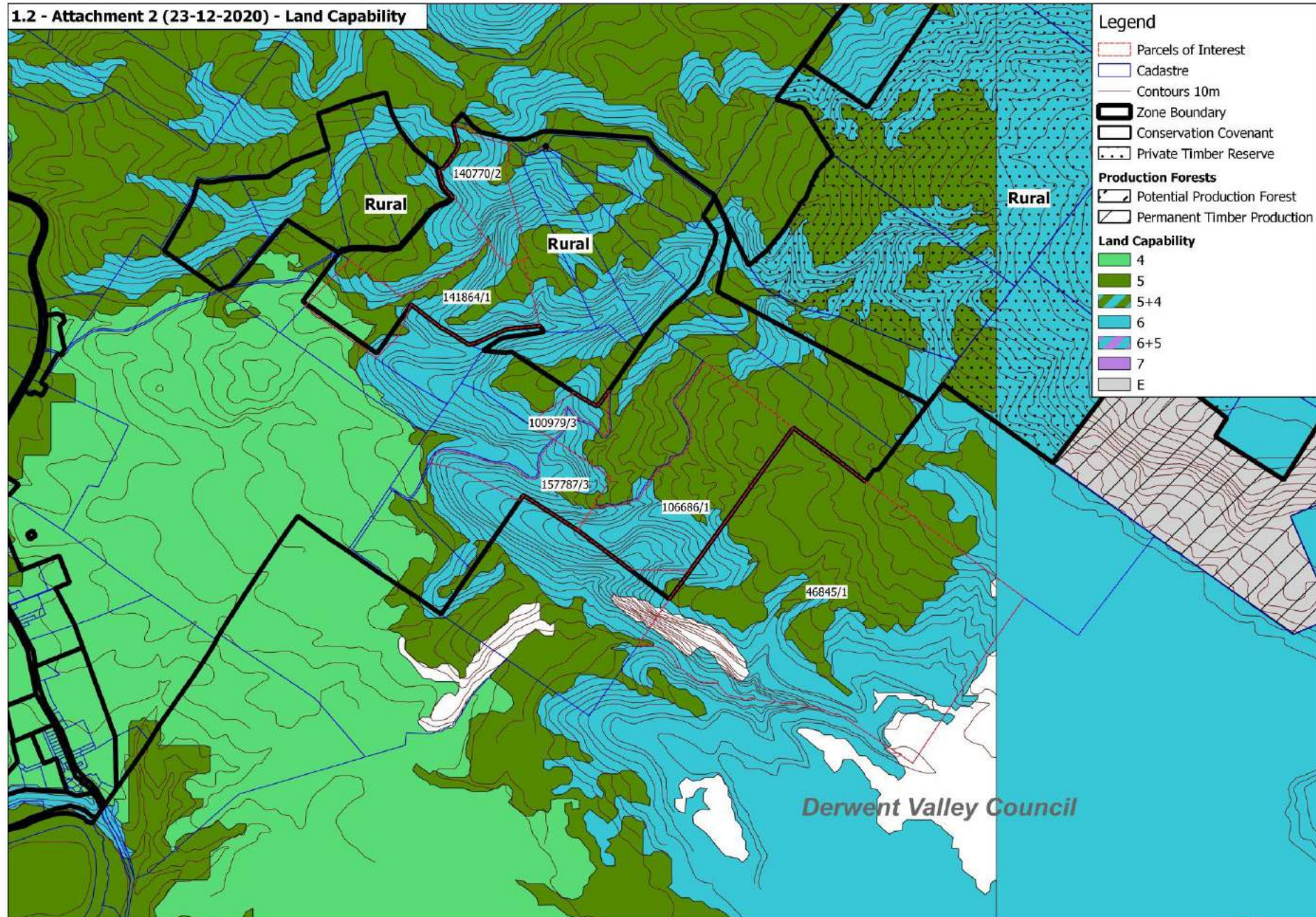
1.2 Bluff Road Gretna area: Change of zone from Rural Resource to Rural

TITLE	COUNCIL OPINION
FR 140770/2	Steep, bush, relatively small titles. Part of a non-agricultural use cluster. Rural Zone. Same for other titles in this cluster.
FR 141864/1	This lot is hour-glass shaped with to large areas joined by a narrow neck. The neck corresponds with the broader land division between large relatively flat agricultural use titles and the abovementioned non-agricultural cluster. Currently Council has proposed to split-zone this title through the neck. Part Rural part Agriculture Zone.
FR 46845/1	This title is outside municipality.
FR 106686/1	Currently proposed as Agriculture Zone. However, this land is on a relatively small title constituted by very steep slopes and deep gullies. Whilst it is cleared and under rough pasture, it is not agricultural land of any quality. Class 6 ag land. It should be zoned to form an extension of the abovementioned Rural zoned area. Rural Zone.
FR 157787/3	Currently proposed as Agriculture Zone. However, this land is on a relatively small title constituted by very steep slopes and deep gullies. Whilst it is cleared and under rough pasture, it is not agricultural land of any quality. Class 6 ag land. It should be zoned to form an extension of the abovementioned Rural zoned area. Rural Zone.
FR 100979/3	Currently proposed as Agriculture Zone. However, this land is on a relatively small title constituted by very steep slopes and deep gullies. Whilst it is cleared and under rough pasture, it is not agricultural land of any quality. Class 6 ag land. It should be zoned to form an extension of the abovementioned Rural zoned area. Rural Zone.

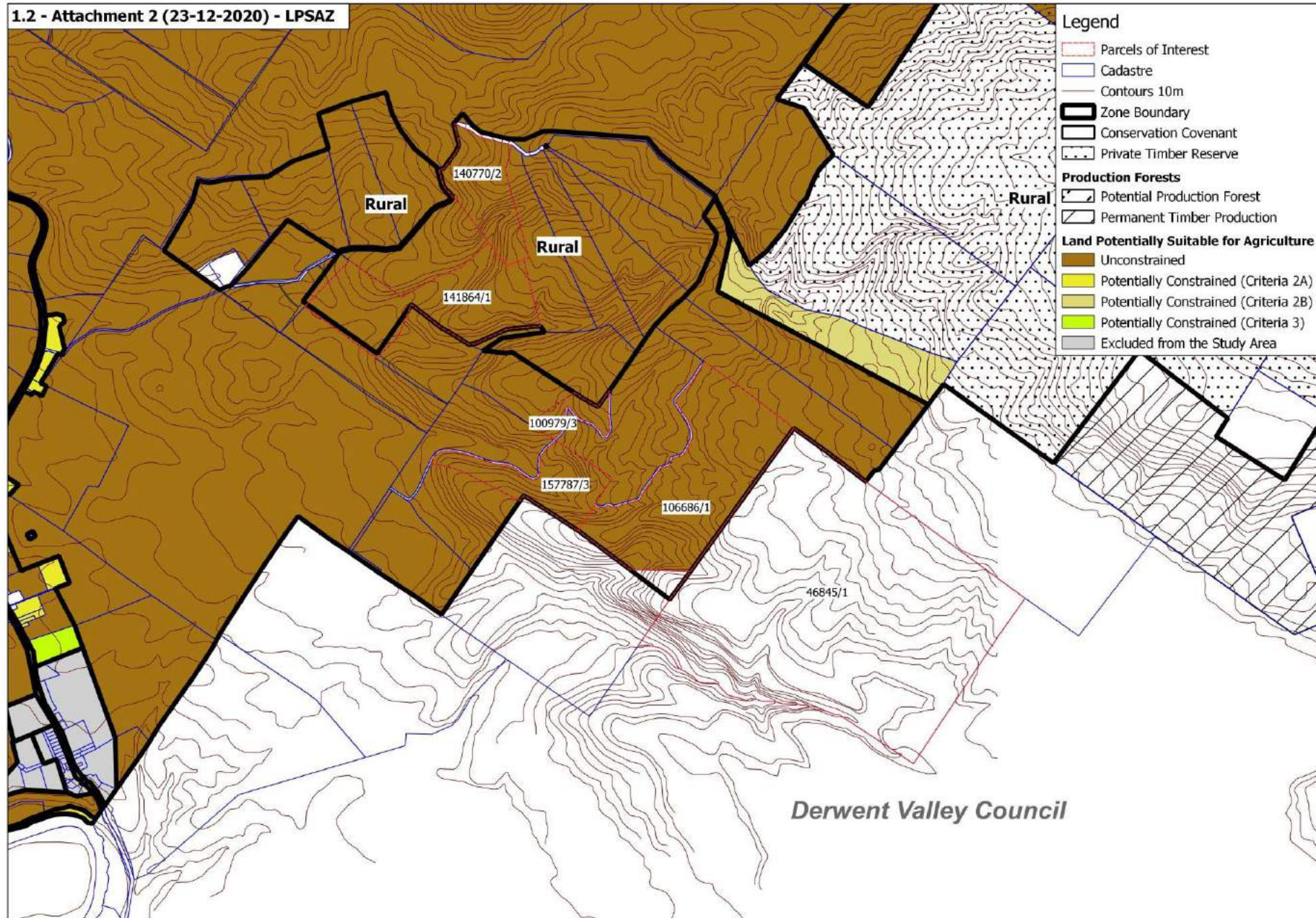
1.2 - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Imagery



1.2 - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Land Capability



1.2 - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - LPSAZ



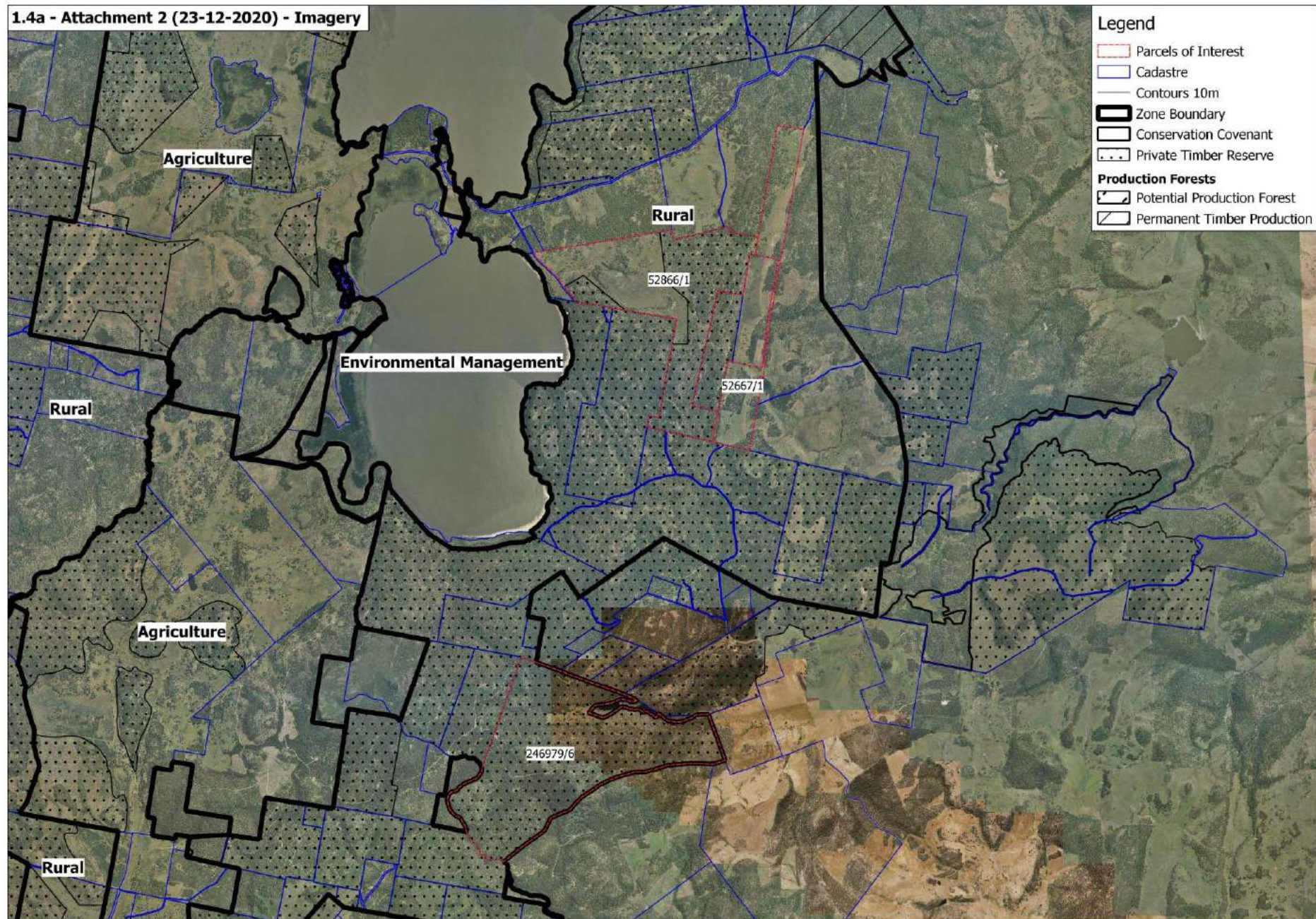
1.4 Various locations

The TPC has commented that all of the following titles are identified in the LPSAZ as “Agriculture and unconstrained” but proposed by Council to be zoned Rural).

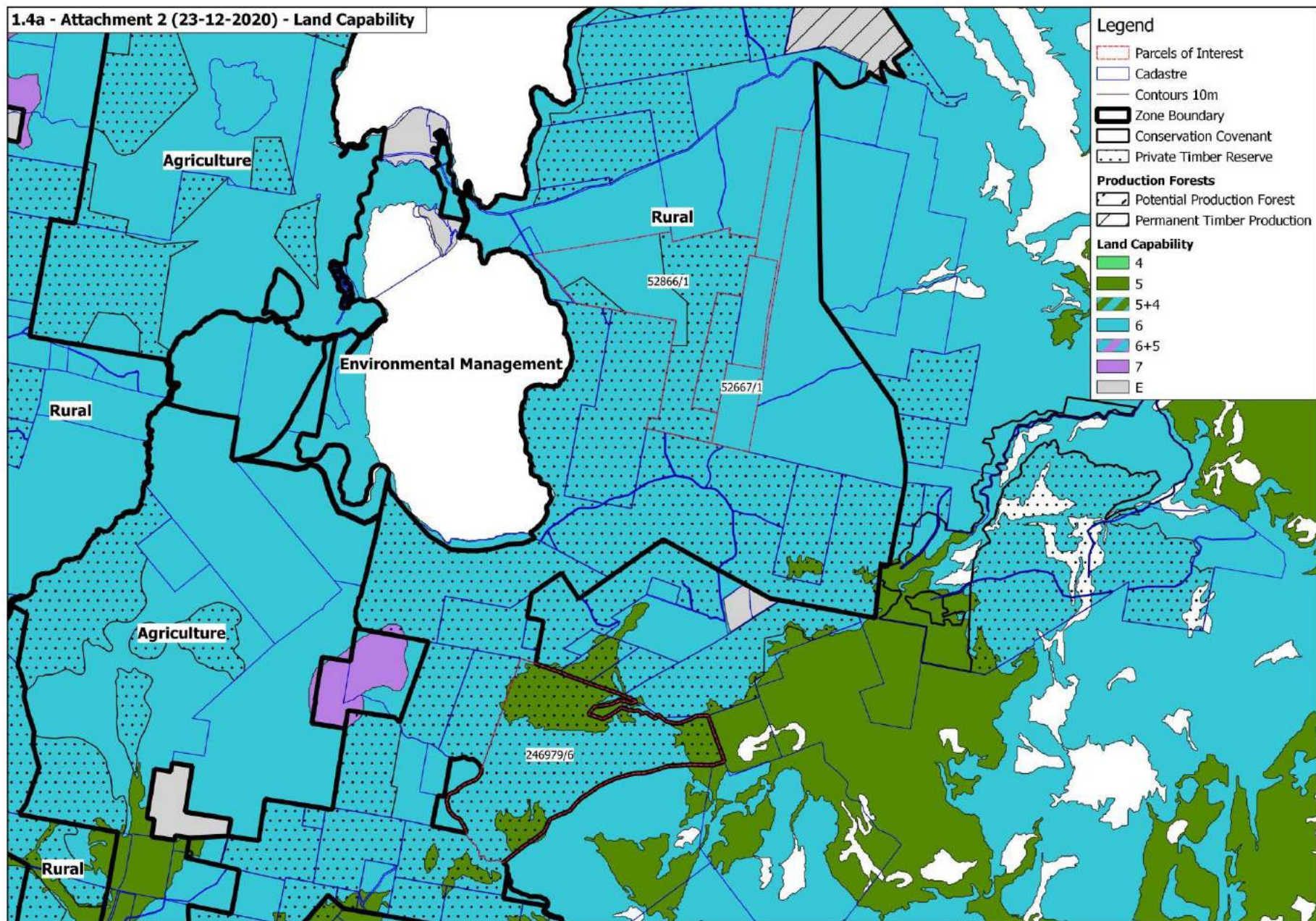
TITLE	COUNCIL OPINION
Interlaken Road and Tunbridge Tier Road, Interlaken.	(Map set 1.4a, below)
FR 52866/1	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. Part PTR. A predominant forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
FR 52667/1	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. Part PTR. A predominant forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
FR 246979/6	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. PTR. A predominant forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
Little Den Road, Millers Bluff.	(Map set 1.4b, below)
FR 230533/1	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. Small partially cleared title surrounded by PTRs and public production forest land. A predominant forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
'Bashan 5 Mile - Bashan Road, 655 Bashan Road, 'Pt Triangle - Bashan Road, 'Glen Rowan' - 655 Bashan Road and 3136 Victoria Valley Road.	(Map set 1.4c, below)
FR 118843/1	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. PTR. A predominant forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
FR 208347/1	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. PTR. A predominant forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
FR 132240/1	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. PTR. A predominant forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
FR 208320/1	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. PTR. A predominant forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
FR 153448/1	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. PTR. A predominant

	forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
FR 248756/2	High altitude rough seasonal pastureland. Class 6 agricultural land. Patch of private land surrounded by public production forest land. A PTR itself. A predominant forestry / rough pasture area. Part of broad area of such land. Rural Zone.
Lyell Highway/Marked Tree Road, Gretna area. (Map set 1.4d, below)	
FR 108593/1	Steep pastureland. Mixture of class 5 and 6 land. Forms part of an unnecessary wedge of Rural Zone surrounded by similar Agriculture zoned land. Agriculture Zone.
FR 102690/3	Steep pastureland. Mixture of class 5 and 6 land. Forms part of an unnecessary wedge of Rural Zone surrounded by similar Agriculture zoned land. Agriculture Zone.
FR 158526/1	Steep pastureland. Mixture of class 5 and 6 land. Forms part of an unnecessary wedge of Rural Zone surrounded by similar Agriculture zoned land. Agriculture Zone.
FR 146220/2	Steep pastureland. Mixture of class 5 and 6 land. Forms part of an unnecessary wedge of Rural Zone surrounded by similar Agriculture zoned land. Agriculture Zone.
Strickland Road, Strickland. (Map set 1.4c, below)	
FR 248756/2	Relatively small title of cleared land entirely surrounded by public production forestry land. Partially planted out with tree plantation. TasMap indicates the clear area is in fact marshland. Rural Zone.

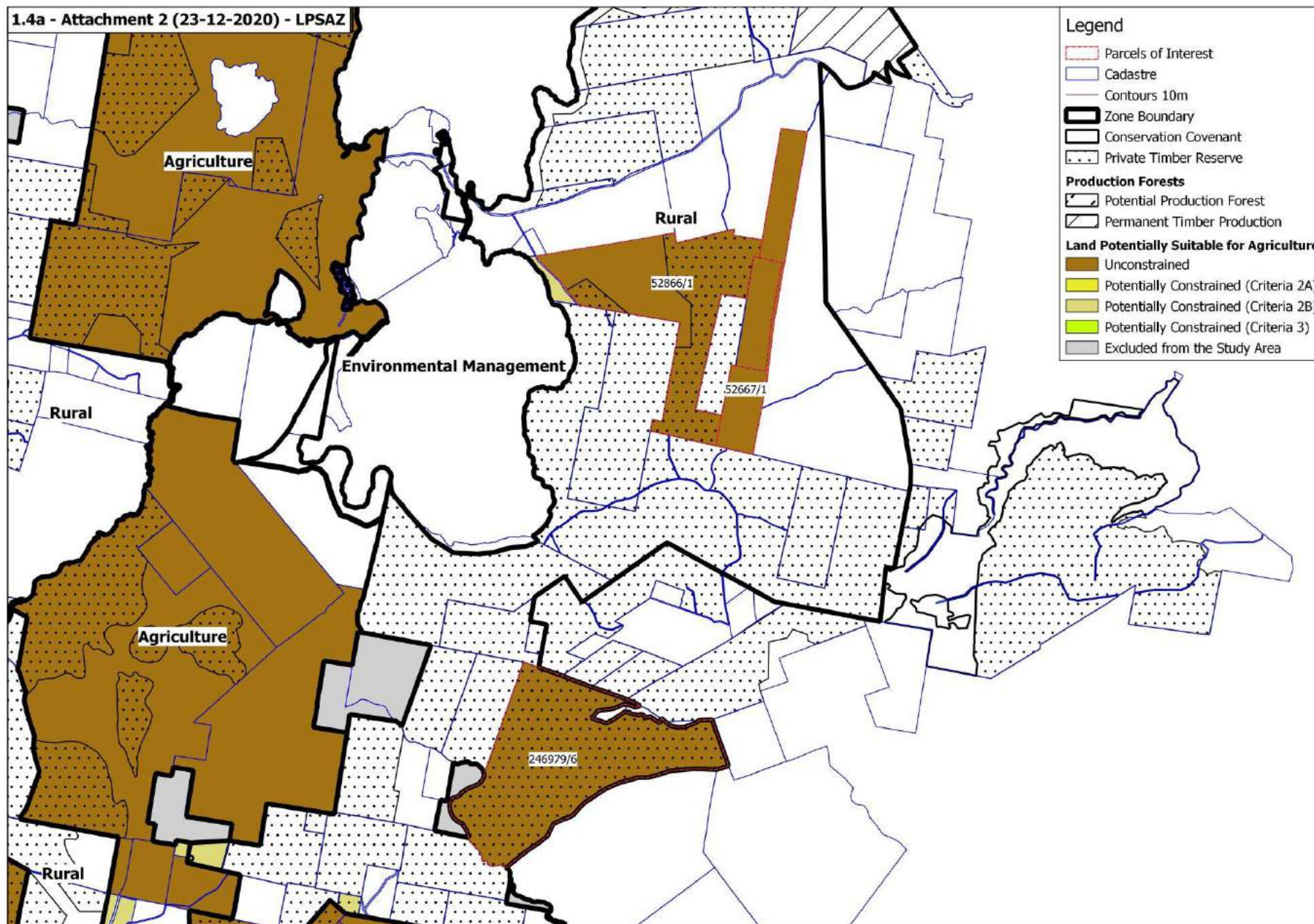
1.4a - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Imagery



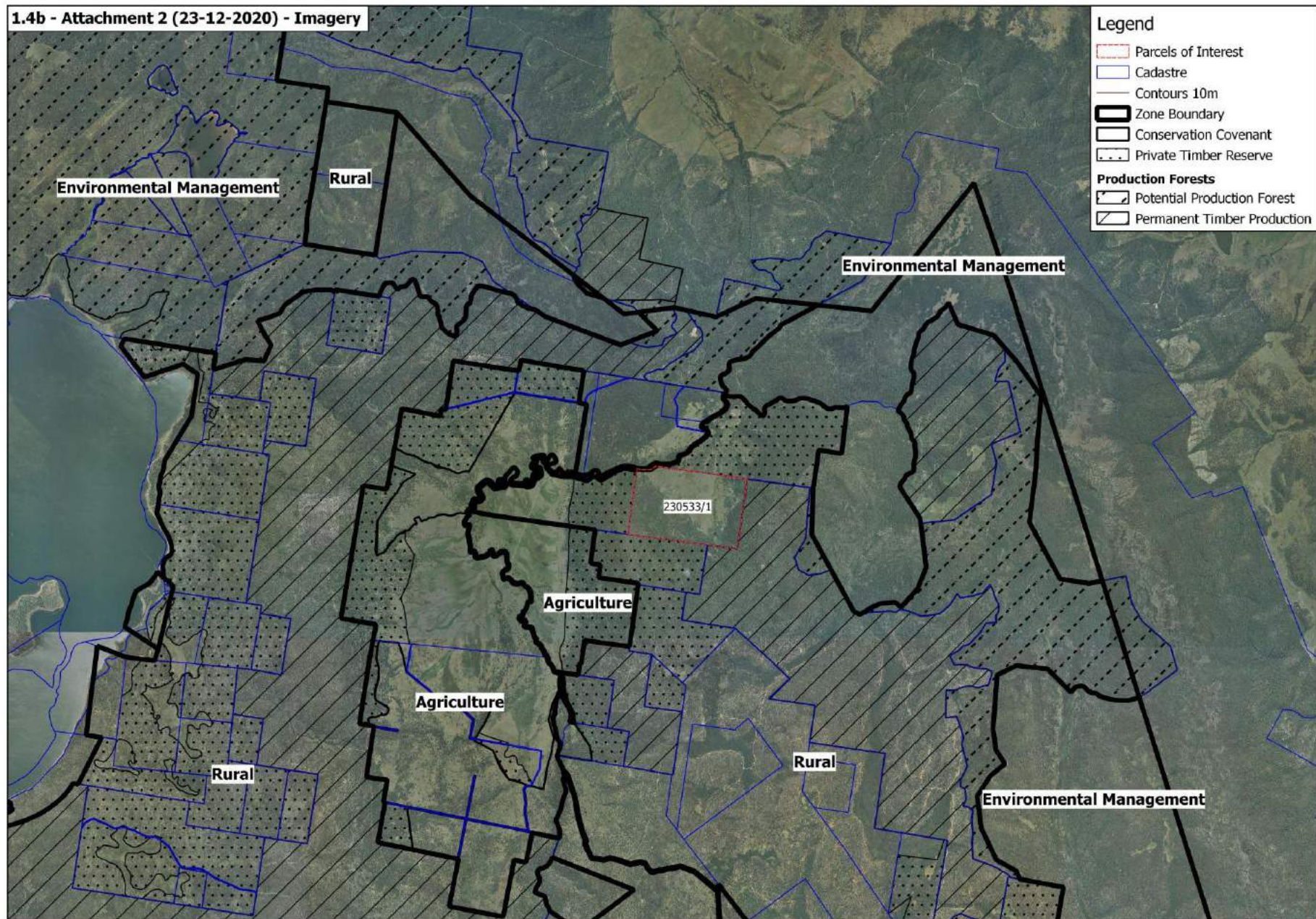
1.4a - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Land Capability



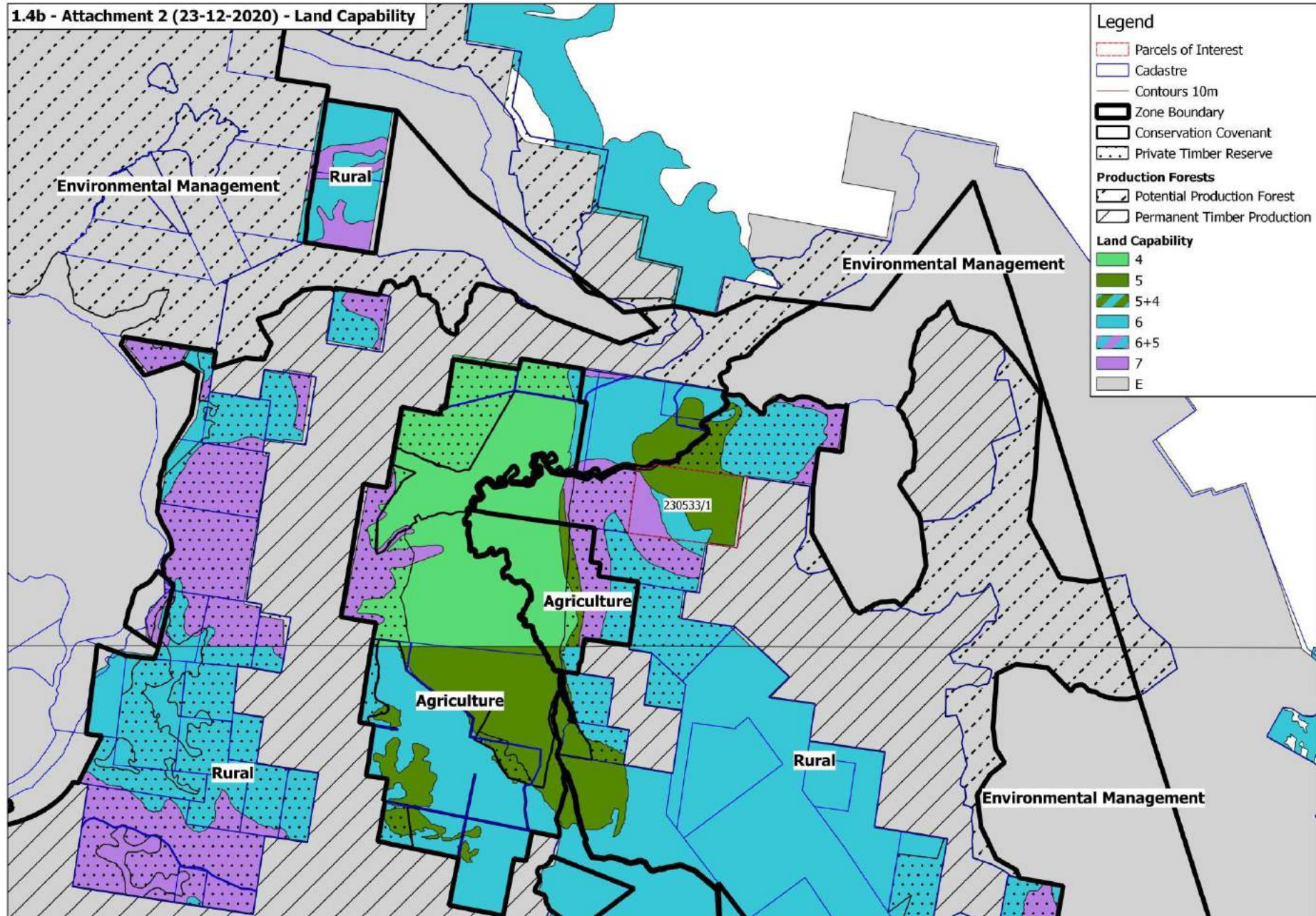
1.4a - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - LPSAZ



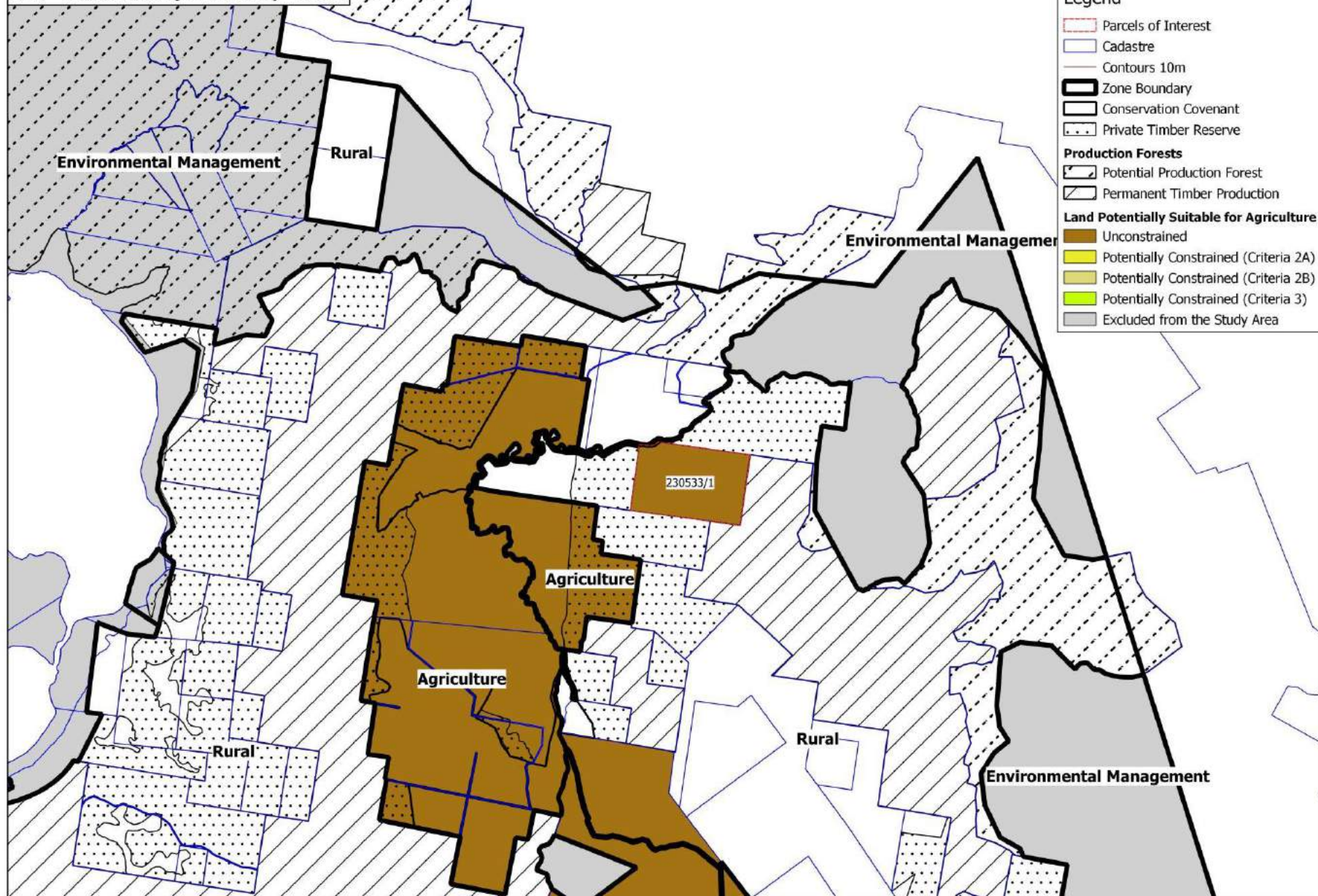
1.4b - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Imagery



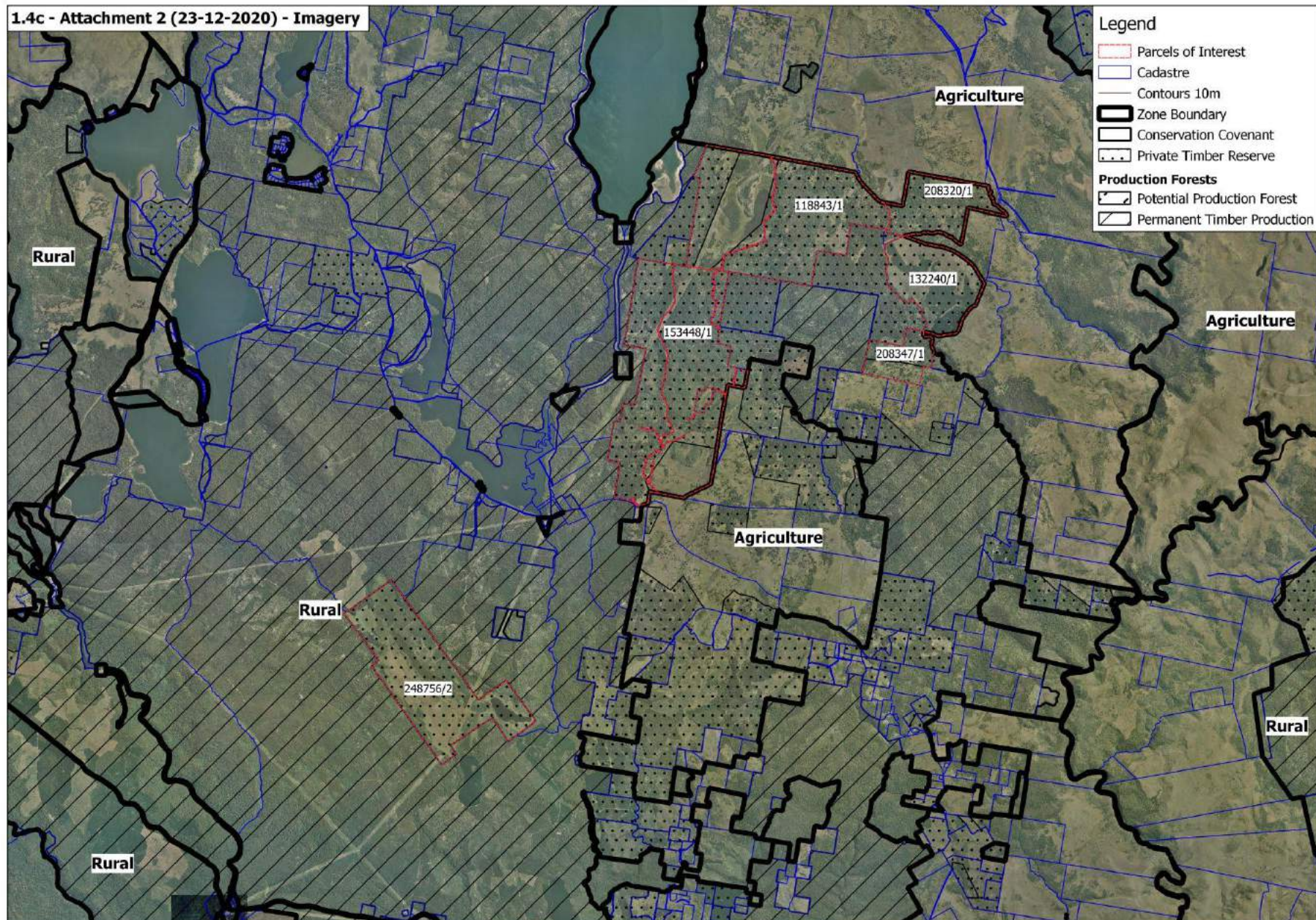
1.4b - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Land Capability



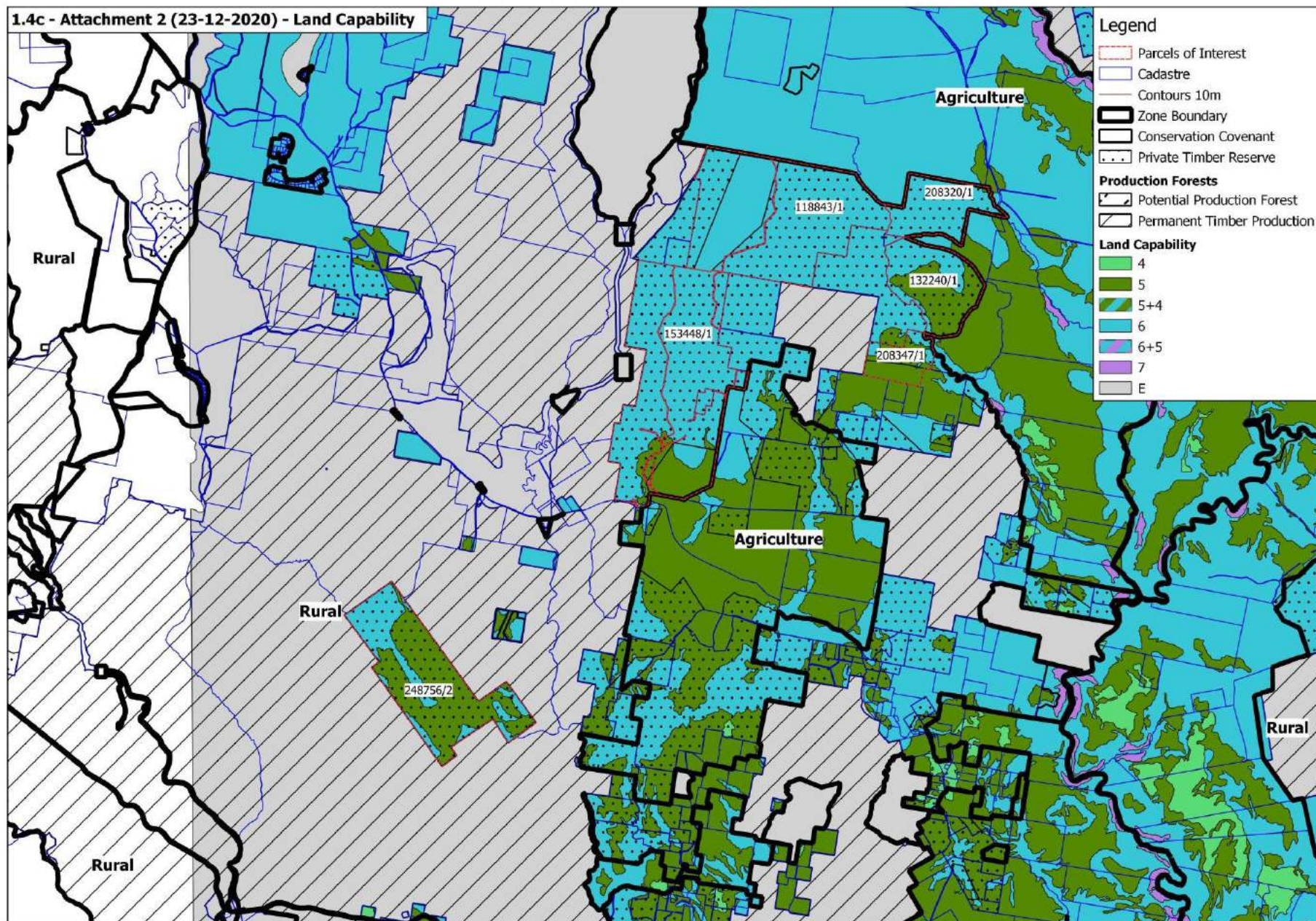
1.4b - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - LPSAZ



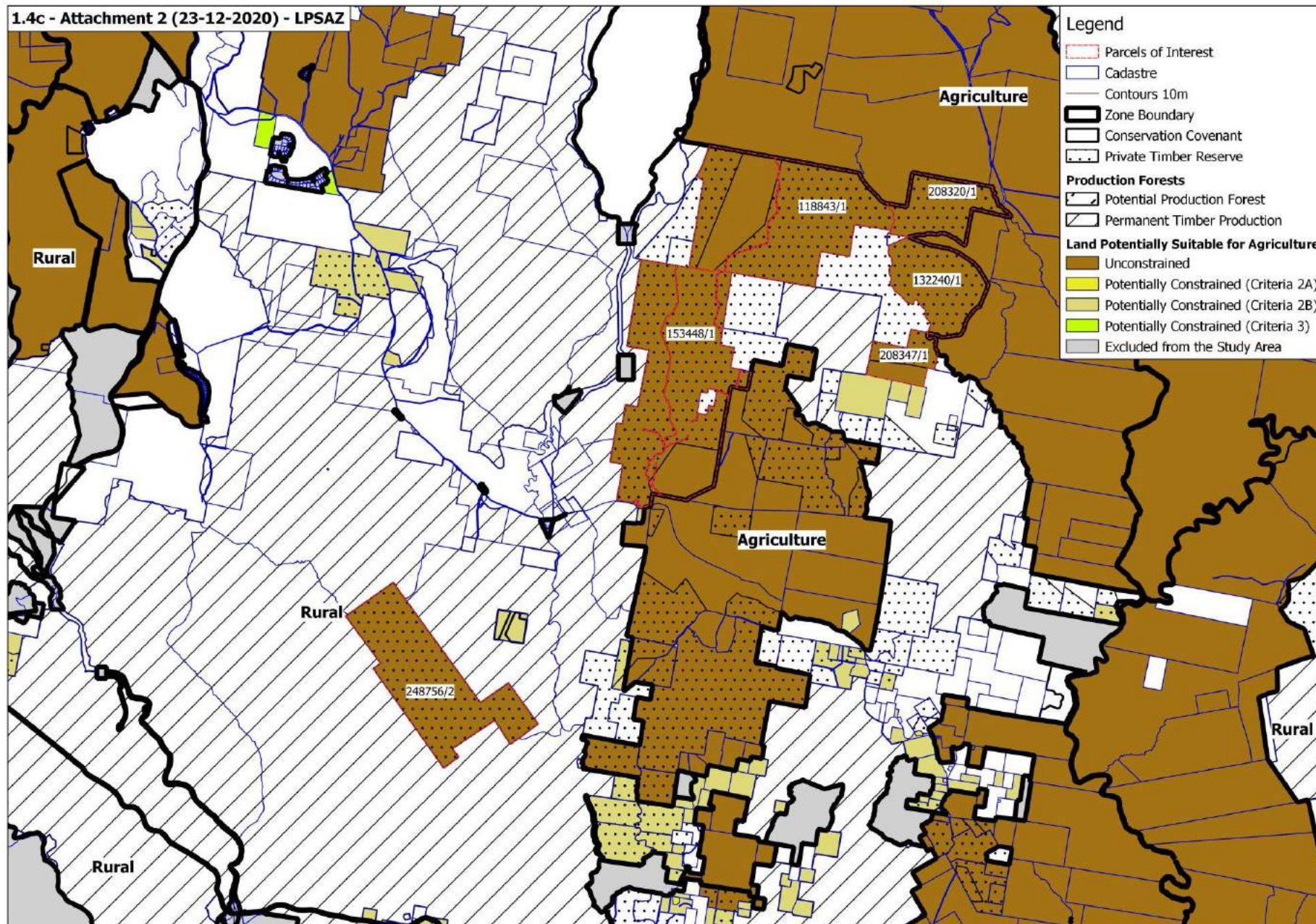
1.4c - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Imagery



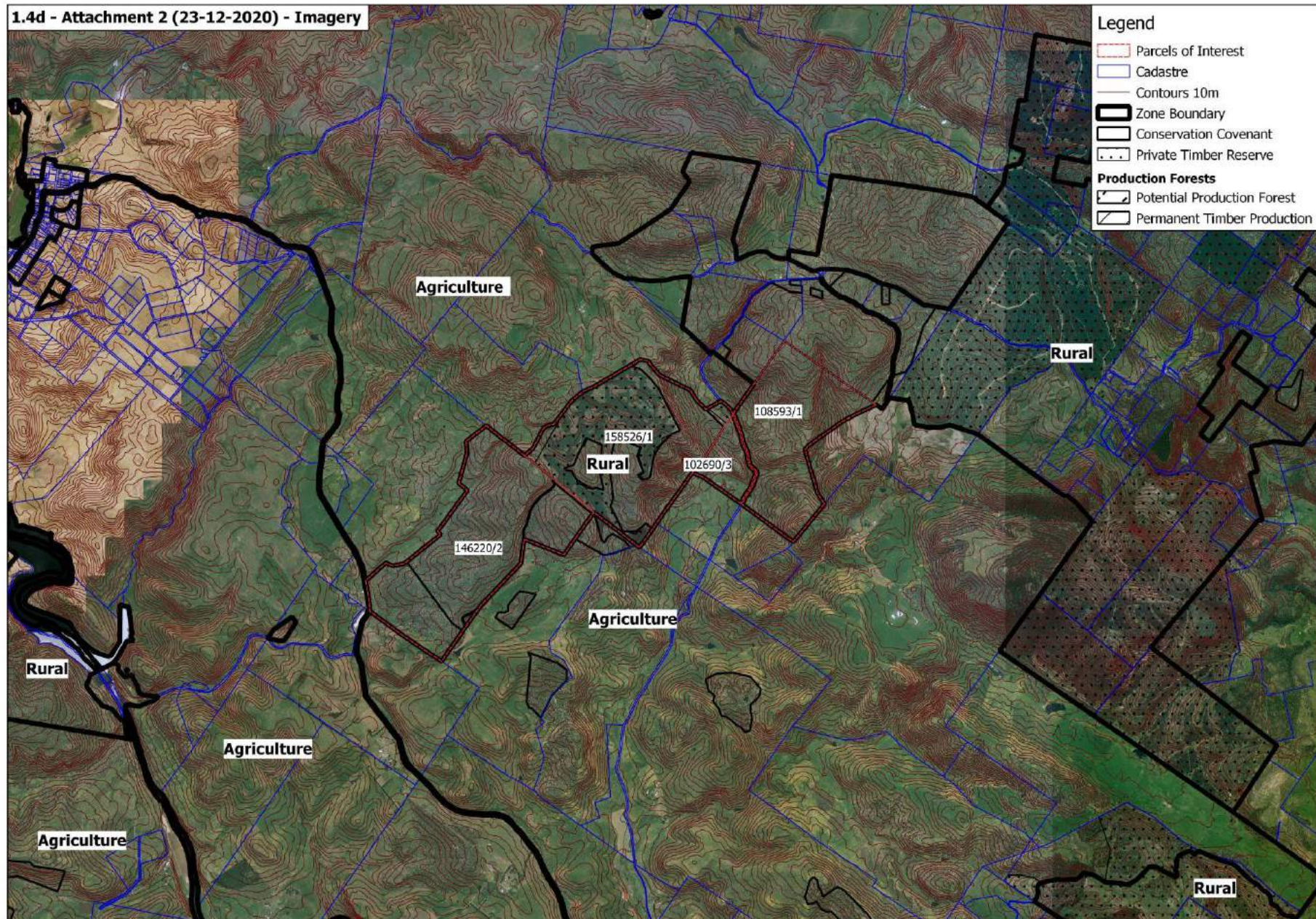
1.4c - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Land Capability



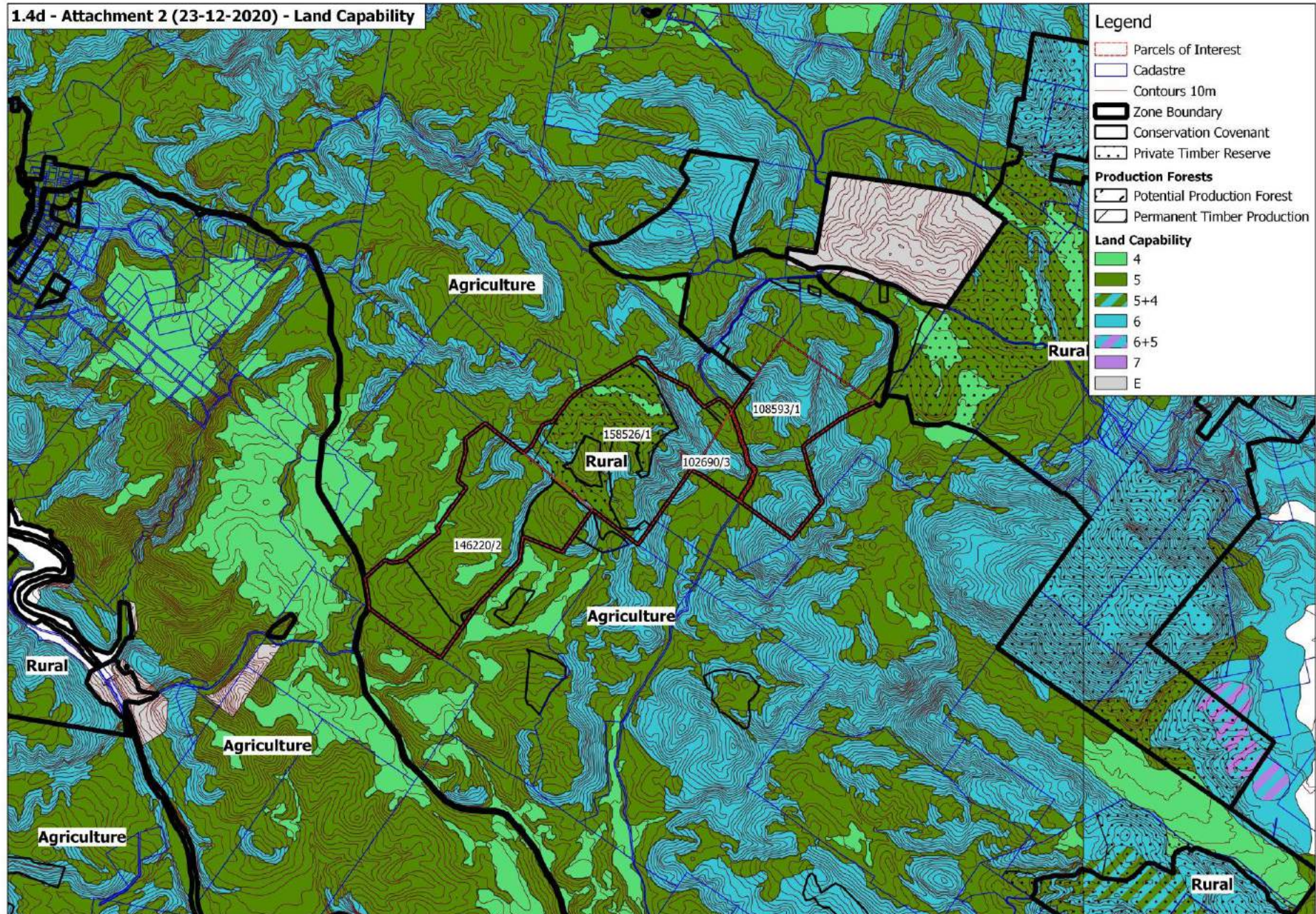
1.4c - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - LPSAZ

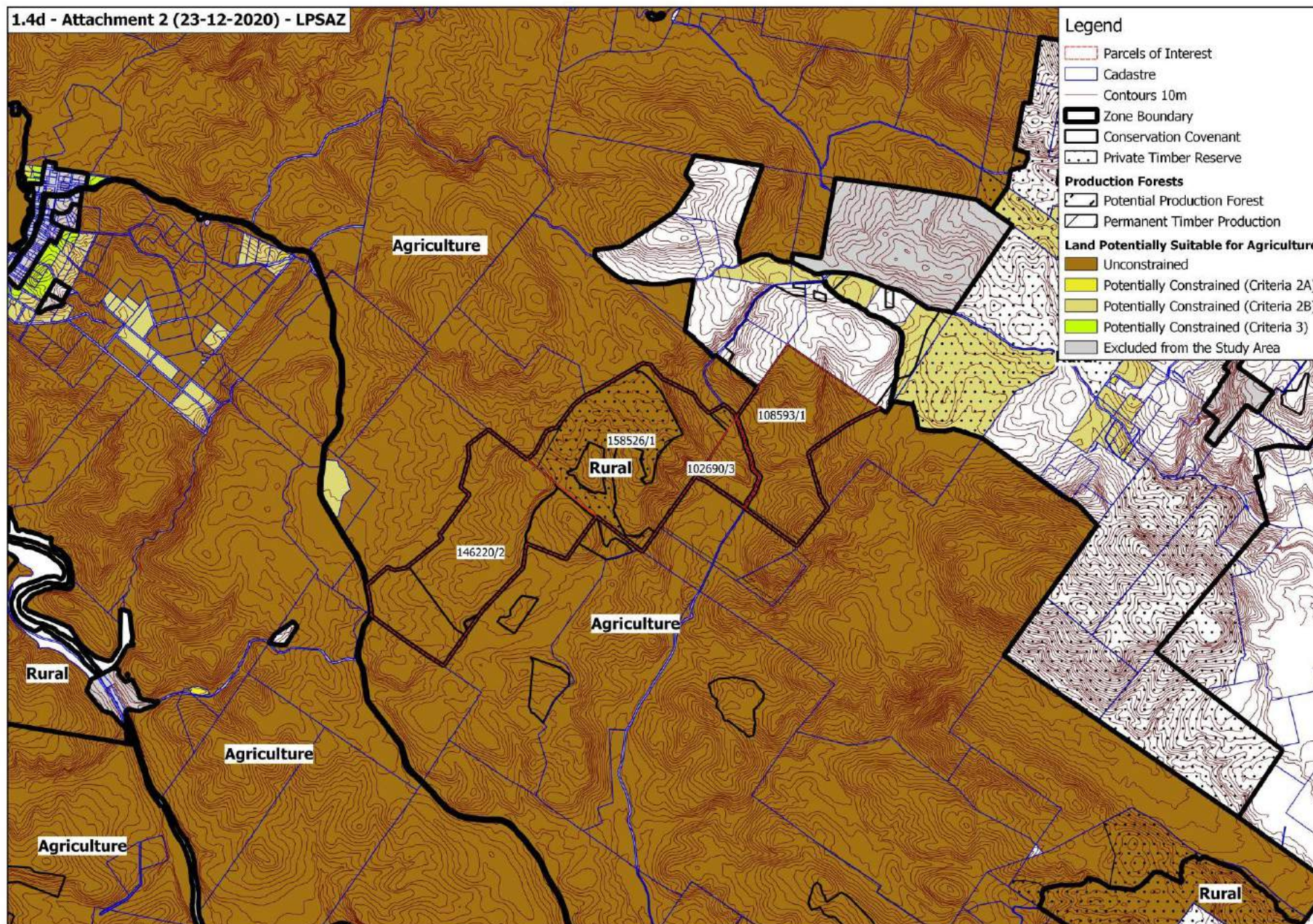


1.4d - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Imagery



1.4d - Attachment 2 (23-12-2020) - Land Capability





INTERLAKEN AREA (Refer maps below)

This area has not been raised by the Tasmanian Planning Commission, but by Council's planning consultant Damian Mackey. Currently, some of this area is proposed to be zoned Agriculture as it has been identified in the LPSAZ as "Agriculture and unconstrained", but this needs to be questioned.

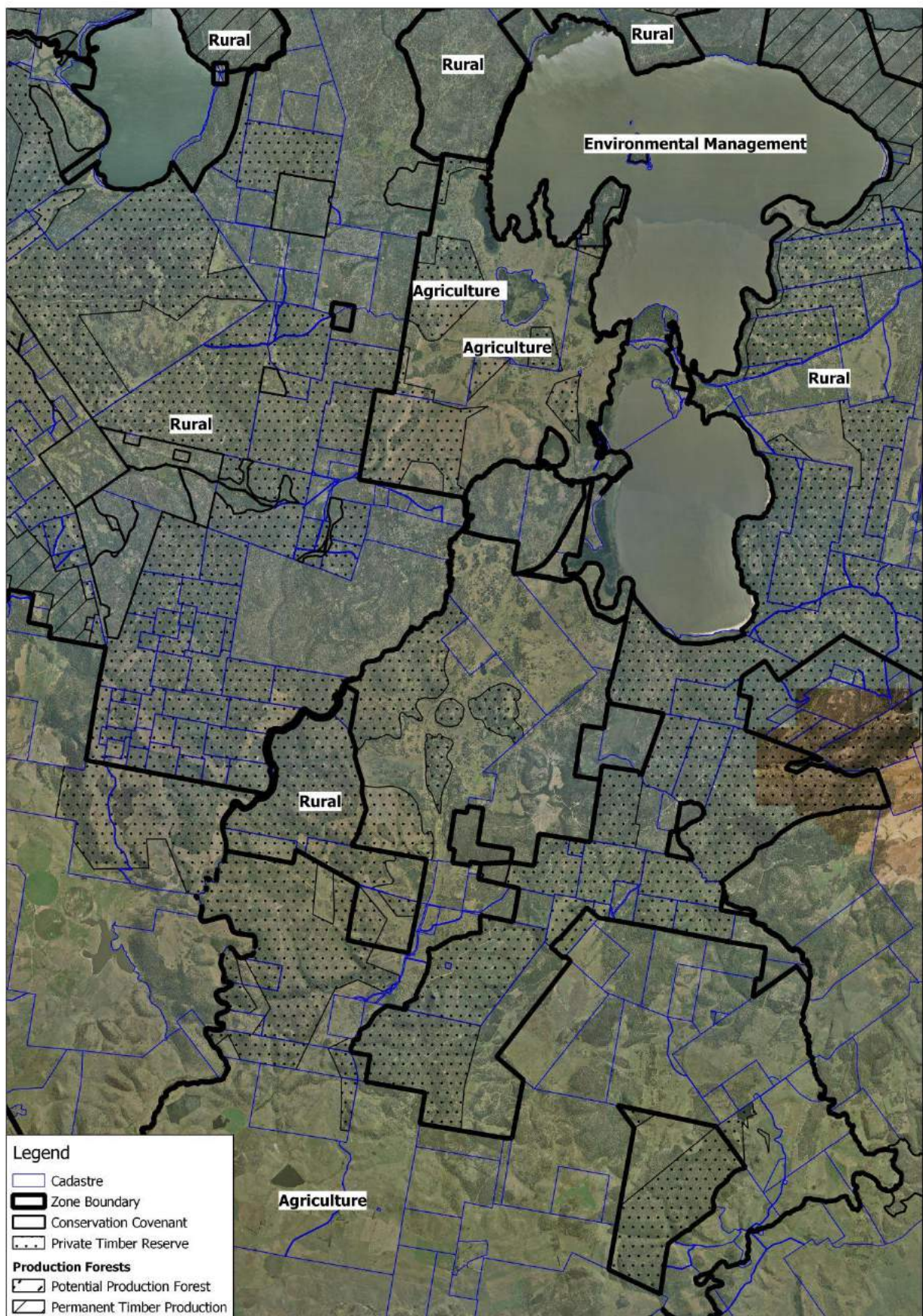
The area is depicted on the triplet set of maps, below.

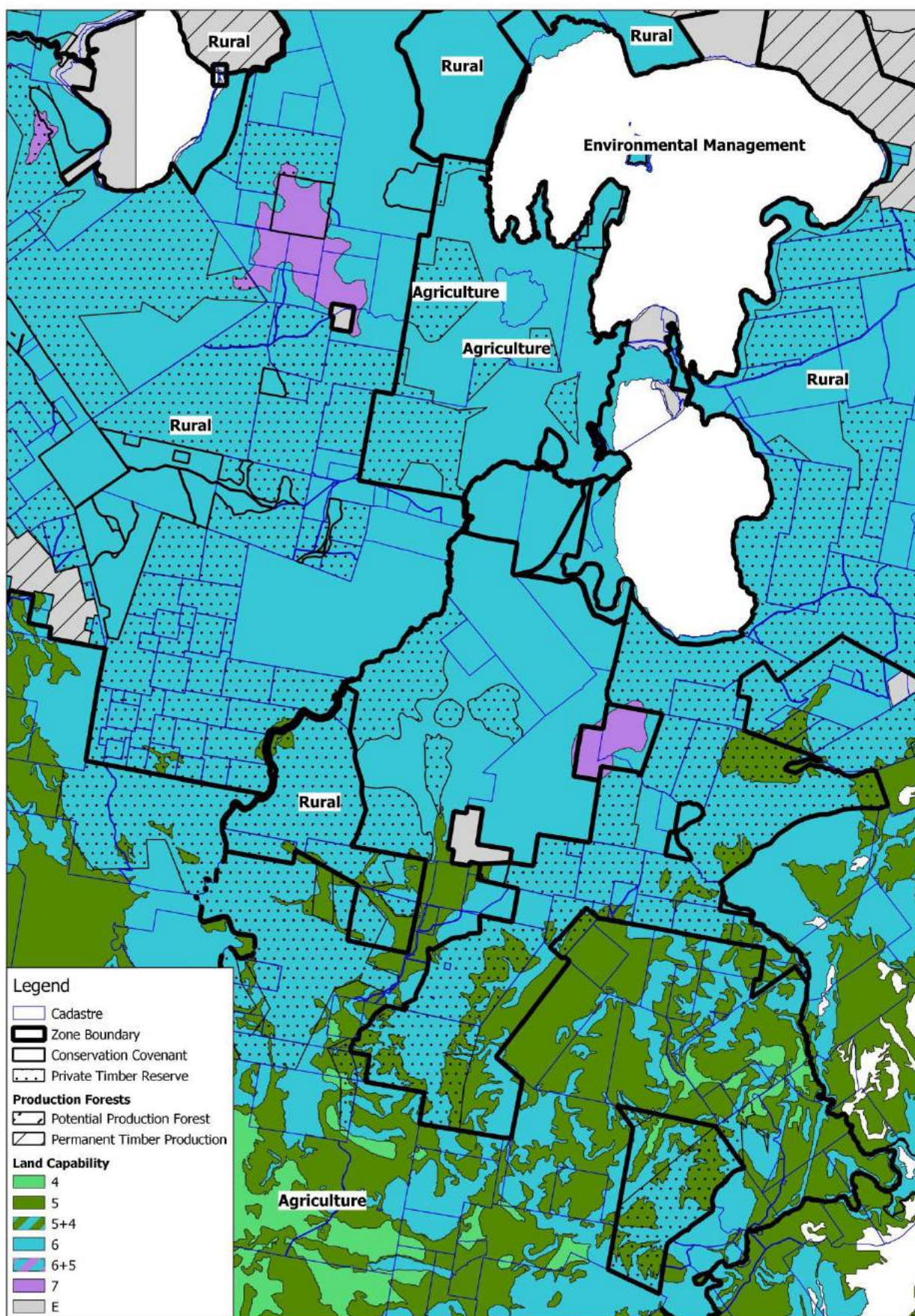
It is high altitude rough seasonal grazing land that is quite different to, for example, the Prime Agricultural Land on the North West Coast which will be zoned in the same Agriculture Zone.

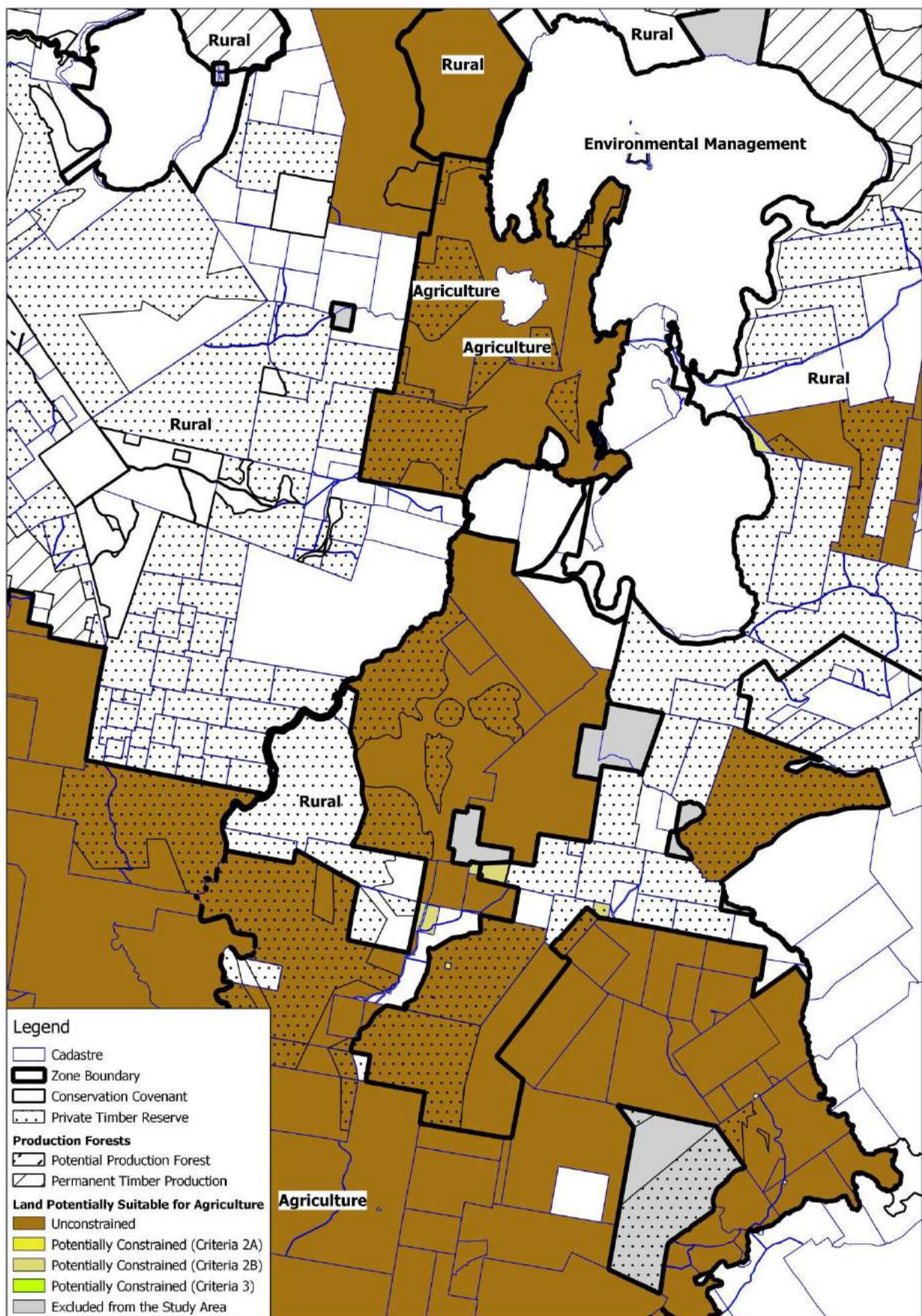
This is analogous to zoning a corner shop in an outer suburb as Central Business Zone rather than Local Business Zone and simply does not make sense.

The Agriculture Zone essentially preserves land for agricultural use and limits other use and development potential. It can well be argued that the application of the new Agriculture Zone to such poor-quality land is a significant overreach of the State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land and far beyond what Parliament intended when it brought that policy into existence.

The Planning Committee workshop on 9 March 2021 determined that such land should be zoned Rural. On the maps below, the Rural Zone should commence at the east-west line north of which Private Timber Reserves dominate.







Paper 4: Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan
Draft Central Highlands Local Provisions Schedule.

TO Central Highlands Council Planning Committee

AUTHOR Planning Consultant (SMC) Damian Mackey

DATE 10 March 2021

Liaison with Interested Parties.

In its correspondence of 23 December 2020 the TPC requested that Council liaise with interested parties involved in Lake Meadowbank regarding the redraft of the Specific Area Plan (SAP):

- Hydro Tasmania.
- TasWater
- The Aboriginal Heritage Council
- Marine and Safety Tasmania
- The Meadowbank Water Ski Club

Contact has been made with all of these parties and meetings have been held to discuss the latest (29 November 2020) draft of the Draft SAP . Representatives from the Ski Club provided a tour of their facilities and of the lake generally.

Justification for the SAP under Section 32(4) of the Act.

In its July 2020 correspondence the TPC sought further explanation on how the SAP meets Section 32(4) of the Act and what Council's policies are behind the SAP. Section 32(4) sets out the reasons necessary to justify the existence of the SAP.

Council provided the TPC with explanation regarding why it believes Section 32(4) of the Act has been met and has detailed its underlying policies supporting the SAP. As per Council's December 2020 resolution, these are:

1. *Lake Meadowbank is the premier water-skiing facility in Tasmania. Council wants to allow this recreation facility of state-wide strategic importance to expand, both on and off the water. This includes clubrooms and other shore-based facilities, water-edge facilities such as jetties, pontoons, boat ramps and on-water recreational infrastructure. For these reasons the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(a) of the Act.*
2. *These water-edge and on-water facilities, however, also need to be shared and consolidated so that the current unsystematic proliferation trend is halted and potentially reversed. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(b) of the Act.*
3. *As the lake's status as the State's premier water-skiing location grows, more accommodation will need to be allowed around the lake, over a range of modes including camping, caravans and holiday cabins. This needs clear siting criteria to ensure the lake's landscape values are not destroyed by, for example, numerous buildings close to the water's edge. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(b) of the Act.*
4. *Many operational Hydro lakes and have a degree of recreational use. The difference with Lake Meadowbank is the high degree of recreational use arising from its close proximity to greater Hobart, the specific nature of that use (predominantly; the State's premier water-skiing facility)*

and associated pressures for more accommodation / housing / camping and aquatic structures. A SAP is required to do this. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(a) of the Act.

5. *This high-level of specific water-based recreational activities and development pressures pose particular management challenges for Hydro Tasmania, over and above that which exist for other lakes where water-based recreation occurs. Development applications for sites close to the foreshore should be referred to Hydro Tasmania for comment. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(b) of the Act.*
6. *The agricultural value of the land is not highly significant, whilst the economic and social values of the lake as the State's premier water-skiing facility are highly significant. The scheme provisions should lean in favour of the recreational use within the SAP area. The SAP is necessary to do this.*
7. *The land around the lake contains highly significant Aboriginal heritage sites. Development applications involving buildings and works should be referred to AHT for comment. The SAP is necessary to do this. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(a) of the Act.*
8. *The Landscape Conservation Zone is not used in the Central Highlands LPS and, in any case, would not suit this special area. The proposed SAP, in part, introduces some aspects of this zone. For this reason, the SAP is necessary pursuant to Section 32(4)(b) of the Act.*

In its 23 December 2020 correspondence the TPC did not provide any comment on these reasons, either negative or positive, and simply asked "how the SAP meets 32(4) of the Act".

In its 13 January 2021 correspondence Council again sought comment from the TPC as to its assessment of the above reasons with respect to Section 32(4) of the Act.

However, in its 27 January 2021 reply the TPC did not provide any assessment of these points, instead referring Council to a guidelines document. Whilst this is somewhat helpful, it still leaves Council without any particular guidance on the points it has already provided.

Further comment will be provided at the Council meeting.

Maps of the Area

For Councillors' information, maps of the Specific Area Plan are provided below.

The third map highlights some areas of small misalignment between the boundary of the SAP and property boundaries in the northern section. It appears the SAP boundaries were intended to align with these cadastral boundaries.

It is recommended that these boundaries be corrected.

Feedback from Interested Parties.

Hydro Tasmania.

Hydro Tasmania provided the attached track-changes version of the draft SAP on 19 January 2021. Key comments / suggested changes are:

- In support of the SAP, it was noted that: *While there are a number of other Hydro-electric water storages within the central highlands, Lake Meadowbank has unique set of values and development pressures that warrant a greater level of protection and management.*

- Propose the expansion of the Plan Purpose statement pertaining to Hydro operation of the lake and elevating the statement to the first statement.
- Propose a new Plan Purpose statement pertaining to water quality.
- Propose a modified Plan Purpose statement pertaining to the landscape values.
- Propose that the area covered by the SAP be expanded to 100m of full supply level (refer CHI-S1.2.1).
- Propose that the setback provisions (CHI-S1.7.2) be enlarged, particularly considering the factor of wastewater disposal on water quality.

It is not recommended that the area of the SAP be expanded as this would constitute a very significant change. Council's intention has been to make only relatively modest adjustments to the SAP's provisions. Expanding the area would impact on more private land and potentially involve new landowners.

The concern in regard to water quality is addressed below.

TasWater

TasWater have provided the attached comment via a series of emails. They have advised that a referral mechanism to TasWater is not necessary. However, a clause along the lines of that in the proposed Sorell LPS for the Southern Beaches area that addresses the cumulative impact of multiple onsite wastewater disposal systems on water quality would be considered desirable.

It is recommended that such a clause be included.

The Aboriginal Heritage Council

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania (AHT) has provided the attached letter of support for the Lake Meadowbank SAP, stating that it provides an opportunity to improve the recognition and protection of significant Aboriginal heritage in the area.

In terms of the mechanical provisions of the SAP, AHT's correspondence picks up on an idea that was discussed at the meeting with Council representatives: to align the Aboriginal heritage Development Standard's Acceptable Solution and Performance Criteria with the statutory mechanisms deployed by AHT to ensure compliance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

These are the *Certificate and Unanticipated Discovery Plan*, the *Assessment Result* and an *Approved Permit*.

It is recommended that the provisions of the Draft Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan be modified accordingly.

Marine and Safety Tasmania

MAST has advised that it wishes to be considered an 'interested party' in regard to future development applications involving the lake, as they have responsibility for water safety. However, they are content for referrals to be on an informal basis and do not see a need for MAST to be written into the SAP provisions with a statutory referral mechanism.

The Meadowbank Water Ski Club

Representatives of the Meadowbank Ski Club have advised that they do not have plans for the substantial expansion of their club facilities and accommodation. Given that both their sites are accessed via long stretches of private road, proposals for such expansion to accommodate increased

visitation by members of the public would be problematic in any case. Essentially, they are a membership-based club and their facilities can only accommodate a limited number of users, and this practicality has set a limit on the number of members. As such, the Plan Purpose statements encouraging further development for visitation of various sorts could be 'de-emphasised'.

Zoning of Land:

The most significant change to the planning scheme provisions applying to land within the SAP area will be the change to the underlying zoning. Currently it is Rural Resource but under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme most of the land is slated to change to the new Agriculture Zone. This is somewhat different to the new Rural Zone which more closely matches the current Rural Resource zone.

Under the State Government's guidelines and directions for the application of the new Agriculture and Rural Zones, the majority of the land in the SAP would, under normal circumstances, be zoned as Agriculture. However, since the very existence of the SAP indicates that this area is 'abnormal', a special case could be made that the Rural Zone should apply in order to achieve a situation which more closely matches that which currently exists.

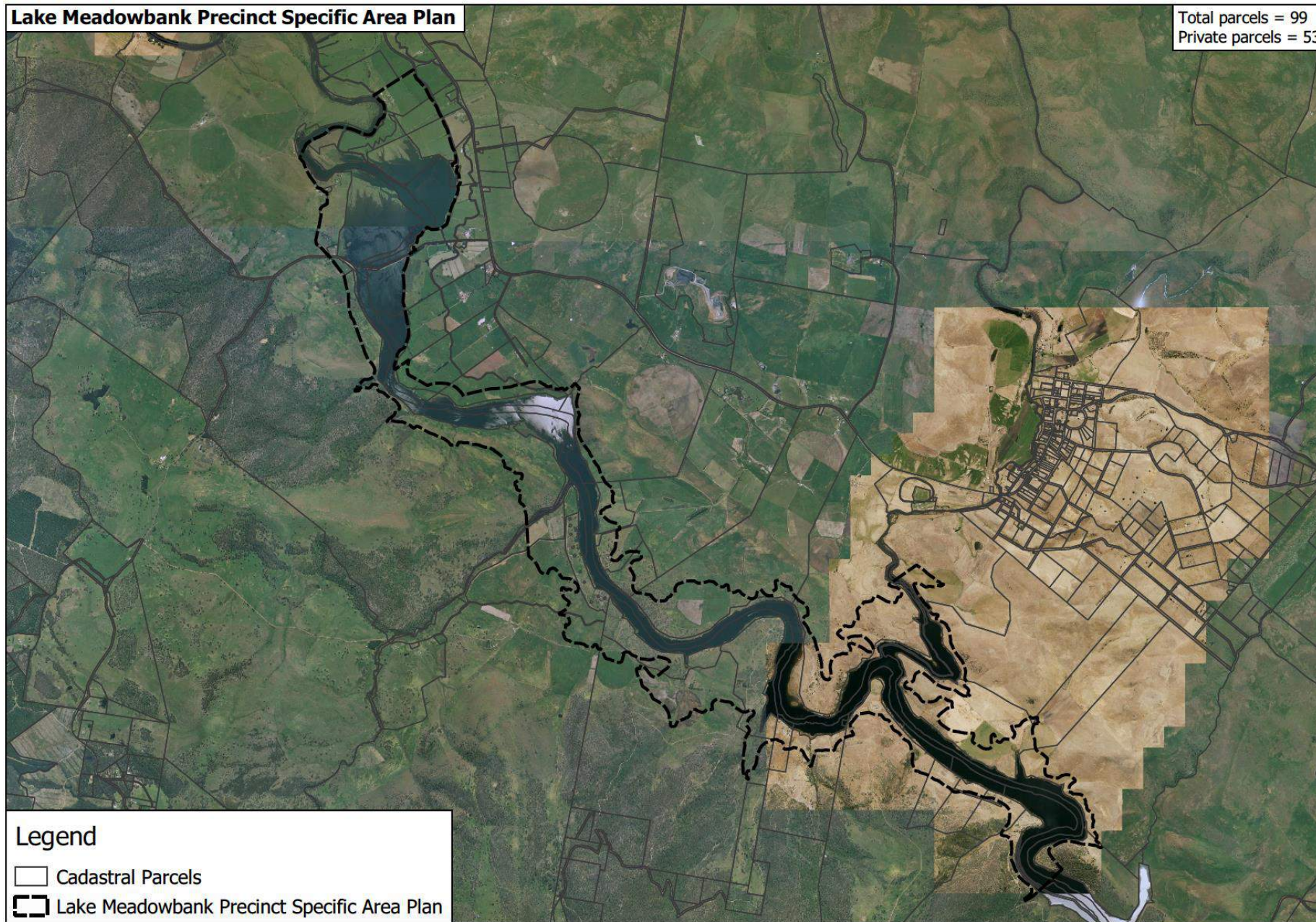
RECOMMENDATION:

That, in consideration of the comments received from interested parties regarding the Draft Lake Meadowbank Specific Area Plan (29 November 2020), the Plan be modified as follows:

- A. A provision that addresses the cumulative impact of multiple onsite wastewater disposal systems (similar to that proposed in the draft Sorell LPS) be included.**
- B. A Plan Purpose statement specifically addressing water quality be included.**
- C. The Aboriginal Heritage Development Standard's Acceptable Solution and Performance Criteria be aligned with the statutory mechanisms pertaining to compliance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*, being the *Certificate and Unanticipated Discovery Plan*, the *Assessment Result* and the *Approved Permit*.**
- D. The zoning of the land within the Specific Area Plan be amended to Rural to better mirror the holistic effect of the current planning scheme provisions.**
- E. The boundary of the SAP area, particularly in the northern section, be corrected so as to align with cadastral boundaries.**

Lake Meadowbank Precinct Specific Area Plan

Total parcels = 99
Private parcels = 53



Legend

□ Cadastral Parcels

▬ Lake Meadowbank Precinct Specific Area Plan

Lake Meadowbank Precinct Specific Area Plan

Total parcels = 99
Private parcels = 53

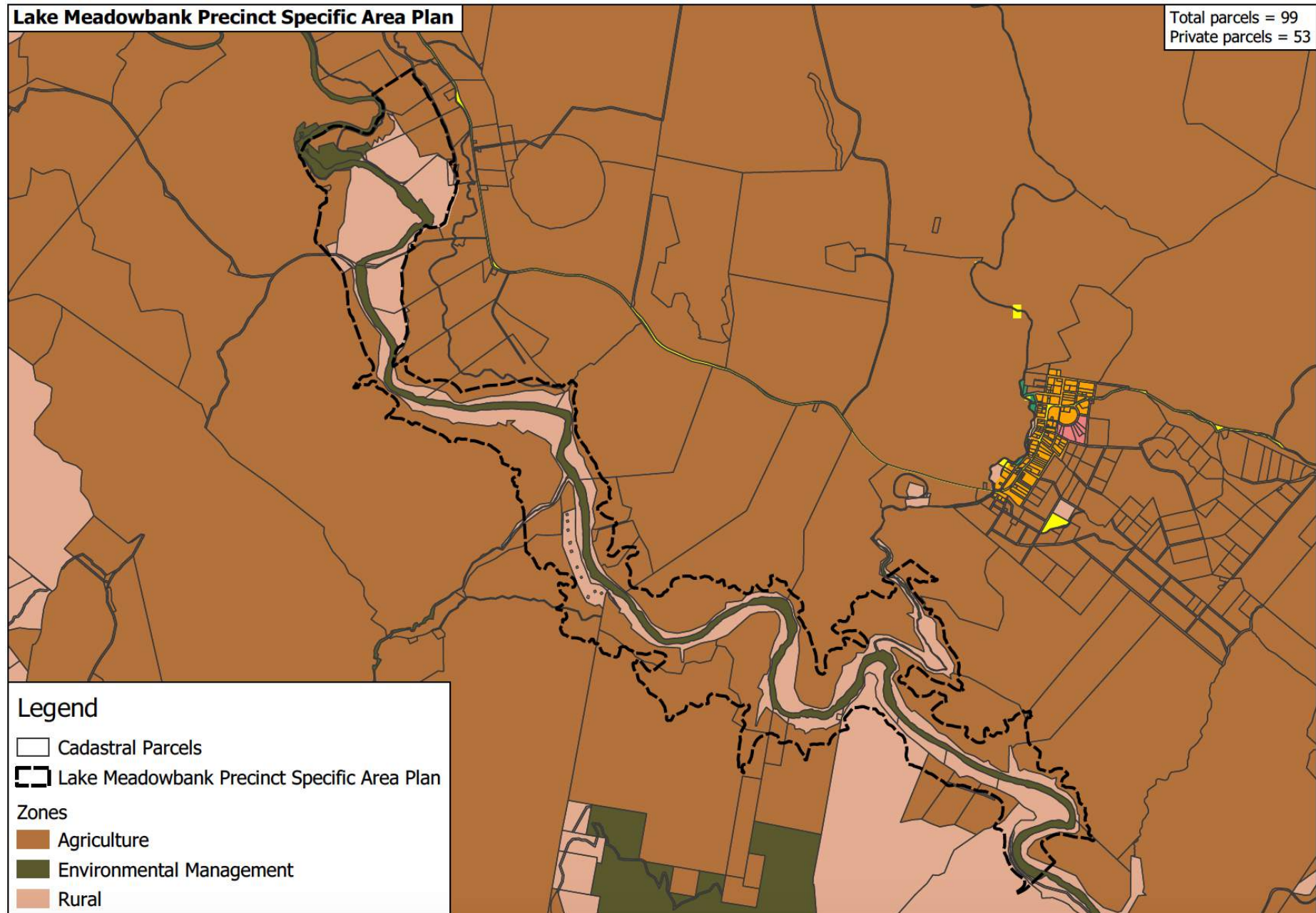
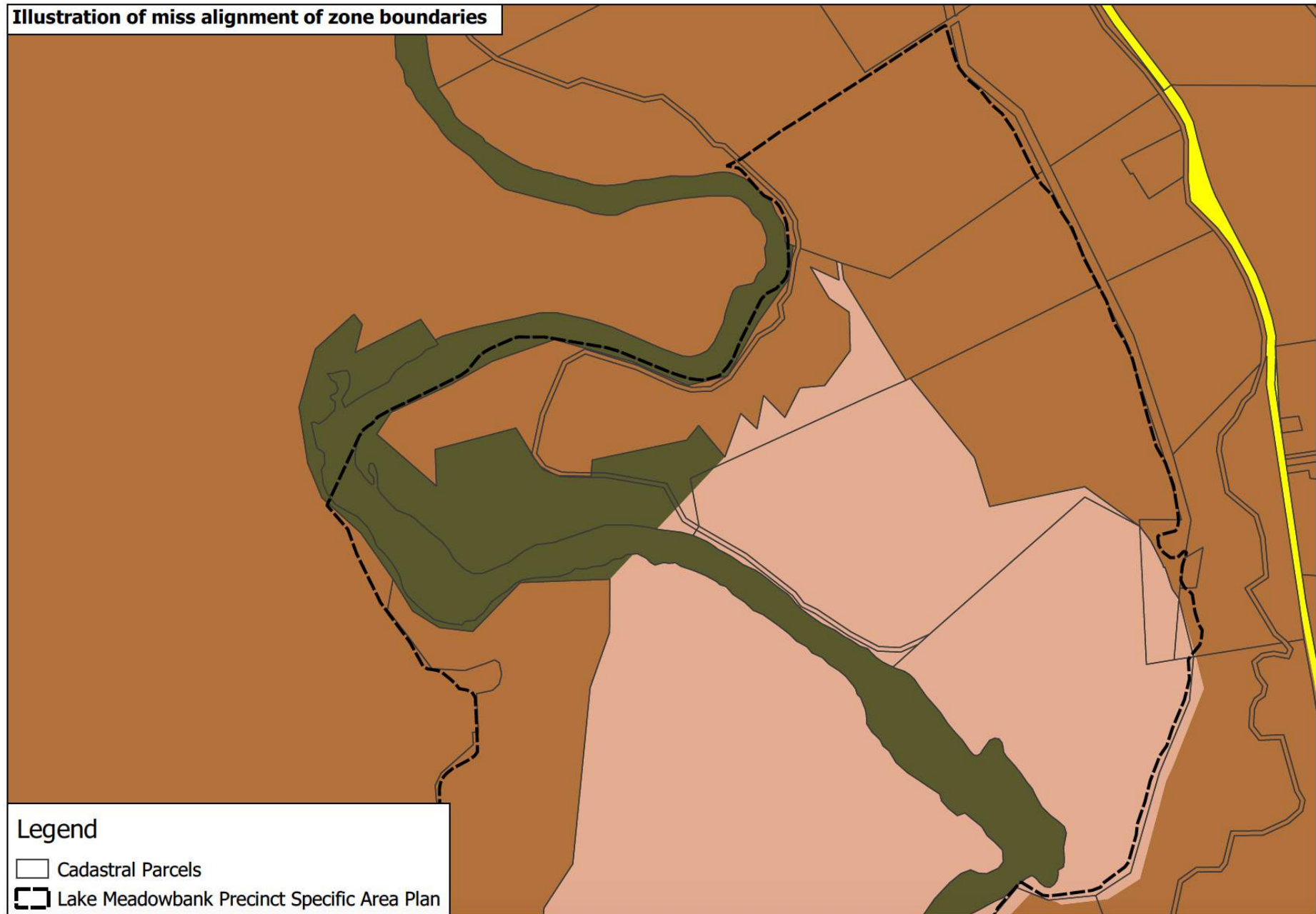


Illustration of miss alignment of zone boundaries



Paper 5: Zoning of Land with Conservation Covenants
Draft Central Highlands Local Provisions Schedule.

TO Central Highlands Council

AUTHOR Planning Consultant (SMC) Damian Mackey

DATE 9 March 2021

Council's Policy Position:

Council's policy position on this matter was articulated in Section 2.1 of its 31 October 2020 response to the TPC. This is:

Council's policy is that the existence of a conservation covenant does not warrant a change of zone from Rural or Agriculture to the Environmental Management Zone. The reasons for this are:

- *Many covenants are temporary. Once they expire, it should not be necessary for a landowner to seek a rezoning to regain agricultural and rural land-use options.*
- *At the time of entering into these covenants, many landowners were assured by the State that doing so would not result in their land being zoned to Environmental Management.*
- *Council is not willing to impose what would be, in many cases, highly adversarial rezoning on landowners.*
- *The adversarial imposition of the Environmental Management Zone on covenanted land would result in significantly fewer covenants being entered into by landowners in the future. This would have a substantial detrimental impact on overall conservation goals.*
- *Many covenants permit continuation of some agricultural activities, such as grazing.*
- *The Environmental Management Zone is primarily intended for publicly owned reserved land, and only intended to be applied to private land which contains significant values identified for protection or conservation and where the intention is to limit use and development. The intention for any particular piece land post-covenant is not known to Council.*

It is Council's intention to support the wishes of landowners who expresses a desire for their covenanted land to be zoned Environmental Management during the statutory exhibition of the LPS.

The TPC's Position as of 23 December 2020:

In its 23 December 2020 correspondence the TPC provided the following:

In Section 1.3 the TPC stated:

- 1.3 Change of zone from Rural Resource to Agriculture and Rural, for land with conservation covenants or a Private Timber Reserve (PTR) attached to the land:*

The Commission accept the PA's reasoning, received 31 October 2020, for dealing with covenanted land in the Agriculture Zone. This reasoning needs to be included in the PA's supporting report.

However, in Section 1.5 the TPC then stated:

- 1.5 PA to provide further clarification on the application of Rural and Agriculture Zones to land with conservation covenants attached to the land under the Nature Conservation Act 2002:*

The delegates note the PA's response, received 31 October 2020, in relation to the areas listed below:

“Refer to response to Section 2.1, above, in regard to land with conservation covenants.”

Noting Council's response, could the PA provide specific justification for each of the following areas:

- *Lake Echo and Macclesfield Road, Waddamana area (large land holdings such as Bashan+Kluan)*
- *Ellendale and Meadowbank areas (FR 172188/1, FR 168233/3, FR 168233/3, FR 173269/2, FR 37631/2, FR 36399/1, FR 18933/2, FR 163541/1, FR 248137/1, FR 247172/1)*
- *Highland Lakes Road, Bothwell area (FR 112768/1, FR 240372/1, FR 116777/4, FR 116778/5)*
- *Interlaken Road, Steppes area (multiple titles including FR 122878/1, FR 156999/1, FR 36492/1)*
- *Marked Tree Road, Hamilton area (FR 206786/1, FR 166564/1, FR 166564/2, FR 166564/3, FR 166563/1, FR 166563/2, FR 166563/3)*
- *Lyell Highway, Gretna area (FR 146220/3, FR 146220/2, FR 146220/3, FR 158526/1)*
- *Bronte Park (FR 241850/1 and FR 243948/1)*

Council's policy position on this matter is clear. Being a policy position, it ought not change from one property to another.

RECOMMENDATION:

This matter was discussed at the Planning Committee meeting on 9 March 2021.

It was resolved to recommend to full Council that:

In regard to land with Conservation Covenants, Council's policy position on this matter does not change from one property to another. Therefore, in Council's view, specific justification for individual properties is not warranted. If it is the State Government's policy that land with Conservation Covenants should be zoned Environmental Management, then the State Government should articulate this and mandate such zoning in Local Provisions Schedules.

Recreational Fishing and Camping Facilities Program Expressions of Interest Guidelines

The Recreational Fishing and Camping Facilities Program will provide funds to councils for new or renewed infrastructure for fishing, boating and camping. The Australian Government is providing funds to the Tasmanian Government for the administration of the program.

Purpose

The provision by councils of new or renewed boat ramps; marine rescue facilities; toilet blocks; fish cleaning stations; camping facilities; or other infrastructure or facilities directly associated with recreational fishing, boating or camping.

Eligibility

All of Tasmania's 29 councils are eligible to apply for the Program.

Eligible projects

Councils may each make one application to the Program **for a single or multiple projects**.

The project/s must be the construction or improvement of

- boat ramps;
- marine rescue facilities;
- toilet blocks;
- fish cleaning stations;
- camping facilities; or
- other infrastructure or facilities directly associated with recreational fishing, boating or camping.

Projects must be for public use.

Projects must result in new or renewed infrastructure (ie minor asset maintenance cannot be funded under the Program).

Projects must be constructed on/over council land or leased/licenced Crown Land, with evidence of landowner consent provided with the application.

Projects must predominantly benefit persons undertaking recreational fishing, boating, or camping.

Projects must be delivered by 30 October 2022.

Projects must be consistent with the applicant council's Strategic Plan and asset management plans.

Applications received for projects inconsistent with Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment or Marine and Safety Tasmania infrastructure planning will be deemed ineligible.

Funding

Up to approximately \$800,000 is available for distribution to councils under the 2020-21 round of the program.

Applications must include an estimation of the cost of the works for each project (with the funding request equal to or less than the estimated cost of the works).

All eligible expressions of interest received will be offered funding under the Program. Funding will:

- Not exceed the estimated cost of the works for any eligible project, and the total estimated cost of eligible projects for any council;
- Be for full or part funding; and
- **Be divided equally per eligible application received**, subject to the first funding condition.

The amount of funding available to any one applicant will depend on the total number of eligible applications received for the program.

Note

If all 29 councils submit applications for eligible projects, each will receive a funding offer of approximately \$27,500 (provided their total funding request was not for a lesser amount). Councils are advised to apply with a top ranked project worth not less than \$27,500 and that they would proceed with if made a funding offer of this amount.

If fewer than 29 councils submit eligible applications, the amount of funding available to any one eligible applicant increases proportionately.

To accommodate this variability applicants should submit a **ranked list** of multiple projects. From the total allocation made to a council submitting an eligible application, projects will be offered funding in the order of the council's ranking.

Example

Council A submitted an application containing four ranked projects, worth \$30,000 (1st), \$20,000 (2nd), \$50,000 (3rd), and \$30,000 (4th) respectively, all of which met eligibility criteria.

As ten councils applied with eligible projects to the Program, each with a total funding request of more than \$100,000, approximately \$80,000 is made available to Council A.

A funding offer is made comprising full funding for the first ranked project, full funding for the second ranked project, and partial funding of approximately \$30,000 for the third ranked project.

The fourth ranked project is not offered funding as Council A's allocation is exhausted.

Funds may only be used for the projects to which they are allocated. Councils will be able to accept or decline offers of partial funding, without affecting projects offered full funding.

Surplus funds made available from declined partial funding will be distributed equally to councils who accepted offers of partial project funding, up to respective requested funding amounts.

Funding conditions

Successful applicants will be required to enter into a grant agreement, which will outline funding conditions. Major conditions include that:

- All funding must only be used for the projects outlined in the application and included in the subsequent grant agreement. Any changes to the purposes of the funding must be approved by the Department of Premier and Cabinet in writing;
- A financial acquittal of the grant must be provided to the Department of Premier and Cabinet;
- The General Manager must attest to the completion of the works for which funding was provided, and provide the Certificate of Completion, where applicable;
- Underspent funds may be required to be returned to the Department of Premier and Cabinet;
- Recipients must consult the Local Government Division **prior to any announcements, events, or distribution of promotional material related to funded projects**. As Program funds are provided by the Australian Government, the Department of Premier and Cabinet will confirm arrangements. Acknowledgement of the Tasmanian Government and the Australian Government will be required;
- Councils must ensure that their project or activities will be undertaken by appropriately qualified and experienced people who have appropriate insurance cover, where needed;
- Councils must ensure compliance with all relevant legislative, planning, building, and environmental requirements;
- Projects must be delivered by 30 October 2022.

Guide to applicants

Please read these guidelines carefully before you complete your application.

Applicants must complete the application form provided with these guidelines.

Electronic submission of applications via email to lgd@dpac.tas.gov.au is preferred.

Hard copies can be mailed to:

Recreational Fishing and Camping Facilities Program
Local Government Division
Department of Premier and Cabinet
GPO Box 123
Hobart TAS 7001

Applications must be received by **5pm on 17 March 2021**. **No late applications will be accepted.**

Contact lgd@dpac.tas.gov.au or call 03 6232 7022 if you require an additional copy of the application form or if you have questions regarding the application process.

Applications will be acknowledged within two business days. If you do not receive acknowledgement of your application within this time, please contact lgd@dpac.tas.gov.au.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Grants will be paid with an additional GST amount as councils are registered for GST.

Please contact the Australian Taxation Office on 13 28 66 or www.ato.gov.au if you require any clarification on GST.

Critical timeframes

Applications must be received by **5pm on 17 March 2021**.

It is expected that offers of funding will be advised in writing by **COB on 23 March 2021**.

Councils declining any partial offers of funding must confirm this in writing to lgd@dpac.tas.gov.au **within three business days of receiving an offer of funding**.

Successful applicants will be required to enter into a grant agreement outlining the funding terms and conditions. Grant deeds will be provided promptly and must be returned with the General Manager's signature within **five business days of receipt, enclosing an invoice for the grant amount associated with each funded project and GST**.

Failure to comply with these critical timeframes may result in an offer of funding being rescinded.

Projects must be delivered by 30 October 2022.

Reporting

Councils receiving funding through the Program will be required to provide the General Manager's attestation to the completion of works and a financial acquittal demonstrating that all funds were used in accordance with the application and the agreed purpose of funding.

Where applicable, the Certificate of Completion of the works must be provided.

Funded councils may be required to participate in an audit of the Program, including site visits.

Personal information

Personal information will be managed in accordance with the *Personal Information Protection Act 2004*. You can request access to your personal information from the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Right to Information

Information provided to the Department of Premier and Cabinet is subject to the provisions of the *Right to Information Act 2009*. To find out more about this Act and what it means, go to www.dpac.tas.gov.au. You can view the Act in full on the Tasmanian Legislation website: www.legislation.tas.gov.au.

DRAFTAPLAN
ABN 75 673 441 878
Land Information Service

PO Box 508
South Hobart
Tas 7004

phone (03) 6248 5268
mobile 0409 334 905
E-mail: draftaplan@bigpond.com

17 December 2020

Peter Binny Surveys
Attention: Russell Smith

FENTONBURY WAR MEMORIAL

I refer to your mail received yesterday and enclosures requesting that I ascertain the ownership of the War Memorial Site shown on Folio Plan 230537. I have reviewed the various documents you forwarded and can report as follows-

The site initially formed part of lot 7034 being a 15 acre block shown on Plan 100 Buckingham CPO, but I could not find an entry in the historical indexes to confirm that the 15 acres had been granted by the Crown, nor could I find an entry to find where the land had been resumed by the Crown. I can only presume that the lot remained unalienated crown land prior to 1881.

The site then formed part of a 5 acre block surveyed by Survey Diagram 1-28SS (school site) for the Crown as a School Reserve in 1881.

My on-line Google search reveals that a war memorial was erected on the west side of Ellendale Road in 1918 near the school and post office. Apparently the school, post office and nearby house were burnt down in 1930 and the memorial was re-erected into its present position on the east side of the road near the new school in 1933-

COMMUNITY spirit is rallying behind a lonely and largely inaccessible World War I memorial at Fentonbury in the upper Derwent Valley. Built soon after World War I by the Fallen Soldiers' Memorial Fund, the monument bears the names of three local men who lost their lives in that first global conflict.

Dedicated to the memory of Arthur Ransley, Claude Gittus and James Scanlon, the memorial's original location was at the local school, off Ellendale Rd. On New Year's Day 1930, the school, post office and an adjoining house were destroyed by fire while the locals were at the Bushy Park Show. A new school was built on the opposite side of the road and in 1933 a working bee relocated the Fentonbury Soldiers' Memorial to the new school.

With the Fentonbury school long since closed and removed, the monument is now isolated in the middle of a paddock. "The only visitors are the sheep and cattle in the paddock," Westerway Bush Watch co-ordinator Stefan Frazik said. <newnorfolknews 2020/09>

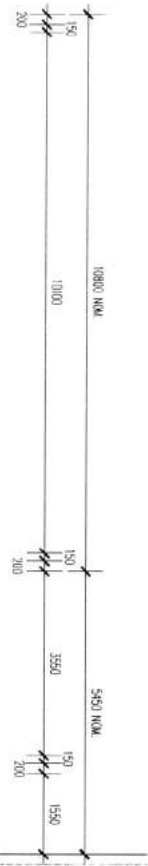
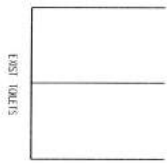
The Crown surveyed the land both sides of Ellendale Road by 138-34CPO in 1945 and whilst the survey initially included the memorial site, it was excluded prior to the surrounding land being granted.

It would appear that the war memorial site is a 263m² triangular block of unalienated crown land that is subject to the notation "War Memorial Site".

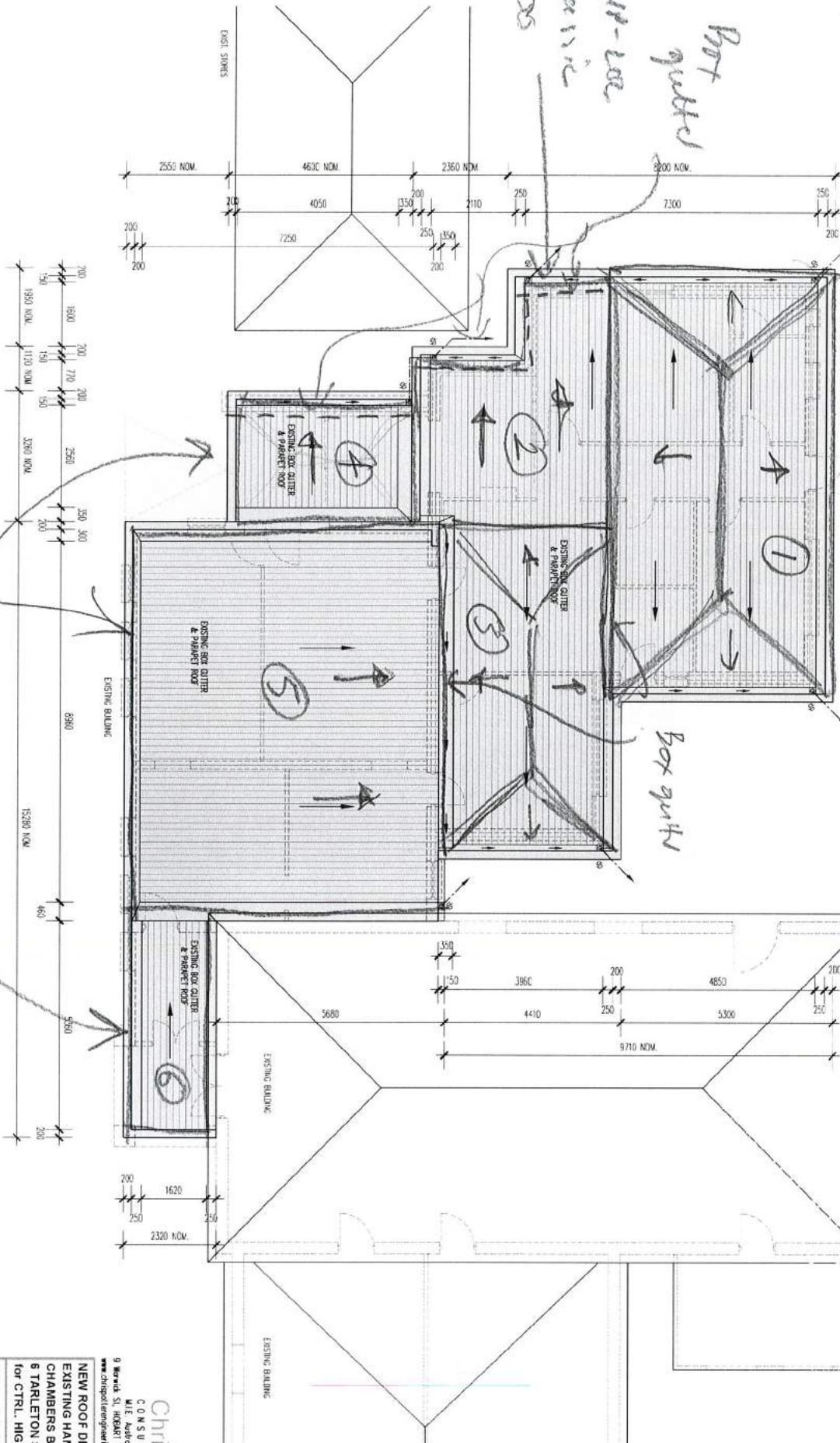
I presume your survey will be prepared to support a section 27A Land Titles Act 1980 application by the Crown to the Recorder of Titles for a title either in the name of the Crown or the Central Highlands Council.

Regards,

Ian Cornelius



NOTE: TO EXISTING LOT
BOUNDARY (SEE SITE PLAN)
FROM (T.A.C. BY COUNCIL)



EXISTING FLOOR / ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1:100

TARLETON STREET

Re-roof in
Klip-lok classic 700 (0.48 BM7)

- ① new hipped roof - custom orb profile cladding
- ② klip-lok classic 700 falling to new box gutters
- ③ new hipped roof - custom orb profile
- ④ } re-clad in klip-lok classic 700
- ⑤ }
- ⑥ }

Chris L. Potter
CONSULTING ENGINEER
M.E. Australia, C.P. Engineer, CC 3679 R
9 Waverley St, Hobart TAS 7000 Tel: (03) 5231 4143
www.chrispotterengineering.com.au Fax: (03) 5231 3560

NEW ROOF DESIGN for
EXISTING HAMILTON COUNCIL
CHAMBERS BUILDING at
6 TARLETON ST, HAMILTON 7140
for CTRL. HIGHLANDS COUNCIL

Date:	02/07/2021	Job No.:	1328
Scale:	Shown at A3	Sheet:	3 of 5
Drawn:	PS	Issue:	PRELIMINARY

Check all dimensions on site before commencing work.
Do not scale from drawing. Copyright Chris L. Potter.



Policy No. 2013- 07

Council Camping Ground Facilities Policy

Document:	Start Date: 16 Mar 2021	Page Reference:
Council Camping Ground Facilities Policy	Review Date: 15 Oct 2025	Page 1 of 5

Introduction

This policy has been prepared to address the management of Council owned camping facilities in the Central Highlands.

Use of Camping Facilities

Camping facilities are provided for short term stays only and subject to the following maximum night stays per calendar year:

Bothwell Camping Facility:	No more than seven (7) nights (be they consecutive or not) in any calendar-year.
Hamilton Camping Facility:	No more than seven (7) nights (be they consecutive or not) in any calendar-year.
Bethune Park Camping Facility:	No more than seven (7) nights (be they consecutive or not) in any calendar-year.

Longer Term Stays will not be permitted

Fees

Council will review its fees for camping facilities at least annually:

When setting fees, Council will ensure that all direct and indirect costs are included together with a rate of return to Council;

Fees will be set for powered and un-powered sites.

Terms and Conditions for Use of Camping Facilities

The attached Terms & Conditions of Use (Appendix A) will be displayed at Council Camping Facilities.

Duly Authorised Council Officer

The Development & Environmental Services Manager is the duly authorised Council Officer with the powers of eviction.

Review

This policy will be reviewed every 4 years.

Document:	Start Date: 16 Mar 2021	Page Reference:
Council Camping Ground Facilities Policy	Review Date: 15 Oct 2025	Page 2 of 5

APPENDIX A

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR USE OF COUNCIL CAMPING FACILITIES

Payment of Fees

Fees must be paid in advance and your receipt displayed on your vehicle/motorhome dashboard.

Fees are payable at the following places:

- Bothwell
 - Council Offices, Alexander Street, Bothwell
 - Bothwell Garage, Patrick Street, Bothwell
- Hamilton
 - Council Offices, Tarleton Street, Hamilton
 - By deposit into receptacle near public conveniences

Duration of Stays

Bothwell Camping Facility:	No more than seven (7) nights (be they consecutive or not) in any calendar-year.
Hamilton Camping Facility:	No more than seven (7) nights (be they consecutive or not) in any calendar-year.
Bethune Park Camping Facility:	No more than seven (7) nights (be they consecutive or not) in any calendar-year.

Noise/Behaviour

To enable all campers to enjoy their stay:

- Noise, intoxication, bad language, physical or verbal abuse to any guest, visitor, member of the public or Council staff, or any other offensive behaviour will not be tolerated. This type of behaviour will result in the camper being evicted from the site.
- All noise audible from the next closest site must cease between 9 pm. and 7 am.
- Campers are responsible for the behaviour of visitors to their site
- The use of generators is prohibited at the Council Camping Facilities at Bothwell and Hamilton.

Document:	Start Date: 16 Mar 2021	Page Reference:
Council Camping Ground Facilities Policy	Review Date: 15 Oct 2025	Page 3 of 5

Fire Safety

Fires are strictly prohibited at Council camping facilities

Rubbish

General campsite waste only is to be placed in bins provided.

Amenities/Ablutions

- Use showers sensibly with due regard to fellow campers and any water restrictions.
- Cooking and dishwashing is not permitted in amenity areas.
- Children must be accompanied to showers/toilets by an adult

Laundry Facilities

Laundry facilities (washing machine and dryer) are available at both sites:

- Bothwell Camping Ground – a key is provided when you pay your fee
- Hamilton Camping Ground – a key to the laundry facilities is available by paying a refundable deposit at the Hamilton Council Offices

No washing of animal bedding /toys /outfits in the washing machines.

Discharge of Liquid

Discharge of sullage or grey-water onto the site or into any waterway is prohibited. Facilities are available at this site for disposal of sullage and grey water.

Pets

Pets are allowed but must be restrained and under the effective control of the owner. The dog owner is to ensure that all faeces from the dog is removed and disposed of responsibly.

Document:	Start Date: 16 Mar 2021	Page Reference:
Council Camping Ground Facilities Policy	Review Date: 15 Oct 2025	Page 4 of 5

Other

- No washing of vehicles, motorhomes or caravans is permitted at camping sites
- No washing of pets or their bedding / toys / outfits is allowed in the amenities block

Use of Laundry and Shower Facilities by Non-Campers

Laundry and shower facilities may be used by non-campers on the following conditions:

Bothwell Camping Ground:

- Key to be picked up from the Bothwell Council Office
- Refundable bond of \$5.00 per key
- Payment of \$10.00 for the use of the laundry facilities
- Payment of \$3 per person per shower
- Key to be returned promptly to the Bothwell Office

Hamilton Camping Ground

- Key to be picked up from the Hamilton Council Office
- Refundable bond of \$5.00 per key
- Laundry & Showers are coin operated
- Key to be returned promptly to the Hamilton Office

No washing of animal bedding /toys /outfits in the washing machines or in the amenities block.

Breach of Terms & Conditions

Without prejudice to any other rights that Council may have, if you contravene any of the Terms & Conditions as outlined in Appendix A, Council or an Authorised Person may:

- (i) Refuse you entry to the camping grounds;
- (ii) Eject you from the camping grounds

Council reserves the right to take legal action for recovery of costs for any damage to Council property.

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SOUTHERN TASMANIA

REGIONAL CAT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

(2021-2026)



Working draft January 2021 V1
Not for further distribution

SOUTHERN TASMANIA

REGIONAL CAT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

(2021-2026)

Working draft January 2021 V1
Not for further distribution

**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.

DRAFT

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.

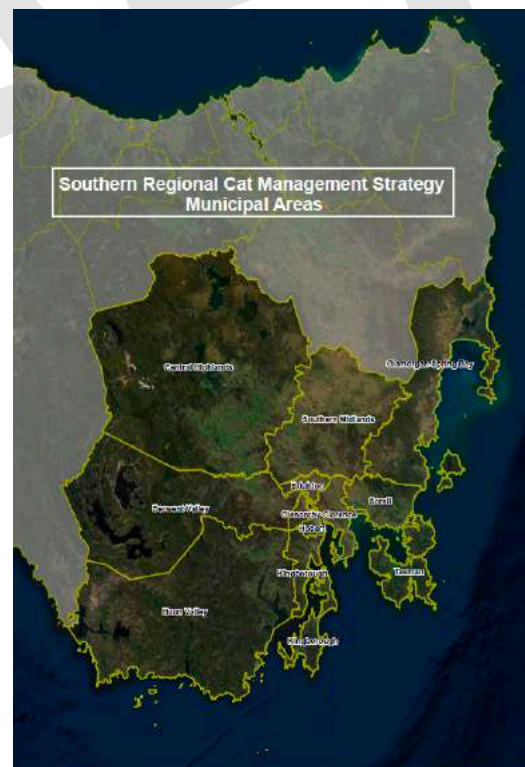
Both Local and State Government employ staff who are authorised under the *Cat Management Act 2009*. Authorised officers under the *Dog Control Act 2000* are automatically deemed an authorised person under the *Cat Management Act 2009*, as are those authorised under the *Animal Welfare Act 1993*, such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

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.

DRAFT

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](#)

References

Legge S., Woinarski J., Dickman C., Murphy B., Woolley L. & Calver M. 2020. We need to worry about Bella and Charlie: the impacts of pet cats on Australian wildlife. *Wildlife Research* 47, 523-539.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. 2015. Unpublished assessment.

Sumner B. & Ackland M. 1999. *Toxoplasma gondii* antibody in domestic cats in Melbourne. *Australian Veterinary Journal* 77, 447-449.

Roetman P., Tindle H., Litchfield C., Chiera B., Quinton G., Kikillus H., Bruce D. & Kays R. 2017. Cat Tracker South Australia: Understanding pet cats through citizen science. Discovery Circle initiative, University of South Australia, Adelaide.

Animal Medicines Australia. 2019. Pets in Australia: A national survey of pets and people. Animal Medicines Australia: Canberra, ACT, Australia.

Lazenby B., Mooney N., & Dickman C. 2014. Effects of low-level culling of feral cats in open populations: a case study from the forests of southern Tasmania. *Wildlife Research* 41,407-420.

DRAFT

Mrs. Lyn Eyles
General Manager
Central Highlands Council
PO Box 20
HAMILTON TAS 7140

20 February 2021

Dear Lyn

TARGA TASMANIA 2021 – ROAD CLOSURE APPLICATION

I wish to make application to council seeking in principal support of proposed road closures in connection with the international tarmac rally TARGA Tasmania 2021.

The event is scheduled to cover a statewide route from Monday 19th April to Saturday 24th April 2021, with all activities relating to the Central Highlands municipality concentrated on Friday 23rd April.

In accordance with the conditions of the Tasmania Police Motor Sport Permits Policy; I request approval in principle for the use and closure of the following roads for a maximum period of four and a half hours:

LEG FIVE – FRIDAY 23rd APRIL

MUNICIPALITY OF CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

Stage Name: **TARRALEAH**

Road closure time: 8:11 – 12:41

Roads Closed
Lyell Highway

Between the following Roads
Brady's Lake Road and Oldina Drive (Southern End)

All residents effected by road closures will be contacted prior to the event, advising full details of the road closure and of the safety and emergency response plans. This information will be distributed by TARGA Australia to ensure the greatest level of coverage.

Additionally, TARGA Australia will also contact a wide variety of organizations and individuals including schools, harvesting contractors, transport companies, milk companies, tourism authorities and tourism operators advising details of the route and road closures as well as place advertisements in the three major newspapers.

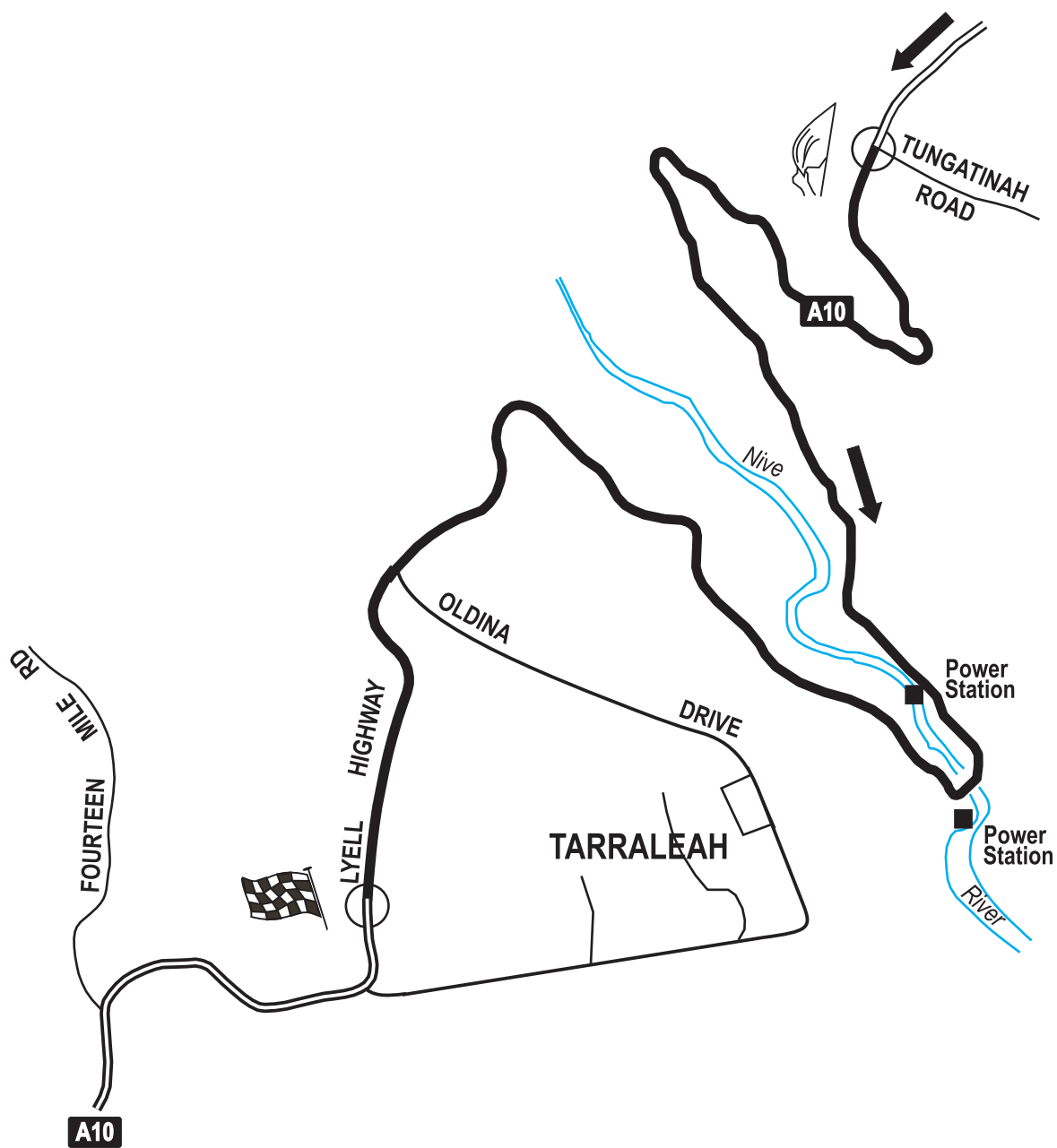
TARGA Australia will remain in contact with council to ensure minimum disruption to community and council plans.

Thank you in anticipation, should you require further information please do not hesitate to contact me on 0419 349 656.

Yours sincerely



Hamish Marquis
Clerk of the Course



2021

TARRALEAH



Road stage
Targa stage
Other roads



TARGA
TASMANIA

Department of State Growth

Salamanca Building Parliament Square
4 Salamanca Place, Hobart TAS
GPO Box 536, Hobart TAS 7001 Australia
Ph. 6777 1951
Email Vili.Siale@stategrowth.tas.gov.au Web www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au



Hamish Marquis
3/31 Davey Street
HOBART TAS 7000

By Email: hamish@targa.com.au

Dear Hamish Marquis

Targa Tasmania 2021

I refer to your request to use the following State road(s) for the above event:

Olivers Road and Mersey Forest Road, Mount Roland	Monday 19 April 2021
Highland Lakes Road, Golden Valley	Monday 19 April 2021
Poatina Road, Poatina	Monday 19 April 2021
Tasman Highway, The Sideling	Tuesday 20 April 2021
Tasman Highway, Moorina	Tuesday 20 April 2021
Tasman Highway, Weldborough Pass	Tuesday 20 April 2021
Tasman Highway, Pyengana	Tuesday 20 April 2021
Elephant Pass Road	Tuesday 20 April 2021
Mersey Forest Road, Olivers Road and Cethana Road, Cethana	Wednesday 21 April 2021
Murchison Highway, Hellyer Gorge	Wednesday 21 April 2021
Lyell Highway, Rinadeena	Wednesday 21 April 2021
Murchison Highway, Murchison	Thursday 22 April 2021
Murchison Highway, Hellyer Gorge	Thursday 22 April 2021
Lyell Highway, Strahan	Friday 23 April 2021
Lyell Highway, Queenstown	Friday 23 April 2021
Lyell Highway, Mount Arrowsmith	Friday 23 April 2021
Lyell Highway, Tarraleah	Friday 23 April 2021
Grasstree Hill Road, Grasstree Hill	Friday 23 April 2021
Nicholls Rivulet Road, Oyster Cove	Saturday 24 April 2021

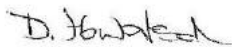
The Department of State Growth has no objection to the use of the above State road(s) as proposed and authority is hereby provided under the *Roads and Jetties Act 1935*, Section 16 for the display of traffic control devices as shown in the traffic management plan submitted with your request, subject to the following conditions:

- The event and relevant traffic management arrangements are to be advertised in the media well in advance of the event. (As a guide, 2 weeks advance notice should be sufficient for most events.)
- Traffic control must be provided by suitably trained, qualified and experienced personnel in accordance with the Traffic Control for Works on Roads – Tasmanian Guidelines 2011. The event organiser is responsible for all costs associated with providing appropriate traffic management for the event.

- The event organiser is responsible for the cost of repair of any damage to any State road or related infrastructure, including guide posts and railings, resulting from activities around the event.
- Tasmania Police approval for any road closure is necessary and must be obtained by you.
- The event organiser is responsible for obtaining any other required approvals from relevant authorities.
- This event permit does not include authority to display temporary signs advertising this event on a State road. The application, guidelines and requirements for signs and pre-approved locations for display of signs can be found at <http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/road/permits/advertising>.
- The event organiser will save and keep indemnified the Crown in the right of the State of Tasmania against all or any costs, claims, proceedings and demands whatsoever and by whomsoever arising out of or in respect of the conduct of the event in the State road reservation.
- The event organiser will consider, and make adequate provision for:
 - Vehicular access and parking
 - Access by pedestrians, public transport and emergency services
 - Consultation with affected stakeholders
 - Consultation with Tasmania Police

If you have any queries in relation to this authority, please contact Vili Siale on the above number.

Yours sincerely



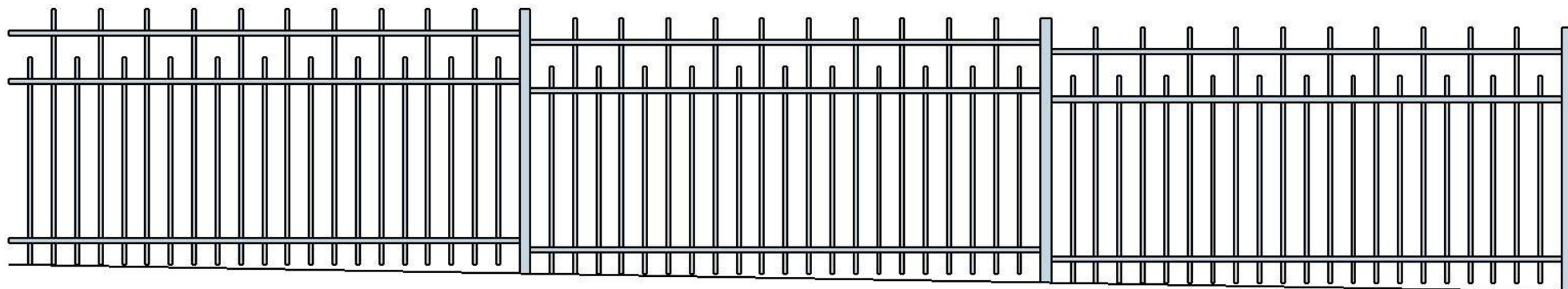
Donald Howatson
Manager Traffic Engineering

Delegate of
Minister for Infrastructure and Transport
Michael Ferguson MP

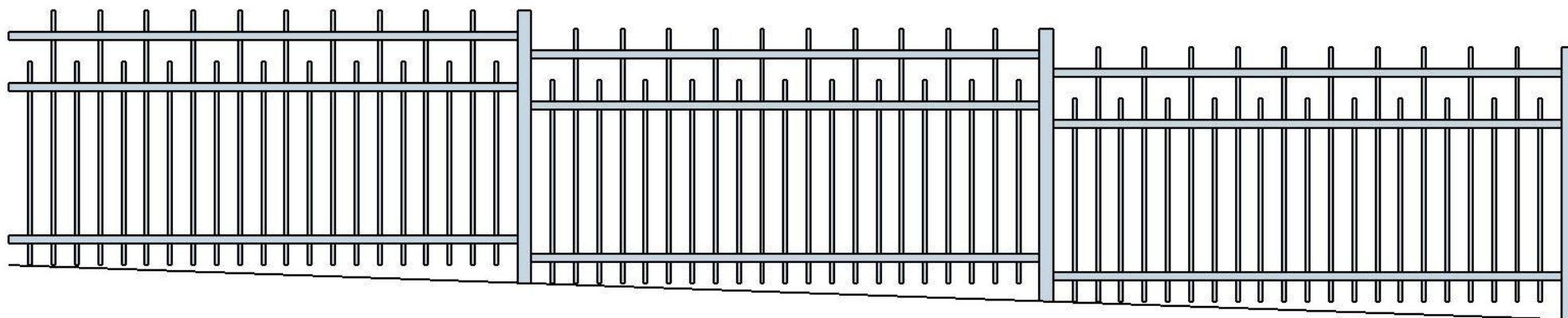
23 February 2021

cc: General Manager, Kentish Council
General Manager, Meander Valley Council
General Manager, Northern Midlands Council
General Manager, Launceston City Council
General Manager, Dorset Council
General Manager, Break O'Day Council
General Manager, Waratah-Wynyard Council
General Manager, West Coast Council
General Manager, Central Highlands Council
General Manager, Clarence City Council
General Manager, Kingborough Council
General Manager, Huon Valley Council

1)



2)





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34-36 Chapel Street
Glenorchy 7010 TAS
1300 640 643
sales@fenceandgate.net.au

PO Box 387
Glenorchy 7010 TAS
03 6272 8377
www.fenceandgate.net.au

Jeannie Lazenby
Lazenby, Jeannie
Fentonbury, Tasmania

Quote No.: **F16713**

5/03/2021

Re: quote for fencing

We have pleasure in confirming our quotation for the above project including:

Quote 1: Standard Strength

The supply only of approx. 64m of 1.2m high colonial 3-rail style fence as per supplied drawing 1. This will be constructed using 50x50mm SHS posts concreted into the ground with panels fitted between constructed of steel with 38x25mm rails and 19mm round pickets welded through the bottom 2 rails at 110mm centers, every second picket will extend through the top rail. All pickets will have a cast spear of choice on top.

The panels will be made square and then stepped to follow the slope of the ground.

Finish is to be powder coat colour of choice from the standard range.

For the sum of \$10,980.00 or \$10,710.00 with the prompt payment discount.

Quote 2: Extra Strengthening

The supply only of approx. 64m of 1.2m high colonial 3-rail style fence as per supplied drawing 2. This will be constructed using 65x65mm SHS posts concreted into the ground with panels fitted between constructed of steel with 40x40mm rails and 19mm round pickets welded through the bottom 2 rails at 110mm centers, every second picket will extend through the top rail. All pickets will have a cast spear of choice on top.

The panels will be made square and then stepped to follow the slope of the ground.

Finish is to be powder coat colour of choice from the standard range.

For the sum of \$11,855.00 or \$11,565.00 with the prompt payment discount.

Quote 3: Install

The install of the supplied fencing in either quote 1 or 2.

For the sum of \$2,835.00 or \$2,780.00 with the prompt payment discount.

Delivery and installation are not included in quotes 1 and 2.

NOTE: A further cost of \$200.00 including GST will be charged on every job requiring excavation (or digging) for underground asset location services unless specifically excluded in writing by either the property owner or Fence and Gate Supplies. All excavated material that requires removing from site will be charged at \$150.00 per tonne.

TERMS: 50% deposit with order and balance on completion of the job. Ownership of any goods does not pass to the customer until payment is made in full. This quote is subject to our Terms and Conditions of Sale which can be viewed on our website at <http://www.fenceandgate.net.au/terms-and-conditions/>. Alternatively please enquire for an emailed copy.

Please feel free to phone me if you have any other queries. IF THIS QUOTATION IS ACCEPTABLE, PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN A COPY OF THE COMPLETE QUOTATION TO FENCE AND GATE SUPPLIES **WITH THE DEPOSIT** OR AN OFFICIAL ORDER FOR APPROVED ACCOUNT CUSTOMERS. Unless otherwise noted, this quote is valid for a period of 14 days from the date of the quotation. If the contract is not completed within 90 days of acceptance, an extra charge may be made. **This quote includes GST.**



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Glenorchy 7010 TAS
03 6272 8377
www.fenceandgate.net.au

Yours faithfully

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

Stephen Chugg

We accept the above quotation for \$ including options (if any)

.....

Colour to be:

Spears (if any) to be:

Please proceed A.S.A.P. or (date)

Signed:

Date:



INFRASTRUCTURE AND
TRANSPORT MINISTERS



National
Road Safety
Strategy

National Road Safety Strategy 2021–30

Consultation Draft
February 2021



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February 2021 / INFRASTRUCTURE 4348

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Further information

[National Road Safety Strategy website](http://www.officeofroadsafety.gov.au/hrss)

www.officeofroadsafety.gov.au/hrss

An ongoing series of [fact sheets](#)

www.officeofroadsafety.gov.au/hrss/resources-fact-sheets



Foreword

A foreword will be included in the final Strategy

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum convallis augue leo, id feugiat sapien faucibus eget. Quisque neque ex, vulputate non tellus eu, venenatis molestie orci. Duis vitae libero quam. Nullam dolor purus, feugiat nec ante eu, feugiat viverra ipsum. Suspendisse ullamcorper mi non elit ullamcorper posuere. Suspendisse fermentum viverra eros eget volutpat. Morbi tempus ligula nisl, at venenatis diam gravida ut. Quisque ut egestas ipsum. Integer finibus sapien vel urna eleifend vulputate vulputate placerat eros. Sed tempus, diam sed porttitor bibendum, quam elit suscipit magna, egestas efficitur ipsum ipsum vitae turpis. Praesent pharetra ac justo porttitor imperdiet. Praesent non ipsum vel metus fringilla tincidunt non sit amet lectus. Curabitur a facilisis nisi.

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Strategy at a glance



National Road Safety Action Plan

ENSURING IMPLEMENTATION

- Clear governance arrangements
- Evidence-based policy and programs
- Transparency and accountability: external advisory reference group may conduct reviews
 - Published dashboards showing rate of change
- Performance Framework: outcome indicators and safety performance indicators, regularly assessed and published
 - Investment tied to improved road safety outcomes
 - Future focused research and development



Implementation

Where we want to be

- As a community we no longer accept a transport system that results in death and serious injury to Australians on a daily basis.
- Over ten years, we expect a significantly reduced burden on our economy and society from road crashes – in terms of deaths, life-changing injuries, costs on the health sector, and trauma for families, first responders and communities, including mental health impacts.
- We will have safe transport options for all ages and abilities, including the most vulnerable in our communities.

Long term directions

This Strategy primarily focuses on the next ten years but in the context of the drive towards Vision Zero there are longer term directions which guide us and may require enabling actions.

Measure transformation of the transport system

Address disproportionate impact on Indigenous Australians

Local Government supported to embed road safety in business as usual

Cultural change for acceptance of road safety solutions

Reduce the age of the fleet and ensure modern safety features in all vehicles

Adoption of the social model to influence prioritising road safety

A photograph of an emergency scene. In the background, a red fire truck is parked. Two firefighters in full protective gear, including helmets and reflective stripes, are standing near a white car that has been involved in a collision. The car's front end is crumpled. In the foreground, a piece of debris, possibly a headlight or bumper, lies on the grass. A traffic light is visible in the background, showing a green light.

Why do we need action?



1,200

people **die on**
Australia's roads
every year



OVER **3,000**

people are recorded on the
Australian Trauma Registry every
year with **very severe injuries**

9% OVER
2011-20
TARGET



1,427 DEATHS
(2011 baseline)

1121 DEATHS
Actual achieved
by mid 2020

998 DEATHS
Target to reach
by 2020

HOSPITALISED
INJURIES ARE
INCREASING



Almost **40,000**
Hospitalised in 2017

Increase of 3.3% per annum
from 2013

25% hospitalised had high
threat to life injuries

AS A PROPORTION PER POPULATION,
WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS

28.8%
Reduction

* **6.6** (2011 baseline) to **4.7** (2019)
deaths per 100,000 population
* **15.1%** population increase
over the decade

MAJOR CITY



2.2 Road Deaths per 100,000 (2018)
148.7 Hospitalised Injuries
per 100,000 (2017)

REGIONAL



10.9 Road Deaths per 100,000 (2018)
171.4 Hospitalised Injuries
per 100,000 (2017)

REMOTE



23.6 Road Deaths per 100,000 (2018)
213.8 Hospitalised Injuries
per 100,000 (2017)



\$30 BILLION

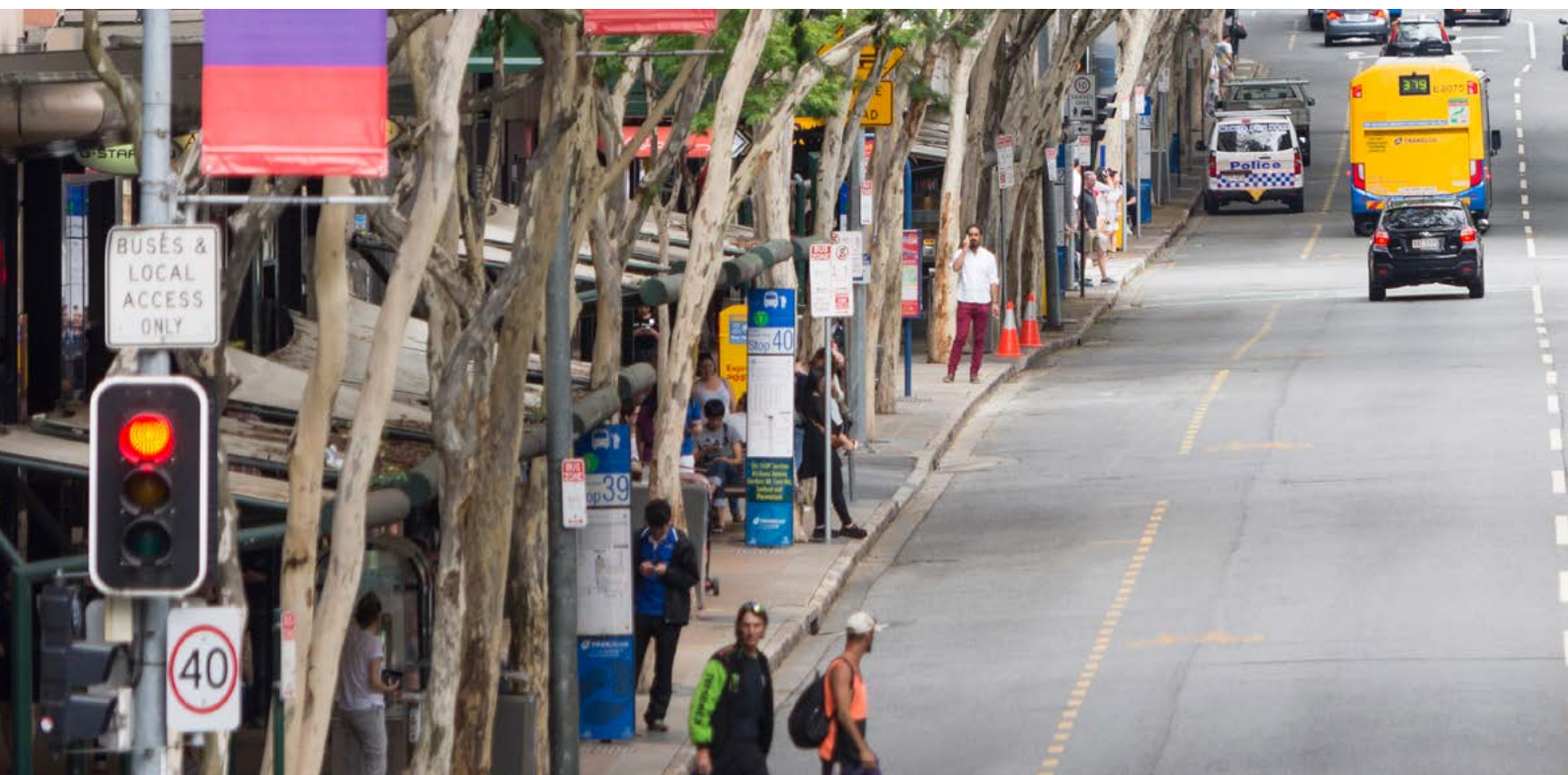
ANNUAL COST TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

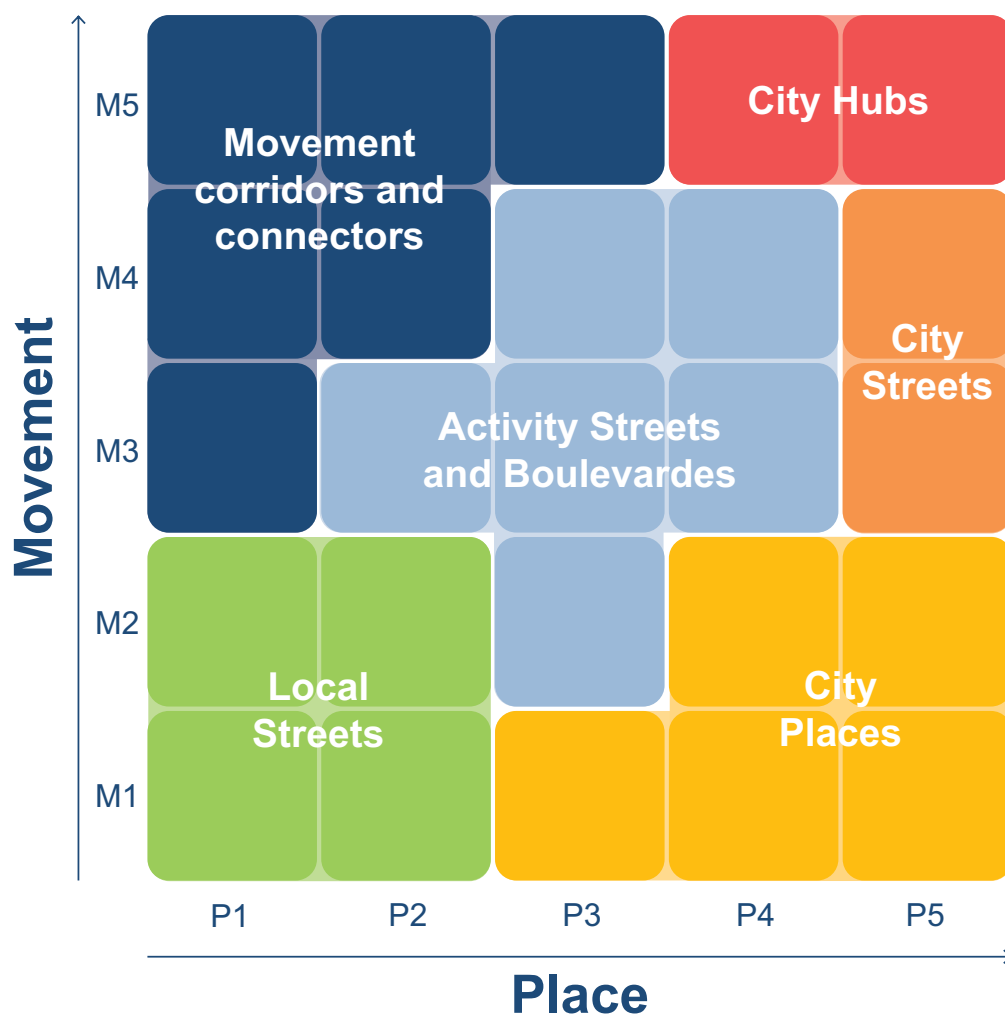
Driving and road use is a significant part of the Australian way of life and business. Australia is a large country and many of us rely on private road transport to get to work or play, and on trucks to deliver our produce and consumer goods. However, this road use currently does not occur without causing considerable harm.

While much was achieved under the previous strategy, we are still seeing increases in serious injuries, significant costs to the economy from road crashes, and significant impacts on disadvantaged groups.

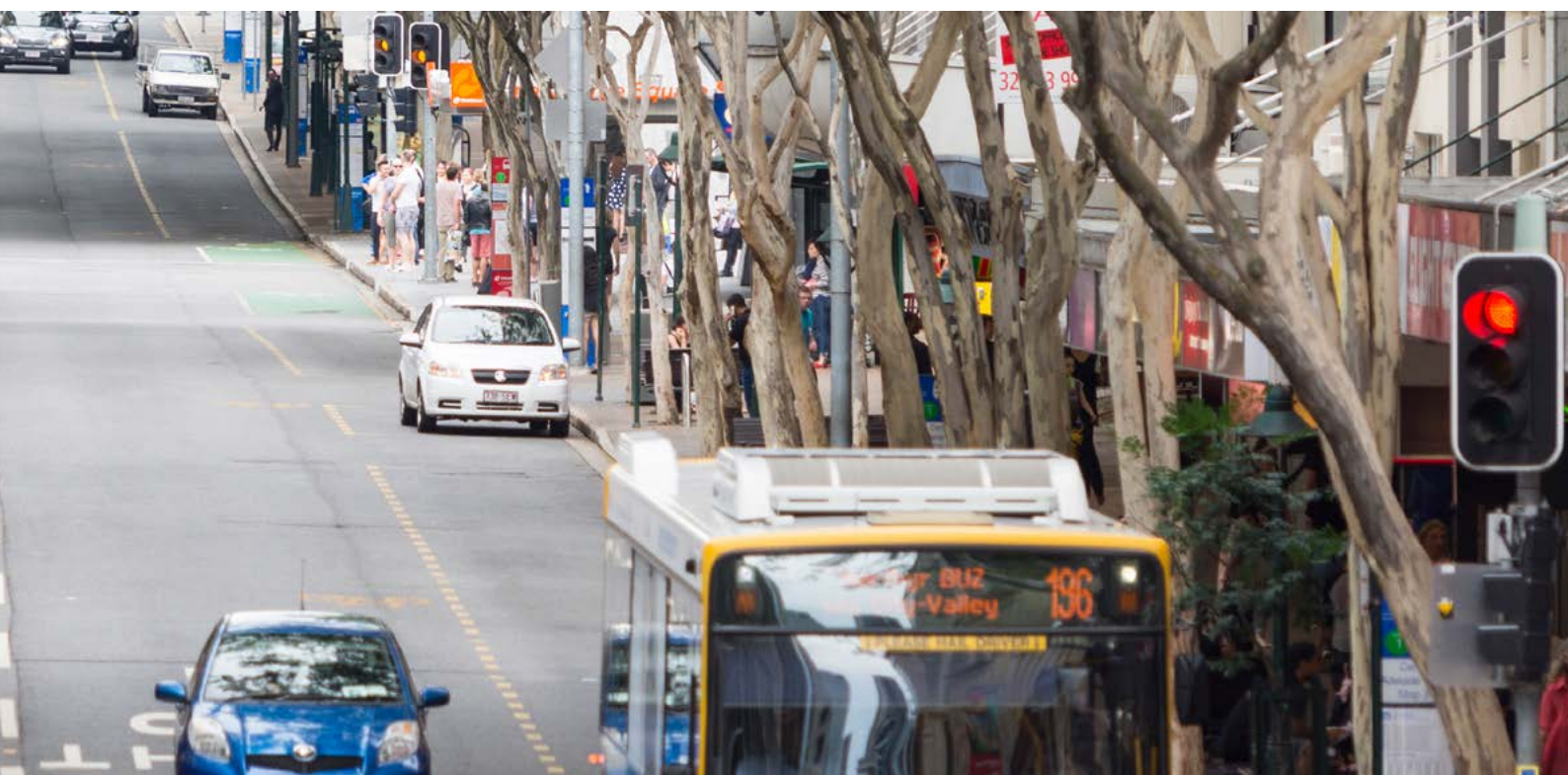
The way we move both people and goods; and where we live, work and socialise, affects the use of roads and how we prioritise their different functions. A planning approach based on [Movement and Place](#) shows how the different functions of roads can be met to varying degrees. Motorways and movement corridors provide for fast movement with little or no 'place' function, whereas in vibrant streets, local streets, and places for people (e.g. shared zones) the emphasis is on slow movement, and place is the primary consideration.

This approach informs road design and is critical to the decisions we make, including those on speed management to ensure that we can drive down road trauma in urban, regional and remote communities.





Source: Austroads, 2020. Research Report AP-R611-20 Integrating Safe Systems with Movement and Place for Vulnerable Road Users.





**What can
we achieve?**

This Strategy aims to reduce the rates of death and serious injury from road crashes over the next ten years, and to support our long term vision of zero by 2050.

Targets by 2030



Fatalities per
capita reduced by

50%



Serious injury per
capita reduced by

30%

(interim target)

Long term goal: zero deaths by 2050 and zero serious injuries by 2050

These target reductions are relative to the average rates per capita of deaths and serious injuries in the baseline period, 2018-2020 [TBC for serious injuries].

A 50% reduction in deaths per 100,000 population by 2030 will represent approximately a 41% reduction in deaths, to 689.

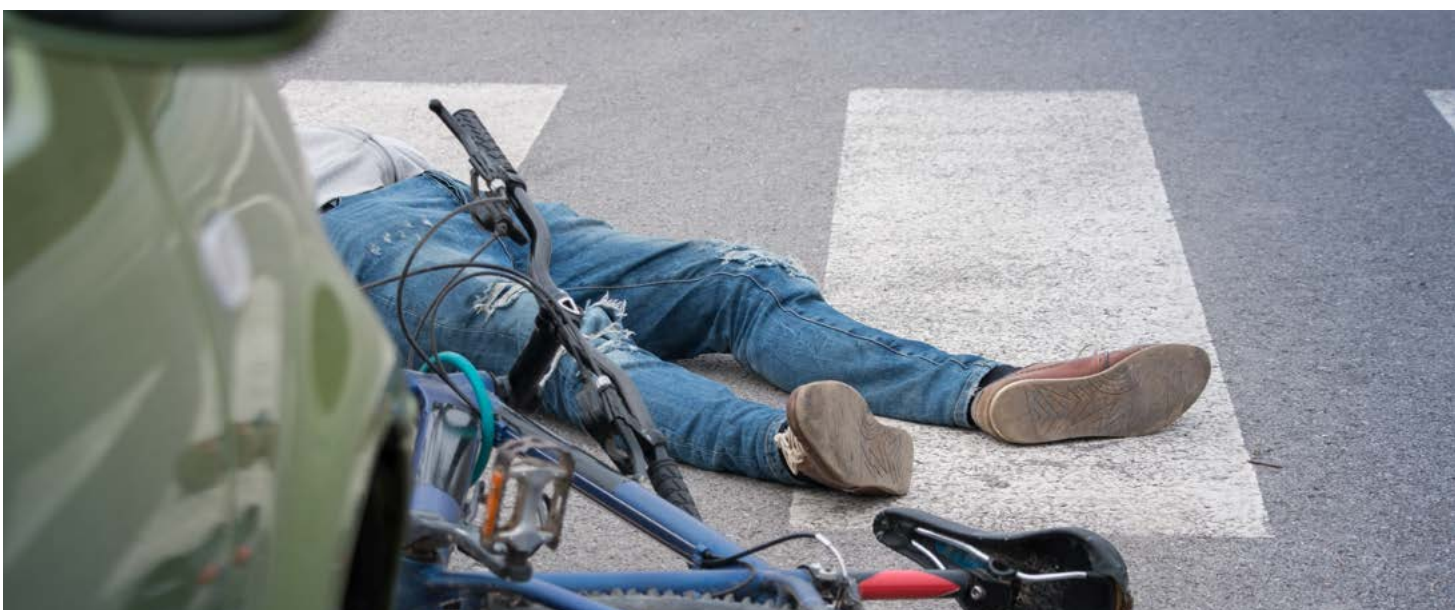
A 30% reduction in serious injuries per 100,000 will represent approximately a 18% reduction in serious injuries, to 33,373.

A person is considered to be seriously injured in a road crash if they are admitted to hospital, irrespective of the length of stay.

Achieving these targets, particularly for serious injury, will be difficult. Driving down serious injuries from road crashes will take time and our efforts and assessment of progress will be better informed by a new national data series.

Our ultimate goal is to reduce deaths and serious injuries to zero by 2050 – not a rate relative to population.

This Strategy has adopted per capita rates for the headline targets because they better show progress in the intervening decades, allowing for disruptions and variations in population growth between jurisdictions, regions, age groups and road user groups. Per capita rates also allows us to compare our progress with leading international jurisdictions, and also highlight which groups are disproportionately affected by road trauma and where things are going well.



Principles

Under this Strategy we have adopted these important guiding principles for the next decade.

A long-term vision

- Zero deaths and serious injuries by 2050: a safe system in which a mistake does not cost a person's life or health.

Safe System approach

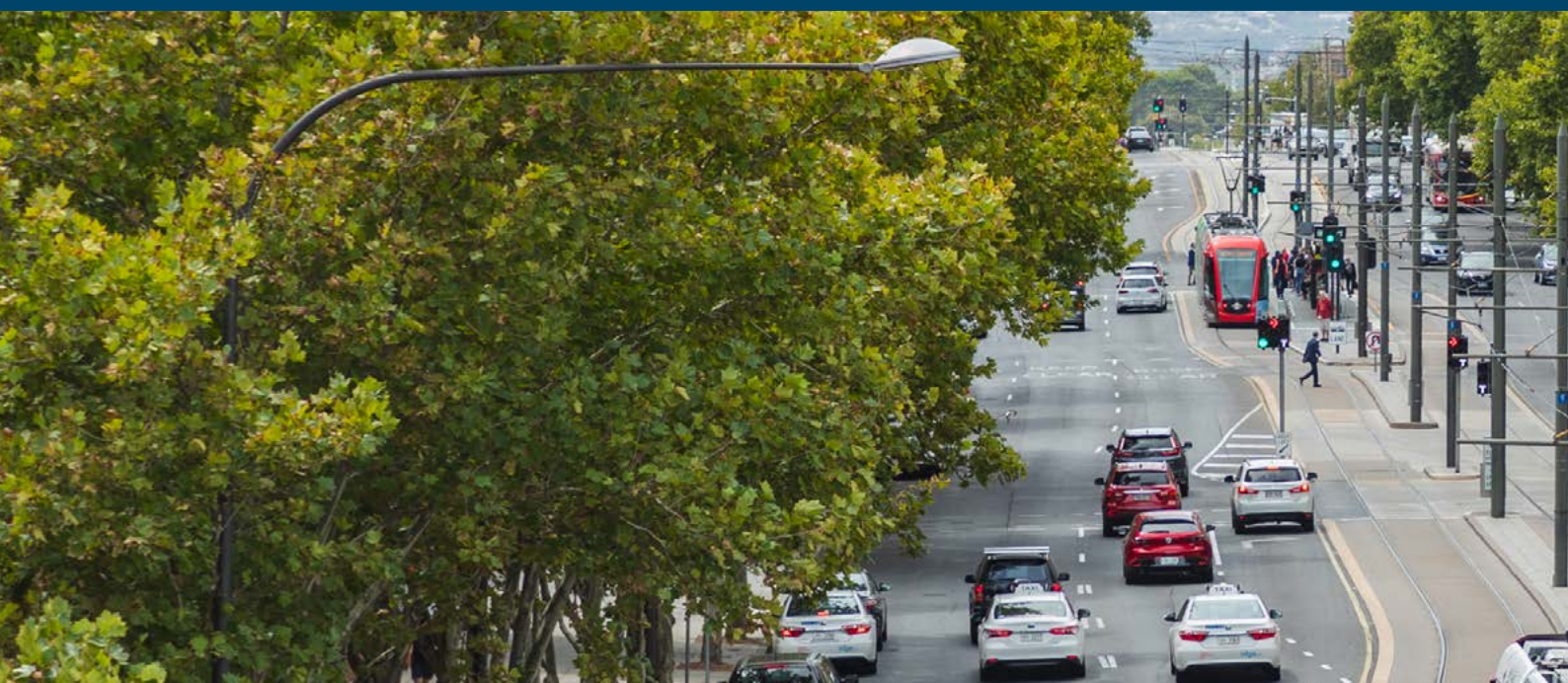
- This is in step with the United Nations approach to global road safety through its Sustainable Development Goals and the second Decade of Action on Road Safety.

Ten-year targets

- To reduce the rate of deaths from road crashes per 100,000 population by at least 50% by 2030: to 689.
- To reduce the rate of serious injuries from road crashes per 100,000 population by at least 30% by 2030: to 33,373.

Evidence-based approach

- National priority actions will be selected on the basis of evidence and effectiveness, enabled by a National Data Hub.



Clear governance arrangements

- Responsibility for actions will be clear.
-

Transparency

- Progress on implementation, towards targets, and safety performance indicators will be published regularly, enabled by a National Data Hub.
-

Strong accountability mechanisms

- Continuation of the Office of Road Safety, establishment of a National Data Hub and consideration of an external advisory group to monitor progress under the Strategy and Action Plan.
-

Broad and shared responsibility

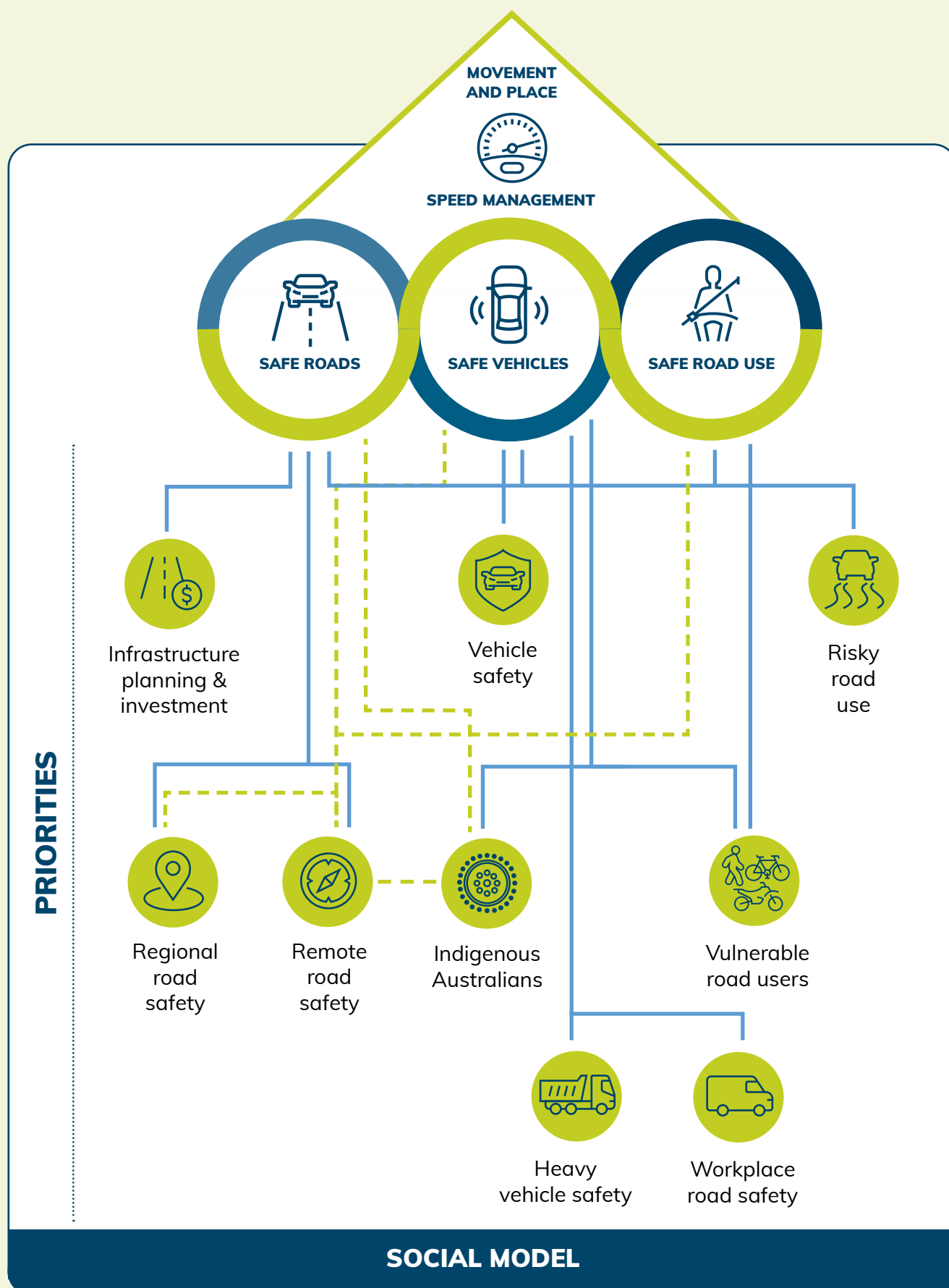
- We will continually reach out beyond the transport sector to find new partners to achieve change.
-





**What will
we do?**

Improving road safety is challenging and complex. It requires a system view, with an understanding of how different elements interact. Each of the three main themes for this Strategy has a role to play in addressing each of the priorities, and often they are connected in multiple ways.



Following the 2018 Inquiry into the effectiveness of the National Road Safety Strategy 2011–2020, Australian Governments have responded to the key findings, adopting:

- a long term goal of zero deaths and injuries from road crashes by 2050
- a focused set of key priorities for action
- safety performance indicators focused on how harm can be eliminated in the system
- better targeted road safety investment backed up by better data and analysis
- better whole-of-government coordination across portfolios.

Across Australia different solutions are needed to support improved safety outcomes in our road systems, which vary widely.

To help position Australia to reach Vision Zero by 2050 we need cultural change. To meet this challenge, all tiers of government will work together to deliver effective policy and programs.

Different solutions are needed to achieve change across the road transport system

Australia has long adopted the [safe system](#) approach to road safety, and this Strategy continues following this internationally recognised approach. In this Strategy the focus is on three main themes: Safe Roads, Safe Vehicles and Safe Road Users.

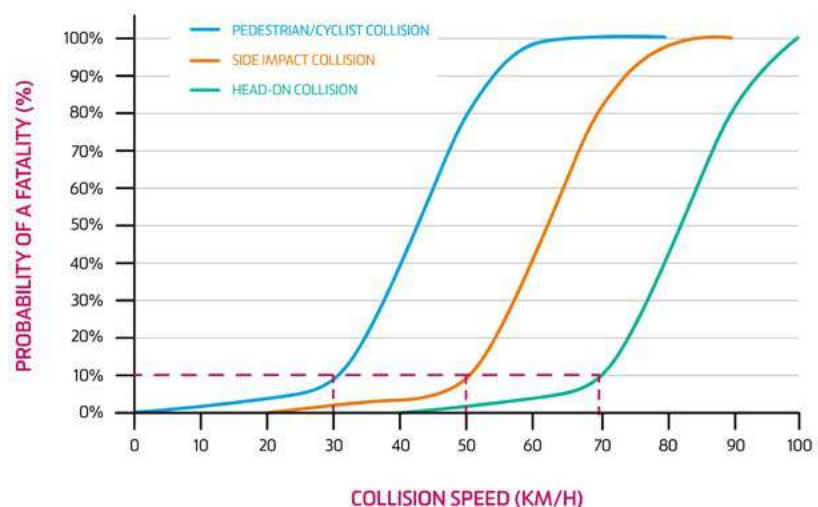
Speed management is critical

Supported by the Movement and Place approach, [speed management](#) is critically important: it will underpin all of the themes and be part of addressing the priority areas for this Strategy.

Speed management is a critical factor in managing the physical forces to which human bodies are subjected in any crash. The risk of death or injury increases markedly and at different speeds depending on the type of collision, as can be seen in the diagram below.

The previous strategy presented four separate cornerstone areas (also referred to as 'pillars'). While it is not the intention under the safe system approach, there has sometimes been a siloed approach to implementation. This Strategy aims to integrate the safe system cornerstones and show the safe system in a holistic manner focusing on the interactions and layers of protection essential to the safe system.

Wramborg's model for fatality probability vs vehicle collision speeds



Source: Based on Wramborg (2005)

Nine priorities- where we can reduce harm and head towards Vision Zero

Roads, roadsides, travel speeds and vehicles should be designed to avoid crashes or reduce their impact, but much of the system is not built this way. Solutions are continually being developed and refined to improve our legacy road network. Given the size of the task, we must prioritise the changes that will achieve the greatest reductions in trauma.

The [nine priority areas](#) were identified through a process which included analysis of the available data on road crash deaths and serious injuries, taking into account expert views on how best to respond to the greatest road safety challenges over the next decade. The presentation of the priorities was refined after discussion with a wide range of stakeholders.



Infrastructure planning and investment

Governments will focus on designing a safe system that is future focused.

Even relatively low speeds can kill or seriously injure unless the vehicle and the road and roadside environment take account of the physical vulnerability of all road users. In urban areas there are many serious injuries to vehicle occupants and vulnerable road users, which can be prevented. Movement and Place frameworks inform infrastructure planning to manage the risk of conflict.

Actions:

- Infrastructure funding at all levels will be linked to measureable improvements in safety.
- Deliver systematic safety improvements on a corridor basis.
- Manage speeds where conflicts between vehicles and road users with infrastructure and roadside hazards cannot be avoided, to avoid crashes resulting in death or serious injury.



Regional roads

Governments at all levels will plan and implement network-wide safety improvements.

Around 55% of road crash deaths are in regional areas (Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Inner and Outer Regional Areas) – with the majority of people killed on these roads from regional areas.

The majority of these deaths result from lane departure crashes (run-off road and head-on crashes).

Actions:

- Development of network safety plans, to prioritise road safety treatments where they will have the most impact.
- For roads with higher traffic volumes: staged safe system treatments including median and roadside flexible safety barriers.
- For roads with moderate to high traffic volumes: staged implementation of risk reduction treatments including audio-tactile line markings (rumble strips), median treatments, targeted stretches of barrier treatment, shoulder widening and sealing, intersection treatments, and protection on curves and from roadside hazards.
- Speed limits reduced for some roads where infrastructure improvements are not foreseen within the life of the Strategy.
- Development of a Regulation Impact Statement on reducing the open road default speed limit.



Remote areas

Better transport options and assistance.

Based on the rate of deaths per 100,000 people, the risk to an individual of being killed on a road in a remote area (ABS Remote and Very Remote Australia) is eight times the risk of living in a major city. Of the 1,136 people killed in 2018, 116 were in remote areas of Australia. There is a greater proportion of unsealed roads and other lower quality roads with lower traffic volumes and relatively high speed limits.

Actions:

- Safe system treatments on roads with higher volumes of traffic and comprehensive risk reduction on roads with moderate volumes, in line with network safety plans and priorities.
- Explore options to address the sustainability of community transport for remote communities.
- Improve access to driver licensing programs and other transport assistance.



Vehicle Safety

Pursue technological improvements and uptake of safer vehicles.

Vehicle technology developments and safety systems are increasingly focused on crash avoidance, such as lane keeping support, adaptive cruise control and blind spot detection. Recently introduced Australian Design Rules are collectively estimated to save almost 850 lives over the next 15 years. Vehicle safety systems will also reduce serious injuries to vehicle occupants and vulnerable road users in urban areas.

Over the longer term, automated vehicles have the potential to substantially improve road safety outcomes by reducing the number of crashes caused by human error.

Actions:

- Prioritise and adopt proven technological improvements for all vehicle types through new Australian Design Rules as quickly as possible (e.g. systems assisting drivers to stay in their lane, and systems that provide warnings when drivers are drowsy or distracted).
- Encourage and promote voluntary uptake of vehicle safety technologies ahead of regulation, including through ongoing support of the Australasian New Car Assessment Program (ANCAP) and through fleet purchasing policies.
- Implement new regulatory requirements for vehicles with automated driving systems, to facilitate the safe deployment of these vehicles.



Heavy vehicle safety

Support safe movement of freight and passengers and reduce harm to all road users.

Around 15% of all road crash deaths involve a heavy vehicle. Buses represent only a very small proportion of these deaths. While heavy vehicles crash less often than other vehicles, these crashes are more likely to result in a death or serious injury. Regardless of fault, the greater mass of these vehicles contributes a considerable amount of kinetic energy to a crash, with the other vehicle or vulnerable road user in the collision often enduring the worst of the impact.

Actions:

- regulate for and promote heavy vehicle safety technologies.
- Strengthen national heavy vehicle operational regulation.
- Promote and reduce barriers to the uptake of safe new heavy vehicles.
- Protect all road users from conflicts with construction vehicles through state/territory government construction contract requirements such as requiring inclusion of safety technologies.



Workplace road safety

Enable safety culture in organisations to take responsibility for vehicles and roads as a workplace.

In 2018, there were 144 fatalities reported as a result of injuries sustained in the course of work-related activity. In total 44 of these (31%) were the result of vehicle collisions and a further 45 were related to vehicles in other ways, for example, falling from vehicles or being injured while loading vehicles, meaning that a total of 89 fatalities (or 62% of all work fatalities) were related to vehicles.

Actions:

- Ensure organisations are aware of their WHS duties in relation to vehicles and road safety.
- Encourage and support organisations to take responsibility for road and vehicle safety across their operation by taking actions and setting policies that support and enhance the individual responsibility of workers and create a road safety culture.
- With the increase in cycling and other vulnerable road users including through 'gig economy' delivery work, support the safety of delivery workers for example by provision of separated bike lanes.



Indigenous Australians

Address the overrepresentation of Indigenous Australians in road trauma.

Indigenous Australians bear a higher burden of road trauma; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare data shows Indigenous Australians are nearly three times more likely to die in road crashes than non-Indigenous Australians.

There is a growing evidence base supporting community-led programs as the most successful approach for health improvement. Child seat restraint programs, alternative community based transport, targeted approaches and human centred design have led to improved road safety outcomes.

Actions:

- The challenges faced by Indigenous Australians will be addressed in reference to Closing the Gap in conjunction with reform priorities, formal partnerships and community control to capitalise on synergies created through shared goals.
- An enabling action will be to partner with Indigenous Australians on the best way forward.





Vulnerable road users

Provide safe access for all road users.

Roads are shared by many types of road users. Travelling as pedestrians; bike, scooter, or e-bike riders; or motorbike riders, gives minimal physical protection in the event of a crash, making us more vulnerable than when we are inside a vehicle. The probability of death or serious injury for unprotected road users like pedestrians and riders in a crash increases exponentially with increasing vehicle speed: there is an estimated 10% probability of being killed if struck at 30 km/h, but this rises to over 90% at 50 km/h, the default speed limit in built-up areas. In urban areas, almost one third of all road crash deaths are pedestrians.

Actions:

- Implement Movement and Place frameworks to support best practice speed management and tailored safe system road treatments
- Strengthen graduated licensing arrangements for motorbike riders.
- Promote consumer information about protective clothing and helmets.
- Adopt best practice coordinated enforcement of key behavioural issues including speed limits and drug and alcohol laws.



Risky road use

Increase community understanding of risky road use and address through education and enforcement.

Risky road use includes actions that are explicitly illegal, including speeding, drink or drug driving, illegal mobile phone use, not wearing a seat-belt or helmet, running a red light, unlicensed driving, and 'hoon' driving. Other high-risk behaviours include driving at inappropriate speeds for conditions, driving while fatigued, distracted or inattentive, overcrowding vehicles and walking near or on roads after drinking alcohol or taking illegal drugs.

The difficulty conveying this issue is that it is largely unintentional and unconscious actions that are normalised, and apply to us all – the average driver and the person with a good driving record. The challenge is to shift the culture to re-evaluate what is felt to be acceptable.

Road use also needs to be seen in a broader context as the way people live their lives affects use of the roads. Under the social model this Strategy recognises that other preventative health work, for example focusing on mental and physical health, will also impact road safety.

A focus on reducing high-risk behaviour is needed as part of a safe system approach, as are improvements to the road transport system to address compliant road users making unintentional mistakes that result in crashes.

Actions:

- Increase community understanding of what risky behaviours are, and how much they can increase road trauma.
- Apply best practice coordinated enforcement, education, new technology and road treatments.
- Work towards the notion of 'self-explaining' roads leading road users into compliance.

Enabling actions

Three key broad enabling actions will need to be delivered across the life of the Strategy.

Transformation of the system

This Strategy adopts an enhanced governance framework, and [performance management](#) and reporting system. A key element is the focus on [safety performance indicators](#), closely tied to the National Road Safety Action Plan to indicate the extent to which we have transformed the road transport system to be safer overall. This will ensure we are implementing the measures that will make a difference and can adjust plans in response to changes in priority and emerging issues based on results and evidence.

Data

Better national data and monitoring of road safety across the whole of the system will be key to the success of this Strategy. Currently we have reasonably good national data on crashes resulting in fatalities, but there are many other areas where there is scope for better data collection and coordination, evaluation of interventions and wider sharing of best practice. There are known gaps such as in work-related driving, but improved data and identification of new sources will also shed light on previously unknown system issues.

Regarding serious injury data, progress is being made to bring together a national picture of serious injuries from road crashes by mid-2021. With a national dataset we will be able to better target the types of interventions needed to prevent the most serious injuries and measure the effectiveness of those treatments. We will work with data custodians across sectors to create a framework to support a timely ongoing data series. Security and privacy, along with the optimisation of releases and permission flows require a robust framework to ensure all concerns are addressed and results in the regular release of national serious injury data.

Although this Strategy has been developed with the benefit of individual states' and territories' knowledge about serious injury crashes and trends, once we have a national picture, there will be a need to review and potentially adjust the priorities and actions.

Cultural change

We have had successful cultural change in road safety in the past. Measures that may at first seem extreme, over time become normalised. For most people, wearing motorbike helmets and seatbelts is now automatic, though this was not always the case. Mainstream attitudes to drinking and driving have changed markedly over time, with changes in the law supported by strong education and [enforcement](#) campaigns; in particular the introduction of random breath testing.

A key challenge for embedding a safe system approach is speed management. Community attitude surveys show a level of understanding of how speed relates to risk on the roads and good general support for speed enforcement; however many also think speed enforcement (particularly speed cameras) is as much about revenue-raising as safety, and do not appreciate how crash risks compound with even small increases in speed. Continuing work to change the culture on speed is an immediate priority, but also one that will take time to reach its full potential.

Australia has large road networks, and any infrastructure treatments proposed will not be able to be applied to all roads. Speed limit reviews are a key element of the comprehensive network-wide safety planning approach under this Strategy, especially to support vulnerable road users.

Through the social model we will work over the decade and beyond to increase the range of organisations and sectors where road safety becomes a key part of the way they operate. There are so many parties which can influence trauma outcomes, and the social model approach means being open to constantly exploring and finding different levers for change, and expanding the understanding of the safe system across the community. The aim is for road safety to be at the core of every club, business and organisation to influence individuals and achieve cultural change. For example, a starting point could be to work with a high-profile sporting club to establish a strong road safety policy across all of its operations and be a champion for cultural change.

Some of the first steps governments will take to enable the social model approach will be to broaden engagement across portfolios to find opportunities to work together and to influence other strategies, such as the National Injury Prevention Strategy.



For some of the priorities enabling action is needed first, particularly to work out how to address some longer term problems and to be able to develop future actions.

Upskilling Local Government

A large part of the road network is under local government control. There is a need to build and retain road safety engineering capability, secure stronger engagement between state governments and their local government cohorts, and work towards embedding road safety as a key reporting requirement for the sector. Review of each state's requirements for local governments may be required in order to establish the clear link of responsibility for the design, safety and maintenance of each local government controlled road network. An initial enabling action will be for each local council to undertake a road safety risk assessment (such as a road network safety plan). The framework for these reviews provided by Austroads is an accessible, low cost method. This will give councils the information they need for the life of the Strategy to prioritise infrastructure investment (within their available resources) to improve road safety outcomes and manage network safety gaps across their road assets.



Indigenous Australians

Early work shows we need to have better insight from Indigenous Australians to understand the complex interaction of social, cultural, safety and justice issues more fully before we can proceed with solution-oriented interventions to address road safety.

The Australian Government will lead work, in close consultation across its portfolios and with state, territory and local governments, to build an understanding of the authorising environments and the interaction of government policies aimed at closing the gap for Indigenous Australians.

Reduction in age of the fleet

Many Australians drive vehicles over ten years old. These older vehicles often lack newer safety features, are more likely to be involved in crashes, and provide less protection for the occupants and others involved. The Australasian New Car Assessment Program reported in 2017 that vehicles built before 2000 made up 20% of the fleet but featured in 33% of fatal crashes. Newer vehicles built between 2011 and 2016 made up 31% of the fleet, yet were involved in only 13% of fatal crashes.

The Australian heavy vehicle fleet also includes many older vehicles. The benefits of safer vehicle design and safety technologies for new vehicles are only realised to the extent that these vehicles enter the fleet and replace older, less safe vehicles.

We did not see any reductions in the age of the vehicle fleets under the previous strategy. This is an area where research and development is needed to underpin policy development.

How we will do it



What is different about this Strategy?

Following on from the findings of the 2018 Inquiry into the National Road Safety Strategy 2011-2020 and the 2019 Review of National Road Safety Governance Arrangements, this Strategy adopts an enhanced governance framework and performance management and reporting system. This will ensure that all parties to the Strategy are accountable for implementing it, including through establishing clear rigorous performance measures.

Australia has long had a strong evidence-based approach to road safety. Improved performance monitoring will allow closer analysis of what is working and for corrections to be made as soon as possible. In particular, the progress of this Strategy will be closely monitored through a priority set of [safety performance indicators](#). These provide an understanding of the extent to which the work being undertaken is transforming the system – not just roads but all elements of the safe system – showing whether intervention measures are effective, and whether the Strategy has set the right directions.

During the life of the Strategy a National Data Hub will guide evidence-based national policy and decision-making, focusing on the implementation of safe system treatments to progress to a safer network, where the roads are more forgiving.

This Strategy remains firmly based on the internationally recognised Safe System approach.

With this Strategy, we are adopting the social model approach to road safety, reaching beyond the traditional transport sector to achieve cultural change. This will require ongoing engagement with different sectors, to identify fruitful areas for collaboration and novel and creative ways to improve safety.

Embedding the [social model](#) approach will take time and will build over the life of this Strategy.

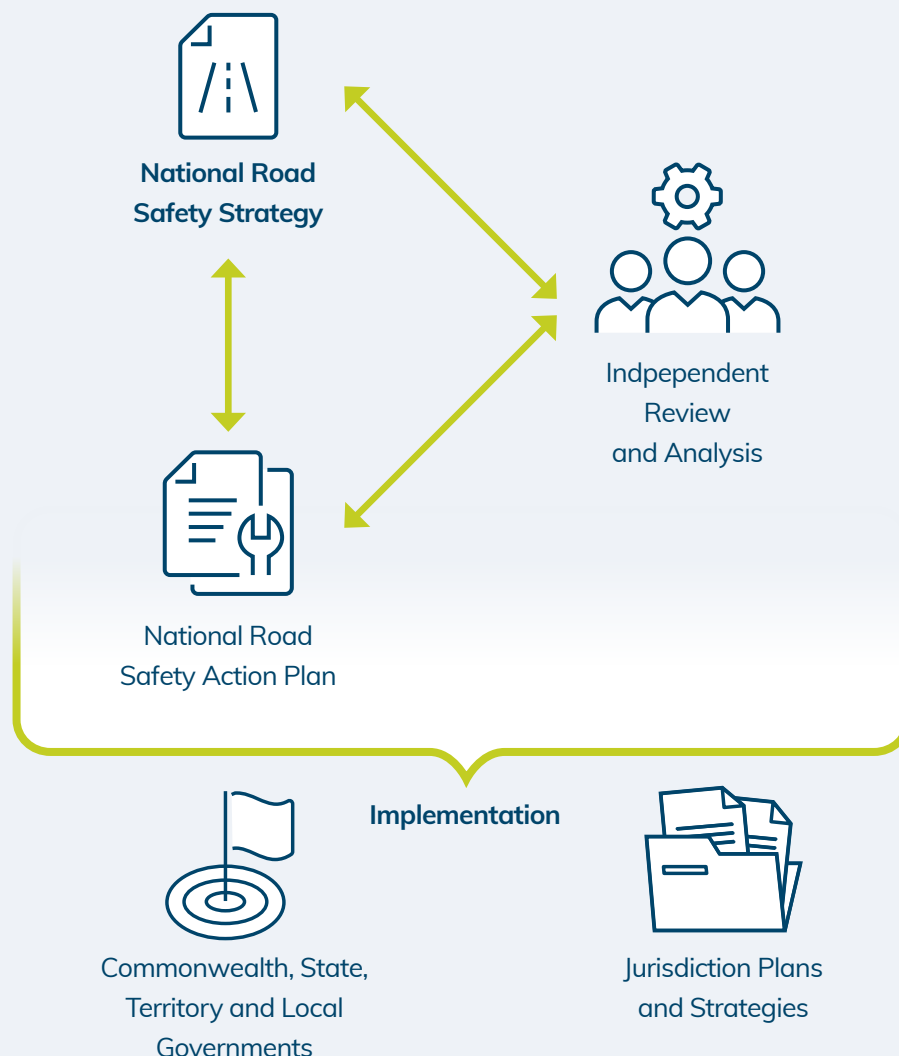
We will explore with multiple sectors and the broader community how we can all influence road safety outcomes.

This might be through community clubs, workplaces, organisations, and government agencies.

There is not a single correct approach: we need a greater application of niche solutions, the need to build change management into acceptance of those solutions and take into account the the length of time it takes to achieve change.

The Strategy will only be successful if all tiers of government take action and our partners and the broader community become part of the changing culture to accept road safety solutions.

How we will work



This Strategy will only be successful if we see change and acceptance adopted outside of traditional government road agencies. All tiers of government and the community must take action.

National Road Safety Action Plan 2021-2025

The nine priority areas will be supported by a rolling 5-year Action Plan, with agreed national actions underpinned by safety performance indicators.

Supporting the three themes and the nine priorities of this Strategy is an enhanced governance framework and performance management and reporting system. This will ensure we are implementing the measures that will make a difference and can adjust plans in response to changes in priority and emerging issues.

Accountability

This is a Strategy owned by Infrastructure and Transport Ministers, representing all jurisdictions together with the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) representing the local government sector.

Each jurisdiction is accountable for the delivery of the national actions in the Action Plan. The Infrastructure and Transport Senior Officials' Committee is accountable for monitoring the implementation of agreed actions and managing the process for adjustments in actions where the evidence points to a need for change.

The Office of Road Safety, in the Australian Government Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications is coordinating work with states and territories and ALGA on the implementation of the Strategy, including progress reporting on the fatality and serious injury reduction outcome targets under the Strategy and Action Plans.

Independent review and analysis will be a key feature, such as through an external advisory group, to provide an annual report to the Infrastructure and Transport Ministers Meeting.

Reporting on implementation

We will [monitor progress](#) towards several types of measures:

- the headline trauma reduction targets
- a series of outcome indicators showing progress in reducing key crash types and reducing trauma in particular road user groups
- safety performance indicators which show transformation and incremental improvements of the system. [A set of Safety Performance Indicators will be finalised with the Strategy, and Actions identified in the National Road Safety Action Plan for 2021–25 will focus primarily on achieving improvements in these indicators.]

A new National Data Hub will focus on how effective infrastructure investment and other countermeasures are in delivering reductions in deaths and serious injuries. It will also help us to understand the national picture of what needs to be focused on, especially in areas where currently insight is limited.

The Office of Road Safety, together with states and territories, will report annually on the progress of priorities outlined in this Strategy and Action Plan.

Keeping the Strategy relevant

We will conduct a mid-term review of the Strategy and redirect or refine the priorities to make sure the focus is where it needs to be.

The first Action Plan is for a five year term. This will allow funding commitments to be made towards concrete and deliverable actions with safety performance indicators. It will be important to keep all our national road safety efforts aligned with changes to the environment and technologies, the specific priorities in each state and territory strategy and action plan while remaining alert to emerging issues.





Roles and responsibilities

All levels of government in Australia have responsibilities for road safety, both within the transport sector and more broadly in other sectors that influence safety outcomes:

Infrastructure and Transport Ministers, together with the Australian Local Government Association, have oversight of this Strategy.

- Cabinet ministers are responsible for reaching across portfolios so that governments take a holistic approach to achieving better road safety outcomes.
- Infrastructure and Transport Ministers have oversight of a number of other important related national initiatives:
 - the National Policy Framework for Land Transport Technology and Action Plan
 - the Freight and Supply Chain Strategy and Action Plan
 - the Freight Data Hub
 - the National Remote and Regional Transport Strategy.

All tiers of government to work together to deliver a national approach to road safety that transcends borders and modes of travel.

The Australian Government regulates safety standards for new vehicles and allocates infrastructure resources across the national highway and local road networks.

- The Office of Road Safety has a national coordination role for road safety.
- In allocating infrastructure resources, the Australian Government ensures that all investments in road infrastructure planning, design and construction have as an objective: infrastructure that is safer, by having regard for safe system principles and treatments, and align with this Strategy.
- In addition to investing in road infrastructure, the Australian Government also has a role investing in targeted road safety programs including the Road Safety Innovation Fund, the Road Safety Awareness and Enablers Fund, and the Australasian New Car Assessment Program.
- The Australian Government regulates safety standards for new vehicles through the Australian Design Rules, harmonising those with international vehicle regulations where possible and gives consideration to the adoption of international vehicle regulations of the United Nations World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations.
- The Australian Government also has a national coordination role in relation to the health system. This Strategy is aligned with the National Injury Prevention Strategy which seeks to prevent all forms of injury to Australians, including from road crashes.

State and territory governments invest in and operate the road networks.

- State and territory governments are responsible for funding, planning, designing and operating safe road networks, including setting speed limits. They are responsible for implementing the guidelines set by Austroads, and maintenance of their road networks.
- State and territory governments manage vehicle registration and driver licensing systems, set the road rules, and are responsible for police enforcement and compliance.
- State and territory governments also regulate work health and safety in their jurisdictions and have responsibilities in the health sector for public hospitals and emergency services.

Local governments are responsible for funding, planning, designing and operating the road networks and footpaths in their local areas.

- Local governments are responsible for funding, planning, designing and operating safe road networks and footpaths in their local areas, and they engage closely with their communities on the use and design of roads and public spaces.
- Local governments also develop planning and local law regulations for local areas (such as local area speed limits and path use rules) and pursue community health and wellbeing programs/initiatives, linked to state and national initiatives.

National bodies supported collectively by governments also have responsibilities for road safety.

- The National Heavy Vehicle Regulator is Australia's independent regulator for all vehicles over 4.5 tonnes gross vehicle mass, delivering a comprehensive range of services under a consistent regulatory framework.
- The National Transport Commission leads national transport reform in support of Australian Governments to improve safety, productivity, environmental outcomes and regulatory efficiency, for example the Australian Road Rules model legislation.
- The Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency is responsible for providing advice on current and emerging policing priorities and cross-jurisdictional coordination, for example through co-Chairing the National Drug Driving Working Group.
- Austroads is responsible for conducting research and providing advice, information, tools and services to assist in delivery of safe, efficient and reliable mobility. These include national guidelines for the design, building and maintenance of road networks. Austroads also provides national services that help transport agencies to operate seamlessly across state borders and bring national efficiencies to their operations.



AUDIT PANEL

ANNUAL WORK PLAN – NOVEMBER 2020 – NOVEMBER 2022

The Audit Panel for Central Highlands Council is established under Section 85(1) of the *Local Government Act 1993* and as directed under Item 10 of the *Local Government (Audit Panels) Order 2014*.

The Panel must develop an Annual Work Plan that includes, but is not limited to, a schedule of meetings and the known objectives for each meeting so scheduled. The Panel must meet not less than four (4) times a year and the purposed schedule of compulsory meetings for the Panel and items for discussion (but not limited to) as follows:-

Quarter	Scheduled Meeting Date	Scheduled Objective
January – March	March	Review of Long-Term Financial Strategic & Management Plans; Asset Strategic & Management Plans & Policies; Strategic Plan (if necessary) before Annual Budget process begins.
April – June	May	Review Annual Plan prior to adoption; compliance check against all relevant legislation; previous motions & recommendations made by Council to be in place prior to EOFY (if applicable).
July – September	September	Review of all financial system controls - both externally & internally, policies and practices safeguarding Council's long-term financial position including Risk Management and Anti-Fraud measures. Internal

Adopted – November 2014
Review Date – November 2016

		reviews as per Fraud Policy.
October - December	November	Review of Annual Financial Statements for accurate representation of the affairs of Council; and the Auditor-General's Report with suggested actions and recommendations to be implemented.

The Panel may hold additional meetings as and when required in order to fulfil its functions with any two (2) members of the Panel or the General Manager may request additional meetings.



February 12, 2021

Re: Raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years in Tasmania

Dear Ms Eyles,

Amnesty Southern Group was deeply concerned by the Attorneys-Generals' decision not to raise the age of criminal responsibility at their last CAG meeting on July 27 2020. We understand a working group has been formed to deal with the complex legal issues and finding alternatives to imprisonment and that the decision will be reviewed in 2021.

That a child, aged 10 years old, could end up in prison is unthinkable in a civilised society like ours. The UN recommends all countries to set a minimum age of 14, and in its recent periodic review of Human Rights, 31 countries used the Human Rights session to call on Australia to raise the age of criminal responsibility from 10 to 14 years, reinforcing the timely need to make this change. The ACT government has voted to raise the age to 14 years. The Northern Territory and WA are also considering raising the age. We believe the Tasmanian Government should and must follow suite without further delay.

Researchers agree that at 10 years of age, children's brains are not sufficiently developed for them to be held criminally responsible. Many children who end up in prison already have significant higher rates of mental health disorders, trauma and cognitive disabilities such as Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) than children outside the justice system. These underlying problems have often gone undiagnosed, with children being labelled troublesome, uncontrollable or defiant, often suspended or removed from schools due to their unrecognised symptoms. Greater resources should be directed towards early identification and intervention for children and families at risk.

Children who are locked up are particularly vulnerable to abuse. In recent years, abuse and mistreatment of children have been uncovered in children's prisons in every state and territory in Australia. In Tasmania, Ashley Youth Detention Centre with allegations of serious misconduct by staff is a case in point. Imprisoning children actually increases their chance of re-offending and becoming stuck in the

prison system with little hope of improvement.

Indigenous children are over-represented in the prison system. There were almost 600 children aged 10 to 13 in detention in Australia, last financial year. More than 60 per cent were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander children.

There is clear evidence that well-designed, securely funded community-led diversionary programs break the crime cycle whereas locking children up does the opposite. Indigenous led organisations and programs should receive funding in proportion to the over- representation of Indigenous kids in the justice system. Shifting the emphasis to a solutions-based rather than a punitive approach is not only better for the young lives at stake and the wider community but makes much better economic sense.

Amnesty Southern Group's research indicates clearly that, when made aware, the Tasmanian community views raising the age of criminal responsibility favourably. The widespread support received by Cricket Australia for deciding to call Australia Day simply the 26 of January also demonstrates the shifting of sentiment in the mainstream community over Indigenous issues.

We have written to every member of the Tasmanian Parliament and received very supportive replies. We have also contacted community, church, school and sporting groups and approaching medical and legal organisations to help bring about this change.

We are now contacting Tasmania's 29 councils, writing to their Mayors, General Managers, Directors of Community Services and individual Councillors to ask for their support.

We understand that several councils are working on their Reconciliation Action Plans and it seems an opportune time to have this conversation.

We would greatly appreciate an acknowledgement of our letter and a reply to it indicating your support.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. H. Jones', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

for Amnesty Southern Group
0487 589 844

[YOUR LETTERHEAD]

Date:

Dear

Re: Support for Raising the Age of Criminal Responsibility in Tasmania

Dear Amnesty Southern Group

Thank you for your letter, dated regarding your campaign to raise the age of criminal responsibility in Tasmania.

I fully support raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years in Tasmania as soon as possible, in conjunction with an increased emphasis on early intervention and Indigenous-led diversionary programs and stronger support services to give all Tasmanian children the best chance at life.

Regards

[Your signature]

Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management

TasGRN Project

GPO Box 308 HOBART TAS 7001

Phone (03) 6230 2111

Email Tasgrn@dpfem.tas.gov.au



Our ref:

23 February 2021

Ms. Lyn Eyles
Central Highlands Council
PO Box 20
Hamilton TAS 7140

Dear Ms. Eyles,

I am writing to provide a further update regarding the Tasmanian Government Radio Network (TasGRN) Project. Previous correspondence on this topic has been sent to you with an intention to contact you again with further information as it is known.

The TasGRN Project aims to deliver an integrated radio network for users in the emergency services, land management organisations and the electricity supply industry. Initial users of the TasGRN will be Tasmania Police, Tasmania Fire Service, Ambulance Tasmania, State Emergency Service, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Sustainable Timber Tasmania, TasNetworks and Hydro Tasmania.

I am pleased to confirm the State of Tasmania has successfully entered into a contract with Telstra, to deliver the TasGRN. Following a significant amount of planning and consultation across the Project and User Organisations, the TasGRN will commence the build in 2021, with transition of end radio users expected to commence from 2022 onwards. Once complete, the TasGRN will provide an interoperable, contemporary and sustainable radio network to meet the current and future needs of the State.

The following contacts are the representatives for any query you may have for your sites of interest.


- Trunk Mobile Radio Network (TMRN)
Email: TMRNProject@dpfem.tas.gov.au or phone (03) 6173 2144
- Martin Piesse – Sustainable Timber Tasmania
Email: martin.piesse@sttas.com.au or phone 0417 549 751
- Anna Ekdahl – Ambulance Tasmania
anna.ekdahl@ambulance.tas.gov.au or phone 0419 493 178

To make contact directly with the TasGRN Project Team, you can phone on (03) 6173 2882 or email tasgrn@dpfem.tas.gov.au. In addition, you can visit the TasGRN

website at <https://www.tasgrn.tas.gov.au> and follow the links to submit a query or raise an issue.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any queries, or if you would like to have your contact details removed from the Project stakeholder register. You may subscribe to the quarterly newsletter via the Project website www.tasgrn.tas.gov.au if you wish to receive updates.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'F. Lieutier', is placed on a light-colored, slightly textured rectangular background.

FIONA LIEUTIER
Acting Director TasGRN



RULES

*These Rules were adopted at the
Annual General Meeting of the Association on 26 June 2020*

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PRELIMINARY

1. THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION OF TASMANIA

The Local Government Association of Tasmania is a body corporate in accordance with the Act.

2. PURPOSE OF THE RULES

The purposes of the Rules of the Association are to provide for:

- (a) the management of the Association;
- (b) the appointment of the General Management Committee;
- (c) the membership of the Association;
- (d) the imposition of fees and subscriptions; and
- (e) such other matters concerning the operations of the Association as the Members in general meeting shall determine.

3. INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITIONS

- (a) Headings inserted are for guidance purposes only and do not affect the interpretation of these Rules.
- (b) Words importing the plural include the singular and vice versa.
- (c) Words importing either gender shall include both genders.
- (d) “Act” means the *Local Government Act 1993* (Tas) or any amendment or substitution thereof.
- (e) “ALGA” means the Australian Local Government Association;
- (f) “Alter” in relation to these Rules includes:
 - (i) the insertion of a new Rule;
 - (ii) the insertion of a new Rule in substitution of an existing Rule;
 - (iii) the amendment of an existing Rule; and
 - (iv) the rescission of an existing Rule.

- (g) “Annual General Meeting” means the meeting of the Association convened in accordance with Rule 11(a).
- (h) “Association” means the Local Government Association of Tasmania.
- (i) “Business Day” means a day on which banks are generally open for business in Tasmania (but does not include a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday).
- (j) “Chair” means the person who chairs a meeting.
- (k) “Chief Executive Officer” means the Chief Executive Officer of the Association appointed in accordance with these Rules.
- (l) “Council” means a council established under section 18 of the Act.
- (m) “Council Cost Index” means the annual index determined by the Association to reflect cost movements in council operations and the provision of services.
- (n) “Council Election Year” means any year in which a Council Election is held.
- (o) “Council Election” means an election held under Part 15 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (Tas).
- (p) “Electoral Commissioner of Tasmania” means the Electoral Commissioner appointed under Section 14(1) of the *Electoral Act 2004* (Tas) and includes a person appointed pursuant to an Act substituted for the *Electoral Act 2004* (Tas) who carries out functions the same as, or similar to, the functions of the Electoral Commissioner of Tasmania under the *Electoral Act 2004* (Tas) as at the date of these Rules.
- (q) “General Management Committee” and “GMC” mean the General Management Committee elected in accordance with these Rules.
- (r) “General Manager” means the person appointed as general manager of a Member in accordance with the Act.
- (s) “General Meeting” means a meeting of the Association convened in accordance with Rule 11(b), other than the Association’s Annual General Meeting.
- (t) “LGAT ASSIST” means the Board established to provide Local Government employees with support and assistance in certain circumstances, and includes its successors and assigns.
- (u) “Lord Mayor” means the Lord Mayor of the Hobart City Council.
- (v) “Mayor” means the person appointed as mayor of a Member in accordance with the Act and includes, where relevant, the Lord Mayor.

- (w) “Meeting of the Association” means:
 - (i) an Annual General Meeting;
 - (ii) a General Meeting; and
 - (iii) a Special General Meeting.
- (x) “Member” means a member of the Association.
- (y) “Mid Term Year” means each calendar year occurring two years after the holding of an Ordinary Election immediately following a Council Election Year.
- (z) “Municipal area” has the same meaning as in the Act.
- (aa) “Ordinary Election” means an election of members of the GMC pursuant to these Rules.
- (bb) “Policy” means the principles adopted by the Association, from time to time, to further the objects of the Association as set out in Rule 4.
- (cc) “Population” means the estimate for a municipal area taken closest to the proposed date of the Annual General Meeting in that year by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- (dd) “Population category” shall mean a category outlined in Rule 18(b).
- (ee) “President” means the President elected in accordance with these Rules.
- (ff) “Returning Officer” means the person responsible for conducting an election under these Rules.
- (gg) “Rules” means these Rules of the Association.
- (hh) “Sector Matter” includes a subject matter, topic or item for discussion that does not relate to or concern the objects of the Association and, or in the alternative, the Association has little or no power to alter or affect.
- (ii) “Special General Meeting” means a meeting of the Association convened in accordance with Rule 10.
- (jj) “State Grants Commission” means the commission established under the *State Grants Commission Act 1976* (Tas) and includes any body established pursuant to an Act substituted for the *State Grants Commission Act 1976* (Tas), which body carries out functions the same as, or similar to, the functions of the State Grants Commission under the *State Grants Commission Act 1976* (Tas) as at the date of these Rules.
- (kk) “Subscriptions” mean the subscriptions raised and payable in accordance with these Rules and the Act.

- (ll) “Sub-Committee” means a Sub-Committee appointed in accordance with these Rules.
- (mm) “Voting Representative” means a representative of a Member lawfully appointed by the Member and notified to the Association in accordance with Rule 13(f).

PURPOSE AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION

4. OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The objects of the Association are to:

- (a) protect and represent the interests and rights of Councils in Tasmania;
- (b) promote an efficient and effective system of local government in Tasmania;
and
- (c) provide services to Members, councillors and employees of Councils.

5. POWERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Association has the power to do anything necessary or convenient for the attainment of its objects.

6. MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION

- (a) Membership of the Association is restricted to Councils.
- (b) Where there is a merger or amalgamation of two or more Councils that are Members, the Council resulting from the merger or amalgamation shall continue to be a Member.
- (c) A Council which is not a member of the Association shall be admitted as a member upon written application by that Council. Upon the Association receiving the application of such a Council, that Council shall be bound by these Rules.
- (d) A Member may resign from the Association provided:
 - (i) that the Member provides written notice of its intention to resign, detailing reasons, addressed to the Chief Executive Officer; and
 - (ii) that such resignation does not take effect until the completion of the Association's financial year following the Association's financial year in which written notice of the intention to resign is provided; and
 - (iii) that until the period referred to in Rule 6(d)(ii) expires, the Member pays the Subscriptions as determined by the Association in accordance with these Rules; and

- (iv) that the notice of intention to resign may be withdrawn at any time in writing by that Member.
- (e) A Member which does not withdraw its notice of intention to resign as permitted by Rule 6(d)(iv) ceases to be a member of the Association at the completion of the period referred to in Rule 6(d)(ii).
- (f) The Association may refuse to renew the membership of a Member which:
 - (i) has not paid any Subscriptions due and owing; or
 - (ii) fails to comply with, or contravenes, these Rules or any other rule of the Association.
- (g) A refusal to renew membership under Rule 6(f) shall not take effect until:
 - (i) the Association has provided the Council with at least one month's written notice; and
 - (ii) the Association has provided an opportunity for the Council to respond to the written notice at a Meeting of the Association.

7. *RECOGNITION OF OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS*

- (a) The Association recognises that other Council interest and regional groups established throughout Tasmania assist with representing and protecting the rights and interests of Local Government within Tasmania.
- (b) The Association, where appropriate, will work with such other interest and regional groups established throughout Tasmania.

MEETINGS

8. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- (a) The functions of the Annual General Meeting are to:
 - (i) receive the President's report;
 - (ii) confirm the minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting;
 - (iii) receive and adopt the financial statements for the preceding financial year;
 - (iv)
 - (A) determine the President's honorarium for the forthcoming year;
 - (B) determine any honorarium to be paid to the Vice President for the forthcoming year;
 - (v) determine allowances, sitting fees and expenses for attendance by committee members at meetings of the General Management Committee and Sub-Committees for the forthcoming year;
 - (vi) receive the declaration of the poll for the election of the President and General Management Committee elected in accordance with these Rules;
 - (vii) adopt a budget for the forthcoming financial year;
 - (viii) set Subscriptions for the forthcoming financial year in accordance with these Rules;
 - (ix) receive reports from Association representatives; and
 - (x) consider any amendments to these Rules.
- (b) Notice of the Annual General Meeting shall be given to all Members at least 28 days prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting.

9 GENERAL MEETINGS

- (a) In addition to the Annual General Meeting, there may be General Meetings.
- (b) General Meetings may be called:
 - (i) by the President; or
 - (ii) by the General Management Committee.
- (c) The functions of General Meetings include:
 - (i) to formulate and ratify policy of the Association;
 - (ii) to consider extending the term of office of the General Management Committee, the President, or the Vice-President for such period as the General Meeting thinks fit; and
 - (iii) subject to Rule 12, to conduct other business.
- (d) Notice of any General Meeting shall be given to all Members at least 14 days prior to the date of the General Meeting.

10 SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS

- (a) In addition to the Annual General Meeting and General Meetings, there may be Special General Meetings.
- (b) Special General Meetings may be called:
 - (i) by the President; or
 - (ii) by any 3 members of the General Management Committee acting together; or
 - (iii) by 3 or more of the Members in writing to the President stating the reasons for calling a Special General Meeting.
- (c) Notice of any Special General Meeting shall be given to all Members at least 14 days prior to the date of the Special General Meeting.
- (d) Subject to Rule 10(e), at any Special General Meeting, only business of which notice is given shall be transacted.
- (e) The General Management Committee may notify the Members that, due to an emergency, amendments to these Rules will be considered at a Special General Meeting called pursuant to Rule 10(b).

CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

11 WHEN AND WHERE MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE TO BE HELD; USE OF TECHNOLOGY

- (a) The Annual General Meeting of the Association is to be held, if possible, in July of each year.
- (b) There shall be at least 3 General Meetings in addition to the Annual General Meeting, in every financial year of the Association.
- (c) Subject to Rule 11(d) and (e), Meetings of the Association are to be held in a city or town in Tasmania as determined by the General Management Committee.
- (d) Meetings of the Association may be held by telephone or other technology (whether audio or audio-visual) as determined by the General Management Committee.
- (e) A Meeting of the Association held solely or partly by using technology as permitted by Rule 11(d) is treated as being held at the place where the Chair of the Meeting of the Association is located.
- (f) Notwithstanding that the Members are not present together in one place at the time of a Meeting of the Association that is held solely or partly by using technology in accordance with Rule 11(d), a resolution passed will be deemed to have been passed at a Meeting of the Association held on the day on which and at the time at which the Meeting of the Association was held solely or partly by using technology.
- (g) The provisions of these Rules relating to the Meetings of the Association apply to Meetings of the Association held solely or partly by using technology pursuant to Rule 11(d) to the extent that they are capable of applying, and with the necessary changes.
- (h) A Member present at the commencement of a Meeting of the Association held solely or partly by using technology pursuant to Rule 11(d) will be conclusively presumed to have been present and, subject to other provisions of these Rules, to have formed part of the quorum throughout that Meeting.

12 BUSINESS OF MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION

- (a) Subject to Rules 12(b) and (d), any Member may bring forward for discussion at a General Meeting any subject connected with the objects of the Association or pertaining to matters of common concern to Members, on giving to the Chief Executive Officer 35 days written notice of such intention.

- (b) In March each year the Chief Executive Officer shall invite each Member to provide written notice to the Chief Executive Officer of items the Member wishes to include in the agenda of the General Meeting to be held immediately following the Annual General Meeting, such items to be received by the date determined by the Chief Executive Officer.
- (c) Within 7 days of receipt of the same, the Chief Executive Officer is to provide to each member of the General Management Committee a copy of written notices the Chief Executive Officer receives pursuant to Rules 12(a) and (b) that the Chief Executive Officer believes (acting reasonably) the General Management Committee should consider pursuant to Rule 12(d).
- (d) The General Management Committee may negotiate with a Member regarding the inclusion, or not, on the agenda of
 - (i) a subject matter sought to be discussed by a Member at a General Meeting in accordance with Rule 12(a); or
 - (ii) items sought by a Member in accordance with Rule 12(b) to be included in the agenda of a General Meeting.
 if the subject matter or item:
 - (iii) does not advance or concern the objects of the Association;
 - (iv) has been considered at a General Meeting held in the period 12 months before the date of the notice from the Member;
 - (v) is not considered by the General Management Committee to concern a Sector Matter; or
 - (vi) requires consideration by the Tasmanian Government and should be considered at the General Meeting to be held immediately following the Annual General Meeting.
- (e) The Chief Executive Officer is to prepare an agenda for a Meeting of the Association and provide each Member with the agenda and any supporting documents at least 14 days before the Meeting of the Association (and 28 days before an Annual General Meeting), which agenda is to include the matters and items specified by the General Management Committee (taking into account the notices received pursuant to Rules 12(a) and (b), but subject to Rule 12(d)).
- (f) Provided that the time limit in Rule 12(c) is complied with, the Chief Executive Officer may liaise with a Member in relation to a notice received pursuant to Rules 12(a) or (b) to, with the Member's consent, amend the notice so that its subject matter is connected with the objects of the Association and pertains to matters of common concern to Members.

- (g) The Association is not required to do anything, including taking any action or adopting any procedure, in respect of a resolution passed at a Meeting of the Association that concerns or relates to a Sector Matter, unless the resolution provides otherwise.

13. WHO MAY ATTEND A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

- (a) Subject to Rule 13(f), each Member shall be entitled to send a Voting Representative to any Meeting of the Association, such Voting Representative exercising the number of votes determined according to Rule 16(a).
- (b) In addition to the requirements set out in Rule 13(f), after each ordinary Council Election, the Chief Executive Officer shall request each Member to advise the name of its Voting Representative and the proxy for the Voting Representative for Meetings of the Association until the next ordinary Council Elections.
- (c) Subject to Rule 13(f), Members may change their Voting Representative or proxy at any time by advising the Chief Executive Officer in writing of the Voting Representative prior to that representative taking his or her position at a Meeting of the Association.
- (d) A list of Voting Representatives will be made available at the commencement of any Meeting of the Association.
- (e) Members may send other elected members or Council officers as observers to any Meeting of the Association.
- (f) Each Member must provide the Association with written notice of the details of the Voting Representative who was by a resolution of the Member lawfully appointed as the Voting Representative of the Member at a Meeting of the Association.

14. PROXIES AT MEETINGS

- (a) Up to 1 hour prior to any Meeting of the Association, a Member may appoint another Member as its proxy.
- (b) The form of the proxy is to be provided by the Chief Executive Officer and is to be signed by either the Mayor or General Manager of the Council appointing the proxy.
- (c) The Chair of the meeting is not entitled to inquire as to whether the proxy has cast any vote in accordance with the wishes of the Member appointing the proxy.
- (d) Proxies count for the purposes of voting and quorum at any meeting.

15. QUORUM AT MEETINGS

- (a) At any Meeting of the Association, a majority of the Member Councils shall constitute a quorum.
- (b) If a quorum is not present within one hour after the time appointed for the commencement of a Meeting of the Association, the meeting is to be adjourned to a time and date specified by the Chair.

16. VOTING AT MEETINGS

- (a) Voting at any Meeting of the Association shall be upon the basis of each Voting Representative being provided with, immediately prior to the meeting, an electronic voting button or placard which is to be used for the purpose of voting at the meeting. The placard will be coloured according voting entitlement and the voting buttons will be coded according to voting entitlement:

Population of the Council Area	Number of votes entitled to be exercised by the Voting Representative	Colour placard to be raised by the Voting Representative when voting
Under 10,000	1	Red
10,000 – 19,999	2	White
20,000 – 39,999	3	Blue
40,000 and above	4	Green

- (b) Electronic voting buttons will be the first choice for voting on all decisions, with placards only to be used if the technology fails.
- (c) Voting buttons allow councils to vote for or against a motion or formally abstain from voting. An abstain is not to be taken as a negative vote.
- (d) The Chair of the meeting shall be entitled to rely upon the electronic vote or the raising of a coloured placard as the recording of the vote for the Member and as evidence of the number of votes being cast.
- (e) Except as provided in sub-rule (f), each question, matter or resolution shall be decided by a majority of the votes for a motion. If there is an equal number of votes upon any question, it shall be declared not carried.
- (f)
- (i) When a vote is being taken to amend a Policy of the Association, the resolution must be carried by a majority of the votes capable of being cast by Members present at the meeting.
- (ii) When a vote is being taken for the Association to sign a protocol, memorandum of understanding or partnership agreement, the resolution must be carried by a majority of votes capable of being cast by Members and by a majority of Members, whether present at the meeting or not.
- (iii) When a vote is being taken to amend these Rules of the Association, the resolution must be carried by at least two-thirds of the votes

capable of being cast by Members, whether present at the meeting or not.

- (g) A Voting Representative or his or her proxy in the name of the Member is entitled to vote on any matter considered at a Meeting of the Association.
- (h) In respect of a Meeting of the Association held solely or partly by using technology as permitted by Rule 11(d):
 - (i) other than the table at Rule 16(a), Rules 16(a) to (d) will not apply to voting at those meetings;
 - (ii) the General Management Committee will determine the method of voting in lieu of electronic voting buttons and placards; and
 - (iii) for the avoidance of doubt, each Member must be permitted to exercise the number of votes determined according to the table at Rule 16(a).

GENERAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

17. FUNCTION OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- (a) The functions of the General Management Committee include:
 - (i) appointing and reviewing the performance of the Chief Executive Officer of the Association;
 - (ii) determining Association Policy, with such policy to be ratified at a Meeting of the Association;
 - (iii) providing strategic direction to the Association in accordance with policies resolved by Meetings of the Association;
 - (iv) carrying out such delegations as may be made to it by Meetings of the Association;
 - (v) providing for the good management and administration of the Association;
 - (vi) ensuring that the accounts of the Association are:
 - (A) prepared in accordance with these Rules; and
 - (B) circulated to all Members not less than 28 days prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting;
 - (vii) investing the funds of the Association;
 - (viii) borrowing, raising or securing the payment of money in such manner as the General Management Committee may think fit;
 - (ix) taking or holding mortgages, liens, charges, and any other form of security to secure payment of the purchase price or any part thereof;
 - (x) making nominations to various statutory and other bodies related to the operations of Local Government;
 - (xi) nominating representatives to the Australian Local Government Association in accordance with Rule 30;
 - (xii) approving the appointment of the members of the Board of LGAT ASSIST;

- (xiii) nominating Directors for appointment to the Board of Directors of Tasplan Ltd in accordance with the Constitution of Tasplan Ltd as amended from time to time;
 - (xiv) Determining if a Meeting of the Association will be held by telephone or other technology (whether audio or audio-visual) in accordance with Rule 11(d); and
 - (xv) In accordance with Rule 16(h)(ii), determining the method of voting (in lieu of electronic voting buttons and placards) at a Meeting of the Association held solely or partly by using technology as permitted by Rule 11(d).
- (b) The General Management Committee may, by resolution, delegate with or without conditions any of its powers, functions or delegations other than this power of delegation, to an employee, contractor or other entity.
 - (c) The General Management Committee may determine by simple majority in its absolute discretion all matters relating to the setting up or operation of any Board or Committee to which it delegates any of its powers, duties or discretions.

18. COMPOSITION OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- (a) The General Management Committee shall consist of:
 - (i) the President;
 - (ii) provided the Hobart City Council is a current Member, the Lord Mayor of the Hobart City Council or his or her proxy; and
 - (iii) six members to be elected, as provided in Rule 18(b), from the three electoral districts set out in Rule 19.
- (b) The 3 electoral districts referred to in Rule 19 shall elect 2 members as follows:
 - (i) one from a Member within the electoral district having a population of 20,000 or more; and
 - (ii) one from a Member within the electoral district having a population of less than 20,000.
- (c) Where a member of the General Management Committee is subsequently elected President, a recount of votes for the Population category in the electoral district the President represented shall be held to fill the vacancy. If there are no votes to recount, the Council or Councils concerned shall fill the vacancy in accordance with Rule 20 in so far as practicable.

19. ELECTORAL DISTRICTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ELECTING MEMBERS TO THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The 3 electoral districts for the purposes of electing members to the General Management Committee are as follows:

- (a) NORTH WEST & WEST COAST ELECTORAL DISTRICT comprising the Burnie City Council, the Devonport City Council, the Central Coast Council, the Circular Head Council, the King Island Council, the Waratah-Wynyard Council, the Kentish Council, the Latrobe Council, and the West Coast Council;
- (b) NORTHERN ELECTORAL DISTRICT comprising the Launceston City Council, the Break O'Day Council, the Flinders Council, the Meander Valley Council, the West Tamar Council, the Dorset Council, the George Town Council, and the Northern Midlands Council; an
- (c) SOUTHERN ELECTORAL DISTRICT comprising the Clarence City Council, the Glenorchy City Council, the Kingborough Council, the Brighton Council, the Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council, the Derwent Valley Council, the Southern Midlands Council, the Central Highlands Council, the Huon Valley Council, the Sorell Council, and the Tasman Council.

20. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP TO THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Elections for the General Management Committee shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedures:

- (a) The Chief Executive Officer shall request the Electoral Commissioner of Tasmania to act as Returning Officer for the election unless otherwise determined by the General Management Committee.
- (b) In the month of March:
 - (i) following a Council Election; and
 - (ii) in each Mid Term Year;

the Returning Officer shall request nominations for the General Management Committee from Members within the 3 electoral districts.
- (c) Each Member is entitled to make only one nomination and if more than one is received all nominations from that Member will be null and void.
- (d) In making a nomination, a Member is not restricted to nominating an elected member from its own Council provided that the nomination is for an elected member from a Member Council in the same electoral district and the same Population category as the nominating Member.

- (e) Nominations:
 - (i) are to be submitted on a form approved and issued by the Returning Officer;
 - (ii) must be accompanied by a copy of a certified copy of the Resolution passed by the Member at a duly convened meeting of the Member that lawfully nominated the candidate for election to the General Management Committee; and
 - (iii) shall close on a date determined by the Returning Officer;
- (f) Nominations cannot be withdrawn after the closing of nominations.
- (g) If at the end of the time for nominations the number of candidates for any office:
 - (i) does not exceed the number then to be elected, those candidates shall be deemed to be duly elected; or
 - (ii) exceeds that number, a poll shall be conducted by postal ballot in accordance with these Rules.
- (h) The Returning Officer shall prepare a postal ballot paper and material for each electoral district detailing nominations within each Population category. Candidates shall be listed on the ballot paper in alphabetical order.
- (i) The postal voting material shall be posted by registered mail to the Mayor of each Member Council within 10 Business Days of the close of nominations. The Mayor shall complete the ballot paper according to the policy or practice of his or her Council.
- (j) Each Member shall have one vote for both population categories within its electoral district.
- (k) The ballot is to close at a date and time determined by the Returning Officer but at least seven (7) days prior to the Annual General Meeting of that year.
- (l) Procedure for the conduct of the scrutiny shall comply as closely as practicable with that for the election of Mayors of Councils.
- (m) Upon completion of the scrutiny, the Returning Officer shall declare the result of the election and provide written advice of the result including scrutiny details to each candidate and the Chief Executive Officer.
- (n) Where more than 1 nomination is received for a Population category within an electoral district, the person polling second shall automatically be the proxy.

- (o) If at the ordinary elections for the General Management Committee there is only one nomination for a Population category, or if the position of proxy for a Population category becomes vacant and there were no further nominations at the last General Management Committee elections from which to draw a proxy, the Chief Executive Officer is to call nominations from Members in the Population category and, if a ballot is necessary, conduct a ballot as soon as practicable.

21. TERM OF OFFICE

- (a) Subject to Rule 21(c), members of the General Management Committee shall take up office at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting at which his or her election is declared and shall hold office for a 2 year term concluding at the end of the relevant Annual General Meeting or as determined by the Annual General Meeting.
- (b) The office of any member of the General Management Committee shall be vacated if that member:
 - (i) resigns by notice in writing addressed to the Chief Executive Officer;
 - (ii) is absent without leave for three consecutive meetings of the General Management Committee;
 - (iii) ceases to be a Councillor or Alderman; or
 - (iv) has not been lawfully nominated as a candidate for election to the General Management Committee in accordance with Rule 20.
- (c) The term of office of the General Management Committee may be extended by any Meeting of the Association for such periods as it determines.
- (d) A casual vacancy on the General Management Committee shall be filled as soon as practicable by the conduct of a by-election in accordance with Rule 20.

22. CALLING MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- (a) The General Management Committee shall determine the frequency, date, time and venue of its meetings.
- (b) At least 7 days before the date of holding any meeting of the General Management Committee, notice of the time and place and of the business to be brought forward at the meeting shall be given to each Member by the Chief Executive Officer.
- (c) Meetings of the General Management Committee may be held by telephone or other technology (whether audio or audio-visual) as determined by the General Management Committee.
- (d) A resolution signed by the majority of members of the General Management Committee or the written acceptance (including by email transmission) of a resolution by the majority of members of the General Management Committee shall be deemed to be a resolution made at a meeting of the General Management Committee.

23. QUORUM FOR AND VOTING AT GENERAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

- (a) At any meeting of the General Management Committee, no business shall be transacted unless:
 - (i) there is a majority of the General Management Committee present; and
 - (ii) there is at least one representative of a Member having a population of 20,000 or more; and
 - (iii) there is at least one representative of a Member having a population of less than 20,000.
- (b) Each member of the General Management Committee shall have one vote.

24. WHO MAY ATTEND MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Meetings of the General Management Committee may be attended by:

- (a) any Councillor or Alderman from any Member Council; and
 - (b) such other persons as the Committee determines,
- and, with the permission of the President, they may address the Committee.

25. PRESIDENT

- (a) The President shall be a Councillor or Alderman of a Member Council.
- (b) The functions of the President are to:
 - (i) chair Meetings of the Association and the General Management Committee;
 - (ii) be the spokesperson of the Association;
 - (iii) provide leadership and direction in furthering the objects of the Association.
- (c) The President has the power to delegate any of his or her functions to other members of the General Management Committee.
- (d) At any Meeting of the Association and of the General Management Committee at which the President is present, he or she:
 - (i) has no deliberative vote on any question at a Meeting of the Association by virtue of being in the chair, but may exercise the vote or votes of a Member as the Voting Representative;

- (ii) in the case of equality of votes on any matter, does not have a casting vote.

26. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

Elections for the President shall be conducted in accordance with the following procedures:

- (a) The Chief Executive Officer shall request the Electoral Commissioner of Tasmania to act as Returning Officer for the election unless otherwise determined by the General Management Committee.
- (b) The Returning Officer shall request nominations for the office of President at the following times:
 - (i) in the month of March following a Council Election;
 - (ii) in the month of March in each Mid Term Year;
 - (iii) where a President vacates the office of President pursuant to Rule 27(b);
 - (iv) where the President gives advance notice that he or she intends to resign or cease to be a Councillor or Alderman pursuant to Rule 27(c).
- (c) Each Member is entitled to make only one nomination and if more than one is received all nominations from that Member will be null and void.
- (d) Nominations for the office of President:
 - (i) shall be submitted on a form approved and issued by the Returning Officer;
 - (ii) must be accompanied by a copy of a certified copy of the resolution passed by the Member at a duly convened meeting of the Member that lawfully nominated the candidate for election as the President; and
 - (iii) shall close on the date determined by the Returning Officer.
- (e) Nominations cannot be withdrawn after the close of nominations.
- (f) If upon the close of nominations:
 - (i) only one nomination has been received, that candidate shall be deemed duly elected; or
 - (ii) more than one nomination has been received, a poll shall be conducted by postal ballot in accordance with these Rules.

- (g) The Returning Officer shall prepare a postal ballot paper and material. Candidates shall be listed on the ballot paper in alphabetical order.
- (h) The postal voting material shall be posted by registered mail to the Mayor of each Member within 10 working days of the close of nominations.
- (i) Each Member is entitled to one vote.
- (j) The Mayor shall complete the ballot paper according to the policy or practice of his or her Council.
- (k) Subject to Rule 26(l) the ballot is to close at a date and time determined by the Returning Officer but at least seven (7) days prior to the Annual General Meeting of that year.
- (l) If an election is called pursuant to Rule 27(b) or 27(c), the ballot shall close at a date determined by the Returning Officer.
- (m) Procedure for the conduct of the scrutiny shall comply as closely as practicable with that for the election of Mayors of Councils.
- (n) Upon completion of the scrutiny, the Returning Officer shall declare the result of the election and provide written advice of the result including scrutiny details to each candidate and the Chief Executive Officer.

27. TERM OF OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

- (a) Subject to Rule 27(d), the President shall take up office at the conclusion of the combined Annual General Meeting and General Meeting which immediately precede the LGAT Conference following his or her election and shall hold office for a two year term concluding at the end of the relevant combined Annual General Meeting and General Meeting.
- (b) The office of the President shall be vacated if the President:
 - (i) resigns by notice in writing addressed to the Chief Executive Officer;
 - (ii) is absent without leave for three consecutive meetings of the General Management Committee;
 - (iii) ceases to be a Councillor or Alderman; or
 - (iv) has not been lawfully nominated as a candidate for election as President in accordance with Rule 26,

and if the office of President becomes vacant more than twelve months before the next Annual General Meeting where a President is due to take up office in accordance with Rule 27(a), then Rule 27(g) applies.

- (c) If the President gives notice in writing to the Chief Executive Officer that he or she:
 - (i) intends to resign as President; or
 - (ii) intends to cease being a Councillor or Alderman,and if the office of President becomes vacant more than six months before the next AGM where a President is due to take up office in accordance with Rule 27(a), a new President shall be elected in accordance with the procedures in Rule 26.
- (d) Where a President is elected in an election held by operation of Rule 27(b) or 27(c), they shall take up office at the time of declaration of their election or at the date the office of President is vacated, whichever is later.
- (e) If the office of President becomes vacant within six months of the next Annual General Meeting where a President is due to take up office in accordance with Rule 27(a), the Vice President shall assume office as President until a new President is elected at that Annual General Meeting in accordance with Rule 26.
- (f) The term of office of the President may be extended by any Meeting of the Association for such periods as it determines.

28 VICE PRESIDENT

- (a) At its first meeting following the Annual General Meeting, the General Management Committee shall elect one of its members to be the Vice President of the Association.
- (b) Where the President is absent or ill, the Vice President shall be the acting President.
- (c) If the term of office of the General Management Committee is extended under Rule 21(c) the term of office of the Vice-President shall be extended for the same period of time as that of the General Management Committee.
- (d) If, on any count, 2 or more candidates for Vice President have an equal number of votes, the President is to decide which of them is to be elected by the drawing or casting of lots in the manner prescribed in Rule 29(b).

29. DRAWING OR CASTING OF LOTS

- (a) If, in an election or appointment under these Rules, 2 or more candidates have an equal number of votes and if applicable, the Returning Officer is unable or not otherwise empowered to resolve which candidate is to be elected or appointed, a drawing or casting of lots in the manner prescribed in Rule 29(b) is to apply.
- (b) To draw or cast lots, the Returning Officer (or President in the appointment of the Vice President) is to –
 - (i) make out, in respect of each candidate to be included in the draw, a slip bearing that candidate's name; and
 - (ii) place each slip in a non-transparent container sufficiently large to allow them to move about freely when shaken or rotated; and
 - (iii) shake or rotate the container and permit any other person present who wishes to do so to shake or rotate the container; and
 - (iv) take out of the container one of the enclosed slips; and
 - (v) record the name of the candidate which appeared on that slip.
- (c) The candidate elected or appointed is the candidate whose name is first recorded in accordance with Rule 29(b)(v).

30. AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

- (a) The President and the Vice President shall be the Tasmanian delegates to the Annual General Meeting of the ALGA unless otherwise determined by a Meeting of the Association.
- (b) The President and the Vice President shall be the Tasmanian delegates to the Executive of the ALGA unless otherwise determined by the General Management Committee
- (c) Due to the absence or incapacity of the President or Vice President, the General Management Committee may nominate alternate delegates to the Executive of the ALGA.

31. SUB-COMMITTEES

- (a) The General Management Committee or a Meeting of the Association may appoint Sub-committees as required.
- (b) The composition of Sub-committees shall:
 - (i) include a member of the General Management Committee who shall be the Chair of the Sub-committee;
 - (ii) as far as possible, comprise such elected members and employees from Members as the General Management Committee determines as being appropriate;
 - (iii) be representative of the diversities of the composition of the Association, taking into account population categories, specific interest groups within Member Councils, and regional diversities; and
 - (iv) contain such employees of Members who may be appropriate in assisting with consideration of the specific issue being examined by the Sub-committee.
- (c) A Sub-committee shall:
 - (i) carry out such delegations as may be given to it by a Meeting of the Association, in which case the Sub-committee need only report back to General Meetings upon progress of the matter; or
 - (ii) investigate and report upon the specific issue to a Meeting of the Association; and
 - (iii) act in accordance with policies established by a Meeting of the Association.
- (d) At any meeting of a Sub-committee, no business shall be transacted unless there is a majority of the Sub-committee present.

RULES FOR CONDUCT OF DEBATE

The rules of procedure for the conduct of debates at Meetings of the Association and within Sub-committees and the General Management Committee shall be as follows:

32. AUTHORITY OF THE CHAIR

- (a) The Chair shall be heard without interruption.
- (b) The Chair may call any representative to order whenever, in the opinion of the Chair, the necessity arises to do so.
- (c) The ruling of the Chair on all questions of order or the proper conduct of the meeting shall be final.

33. ORDER OF BUSINESS

- (a) At every meeting, the first business shall be the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, and no discussion shall be permitted in relation to those minutes except as to their accuracy as a record of proceedings.
- (b) The order of business at any meeting shall be as in the notice of the meeting, but such order may be altered by resolution to that effect.

34. DEBATE OF MOTIONS

- (a) A motion shall not be debated until it has been seconded.
- (b) When a motion has been proposed and seconded, it shall become subject to the control of the meeting, and shall not be withdrawn without the consent of the meeting.
- (c) Nothing shall prevent either a Meeting of the Association or the General Management Committee from dealing with any issue “in committee” and making only its conclusions public.

35. AMENDMENT OF MOTIONS

- (a) When a motion has been proposed and seconded, a Member may move an amendment, but such amendment shall not be debated until it has been seconded.
- (b) A second or subsequent amendment shall not be considered until the previous amendment has been dealt with.

- (c) If an amendment has been carried, the motion as amended shall become the motion before the meeting, whereupon any further amendment upon such motion may be moved.
- (d) If an amendment, whether on the original motion or on an amended motion, is lost, a further amendment to the motion before the meeting may be moved.

36. SPEAKING TO MOTIONS

- (a) A Member who has moved any motion or amendment, other than a motion for adjournment of the debate, shall be deemed to have spoken thereon; but any Member who has seconded any motion or amendment, without any further observation than that they second the same, may speak once on every such motion or amendment.
- (b) Subject to these Rules, every Member, other than the mover of the original motion, shall have the right to speak once upon such motion, and once upon every amendment moved thereto.
- (c) Except with the consent of the meeting, a Member shall not speak more than once on any motion unless misunderstood or misrepresented, in which case the speaker shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.
- (d) Except with the consent of the meeting, a speaker shall not speak for more than 3 minutes at any one time, except that the mover of the original motion in their opening speech may speak for 5 minutes.
- (e) At the discretion of the Chair, when a motion or amendment has been moved and seconded, further speech in support of such motion shall not be heard until someone shall have spoken in opposition to such motion, and thereafter speakers shall only be entitled to speak for or against the motion in rotation PROVIDED that in any case where the same motion has been submitted by more than one Member, a representative from each Member so submitting the motion shall be entitled to be heard.
- (f) Every speaker shall confine his or her remarks to the matter under consideration.
- (g) The Chair may call the attention of the meeting to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of any speaker, and may direct the speaker to discontinue.
- (h) No speaker shall make personal reflections on or impute improper motives to any other speaker.
- (i) If 2 or more representatives rise to speak at the same time, the Chair shall decide which shall be first heard.

- (j) A Member shall be represented by the Voting Representative, unless an observer has been introduced to the Chair for that debate.

37. POINTS OF ORDER

- (a) Any representative who considers that any other representative is out of order may call the attention of the Chair thereto.
- (b) Upon a question being raised, the representative called to order shall immediately resume his or her seat unless explicitly permitted to offer an explanation, retraction or apology, in which case the representative may explain, retract or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order; and if such explanation, retraction or apology is deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted.

38. CLOSURE OF DEBATE

- (a) The closure of a debate may be obtained by a motion, according to the evident sense of the meeting, “that the question be now put”, and discussion shall not ensue thereon.

39. HOW QUESTIONS ARE TO BE PUT

- (a) The Chair shall put to the meeting all questions on which it is necessary that a vote be taken, first in the affirmative and then in the negative and Voting Representatives shall, subject to Rule 16(h)(ii), vote:
 - (i) at a Meeting of the Association, by voting cards identifying their voting entitlements in accordance with these Rules; or
 - (ii) at meetings, other than a Meeting of the Association, by show of hands,and the Chair shall declare the result to the meeting.
- (b) The Chair may put any question as often as is necessary to enable the Chair to form an opinion as to the result of the voting, or the Chair may appoint tellers to count the number of votes for and against the question, and to announce the result to the meeting.
- (c) Alternative methods of putting the question are permissible if deemed appropriate by the Chair.

40. *SUSPENSION OF RULES*

- (a) Any one or more of the rules of procedure for debate may be suspended by resolution at any Meeting of the Association PROVIDED that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution of the purpose and duration of the suspension, and that for every matter for which suspension is required there shall be a separate resolution.
- (b) In addition to Rule 40(a), the rules of procedure for debate will be automatically suspended:
 - (i) whilst the meeting is being addressed by a guest speaker in respect of a subject matter not the subject of a motion at the meeting and during questioning of the guest speaker; and
 - (ii) during any discussion in respect of a subject matter not the subject of a motion at the meeting and determined by the Chair to not require the rules of procedure for debate to apply.

41. *VALIDITY OF PROCEEDINGS*

Business conducted at any meeting at which a quorum is present is valid notwithstanding:

- (a) that there is some defect in the appointment of any representative present at that meeting; or
- (b) that there is an informality or irregularity in the proceedings to which attention is not called at the time, provided that such want of formality or irregularity does not materially affect the results of such proceedings.

EMPLOYEES

42. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- (a) The Chief Executive Officer has the following powers and functions:
 - (i) to provide advice to Members, Meetings of the Association, the General Management Committee and any Sub-committees;
 - (ii) to co-ordinate the development of objectives, policies and programs for consideration by Meetings of the Association or the General Management Committee;
 - (iii) to prepare strategic and operational plans for the Association;
 - (iv) to manage the resources of the Association;
 - (v) to establish and maintain human resource policies and procedures;
 - (vi) to appoint employees of the Association in accordance with approved organisational structures and policies, to allocate duties to employees, and to suspend or dismiss employees; and
 - (vii) to sign contracts on behalf of the Association.
- (b) The Chief Executive Officer shall be responsible to the General Management Committee.

43. EMPLOYEES

The employees of the Association shall be responsible to the Chief Executive Officer.

FINANCES

44. FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year of the Association shall commence on the 1st day of July and end on the 30th day of June in the following year.

45. SUBSCRIPTIONS

- (a) Every Member shall pay such annual subscriptions as are set and determined in accordance with these Rules.
 - (i) Each Council will pay an equal share as a flat fee, with the total to be equal to 40% of the Associations total annual subscriptions, as determined by the budget adopted at the Annual General Meeting.
 - (ii) Each Council will be placed within the appropriate population category as reported by the ABS annually. Each Council will pay an equal share of the category's percentage, with the total to be equal to 30% of the Associations total annual subscriptions, as determined by the budget adopted at the Annual General Meeting.
 - (iii) Each Council will be placed within the appropriate total assessed revenue category, as reported in the Annual Report of the State Grants Commission. Each Council will pay an equal share of the category's percentage, with the total to be equal to 30% of the Associations total annual subscriptions, as determined by the budget adopted at the Annual General Meeting.
 - (iv) At the absolute discretion of the General Management Committee, rounding up or down of the percentages referred to in Rule 45(b)(ii) and 45(b)(iii) may occur in the development of the budget for approval at the Annual General Meeting.
 - (v) The category parameters for Assessed Revenue are to be adjusted in line with the annual Council Cost Index as set by the Association.
- (b) The subscriptions formula as set out above and the average percent payable by each category shall apply as of 1 July 2018.
- (c) The annual subscription is due and payable at the office of the Association on the first day of July in the financial year to which it relates. The subscription must be paid within one month after a written notice specifying the amount payable has been delivered or sent by post to the General Manager of the Member.

Population Categories

Population	Category number	Percentage
<1000	1	0
1,000 to 4,999	2	0.5
5,000 to 9,999	3	2.5
10,000 to 14,999	4	3.0
15,000 to 24,999	5	4.5
25,000 to 34,999	6	5.5
35,000 to 54,999	7	6.6
55,000+	8	7.6

Revenue categories

Revenue range		Category number	Percentage
\$0.00	\$4,999,999.00	1	0.8
\$5,000,000.00	\$7,999,999.00	2	2.0
\$8,000,000.00	\$9,999,999.00	3	2.5
\$10,000,000.00	\$14,999,999.00	4	3.5
\$15,000,000.00	\$24,999,999.00	5	4.8
\$25,000,000.00	\$34,999,999.00	6	5.8
\$35,000,000.00	\$59,999,999.00	7	6.8
\$60,000,000.00	and above	8	7.0

46. ACCOUNTS

The General Management Committee shall ensure that the accounts of the Association comply with relevant requirements prescribed in the Act and are in accordance with relevant current accounting standards.

47. SITTING FEES AND EXPENSES

- (a) Members of the General Management Committee and members of Sub-committees shall be entitled to any allowance or sitting fee determined.
- (b) Members of the General Management Committee and members of Sub-committees shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of office in relation to telephone rental, telephone calls, travelling and care of any child of the member by a licensed carer.

MISCELLANEOUS

48. IMMUNITY PROVISION

A Member, an employee of a Member, an elected representative of a Member and an employee of the Association is not personally liable for an honest act or omission done or made in the exercise or purported exercise of a power or in the performance or purported performance of a function of the Association either under these Rules, the Act or any other Act (whether State or Commonwealth) or Regulations.

49. LEGAL OPINIONS

- (a) Where the General Management Committee, on its own behalf or following a submission from a Member, believes that an issue has major ramifications for Local Government within the State of Tasmania, then the General Management Committee may request an opinion upon the matter from any legal advisers of the Association.
- (b) A copy of a legal opinion so obtained by the General Management Committee shall be forwarded to every Member.
- (c) The cost of the opinion and its distribution to every Member shall be met from the general funds of the Association.

50. NOMINATIONS TO OUTSIDE BODIES

- (a) Where the Association is requested to make nominations to any body, then the General Management Committee is empowered to nominate such persons as it believes have the requisite knowledge, qualifications, or experience required for the office.
- (b) Where any Act or Regulation states that an Alderman, Councillor, or an employee of a Council, Local Government regional authority or an employee of the Association cannot be a representative upon the subject body, then the General Management Committee shall nominate such persons as it believes have the requisite knowledge, qualifications, or experience required for the office.

51. COMMON SEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION

- (a) The Chief Executive Officer shall have the custody of the Common Seal.
- (b) The Common Seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the General Management Committee, unless to authenticate any document, or to comply with the provisions of any rule directing that such seal shall be attached to any document.
- (c) In every case where the Seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the President (or, in the case of the absence or illness of the President, by the Vice President and one member of the General Management Committee) and countersigned by the Chief Executive Officer.

52. NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

Any notice or other communication under these Rules shall be in writing and shall be delivered by post or by facsimile or email transmission to a party at the address, facsimile number or email address as the party may from time to time notify to the Association. All notices and communications under these Rules (unless otherwise specified) shall be effective only upon receipt.

53. LGAT ASSIST

The General Management Committee is responsible for the management and operation of the monies of the Association identified as LGAT ASSIST, which responsibility will be fulfilled by the General Management Committee:

- (a) approving appointments to the Board of LGAT ASSIST;
- (b) approving the rules to be adopted by LGAT ASSIST;
- (c) approving interest rates in accordance with the rules to be adopted by LGAT ASSIST; and
- (d) other than the matters set out in (a) to (c) above, delegating its powers, duties and discretions in respect of the management and operation of the monies of the Association identified as LGAT ASSIST to the Board of LGAT ASSIST.

54. WINDING UP

Upon the winding up and dissolution of the Association, any property that remains after the satisfaction of its debts and liabilities shall be given and transferred to Member Councils in equal shares.

Call for Submission of Motions

*Councils are invited to submit motions for debate
to be Included in the
General Meeting Agenda papers
Thursday 5 August, 2021*

Motions can:

- address the objectives of the Association
- relate to matters of common concern to Councils
- recommend priorities to be followed by LGAT in pursuit of the State Agenda
- direct LGAT to undertake certain priorities
- refer to public policy generally.

LGAT staff are happy to assist you in developing your motion. Please phone 03 6146 3740 in the first instance.

Name of Council :

Contact person (name, title)

Phone: Fax: Email:

Motion: (should clearly articulate the action required of LGAT or the policy position for the sector)

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Background Comments: (Detailed background comment is required to ensure a complete understanding of what is being sought)

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For Information Only:

Has a similar motion been considered by the General Meeting in the last 12 months?

Yes/No

Does the motion align with LGAT's strategic plan? Yes/No

If Yes – which Strategic Priority Area?

LGAT Strategic Plan - <http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au/page.aspx?u=751>

Must be received by no later than close of business, Friday 7 May, 2021

Hi Penny

It was lovely to meet you and Peter last week. Thanks for sending through Peter's report with the addendum, showing the alternative treatment for the treatment of the gable walls (to minimise visual impacts to the existing windows). I can confirm that I am supportive in principle of the amended gable wall proposal, in conjunction with the other structural remediation work. If a future building manager or owner were to apply to Heritage Tasmania for approval for this work, it is likely that this would be eligible for a Certificate of Exemption.

I wish you the best of luck in helping to secure a good future for the church and I look forward to hearing of any further developments.

Please let me know if you have any follow up questions.

Kind regards, Deirdre

Deirdre Macdonald | Heritage Advisor | HERITAGE TASMANIA

0419 589 283 (M) | deirdre.macdonald@heritage.tas.gov.au

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment | www.heritage.tas.gov.au

134 Macquarie St, Hobart TAS 7000 | GPO Box 618, Hobart TAS 7001 | 1300 850 332 (local call cost)

From: pennysaile335@bigpond.com <pennysaile335@bigpond.com>

Sent: Tuesday, 13 October 2020 4:31 PM

To: Macdonald, Deirdre <Deirdre.MacDonald@heritage.tas.gov.au>

Subject: FW: Gretna Church

Hi Deirdre,

Wonderful to meet with you last week.

Please find attached Peter's amended report and proposed design to remedy the roof problem of St Mary the Virgin at Gretna.

Looking forward to receiving advice confirming Heritage Tasmania's in principle support.

Many thanks Deirdre.

Kind regards,

Penny

From: p.spratt@bigpond.net.au <p.spratt@bigpond.net.au>

Sent: Monday, 12 October 2020 11:13 AM

To: pennysaile335@bigpond.com

Subject: Gretna Church

Hi Penny,

Report with alternative gable wall installation.

Regards

Peter

St Mary's Church and Cemetery, Gretna

Additional Information for Central Highlands Council

At the Council meeting on 16 February 2021, additional information was requested, including:

- Confirmation from heritage engineer, Peter Spratt that the church roof, once remediated in line with his design, would stabilise the building.
- Ongoing costs for the Council.

Advice – Peter Spratt, Heritage Engineer

Peter Spratt has verbally advised that he cannot add anything further to his report to reassure the Council that the roof works he recommends will address the ongoing stability of the church building. He will confirm this verbal advice in an email this afternoon (Wednesday 24 February).

I note that Point 3: *Assessment* on page 2 of the report and Point 6: *Further Comment* on page 3, in particular, should provide a sufficient level of certainty once the roof works are undertaken.

Ongoing Costs / Liabilities

I have consulted with specialists with expertise in the fields of accounting, risk management, insurance, and building management as part of this due diligence process for the Council. They all have local government experience. I have also spoken to Mr and Mrs Bowerman of Gretna, who currently manage burials etc in the St Marys cemetery on behalf of the Parish.

While I can outline the elements that would need to be taken into account when considering ongoing liabilities, I cannot provide specific figures in most areas, as these would rely on the Council's accounting policies for buildings.

Asset replacement

The first question would be – what is the recognition threshold that determines whether the church would be deemed an asset as defined by Council policy. If the property is **not** deemed an asset, it would be valued at \$0.00, therefore not subject to depreciation and the need to budget for asset replacement or major works into the future.

However, should the policy deem it **is** an asset, a replacement value would need to be set, as well as the sort of structure that would be built as a replacement. Given the age of the building, it could not be replaced in its original form. A 'modern equivalent' would need to be built. A value for the replacement structure would need to be set.

These decisions are subject to the Council's intentions, as exemplified in its accounting policies.

Building maintenance and renewal

Maintenance includes responsive and cyclic maintenance. As councillors would be aware, the first would relate to fixing problems as they occur – a broken window, a damaged gate, fallen roof tiles, a fallen grave monument causing a trip hazard – that sort of thing.

Cyclic maintenance would occur annually at the very least – switchboard checks, grave and burial ground checks for example. Annual compliance inspections, usually of services that are not relevant in this case, would include access and asbestos inspections.

The results of these inspections would determine the annual maintenance budget.

Renewal plans, whether they are five, ten or 20 year plans, would draw on information from the annual maintenance inspections, as well as the life of the asset. While the church may not be deemed an asset under Council policy, the fence, for example, would almost likely be deemed an asset. When the fence was built, its estimated life etc, may determine that a program for renewal would need to be set. Costings would be determined at that point. Whether the Council engaged a commercial operator or volunteers (a Lions Club for example) to undertake this work would of course impact on the estimated and actual cost.

Cemetery maintenance

Mowing and weed control are already undertaken by the Council, so the maintenance regime and costs for this service would already be known.

Infrastructure inspections, as detailed above, would determine budgets required for grave infrastructure maintenance / works. In many cases, families of those who are buried in the cemetery could assist with this work. For example, members of my family have jointly paid for the reconstruction and cleaning of headstones in recent years. A small number of us do weeding and tidying around graves three or four times a year. Other families also do this, many of them more frequently.

Risk and Insurance

The ownership of the church would likely have minimal or no impact on the Council's Public Liability (PL) insurance, particularly if Council has its PL cover with the mutual public liability fund.

Likewise, the impact on property insurance, including building and contents, is likely to be minimal. As I understand it, premiums are set on the basis of combined asset value. For example, a premium of \$800 for \$1M worth of assets was quoted. Unless the total asset value was close to the \$1M already, the premium would be unlikely to increase.

Regular inspection and maintenance programs would be critical of course. A formal risk assessment process could be undertaken by the insurer to identify specific risks; the timing of this would not be critical.

Power costs

These are likely to be low unless short term hire or a long-term lease were in place. If the church were not available for use, power costs would be negligible.

Administration of the cemetery and interment process for future burials

Liaison with families and/or funeral directors for booked burials would require some administration.

The Diocese is required to provide detailed cemetery records to the State Government before an Anglican church property can be advertised for sale. This has been completed for St Marys and would be provided by the Diocese to the Council, as the purchaser.

Grave excavation and infilling costs are paid for by the families as part of their funeral expenses.

Payments for burial plots – currently \$500.00; cremated remains - \$250.00; and reopening of graves – also \$250.00, would be a revenue stream for the Council and would offset administration and maintenance costs for this aspect of cemetery management. There are currently eight burial plots booked and paid for.

Income Generation

While there are undoubtedly ongoing costs associated with ownership and management of St Marys Church and Cemetery, there are also opportunities to reduce costs, as well as to raise revenue.

Keeping the cemetery open would provide the income opportunity noted above. Short term or venue hire is a possibility. Weddings, naming days, funerals, family reunions, mini fairs and community events are all possibilities, and could indeed be conducted now.

A long term lease arrangement may perhaps be harder to identify, especially for me as a non-local, but a Men's Shed may be a possibility, a local playgroup, an arts/cultural group are all possibilities. The property, as a part of a broader history tourism venture, has significant potential - perhaps in conjunction with the Derwent Valley Council, the State Government and the local arts and cultural community. Some creative thinking and most importantly promotion of the possibilities would be critical.

And there is always the longer-term potential to sell the property at some point in the future, especially after the 35 years period has lapsed after the last burial. Headstones and other grave infrastructure can be moved at that point, perhaps to the periphery of the property, and a park-like surround to the church could be created.

Penny Saile
24 February 2021

Adam Wilson

From: Lyn Eyles
Sent: Friday, 26 February 2021 7:38 AM
To: Adam Wilson
Subject: FW: St Mary's Church, Gretna

Hi Adam

Please include with agenda item for church.

Thanks
Lyn

From: pennysaile335@bigpond.com [<mailto:pennysaile335@bigpond.com>]
Sent: Thursday, 25 February 2021 8:53 PM
To: Lou Triffitt; Lyn Eyles
Subject: FW: St Mary's Church, Gretna

Dear Mayor Lou and Lyn,
Please find below a written response from Peter Spratt, further to his verbal advice to me – noted in my earlier email.
I trust this will reassure Councillor Archer and other councillors who expressed concern on this matter.
With very kind regards,
Penny (Saile)

From: p.spratt@bigpond.net.au <p.spratt@bigpond.net.au>
Sent: Thursday, 25 February 2021 5:15 PM
To: pennysaile335@bigpond.com
Subject: RE: St Mary's Church, Gretna

Hi Penny,
I Reported my surprise that the Church was substantially in the same condition as my previous Report of 1997 despite the recent change in the wind regime.
The recommended works will substantially improve the wind resistance of the building.
There are unknowns with regard to stone bedding washout and its effect on the stability of the walls which is why I recommended monitoring but there is presently no indication of the need for wall remedial work as there has been little change in the 24 years since my earlier Report.
All of the above is noted in my September 2020 Report.

Regards
Peter

This email has been scanned by the Symantec Email Security.cloud service.
For more information please visit <http://www.symanteccloud.com>

<p>FILE NUMBER W.3661</p> <p>GRANTEE PART OF 718-0-0 LOC TO SAMUEL HEYWOOD</p>		<h2 style="margin: 0;">CONVERSION PLAN</h2> <p>LOCATION MONMOUTH - GRAFTON</p> <p>CONVERTED FROM CONV.3/2521</p> <p>NOT TO SCALE LENGTHS IN METRES</p>		<p>REGISTERED NUMBER P 125330</p> <p>APPROVED 20 AUG 1996 <i>M. J. G.</i> Recorder of Titles</p>	
MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No. 109	LAST UPI No.	ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN		DRAWN J.G.	

SKETCH BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION ONLY
"EXCEPTED LANDS"

A-183

SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 125330	FOLIO 1
EDITION 1	DATE OF ISSUE 13-Jan-1997

SEARCH DATE : 02-Mar-2021

SEARCH TIME : 01.08 PM

DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of GRAFTON, Land District of MONMOUTH
Lot 1 on Plan 125330
Being the land described in Conveyance 3/2521
Derivation : Part of 718A-0R-0P's Located to Samuel Heywood
Derived from W3661

SCHEDULE 1

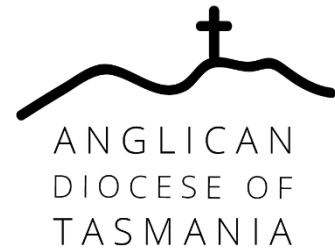
THE TRUSTEES OF THE DIOCESE OF TASMANIA

SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations



Tuesday, 15 December 2020

Penny Saile
Descendant of Edward Terry

By email: pennysaile335@bigpond

Dear Penny

St Mary the Virgin Anglican Church, Gretna

Thank you for your correspondence regarding St Mary's Gretna.

As you are aware, the Diocese is looking to sell this property, and we support the notion of seeing it go into the ownership of the Central Highlands Council. I appreciate your initiative in working with the various parties to facilitate this outcome, noting that the ultimate decision rests with the Council.

The Diocese supports the idea of community ownership for properties such as St Mary's. I have had the opportunity to visit the place and note that the cemetery is well visited and well loved, both by members of the local community and relatives that live elsewhere. Many of these people are not practicing members of the Anglican church. There is also significant history captured within the walls of the church.

The Diocese is aware that repairs and maintenance on the building are required, in order to see it preserved. Unfortunately, our local parish does not have the resources to undertake this work. Whilst it is sad to see its time as a place of Anglican worship come to an end, we are hopeful that it may be well looked after by a new owner, so that its story can continue.

I note your point that the property has limited alternative uses, with the cemetery taking up a significant portion of the property. The government valuation is a rough measure that does not consider factors such as heritage listing, building condition and the cemetery, or the property's marketability.

I am of the view that negotiations regarding the sale price for the property should be held between the vendor and the purchaser. As discussed, I believe that the Diocese is realistic in its assessment of the market value of the property, and should the Central Highlands Council give in principle support to owning the property, the sale price will not be a barrier.

You are welcome to include this response in your submission to Council and I look forward to hearing of the outcome.

A church for Tasmania, making disciples of Jesus.

Should you require any further information from the Diocese, then please contact me on (03) 6220 2032 or at redressproject@anglicantas.org.au. I will be taking some leave over Christmas, returning on 4 Jan 2021.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "J. Williams". The script is cursive and fluid.

Judson Williams

Project Manager, Redress Scheme

PETER SPRATT
CONSULTING CHARTERED ENGINEER

P. Spratt AM M.Env.St. Dip.CE FIEAust. LFAIB MASCE A.I.Arb.A

25 Gourlay Street
Blackmans Bay
TAS 7052

Ph. 03 6229 7280
Email p.spratt@bigpond.net.au
ABN 55 120 015 973

9th September 2020

Ref. No.7292

Penny Saile
335 Mt Rumney Road
Mt Rumney
TAS 7170

Anglican Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Gretna
Structural and Fabric Assessment

Dear Penny,

I have, to your request, carried out a structural and fabric assessment of the above church. I visited the site on the 2nd September last and carried out a visual inspection externally and internally in your company and that of –

The Rev Ellen Clark, Robin and Helen Terry, Geoff Parsons, Greg Bowerman, Holger Saile

I advise that –

1. Previous Report

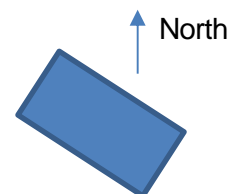
I assessed the building on the 16th. June 1997.

The Report noted that –

- The gable end walls were not connected to the roof structure and could overturn under wind load.
- The wall stones were bedded in site soil with little quicklime.
- There was some delamination of the wall facing.

The Report Recommendations were-

- Attach the roof structure to the gables
- Make the walls solid
- Stiffen the roof structure.



2. Present Site Observations

Comment

There has been a change in the wind regime and in Australian Wind and Construction Standards in the 23 years since the previous assessment.

Winds in excess of 100 km/hr. are now common.

Observations

The following comments are illustrated by photographs 1-6.

- There are no indications of foundation problems.
- The steel frames attached to the gables have been beneficial in preventing rotation outwards of the walls and in preventing stone delamination.
- Many of the joints in the roof construction of rafters, collar ties and collar tie struts are loose allowing movement and buckling of members under wind load.
- There is shear tear cracking of the side walls where the end gable walls have moved outwards. The cracking is old but clean white extensions of some of the cracks indicate recent minor movements.

- There is shear tear cracking at the top corners of the gable walls indicating roof ridge drop and roof rafter pushout of the side walls. The cracking is old but with cracking of previous crack filling.
- There is minor vertical cracking of both side walls around their centre, characteristic of open butt joints in roof rafter landing plates.
- Both end gables are buckled with some delamination of the outer stones. The movement is old and not reflected internally indicating vertical delamination of the outside stonework. The steel frames have held the delaminated stones in position with no indication of recent movement. Internal cracking, apart from the NE corner, is minor
- There is no detrimental rising dampness in the walls and the timber floor has no appreciable deflection. I note that the aisle is sandstone paved and the floor joists are at right angles to the sidewalls indicating that there are sleeper walls supporting them each side of the aisle.
- The roof structure is not attached to the gable walls and the walls cantilever above the side walls held in position only by the steel frames.
- There is loose stonework internally in the SW corner of the church on the gable wall precariously held in position by a roof rafter. This is a high public safety risk.
- There is defective stonework requiring replacement on the south side of the east gable.
- Both gables have cracked copingstones allowing ready rainwater entry into the erodible stonework bedding in the gable walls below.
- The side walls have the inside stonework enclosing the roof rafters. There is no horizontal cracking of the walls under the rafters indicating no movement of the roof rafter landing plates.
- The electric wiring is a mix of old conduit and modern polyethylene. The wiring to the floor heaters under the seats is old and is likely a hazard. The heating should be disconnected.
- There is no indication of defects or internal leakage in the asbestos roof shingles.

3. Assessment

It is surprising, given the time since my previous inspection and the change in the wind regime, that the building condition has not greatly changed.

There is need to remove the safety risk and to limit roof movements under wind load.

The building is presently stable but can be made unstable by strong winds.

The stonework has moved little in the past 23 years and stiffening the roof structure, by limiting roof movement, will reduce movement stresses on the stonework removing the need for stoneworks other than making good the present cracking.

4. Recommended works

Safety Risk

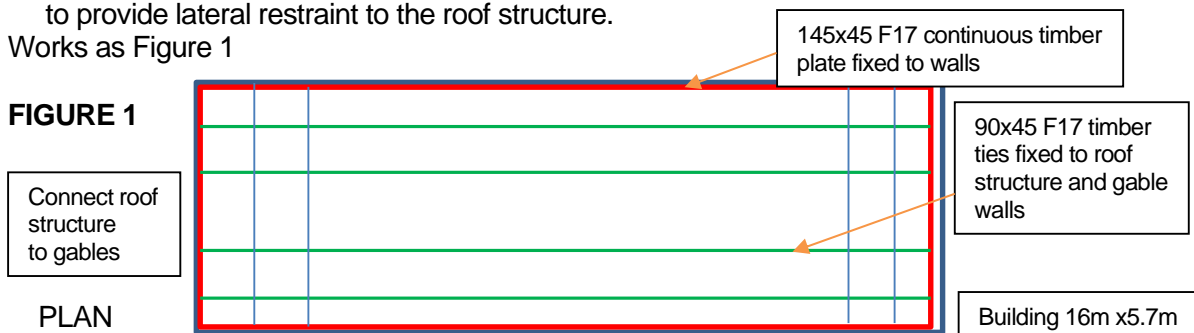
Immediately remove the loose failed internal stones in the SW corner.

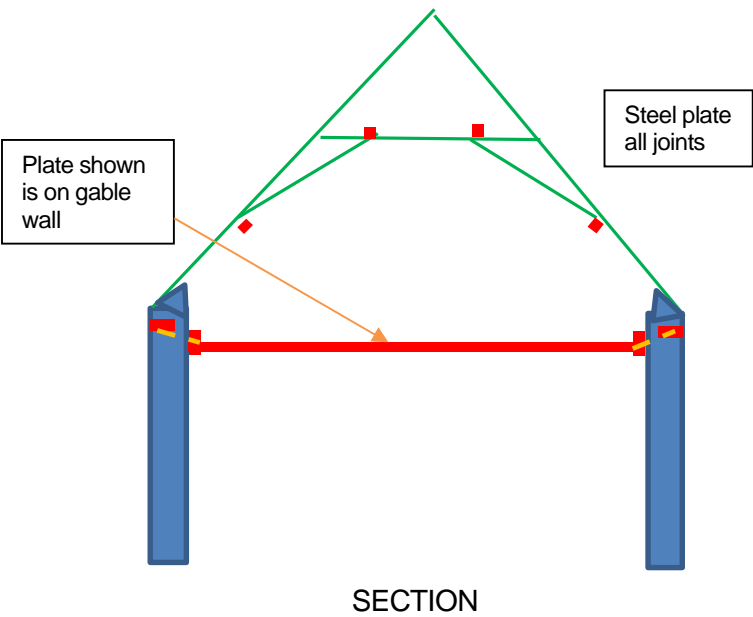
Structural

1. Stiffen the roof structure by steel plating all joints to prevent joint movements under wind load.
2. Connect the roof structure to the gable walls.
3. Install continuous timber plates fixed to the walls as tension tie beams around the interior of the walls at stone course below the level of the roof rafter landing plates. This will control the cracking of all walls. The plates will be across the gable windows but are the least cost structural solution to control masonry cracking.
4. Install tie beams centrally on the collar ties and at the understrut junction with the roof rafters to provide lateral restraint to the roof structure.

Works as Figure 1

FIGURE 1





The roof stiffening works will give structural stability provided that the existing steel frames are left in position.

The frames have limited the delamination of the gable stonework and no present action is required but monitoring of stone movements and of cracking is needed with action warranted if movements or fresh cracking occurs. The extent of bedding washout internally within the walls is unknown and may lead to the need for future stonework.

The evidence over the 23 year time span between assessments is that little stone movement has occurred and the recommended roof stiffening will restrict roof wind movements which have been the cause of the observed wall movements.

Fabric Works

- Repoint wall cracks externally and internally.
- Repair SE Gable coping
- Flash copings
- Repoint gables

5. Cost Estimate

	\$42,000
Contingency	\$4000
Fees	\$5000
GST	\$5100
TOTAL	\$56,100

6. Further Comment

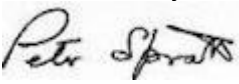
The building will be safe for use with the removal of the identified loose stone safety hazard.

Internal cracking is minor and the present defects are due to roof load on the outside edge of the sidewalls and lack of connection of the roof structure to the end gables.

It should be structurally sound on completion of the roof stiffening works, coping flashing and repointing recommended above as stresses on the stonework will be substantially reduced by stiffening the roof to limit wind roof movement.

Monitoring of the results is needed to ascertain if previous unknown bedding washout results in the need for future stone remedial work. If there is no movement there will be no need for stone work.

Yours faithfully,


PETER SPRATT AM

View of south gable
Note the shear cracking at top of both sidewalls and central vertical cracking due to roof spread with rafters pushing out on side walls.
Note the failed coping stones.
Repointing needed.
There is no structural cracking of the render.

Photograph 1.



View of north gable.
Comments as other gable.

Photograph 2.



Loose dangerous stonework on SW corner.

Photograph 3.



Shear tear
cracking of north
side wall at gable

Photograph 4.





View of roof structure with rafters and understrutted collar ties. The joints are mortised and tenoned with pegs and many have opened.

Photograph 5.

View of crack near centre of side wall. This occurs on both side walls and is consistent with an open butt joint in the roof rafter landing plates.

Photograph 6.



Anglican Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Gretna
Structural and Fabric Assessment
Alternative bond beam across gable windows

The timber plate of Figure 1 across the windows in the gable walls is required to connect the roof rafter landing plates on the side walls to prevent them from moving outwards and also to act as a tension tie to prevent cracking of the gable walls.

The plates obscure the windows and an alternative installation is to insert stainless steel tension bars into the walls with a 25mm diameter bar joining them across the windows.

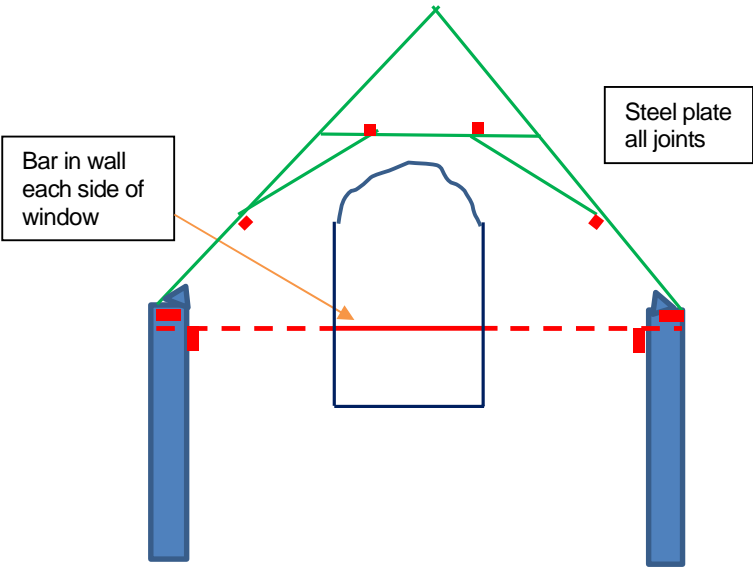
The installation is shown in Figure 2.

The cost is estimated as an extra \$700.

Alternative Cost Estimate

	\$42,700
Contingency	\$4200
Fees	\$5000
GST	<u>\$5190</u>
TOTAL	\$57,090

FIGURE 2



PROPOSAL TO CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL

It is proposed that the Central Highlands Council agree, in principle, to become the owner and manager of St Mary the Virgin church and cemetery in Gretna, provided funds can be raised for purchase and remedial works prior to transfer of ownership from the Anglican Diocese of Tasmania.

This proposal is made following a meeting between the proposer, Penny Saile and supporters Robin Terry and Geoff Parsons, with Mayor Loueen Triffitt and General Manager Lyn Eyles at the Council Chambers in Hamilton on 16 November 2020.

Background:

St Mary the Virgin Anglican church was consecrated in June 1848 and deconsecrated on 10 October 2020. The church and cemetery were established on land donated by my great-great-grandfather, Edward Terry of 'Askrigg', Gretna, who also provided funds, along with others in the district, for the building of the church.

As Councillors are most likely aware, St Mary's is one of a number of Anglican churches around Tasmania listed for sale by the Anglican Diocese of Tasmania to fund the Anglican Church Redress Scheme, for those who are victims of institutional child sexual abuse by the Church.

While the intention to sell St Marys has now been advertised by the Diocese, it is unlikely that it would sell on the open market, due to the structural condition of the building; the need for repairs and maintenance, including to some of the grave monuments in the cemetery; the proximity of the cemetery to the church; limited alternative use options; and lack of water and communications services to the property.

Since the list of Anglican church assets to be sold was announced in May 2018, I have been working on a plan for the future of the church, should it not sell.

By way of a broad summary, I have:

- Researched the background and history of the property
- Procured copies of the title and government valuation of the property
- Sought legal, heritage, survey, engineering and architectural advice
- Actively engaged with Heritage Tasmania officers

- Contracted a heritage engineer to reassess and update an earlier report of the church, and to quote for any remedial works
- Met with officers of the Anglican Diocese – the Registrar and the Redress Scheme Project Manager
- Consulted with the Hamilton Parish Priest and Council
- Secured ongoing support from Gretna residents – Robin and Helen Terry, Geoff Parsons and Greg and Pat Bowerman, members of the Parish Council, who have a long and active association, interest and connection to St Marys.

What could the future of St Mary's look like?

My belief is that St Marys should have a future, and neither be lost as an important local, community, heritage asset in the Central Highlands municipality, nor fall into disrepair and eventual ruin. Even if it was only to remain as a safe, commemorative heritage site in the community - somewhere that relatives with loved ones and forebears buried in the cemetery could safely visit and reflect, as well a place of history that would be of interest to other visitors. However, I believe there is potential for other use as well.

To make this happen:

- The site needs a new owner, an entity that has the legal capacity to own and manage both the church and the cemetery.
- The church needs immediate work to the roof to further stabilise the building and make it safe for more frequent use: this would cost approximately \$57,000.
- Some of the graves, already identified by the Diocese, also need remediation work. This has not yet been costed.
- Rewiring of the church is also likely to be required. This has also not yet been costed.

Following his reassessment of the building, Heritage Engineer Peter Spratt has provided a design and quote for the roof works. (His report and quote are attached.)

Heritage Tasmania has provided in-principle support for the design. (See email attached.)

Funds would be raised to fund these works, should the Council agree in principle to assume ownership and responsibility for the site.

The Diocese supports the proposal. (See letter attached.)

Why should the Council consider itself as the future owner of St Marys church and cemetery?

The proposal fits with the Council's vision, which is: *"To provide residents and visitors opportunities to participate in and enjoy a vibrant local economy, rewarding community life, cultural heritage and a natural environment that is world class."*

St Marys is an important religious and cultural heritage site in the Central Highlands municipality.

- A highly respected cultural heritage architect has advised that in his view, St Marys is probably one of the two most important churches in Tasmania, due to the time when it was built and its design.
- Among a number of unmarked graves, there are likely to be a number of convict graves, which would be of archaeological significance.
- Considerable effort and funds from local people have gone into the church over its life.
- Many local families are buried in the cemetery, including the founder Edward Terry, and his descendants to the present generation. Many of these families have served their community in a range of spheres, working hard, bringing innovative ideas and helping to build their district into strong social and economic communities.

The Council is already involved – mowing and spraying the cemetery regularly.

The Council is already a cemetery manager.

The Council is a most appropriate community organisation to take on the role of cemetery owner / manager, given the requirements of the *Burial and Cremation Act 2019*. (The cemetery manager role can be leased to another entity.)

There is some precedent. In the times of the Hamilton Council, a building in Hamilton and another in Ouse was purchased by the Council.

What are the benefits for the Council?

It would take on ownership of a community asset of historical and cultural heritage importance without any immediate financial encumbrance.

Once the remedial roof works are completed, the building has potential for a range of activities, thereby potentially generating an income for the Council to offset any ongoing maintenance and repairs required.

In time, through grants or other funding options, more could be done to improve the asset, thereby potentially creating opportunities for diverse use / greater income generation.

There may also be broader future development and even sale potential, especially in 35 years after the last burial, when grave monuments could be removed to the perimeter of the property, creating park-like surrounds.

There is also history tourism potential.

Where to next?

Should the Council agree in principle, the Diocese would be advised. As noted in the attached letter from the Diocese, it would wish to deal directly with the Council, establishing a vendor/buyer relationship.

A contract of sale, conditional on funds being raised for purchase and remedial works to ensure the building was stable and safe, would then be negotiated.

Funds would need to be raised. I am willing to voluntarily take on this responsibility, seeking only reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses for travel, admin costs etc. I would write this into grant applications and the like. I would have the support of my Gretna colleagues in these fund-raising endeavours.

I would not however, be prepared to take on the project manager role, but would be happy to participate in a project advisory group or something of that nature, should the Council consider that appropriate.

My interest / credentials:

I am one of Edward Terry's great-great granddaughters.

Every generation on my mother's side of the family are either buried or commemorated in St Mary's cemetery – from Edward Terry down to my great-grandparents, grandparents, nine members of my mother's family (13), and my brother.

Although I am now retired, I still undertake small project and administration jobs. I am registered as a small business owner and operate with an ABN.

I had almost 33 years working in local government, ten of these working at middle-management level.

I have grant application and management experience.

Penny Saile

22 December 2020



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: *Campdraft Tasmania State finals*

Amount of Grant Requested: *\$500*

Estimated Total Project Cost:

Applicant Organisation: *Campdrafting Tasmania*

Contact Person's Name: *lynne lucas or Kasey Monks*

Contact Details
Address: *4031 Highland lakes rd
Bothwell Tas.*

Phone: (Business hours)

Mobile: *0488371094 - Kasey*

Fax:

Email: *dean and kasey2014@gmail.com*

Signature *K Monks*

Name *Kasey Monks*

Position in Organisation *competitor / finals committee*

Date *16-2-21*

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

for sponsorship for Awards Dinner

What is the membership of the organisation?

President *peter campbell*

Secretary *lynne lucas*

Treasurer *Nicky leferve*

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

club

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: Campdraft Tasmania finals.

Date Grant received: 2019

Amount of Grant: \$300

3. PROJECT DETAILS

Project Start Date: 21/3/2021

Project Completion Date: 22/3/2021

Project Objectives:

4. COMMUNITY SUPPORT

What level of community support is there for this project?

Spectators & Competitors.

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

yes.

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

Campdrafting is held in the Central Highlands at the Hamilton Show grounds. We hope to draw the community in to enjoy campdrafting.

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?

To Thank them or also Naming Rights if thats the sort of sponsorship they provide, also exposure.

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?

Hopefully by gaining more members and bringing more competitors into the Central Highlands.

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/Foundation	
Premises		Donations from Business	
Vehicles		Special Funding	
Other:		Gifts in Kind	
Other:		Other: prizes	\$300
Subtotal		Other	
		Subtotal	
Revenue		Anticipated	
Salaries (including super)		Government Grants	
Short-term contract fees		Central Highlands Grant	
Running costs	\$200	Trust/Foundation	
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	\$500



Policy No. 2017- 46

Related Party Disclosures Policy

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Acknowledgements

This Policy uses, with permission, material developed by the Queensland Government (Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning).

It has been developed through a working group comprising representatives from the Tasmanian Audit Office, the Local Government Division of the Department of Premier and Cabinet, Clarence City Council and the Local Government Association of Tasmania.

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Scope

This policy outlines what is expected of elected members and staff of Council in relation to Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 *Related Party Disclosures* (AASB 124).

Specifically, the policy outlines the disclosure requirements under AASB 124 of Key Management Personnel (KMP), which includes elected members. It also outlines the procedures Council will follow to collect, store, manage and report on related party relationships, transactions and commitments.

Under the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Audit Act 2008* all local governments in Tasmania must produce annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards.

Summary of the Standard

From 1 July 2016, local governments (councils) must disclose related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in their annual financial statements.

The objective of the Standard is to ensure that an entity's financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with such parties.

Council's related parties are likely to include the Mayor, Councillors, General Manager, Senior Executives, their close family members and any entities that they control or jointly control. Any transactions between Council and these parties, whether monetary or not, may need to be identified and disclosed.

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Key terms

Term	Meaning
Arm's length terms	Terms between the parties that are reasonable in the circumstances of the transaction that would result from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neither party bearing the other any special duty or obligation, and • the parties being unrelated and uninfluenced by the other, and • each party having acted in its own interest.
Close Family Member	Family members of Key Management Personnel (KMP) who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity. This includes, but is not limited to, that person's spouse or domestic partner; and the children and dependents of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.
Control of an entity	You control an entity if you have: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) power over the entity; b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the entity; and c) the ability to use your power over the entity to affect the amount of your returns.
Declaration by KMP	An annual declaration of close family members and entities that the KMP or their close family members control or jointly control, as per Appendix 1, updated during the year as necessary.
Entities controlled by KMPs	Entities include companies, trusts, joint ventures, partnerships and non-profit associations such as sporting clubs. You control an entity if you have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • power over the entity; • exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the entity; and • the ability to use your power over the entity to affect the amount of your returns.
Entities related to Council	Entities controlled by Council, jointly controlled by Council or over which Council has significant influence are related parties of Council.
Joint control of an entity	To jointly control an entity there must be contractually agreed sharing of control of the entity, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. In the council context this includes the Mayor, all Aldermen or Councillors, the General Manager and Senior Council Officers as outlined in the policy.
KMP Compensation	All employee benefits. Employee benefits are all forms of consideration paid, payable or provided by the entity, or on behalf of the entity, in exchange for services rendered to the entity. It also includes such consideration paid on behalf of a parent of the entity in respect of the entity. Compensation includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) short-term employee benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, profit-sharing and bonuses (if payable within twelve months of the end of the period) and non-monetary benefits (such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services) for current

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	<p>employees;</p> <p>b) post-employment benefits such as pensions, other retirement benefits, post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care;</p> <p>c) other long-term employee benefits, including long-service leave or sabbatical leave, jubilee or other long-service benefits, long-term disability benefits and, if they are not payable wholly within twelve months after the end of the period, profit-sharing, bonuses and deferred compensation;</p> <p>d) termination benefits; and</p> <p>e) share-based payment.</p>
Materiality	<p>Information is material when, if omitted or misstated, it could influence decisions that users make on the basis of financial information about a specific reporting entity.</p> <p>Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the economic decisions that users make on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the size and nature of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The size or nature of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.</p>
Ordinary Citizen Transactions (OCTs)	Transactions that an ordinary citizen would undertake with Council are usually not material to related party disclosure requirements. OCTs do not apply if the terms and conditions are different to those offered to the general public.
Related Party of Council	People and entities, such as companies, trusts and associations, can be related parties of Council. Most commonly these will be entities related to Council, KMP of Council (including elected members), close family members of KMP and entities that are controlled or jointly controlled by KMP or their close family members.
Related Party Transaction	A transfer of resources, services or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Links to other legislation and Australian Accounting Standards

There is overlap between the requirements of AASB 124 and the interest provisions in the *Local Government Act 1993* (LGA). Beyond the provisions of AASB 124 the LGA requires certain disclosures. Council will make these disclosures separately where not adequately covered by AASB 124 disclosures.

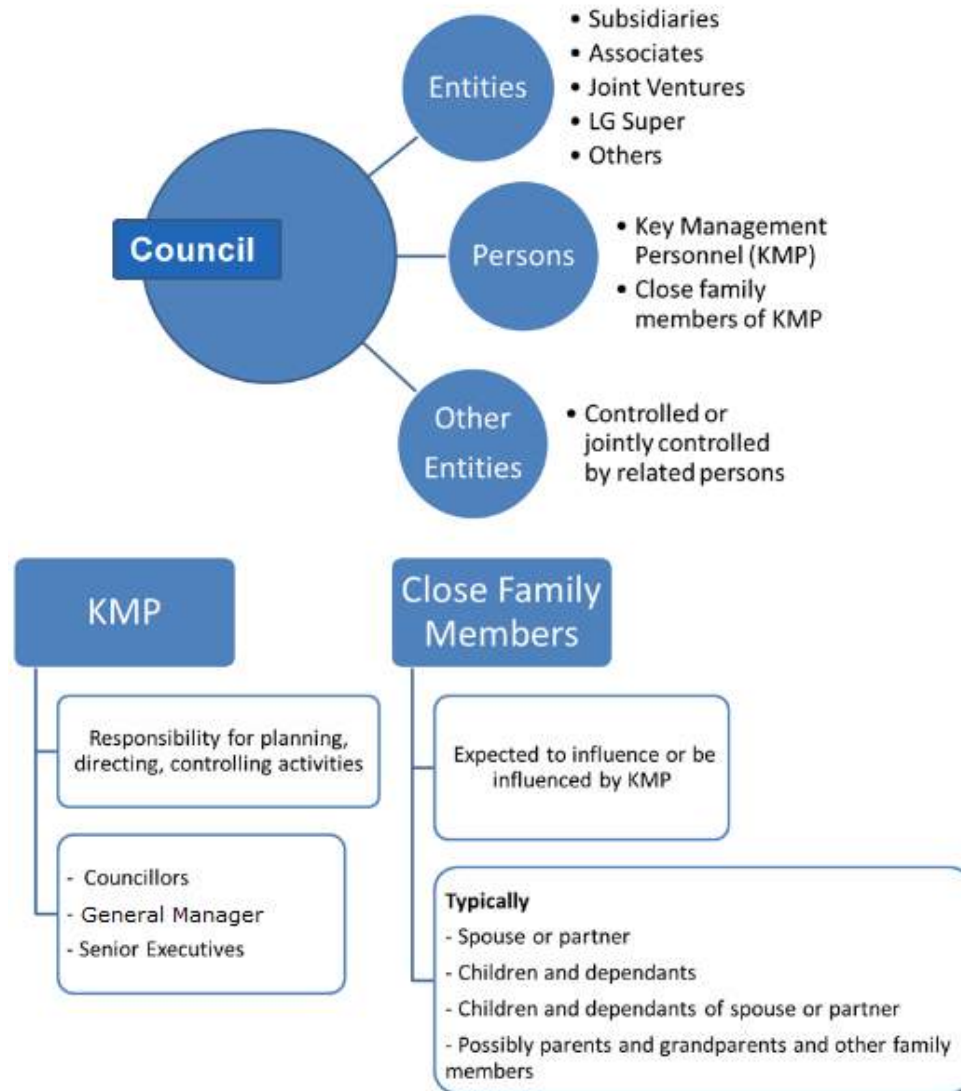
Other legislation referred to in this policy include the *Audit Act 2008*, *Archives Act 1983*, *Privacy Act 1988*, *Personal Information Protection Act 2004* (PIP Act) and *Right to Information Act 2009*.

Other Australian Accounting Standards referred to in this policy include AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*; AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements*; AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

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Identifying Related Parties

The following diagram gives an overview of common related parties that a council will have:



1. The General Manager will establish, review and maintain a list of Key Management Personnel for Council.

Key Management Personnel (KMP) for council are:

- the Mayor
- all Aldermen/Councillors
- the General Manager
- Deputy General Manager
- Development & Environmental Services Manager
- Works & Services Manager

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2. Those persons identified as KMP will complete an annual declaration which outlines the entities, if any, that are controlled or jointly controlled by that KMP or their close family members and which are likely to have transactions with Council (Appendix 1).
3. For the purpose of this Policy, Close Family Members includes:
 - that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
 - children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
 - dependents of that person or of that person's spouse or domestic partner.
 - Parent, grandparent, sibling and cousins of that person or that person's spouse

Example for Guidance (Son of CFO employed by Council)

Sunny Shire Council has recently employed Paul's son (George) in the Council's parks and garden's area. Paul is Council's Chief Financial Officer but was not involved in hiring George. This process was managed by the Director of Parks and Gardens and included an independent assessment process. Paul did not have any influence in George securing the job.

Paul has been identified as a KMP of Council, which makes him a related party.

George will also be a related party of Council because he is a close family member of Paul. The recruitment process that was undertaken for George's position is irrelevant when assessing whether George is a related party.

Example for Guidance (Cousin of Mayor)

The Mayor of Happy Shire Council (Shelley) has lived in the Shire her whole life. In fact her family has been in the area for over five generations.

Shelley's cousin Mavis, owns and operates the local newsagent through a company Happy News Pty Ltd, in which she owns 100% of the shares. Shelley and Mavis have always been close and regularly socialise together.

Shelley has been identified as a KMP of Council. From these facts it would appear that Mavis is a close family member of Shelley because she would be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in her dealings with Council

Both Mavis and the company she controls, Happy News Pty Ltd would therefore be related parties of Council. Any transactions that the Council makes with the newsagent would need to be separately identified and may need to be disclosed.

4. It is the responsibility of General Manager to seek a declaration upon a change of KMP.
5. All KMPs will be asked to provide their declarations by 1 July each year covering the forthcoming financial year. In addition, an updated declaration for the previous financial year will also be provided.
6. It is the responsibility of all identified KMP to update their declaration should they become aware of a change, error or omission.

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7. REGISTER OF RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

7.1. Maintain a Register

The General Manager or Responsible Accounting Officer is responsible for maintaining and keeping up to date a register of related party transactions that captures and records the information for each existing or potential related party transaction (including ordinary citizen transactions assessed as being material in nature) during a financial year.

7.2. Contents of Register

The contents of the register of related party transactions must detail for each related party transaction:

- a) the description of the related party transaction;
- b) the name of the related party;
- c) the nature of the related party's relationship with Council;
- d) whether the notified related party transaction is existing or potential;
- e) a description of the transactional documents the subject of the related party transaction.

The General Manager or Responsible Accounting Officer is responsible for ensuring that the information is disclosed in Council's Financial Statements to the extent, and in the manner stipulated by AASB 124.

7. Council will use the declarations of KMP to establish a list of related parties for the purposes of identifying transactions and reporting under AASB 124.
8. Updates will be provided to KMP and Council staff periodically on changes arising from amendments to Australian Accounting Standards, applicable legislation or policy and procedural requirements.

Council Entities and Subsidiaries

For the purpose of this policy, entities controlled by Council, jointly controlled by Council or over which Council has significant influence are related parties of Council. Council will need to identify transactions with these entities and may need to make extra disclosure about them in Council's financial statements.

When assessing whether Council has control or joint control over an entity, Council will need to consider AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 11 *Joint Arrangements*. AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* details the criteria for determining whether Council has significant influence over an entity.

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Example for Guidance (Company that is a related party of Council)

Sunny Regional Council (SRC) owns 90% of the shares in Sunny Regional Development Pty Ltd (the company).

SRC has assessed that it has control over the company. The company is therefore a related party of SRC because SRC controls it.

SRC produces consolidated financial statements which include both a parent entity column and consolidated entity column. In these statements all individually significant transactions between SRC and the company will need to be disclosed. For other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant SRC will need to disclose a qualitative and quantitative indication of their extent.

SRC must also disclose the nature of its relationship with the company.

Entities Controlled (or jointly controlled) by KMP or their close family members

- 1. KMP will exercise their best judgement in identifying related parties.**
- 2. KMP, including elected members, will carefully assess the information and examples following before declaring, or not declaring, an entity over which they, or a close member of the family, have control or joint control.**

Entities include companies, trusts, joint ventures, partnerships and non-profit associations such as sporting clubs.

When assessing whether or not a KMP or close member of their family controls, or jointly controls, an entity, Council will need to refer to AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 11 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.

Example for Guidance

Mayor is the President of a local football club.

The Mayor of Sunny Shire Council is the President of League Heroes Inc, the local football club. This club is overseen by a committee which comprises the President and four other committee members. Each member has a single vote when making decisions at meetings. The committee members are not related and do not have agreements to vote with one another. The club has over 100 members that each have a vote in electing the committee members at the club's annual general meeting.

From these facts it would appear that the Mayor does not control or jointly control the football club so it will not be a related party of Council just because the Mayor is the president of the club.

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Example for Guidance (Joint control)

Fred is the Mayor of Sunny Shire Council and owns 50 per cent of the ordinary shares in Sunny Development Company Pty Ltd (the company). Fred's brother Stan owns the other 50 per cent of ordinary shares. Fred and Stan are the only Directors of the company and have equal voting rights on the board.

Fred and Stan have joint control of the company because any decisions require the unanimous consent of them both.

Fred will need to include the company on his related party declaration.

Related party disclosures by Council

1. Each year Council will declare the following related party transactions:

- 1.1. Transactions with Council subsidiaries, by transaction type.
- 1.2. KMP compensation, including:
 - short-term employee benefits;
 - post-employment benefits;
 - long-term benefits; and
 - termination benefits.
- 1.3. Transactions with other related parties, including:
 - purchases or sales of goods (finished or unfinished);
 - purchases or sales of property and other assets;
 - rendering or receiving of services;
 - leases;
 - transfers of research and development;
 - transfers under licence agreements;
 - transfers under finance arrangements (including loans and equity contributions in cash or in kind);
 - provision of guarantees or collateral;
 - commitments to do something if a particular event occurs or does not occur in the future, including executory contracts (recognised and unrecognised); and
 - settlement of liabilities on behalf of the entity, or by the entity on behalf of that related party.

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1.4. Transactions of a similar nature will be disclosed in aggregate except when separate disclosure is necessary for an understanding of the effects of a related party transaction on the financial statements of council, having regard to the following criteria:

- the nature of the related party transaction
- the significance of the transaction (individually or collectively) in terms of size or value (including where the materiality arises due to the fact that no consideration for the transaction is given or received by Council)
- whether the transaction is carried out on non-arm's length terms
- whether the nature of the transaction is outside normal day-to-day business operations.

1.5. Outstanding balances in relation to transactions with related parties, including:

- Entities controlled by KMPs; and
- Bad or doubtful debts in respect of amounts owed by related parties.

1.6. Non-monetary transactions such as use of facilities, peppercorn rents.

2. If a KMP or close associate is named individually in disclosure reports, the KMP will be given a copy of the intended disclosure for review and information purposes. Feedback must be provided within 7 days.

3. Council will not capture Ordinary Citizen Transactions (OCTs) with related parties. Nor will Council disclose non-material transactions.

4. For the purpose of this Policy, example of OCTs are:

Examples of OCTs
Using a council's public swimming pool after paying the normal fee
Parking fees at rates available to the general public
Attending council functions that are open to the public
Fines on normal terms and conditions
Paying rates and utility charges
Dog registration
Examples of transactions that are NOT OCTs
Purchases or sales of property
Leases
Transfers under finance arrangements (eg. Loans)
Settlement of liabilities
Infrastructure charges or contributions
Purchase of goods and services, regardless of conditions
Employee expenses of close family members of KMP

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The list of OCTs will be reviewed periodically with updates provided to KMP.

5. The General Manager will assess the materiality of the related party transactions that have been captured prior to disclosure.

Council does not have to disclose transactions that are not material. In determining materiality, the size and nature of the transaction individually and collectively will be considered and assessment will be made in consultation with the Audit Office.

6. In making disclosures in the annual financial statements Council will include:

6.1 Relationships between a parent and its subsidiaries, irrespective of whether there have been transactions between them.

6.2 KMP compensation in total and for each of the following categories:

- short-term employee benefits;
- post-employment benefits;
- other long-term benefits; and
- termination benefits.

6.3 Where related party transactions have occurred:

- the nature of the related party relationship; and
- information about the transactions, outstanding balances and commitments, including terms and conditions.

6.4 Separate disclosure in aggregate for each category of related party transactions.

Note: Transactions that are individually significant, either because of their amount or nature, are included in the aggregate disclosure but also need to be disclosed separately.

6.5 The types of transactions disclosed such as:

- purchases or sales of goods;
- purchases or sales of property and other assets or rendering or receiving property and other assets or rendering or receiving goods;
- rendering or receiving of services;
- leases;
- guarantees given or received;
- commitments;

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- loans and settlements of liabilities;
- expense recognised during the period in respect of bad debts; and
- provision for doubtful debts relating to outstanding balances.

Privacy and right to information

Council must comply with the requirements of the *Archives Act 1983* (Tasmania), *Privacy Act 1988* (Commonwealth), *Personal Information Protection Act 2004* (Tasmania) and *Right to Information 2009* (Tasmania) in the collection, storage, management, disclosure and reporting of information.

A declaration statement from KMP is incorporated into the *Declaration of Related Party Transactions Form* (Appendix 1) to enable the disclosure and reporting of information in accordance with AASB 124. A Related Party Information Collection Notice will be provided to KMP and included in their Declarations (Appendix 2).

Guidance note:

In accordance with the PIP Act, Council cannot use personal information for purposes other than the reason it is collected, and unique identifiers cannot be assigned to an individual unless necessary to carry out required functions efficiently.

Dispute resolution

Disputes will be managed by referral to Council's Audit Panel for determination.

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Adoption of the Related Party Disclosures Policy

This policy was reviewed by Council on 16 March 2021 and is due for review by Council by 31 March 2024.

Date of Approval	5 December 2017
Source of Approval	Council Minutes December 2017
Date of Commencement	5 December 2017
Date Reviewed	16 April 2019
Source of Approval	Council Minutes April 2019
Date of Commencement	16 April 2019
Date Reviewed	16 March 2021
Source of Approval	Council Minutes March 2021
Date of Commencement	16 March 2021
Source of Authority	S28E LGA
Next Review Date	31 March 2024
Previous Policies Withdrawn or Amended	This policy supersedes all other related party disclosure policies and Council resolutions in relation to related party disclosures as required by AASB 124
Department Responsible for Implementation	Administration & Corporate Services
Department Responsible for Policy	Administration & Corporate Services
Publication of Policy	Members of the public may inspect this policy at the Hamilton and Bothwell Council Offices. Copies can be obtained free of charge. Alternatively, it can be accessed on Council's website www.centralhighlands.tas.gov.au

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Appendix 1 – Declaration of Related Party Transactions and Consent Form

Related Party Declaration by Key Management Personnel

Name of Key Management Person:

Position of Key Management Person:

KMP/Close Family Member Name	Relationship with KMP	Entities over which the close family member has sole or joint control	Nature of likely transactions with Council or Council entities

Name of Entity over which the KMP has control	Relationship with KMP	Nature of likely transactions with Council or Council entities

I declare that the above list includes all my close family members and the entities controlled, or jointly controlled, by myself or my close family members having had, or likely to have, transactions with Council. I make this declaration after reading Council's policy which details the meaning of the words "close family members" and "entities controlled, or jointly controlled, by myself or my close family members" and that this applies to the current financial year and the forthcoming financial year.

I permit the General Manager to access the register of interests of me and persons related to me and to use the information for the purposes specified in Council's Related Party Disclosures Policy.

Declared at on the

Signature of KMP:

In accordance with Council's *Privacy Policy*, your information, and the information of others, is protected by law, including the *Privacy Act 1988* and the *Personal Information Protection Act 2004*.

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Appendix 2 –Related Party Information Collection Notice



CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL

Collection Notice

Related party transactions disclosure by Key Management Personnel

From 1 July 2016, Council must disclose related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in its annual financial statements, in order to comply with *Australian Accounting Standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures*.

Purpose of collection, use and disclosure of related party information

The reason for disclosure of related party transactions is to ensure that Council's financial statements contain the information necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and profit or loss may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with such parties.

Council's related parties are likely to include the Mayor, councillors, General Manager, senior executives, their close family members and any entities that they control or jointly control. Any transactions between Council and these parties, whether monetary or not, may need to be identified and disclosed.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between Council and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

A related party transaction must be disclosed in Council's financial statements if the transaction is material. Information is material when, if omitted or misstated, it could influence decisions that users make on the basis of financial information about a specific reporting entity.

Prior to disclosure, the General Manager will assess the materiality of related party transactions that have been captured, and, if deemed material, will disclose in its financial statements the nature of the related party relationship and information about the transaction. Disclosure in the financial statements may be in aggregate form and/or may be made separately, depending on the nature and materiality of the transaction.

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Related Party Transactions Declaration by Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel (KMP) are the persons who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Council, directly or indirectly and include the Mayor, councillors, General Manager and senior executives. In order to comply with AASB 124, Council has adopted a policy that requires all KMP to declare any existing or potential related party transactions between Council and any of their related parties during a financial year.

Each KMP must provide an annual *Related Party Declaration* in the approved form, by 1 July each year, and update the Declaration should they become aware of any change, error or omission. KMPs must exercise their best judgement in identifying related parties when declaring, or not declaring, entities over which they, or a close member of their family, have control or joint control.

How will the information captured in the Declaration be used?

Council will use the declarations of KMPs to establish a list of related parties of Council for the purposes of identifying transactions and reporting under AASB 124. If a KMP or close family member is named individually in disclosure reports, the KMP will be given a copy of the intended disclosure for review and information purposes.

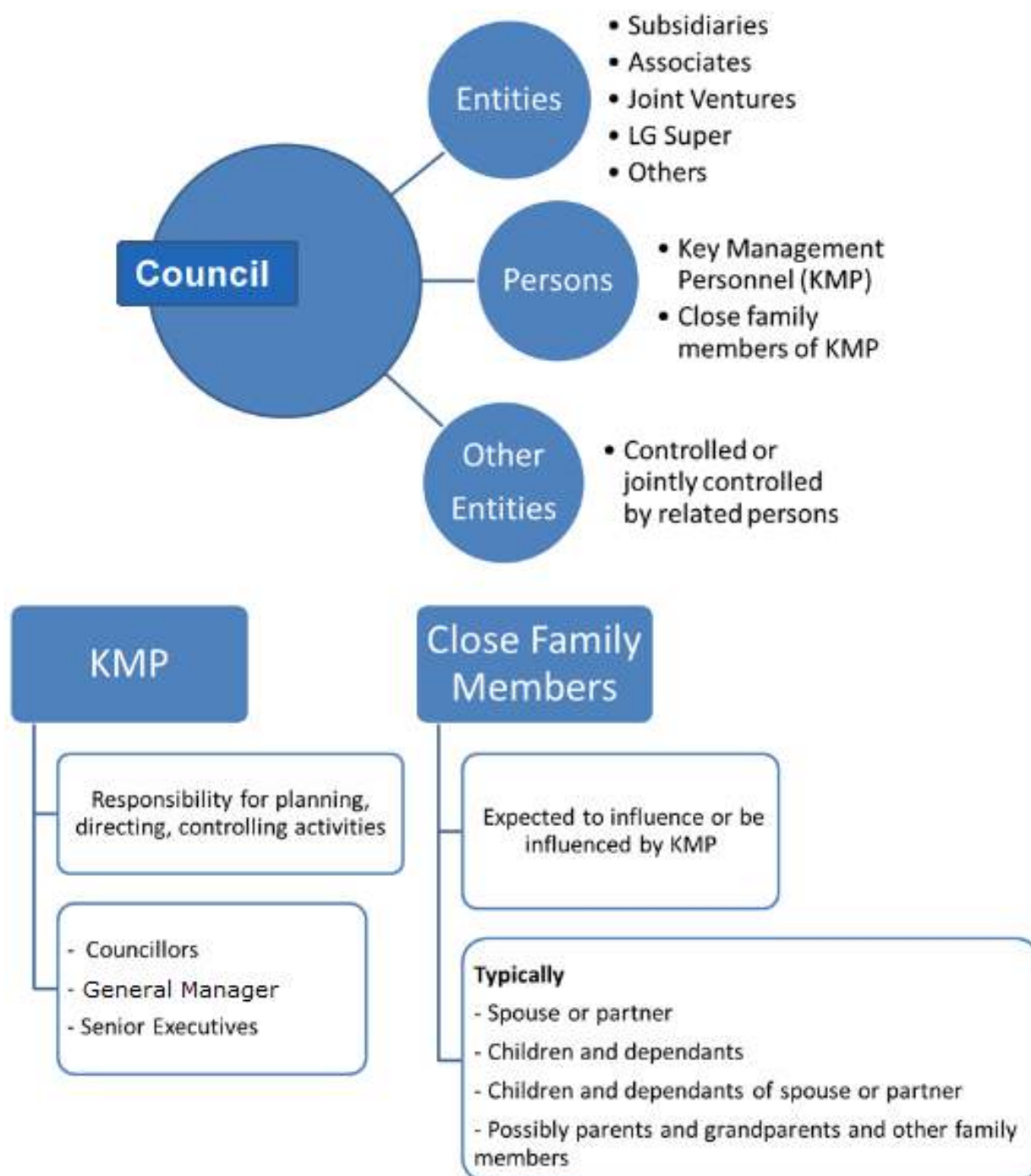
Who are related parties?

People and entities, such as companies, trusts and associations, can be related parties of Council.

The diagram on the next page gives an overview of common related parties that a council will have.

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The following diagram gives an overview of common related parties that a council will have:



For related party transaction disclosures under AASB 124, the related party relationship must be disclosed for both the KMP and their close family members, even if the same related party entity is held jointly or in common by them. This is separate and in addition to Council's register of interests which is required under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

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Under AASB 124, those persons who are prescribed as definitely being close family members of a KMP include:

- that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;
- children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and
- dependents of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

Council may determine other family members, such as a parent, grandparent, sibling, cousin, etc, who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with Council or a Council entity.

What is an entity that I, or my close family members, control or jointly control?

Entities include companies, trusts, joint ventures, partnerships and non-profit associations such as sporting clubs.

You control an entity if you have:

- a) power over the entity;
- b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with the entity; and
- c) the ability to use your power over the entity to affect the amount of your returns.

You jointly control an entity if there is a contractually agreed sharing of control of the entity. Joint control exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

In some instances, it may not be easy to determine whether or not you, or your close family members, control or jointly control an entity. If you are unsure and require further clarification, you should contact the General Manager for a confidential discussion.

For more information about Council's disclosure requirements under AASB 124 Related Party Transactions, please refer to the Council's Related Party Disclosures Policy, which can be found at <http://centralhighlands.tas.gov.au/council/council-policies/>

All information collected by Council is in accordance with Council's Privacy (Personal Information) Policy and is protected by law, including the Privacy Act 1988 and the Personal Information Protection Act 2004. Council's Privacy (Personal Information) Policy can be found at <http://centralhighlands.tas.gov.au/council/council-policies/>

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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: CENTRAL HIGHLANDS TASMANIA WILDLIFE
ROAD SIGNAGE AWARENESS PROGRAM

Amount of Grant Requested: \$1000 - SHANNON LAGOON TO
LIANENEE

Estimated Total Project Cost: ~\$3000

Applicant Organisation: CENTRAL HIGHLANDS TASMANIA
WILDLIFE GROUP

Contact Person's Name: ROBYN LEWIS

Contact Details

Address: PO BOX 488, NORTH HOBART. 7002
(29 ROBERTSON RD, MIENA)

Phone: (Business hours)

Mobile: 0419 130 516

Fax:

Email: ROBYN@HONDE.COM

Signature

Name

Position in Organisation

Date

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

TO ASSIST SURVIVAL OF WILDLIFE + REDUCE THREATS TO THEIR
EXISTANCE & THEIR HABITAT, & TO WORK TOWARDS ESTABLISHING

What is the membership of the organisation?

President

Secretary

Treasurer

Public Officer/s

N/A

ROBYN LEWIS

ROBYN LEWIS

A PERMANENT CARE +
INTERPRETATIVE CENTRE
IN MIENA.

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: CENTRAL HIGHLANDS ANIMAL WELFARE SUPPORT

Date Grant received: JUNE 2019 (BUYING FEED ETC)

Amount of Grant: £ 500

3. PROJECT DETAILS

Project Start Date: AS SOON AS FUNDING IS GRANTED

Project Completion Date: NOVEMBER 2021

Project Objectives: TO INCREASE DRIVER & COMMUNITY & TOURISTS' AWARENESS ABOUT WILDLIFE ON ROADS, & WILDLIFE HAZARD. THIS PROJECT WILL FOCUS ON THE "HIGH KILL" AREA BETWEEN SHANNON LAGOON & CAWENEE AND WILL FUND THE ERECTION OF 20 SIGNS.

4. COMMUNITY SUPPORT

What level of community support is there for this project? HIGH.

WE HAVE 50 LOUPE MEMBERS AND A LOT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT + SUPPORT

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

YES, VOLUNTEERS + LOCAL LANDOWNERS etc
WILL BE USED TO ERECT SIGNS (MANY ON
PRIVATE FENCES) etc. (PLUS SOME CONTRACT
LOCAL LABOUR)

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

THE PROJECT WILL PRIMARILY BENEFIT THE WILDLIFE OF
THE REGION BY HELPING TO REDUCE ROADKILL & thus
NUMBER OF ORPHANS IN CARE (AND INJURIES), AND INCREASE
NUMBER OF MANGE-INFECTED WOMBATS BEING TREATED.
THIS ALSO BENEFITS THE COMMUNITY BY INCREASING PUBLIC
SAFETY AND IS IMPORTANT TO COMMUNITY IDENTITY & WELL-BEING.

5. COUNCIL SUPPORT

THE SIGNS ALSO START A COMMUNITY
CONVERSATION ABOUT WILDLIFE &

**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

PROMOTES
CENTRAL HIGHWAYS
AS CAREERS ABOUT WILDLIFE.

Are you requesting participation by Councillors or Council Staff?

If yes, please give details.

NO. BUT YOU'RE WELCOME
TO COME AND LOOK AT OUR HQ IN MIENTA AT
24 ROBERTSON RD.

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

LOCAL COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER,
ON THE GROUP'S FACEBOOK PAGE + ON
THE BOTTOM OF EACH SIGN IT WILL SAY
"DONATED BY CENTRAL HIGHWAYS COUNCIL" (IF YOU WANT)

6. FUTURE APPLICATIONS AND THE SUCCESS THIS PROJECT

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

POTENTIALLY. THIS NEED IS ONLY ONE
THERE ARE OTHER AREAS THAT NEED
COVERED ALSO (PLANNED IN TANDEM
WITH THE WATTLE GROUP INC).

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

MONITORING ROADKILL, INJURIES, NUMBER
OF ORPHANS + MANY WOMBATS FROM
SHANNON WAGON TO LAWRENCE

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: SIGNS (20 cost \$1089)	1089	Gifts in Kind	
Other: WIRE, PEEPS, ETC	500	Other:	
Subtotal	1589	Other	
		Subtotal	
Revenue		Anticipated	
Salaries (including super)	-	Government Grants	
Short-term contract fees	500	Central Highlands Grant	1000
Running costs VOLUNTARY		Trust/Foundations	
Production of information PR materials	200	Donations from Businesses	
Training staff/volunteers	-	Special Fundraising	
Travel (HAWLEY FUEL)	700	Gifts in kind (details)	
Rent DONATED	IN KIND	MONEY ALREADY RAISED	
Reference materials		Cash Reserves	1989
Other:		Other:	
Subtotal	1400	Subtotal	
TOTAL	\$ 2989	TOTAL	\$ 2989