

AGENDA ATTACHMENTS

16 APRIL 2024

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

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Central Highlands Council

MINUTES – ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING – 19 MARCH 2024

Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of the Central Highlands Council held in the Council Chamber, **Hamilton** on **Tuesday 19 March 2024**, commencing at **9.00am**.

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1. OPENING – 9.00am

The meeting resolved to formally record its condolences for Mr Richard Bowden (previous Deputy Mayor and Councillor) and Mrs Barbara Chivers (Council Employee) and a minute silence followed.

2. AUDIO RECORDING DISCLAIMER

As per Regulation 33 (2) (a) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, audio recordings of meetings will be made available to Councillors, staff and members of the wider community including Government Agencies at no charge and will be made available on Council's website as soon as practicable after each Council Meeting. Unlike Parliament, Council meetings are not subject to parliamentary privilege, and both Council and the individual may be liable for comments that may be regarded as offensive, derogatory and/or defamatory.

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 in accordance with Council's Policy 2017-50.

The Mayor also advises, that members of the public are not permitted to make audio recordings of Council Meetings without prior approval being granted.

3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

4. PRESENT

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller

5. IN ATTENDANCE

Mrs Kim Hossack (General Manager); Mr Adam Wilson (Deputy General Manager) and Mrs Katrina Brazendale (Minute Secretary).

6. APOLOGIES

Nil

7. LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

8. PECUNIARY INTEREST DECLARATIONS

In accordance with Regulation 8 (7) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, the Chairperson 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.

- Cr Y Miller – Item 27.2 Community Grant – Hamilton District Agricultural Show Society Inc.

9. PERCEIVED INTEREST DECLARATIONS

Under the **Model Code of Conduct** made by Order of the Minister responsible for Local Government the following will apply to a Councillor –

PART 2 – Conflict of Interest that are not Pecuniary.

(6) A Councillor who has an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest in a matter before the Council must –

- (a) Declare the conflict of interest and the nature of the interest before discussion on the matter begins; and
- (b) Act in good faith and exercise reasonable judgement to determine whether a reasonable person would consider that the conflict of interest requires the Councillor to remove himself or herself physically from any Council discussion and remain out of the room until the matter is decided by the Council.

Nil

10. 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.

RESOLUTION: 01/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr J Hall

Seconded: Cr D Meacheam

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	Outcome
1	<i>Confirmation of the Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 20 February 2024.</i>	<i>Regulation 15 (2)(G) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 – information of a personal and confidential nature or information provided to Council on the condition it is kept confidential.</i>
2	<i>Deputations</i>	<i>Regulation 15 (2)(G) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 – Commercial information of a confidential nature.</i>
3	<i>General Manager's Performance Review</i>	<i>Regulation 15 (2)(A) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.</i>
4	<i>Supplementary Agenda Items</i>	<i>Part 2 Regulation 8 (6) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.</i>
5	<i>Consideration of Matters for Disclosure to the Public.</i>	<i>Regulation 15 (8) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 – 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.</i>

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

MEETING CLOSED to the public at **9.08am**.

11. MOTION OUT OF CLOSED SESSION**RESOLUTION 03/03.2024/CC**

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr Y Miller

THAT the Council:

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

Item Number	Matter	Outcome
1	<i>Confirmation of the Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 20 February 2024.</i>	THAT <i>the Minutes of the Closed Session of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 20 February 2024 be confirmed.</i>
2	<i>Deputations</i>	<i>Nil</i>
3.1	<i>General Manager's Performance Review</i>	
4	<i>Supplementary Agenda Item/s</i>	THAT <i>the Council resolve by absolute majority to deal with any supplementary items not appearing on this agenda, as reported by the General Manager in accordance with the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.</i>
4.1	<i>Tarraleah Redevelopment Project by Hydro Tasmania Request for Staged Application Fees</i>	THAT <i>Council approve Hydro Tasmania to pay their Development Application fees for the Tarraleah Redevelopment Project, in staged instalments over the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.</i>

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright, Cr A Archer, Cr A Bailey, Cr R Cassidy, Cr J Hall, Cr J Honner, Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller

CLOSED SESSION MEETING CLOSED at **10.36am** and the meeting was adjourned.

General Manager, Kim Hossack left the meeting at 10.36am.

12. RE-OPEN MEETING TO THE PUBLIC

The meeting re-opened to the public at **10.45am**. The Mayor again advises, to the meeting and members of the public that Council Meetings, not including Closed Sessions, are audio recorded and published on Council's Website.

Members of the public are not permitted to make audio recordings of Council Meetings without prior approval being granted.

Adam Wilson, Deputy General Manager was present when the meeting resumed.

13. DEPUTATIONS

Nil

14. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

In accordance with the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, the Council conducts a Public Question Time Forum to enable members of the public to ask question on Council related matters.

A period of 15 minutes, if required, will be set aside at the beginning of each Ordinary Council Meeting to conduct Public Question Time. If a response to a question cannot be provided at the meeting a written response will be provided as soon as practicable.

A member of the public may give written notice to the General Manager, 7 days before a meeting of a question to be put to the Meeting.

The Chairman may invite any member of the public present at a meeting to ask questions, without notice, relating to activities of the Council, subject to the provisions of Clause 2 below.

1. Once Question Time commences the Chairman will determine the order in which questions are heard.
2. Questions may relate to any business of the Council capable of being discussed in the open portion of the meeting, and which is not listed as an item for consideration on the Agenda for the Council Meeting.
3. Members of the public proposing a question are required to be present at the Council Meeting at which their question is to be read. Where a person submits a question for Public Question Time but fails to attend the meeting, the question will be treated as general correspondence and a written response will be provided at the earliest opportunity.
4. A person asking a question, when called upon by the Chairman is requested to:
 - Stand,
 - State their name and address,
 - Read out their question.
5. The Chairman retains the right to accept or decline questions and to determine if the question is to be answered at the meeting by the appropriate Councillor or employee or written down and taken on notice. The decision to take the question on notice may also be taken by the Councillor or employee to whom the question is directed. Questions taken on notice will be answered at a later meeting.
6. The Chairman may rule a question inappropriate, and thus inadmissible if in his or her opinion it has already been asked, is unclear, irrelevant, insulting, improper or relates to any matter which would normally be discussed in the closed portion of the meeting as defined in the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.
7. Public Question Time forum will be limited to a maximum of 15 minutes in duration and will be declared closed following the expiration of the allocated time period, or where all valid questions have been dealt with, whichever is the sooner.

8. Each question is to be asked by the proponent who will be allowed a maximum of three minutes in which to put the question.
9. The Chairman will **not allow** any discussion or debate on either the question or the response.
10. Where a person proposes more than one question at any one forum, and there are a number of persons wishing to lodge questions, the Chairman may take the questions in such order so as to hear as many members of the public as practical during the time allocated.
11. The minutes of the Council Meeting will contain a summary of each question asked by members of the public and the response given.
12. Public Statements (as opposed to questions) **will not** be accepted for the reason that statements could be considered a form of participation.

Pertaining to any Planning Authority agenda item within this agenda, Council will do so in accordance with Council's Policy 2017-49.

Both the Public Question Time Procedure above and Council's Policy 2017-49 'Public Comment on Planning Agenda Items' will be available for the public to view at the meeting.

Nil

15. NOTICE OF MOTIONS

Under Regulation 16 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* relating to Motions on Notice. It states the following:

- (5) *A Councillor may give to the general manager, at least 7 days before a meeting, give written notice of a motion, together with supporting information and reasons, to be included on the agenda of that meeting. general manager of a question in respect of which the councillor seeks an answer at that meeting.*
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15.1 NOTICE OF MOTION – CR DAVID MEACHEAM

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL



NOTICE OF MOTION

Under Division 2 – Motions, Section 16 (5) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, a Councillor may give to the General Manager, at least 7 days before a meeting, written notice of a motion, together with supporting information and reasons, to be included on the agenda of that meeting.

Date of Meeting:	March 19, 2024
Councillor Name:	David Meacheam
Proposed Motion:	<p>That Council improve the value of its grants program.</p> <p>In the instance of the community grants program, the maximum sum able to be provided should be raised from \$1000 to \$2000.</p> <p>In the instance of the Church Grants Program, the limit should be raised from the present \$500 to \$1000.</p> <p>For the Central Highlands Donations Program the maximum sums available should be raised from the present \$150 to \$300 for participating or competing in an interstate event, and from the present \$300 to \$600 for participating or competing in an international event.</p> <p>In the instance of medical treatment or rehabilitation, the maximum donation that Council may make should be raised from the present \$200 to \$400 towards medical treatment or rehabilitation as a result of a medical condition, for treatment within Tasmania. The present limit of \$500 towards medical or rehabilitation as a result of a medical condition, for treatment Interstate, should be raised to \$1000.</p>
Background Details:	<p>If accepted, this motion is unlikely to have any impact upon our budget.</p> <p>The entire pool of community funding has been under-expended by 50% for the past several years. The levels of funding available have not been altered for many years, taking no account of inflation.</p> <p>With the appointment of Kat Cullen as a community development officer, this is our chance to better support emergent community groups and programs with funds that might enable trial programs or to seed funding of major projects.</p>
Signature:	<i>David Meacheam</i>
Date:	9/3/24

RESOLUTION: 02/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr D Meacheam

Seconded: Cr A Bailey

THAT Council improve the value of its Grants Program as per above.

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

Against the Motion

Cr R Cassidy

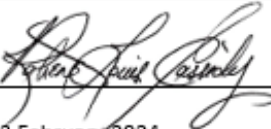
15.2 NOTICE OF MOTION – CR ROBERT CASSIDY

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL



NOTICE OF MOTION

Under Division 2 – Motions, Section 16 (5) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, a Councillor may give to the General Manager, at least 7 days before a meeting, written notice of a motion, together with supporting information and reasons, to be included on the agenda of that meeting.

Date of Meeting:	19 March 2024
Councillor Name:	Robert L. Cassidy
Proposed Motion:	<p>Request Mayor Lou Triffitt and General Manager, Kim Hossack consider advertising in the Highland Digest, New Norfolk News and Rates Notices for donations and establishing a fire relief fund for those affected.</p> <p>Further, request the Mayor and General Manager contact the State and Federal governments for any financial assistance that may be available.</p> <p>Please consider Rates remissions, for those affected, as well.</p>
Background Details:	<p>Regarding several fires that started on Wednesday, 21 February, near Dee and Bradys Lake.</p> <p>We owe it to our ratepayers and residents to provide for their health and well being, as identified by the Future of Local Government Review. Below are excerpts from the Final Report- “Tasmanians need a capable and effective local government sector to support their wellbeing. We believe the future role of local government is to support and improve the wellbeing of Tasmanian communities by: providing infrastructure . . . The local government sector needs to be able to effectively partner with the Australian and Tasmanian Governments on wellbeing. We know effective and capable councils are a key enabler of community prosperity and wellbeing.”</p>
Signature:	
Date:	23 February 2024

RESOLUTION: 03/03.2024/C**Moved:** Cr R Cassidy**Seconded:** Cr A Archer

THAT Council request Mayor Lou Triffitt and General Manager, Kim Hossack to consider advertising in the Highland Digest, New Norfolk News and Rates Notices for donations and establishment of a relief fund for those effected.

And

Further request the Mayor and General Manager contact the State and Federal Governments for any financial assistance that may be available and consider any rates remissions for those effected as well.

LAPSED

Cr A Archer left the meeting at 11.01am.

RESOLUTION: 04/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cr Y Miller

THAT Council consider additional funding of \$30,000 towards future natural disasters within the Emergency Management budget.

CARRIED 7/1

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

Against the Motion

Deputy Mayor J Allwright

16. COMMITMENTS

16.1 MAYORAL COMMITMENTS

14 February 2024 to 14 March 2024

19 February 2024	STCA Meeting (Hobart) and Minister
20 February 2024	Ordinary Council Meeting (Bothwell)
22 February 2024	Telemeeting, TFS, SES & Tasmania Police Meeting, Minister Calls
23 February 2024	TFS, SES & Tasmania Police Meeting (Ouse)
23 February 2024	Community Meeting (Ouse) and TV Interview
24 February 2024	TFS, SES & Tasmania Police Meeting (Ouse), Minister Calls
25 February 2024	Community Meeting (Ouse)
26 February 2024	Consultants discussions
27 February 2024	Telemeeting Premier & Ministers
2 March 2024	Offical Morning Tea – Hamilton Show
4 March 2024	International Womens Day – New Norfolk
5 March 2024	GP Meeting Hamilton
8 March 2024	Womens Day Guest Speaker - Gretna
10 March 2024	Shack Owner's Association AGM and meeting, Miena
12 March 2024	Planning Meeting (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Workshop (Bothwell)
13 March 2024	LGAT Mayors Workshop (Hobart)
14 March 2024	LGAT General Meeting (Hobart)

- Business of Council **x 12**
- Ratepayer and community members - communications **x 28**
- Elected Members - communications **x 30**
- Council Management communications **x 12**

FOR INFORMATION

16.2 COUNCILLOR COMMITMENTS

Deputy Mayor J Allwright

20 February 2024	Ordinary Council Meeting (Hamilton)
12 March 2024	Planning Meeting (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Workshop (Bothwell)
6 March 2024	LGAT Finance and Asset Management Training

Cr A Archer

20 February 2024	Ordinary Council Meeting (Hamilton)
12 March 2024	Planning Meeting (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Workshop (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Planning for the Future-Workshop (Bothwell Town Hall)

Cr A Bailey

20 February 2024	Ordinary Council Meeting (Hamilton)
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Cr R Cassidy

20 February 2024	Ordinary Council Meeting (Hamilton)
12 March 2024	Planning Meeting (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Workshop (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Planning for the Future-Workshop (Bothwell Town Hall)

Cr J Hall

20 February 2024	Ordinary Council Meeting (Hamilton)
12 March 2024	Planning Meeting (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Workshop (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Planning for the Future-Workshop (Bothwell Town Hall)

Cr J Honner

20 February 2024	Ordinary Council Meeting (Hamilton)
12 March 2024	Planning Meeting (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Workshop (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Planning for the Future-Workshop (Bothwell Town Hall)

Cr D Meacheam

20 February 2024	Ordinary Council Meeting (Hamilton)
3 March 2024	Great Lake Community Centre AGM
6 March 2024	LGAT Finance and Asset Management Training
10 March 2024	Shack Owner's Association AGM and meeting, Miena
12 March 2024	Planning Meeting (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Workshop (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Planning for the Future-Workshop (Bothwell Town Hall)

Cr Y Miller

20 February 2024	Ordinary Council Meeting (Hamilton)
12 March 2024	Planning Meeting (Bothwell)
12 March 2024	Workshop (Bothwell)

Cr A Archer returned to the meeting at 11.07am.

16.2.1 COUNCILLOR REPORTS

ATTENDANCE AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION OF TASMANIA (LGAT) FINANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT TRAINING HELD ON 6 MARCH 2024

Report by

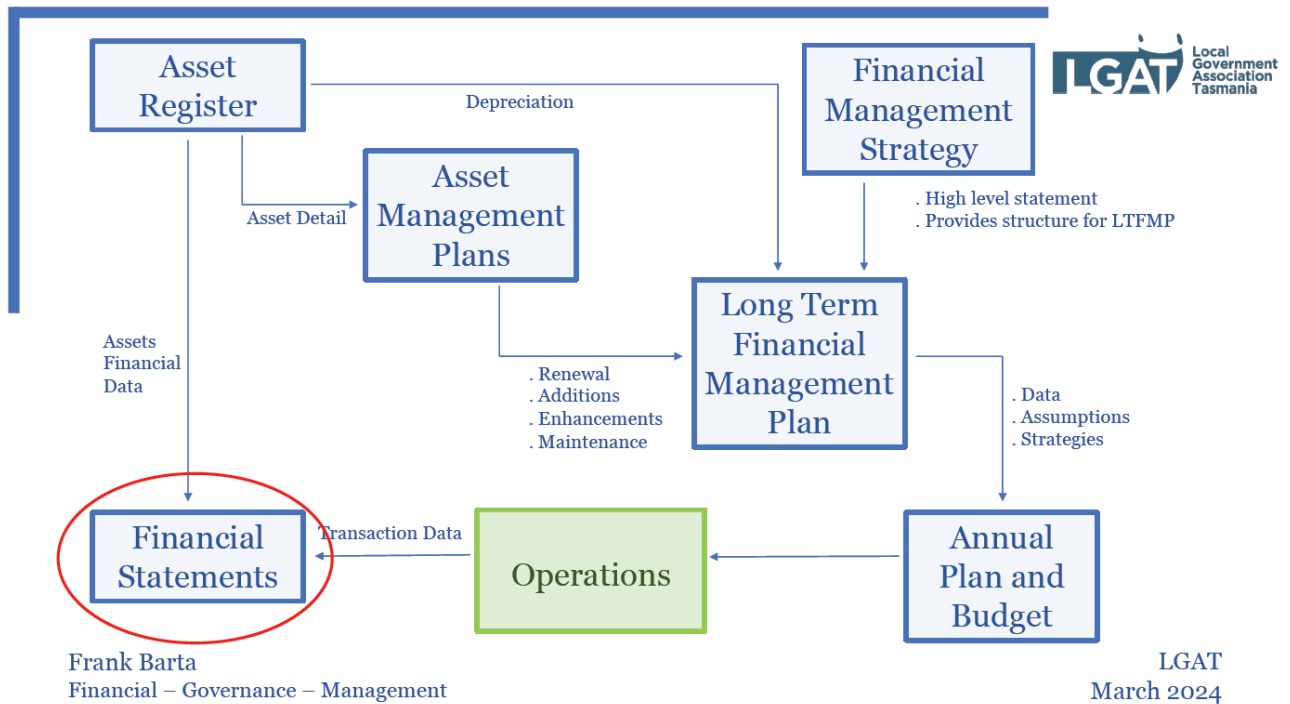
Cr David Meacheam

Purpose

To provide Council with a report on the LGAT Finance and Asset Management Training which was attended by myself and Deputy Mayor J Allwright.

Those presenting were Frank Barta, Ric de Santi and Sven Rand.

Typically for Tasmanian councils 23% of expenses relate to the depreciation of assets. In the instance of Central Highlands Council this sum is 30%. As Frank pointed out, climate change in particular has a major impact on the asset life of drainage, road bases et cetera. Flood and fire events exacerbate the deterioration of some of our assets. The revaluation of these assets should be near continuous in an era of high inflation. Frank repeatedly referred to the essential elements, as follows. As you are all aware, we are due this year to create a fresh, 10 year plan. That plan will directly feed into our asset management practices.



In relation to our practice of pairing our rate increases in line with CPI, it would be a lot more realistic for us to make rate adjustments in line with the LGAT cost index. In some years this might be less than CPI, in other years more. Regardless, the higher prices underlying CPI increases bear little relationship to the costs that CHC must address. The high cost of a jar of coffee bears little relationship to the material costs in fixing a dirt road.

Ric de Santi made a strong case that in asset management we shouldn't create problems or headaches for those that follow us in governing. It is critically important to consider the long-term viability of any asset that we create or take on. Ric gave the example of a sports centre that might cost \$10 million, paid for by a State or Federal grant. That sounds ideal as a new asset, for any LGA. The sting in the tail is the \$80+ million of required maintenance, funded by rate payers, during its lifetime.

The pending acquisition of Osterley Church is a good example. We are likely to carry its costs in perpetuity. Preventive maintenance, such as replacing the roof and gutters now, might lessen its impact on our budgets. With such asset acquisitions we need to be creating business cases or other financial or usage analysis, to be sure of the long-term viability of the asset. If we build something such as an amenities block and it proves to be a white elephant, we can always junk it and avoid upkeep costs. That is not an option with old churches. At issue here is what Ric referred to as 'intergenerational equity'. It is easy to take decisions now for which our children and grandchildren will continue to pay. As Ric puts it, we need to "support community conversations now with real data and analysis, not just anecdotal stories".

For commercial firms the equation is simple. Will the asset either improve income or lower costs, relative to the cost of that asset? It's not so simple for us. We need to be inventive with real data and analysis and not get distracted with anecdotal stories. Roads should be a relatively easy example. Traffic counts → traffic types (trucks vs cars) → the number of properties directly served → service costs. The flood affected part of Nant

Lane might be an instance where addressing high service costs with sealing might make sense, rather than the traffic count or the number of properties served.

In relation to assets such as the Bothwell Recreation and Community Centre the calculation might include the number of sporting clubs calling it 'home' → x the number of teams → x the number of team members → + the number of community bookings. \$ receipts from users would be a minor factor.

We currently face the possibility of a substantial increase, \$470,000, in our State grants. We can't take that increase for granted, nor can we take for granted the possible increase in our receipts from other revenue sources. If both sources of income growth do occur, then we have the chance to create assets, such as the sealing of problematic roads, that will serve us well into future decades.

We would like to recommend to invite Ric De Santi to attend a future Council Workshop.

RESOLUTION: 05/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr D Meacheam

Seconded: Deputy Mayor J Allwright

THAT Council invite Ric De Santi to attend a future Council Workshop.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

16.3 GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMITMENTS

Date	With Whom	Subject / Comment
19 Feb – 11 Mar 2024	Annual Leave	
12 Mar 2024	Council and Management Members	Council Workshop
12 Mar 2024	Council and Management Members	Planning for the Future-Workshop at Bothwell Town Hall
14 Mar 2024	Deputy General Manager and Tas Audit Office staff	Client Audit Entry Meeting

NOTED

16.4 DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER COMMITMENTS

Date	With Whom	Subject / Comment
23 Feb 2024	TFS, Tas Police, SES, Council and General Public	Bushfire Meeting Ouse Hall
25 Feb 2024	TFS, Tas Police, SES, Council and General Public	Bushfire Meeting Ouse Hall
26 Feb 2024	TFS, SES and Council	Bushfire Meeting Cambridge
6 Mar 2024	Emergency Recovery Officers	Recovery Meeting
12 Mar 2024	Council and Management Members	Council Workshop
13 Mar 2024	Emergency Recovery Officers	Recovery Meeting
14 Mar 2024	General Manager, Deputy General Manager and Audit Department Officers	Client Audit Entry Meeting
19 Mar 2024	Council and Management Members	Council Meeting

NOTED

17. NOTIFICATION OF COUNCIL WORKSHOPS HELD

A Council Workshop was held on **12 March 2024**. The following items were discussed –

- Town Structure Plans Project – briefing update
 - Election Projects
 - LGAT – General Meeting Motions
 - Hamilton Showgrounds
 - Popular Trees Lyell Highway Ouse
-

18. FUTURE WORKSHOPS

The proposed next Council Workshop will be held on the following date/s –

- 9 April 2024
-

19. MAYORAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Nil

20. MINUTES

20.1 CONFIRMATION OF DRAFT ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES – 20 FEBRUARY 2024

RESOLUTION: 06/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr Y Miller

THAT the Draft Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Tuesday 20 February 2024 be confirmed.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

20.2 RECEIVAL OF DRAFT PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES – 12 MARCH 2024

RESOLUTION: 07/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr J Hall

THAT the Draft Minutes of the Planning Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 12 March 2024 be received.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

21. BUSINESS ARISING – FEBRUARY 2024 COUNCIL MEETING

Business Arising - actions undertaken.

15.1	NOTICE OF MOTION - Bronte Park dog control area	Actioned
15.2	NOTICE OF MOTION – Telecommunications blackspots	Waiting to send letter to new State Government minister
25.2	TOWNSHIPS STRUCTURE PLANNING PROJECT	Actioned
26.1	HAULAGE ROAD, BREONA	Actioned
26.2	SPEED LIMIT REDUCTION REQUESTS – PATRICK STREET, BOTHWELL	Actioned
26.3	2075 VICTORIA VALLEY ROAD, OSTERLEY – IMPACTS OF ROAD DUST	Actioned
27.2	GRETNA CRICKET CLUB FUNDING SUPPORT	Actioned
27.3	HYDRO TARRALEAH POWER STATION UPGRADE FIELD VISIT	Waiting for General Manager to actioned
27.4	HYDRO LAKE MEADOWBANK INTERPRETATION SIGNAGE	Actioned
28.1	FUTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW FINAL REPORT SUBMISSION	Actioned
28.2	SHEEP STATION CUP BOTHWELL	Actioned
28.6	COMMUNITY GRANT APPLICATION – BOTHWELL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION	Actioned

NOTED

22. DERWENT CATCHMENT PROJECT



Derwent Catchment Project Monthly Report for Central Highlands Council

February 13th - March 12th 2024

General Business

The DCP crew had an excellent day at the Hamilton Show talking to community about all things land management. Public engagement was high, with many visitors wishing to learn more about native plants, how to spot weeds of particular concern and the best way to treat and prevent their reoccurrence in the future.

Josie, Stuart, and Morgan presented to TasNetworks as part of the new partnership to deliver weed management and restoration programs within the Derwent Catchment. It was an excellent opportunity to showcase all the great



DCP stall at the Hamilton Show

work happening in the catchment to a wide range of personnel and management within TasNetworks. The DCP looks forward to working with TasNetworks and other stakeholders to deliver catchment-wide programs. Morgan is developing a collaboration with TAFE and the students within the Conservation and Land Management Cert III program. The partnership began with Morgan delivering a lecture to students introducing the Derwent Catchment Program and the program it delivers. As the year progresses the students will come into the field for hands-on training and teaching. The students will have a large involvement in river restoration and plant establishment working in different areas of the catchment.

Strategic Actions 4.4 Continue the program of weed reduction in the Central Highlands, and 4.7 Support and assist practical programs that address existing environmental problems and improve the environment.

The crew have been spraying along council roads as part of the Central Highlands Weed Management Program. The last month had its complications due to the fires, and efforts were redirected to safer areas; however, spray work was carried out on Lanes Tier Road and Victoria Valley Road. The crew will be back up to investigate the Dee Lagoon treatment zone to assess the best course of action after the fire event. The ground crew finished their final day of township spraying at Hamilton last month as part of our contract to reduce slashing work around the townships.

Orange Hawkweed: Weed Action Fund

The final treatment was carried out on Orange hawkweed, marking the end of the spraying season and the three-year Weed Action Fund grant program. This year had a very long flowering period, creating an excellent opportunity to train the ground crew to identify plants and teach the community about them. As a result of community engagement and an opportunistic sighting by a tourist, Orange hawkweed was discovered at Bronte Park within the township. The community was quick to treat it, and the DCP will work closely with them over the coming years to ensure all the plants are found and treated. The Orange Hawkweed program will have an ongoing commitment from Hydro, TasNetworks, and Sustainable Timbers Tas after the grant program concludes.

Stakeholder Weed Programs

IFS

Access routes, spawning grounds, and infrastructure were treated for weeds in a program with the Inland Fisheries Service at Liawenee. A weed of significant concern for Inland Fisheries is the Californian thistle, which is growing rampant around the yingina/Great Lake shoreline. Works on the eastern shoreline have had great success, and the DCP is in conversation with Hydro about expanding the treatment zone to the western shore.

Hydro

Ragwort and Californian thistle have been heavily targeted over the last few weeks. Extensive treatment and removal have occurred on the Great Lake's eastern shoreline for Hydro. A large trailer load of ragwort was cut and bagged, and all Californian thistle has been treated with herbicide from Tod's Corner to Cramps Bay.



TasNetworks

The ragwort at Poatina, located underneath TasNetworks powerlines, has been significantly reduced to a handful of plants after two years of treatment. Ragwort has had a good growing season this year, and only finding a handful of plants at Poatina is encouraging. The remaining plants were targeted two weeks ago. DCP will continue to monitor the ragwort at Poatina for TasNetworks.

Agriculture

Strategic Actions 4.7 Support and assist practical programs that address existing environmental problems and improve the environment.

Farming Forecaster extension – funded by NRM South

Pasture monitoring at Farming Forecaster weather station and soil moisture probe sites has continued at Cawood, Dungrove, Glenelg and Wetheron. Pasture condition has been severely tested at each of these sites. Late December and January rain produced some green response, primarily from cocksfoot, but most plants and sites are now frying. Consistent with our species trial sites, the growth response of Phalaris at these sites has lagged behind that of cocksfoot but is demonstrating an additional level of resilience.

The Wetheron site allowed us to measure the growth response in the monitor paddock and some mown fertiliser strips to contrast this against the sites modelled pasture growth. Our pasture meter and pasture cut measures indicated a 51-day rest accumulated 700kg Green DM/ha in both the paddock and strips, and we are attempting to compare this with the model's growth response over this period. To do this fairly, however, we need to understand better the grazing rules embedded in the modelled farm system. At present, it seems that the modelled growth is at least in the right ballpark.

Derwent Pasture Network - funded by the Derwent Catchment Project

Assessments at species persistence trials at Bothwell, Ouse and Westerway are progressing, with measures of plant frequency being taken now at the harshest point of the year and progressively across autumn/winter as plant activity increases. After three years of trials, we are starting to collect evidence of some species selections that are starting to decline in presence. Significantly, others are improving, allowing us to gain confidence in their merit.

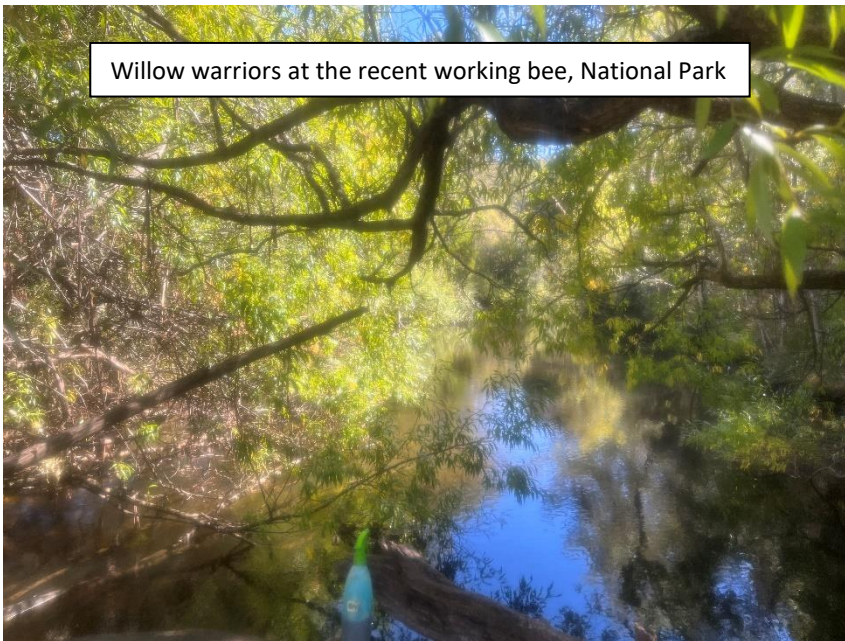
Tours of a variety of commercial sowings in north-facing slope paddocks and a series of multi-species paddock sowings have been conducted, with potential field-day sites identified for activity when growth recommences, and results are more visible. These and our species trial sites are yielding several strong learning themes for us to share.

Containment Project – funded by NRM South (Farming Forecaster) and the Tas Farm Innovation Hub

We have undertaken two site visits to support development of sheep containment plans. These are now being prepared for implementation on farm in the next few months. We have also delivered two containment workshops on farms at Bridport and Cluan for a total of 19 producers. The events received great feedback and there was strong interest in one-on-one containment plans from the workshops, especially with the current dry conditions. We are collaborating with the Tas Farm Innovation Hub and now planning two cattle drought feeding workshops at Carrick and Flinders Island for March 25 and 26.

Restoration and Conservation

Strategic Actions: 4.1 Continue to fund and support the Derwent Catchment Project and 4.7 Support and assist practical programs that address existing environmental problems and improve the environment.



Tyenna River Recovery – Willow Warriors – supported by IFS, SFM, DV council and Tassal

The second working bee for Willow Warriors was held last weekend and supported the extra work being carried out by the Paddling Willow Warriors. The Warriors worked up from Weir Road, treating all the willows opposite National Parks' land. Two small infestations are left, which will be treated at the next working bee.

Nursery Update

The expansion of the nursery is well underway, with concrete work and shed construction starting in April. A new potting bay and hothouse are being procured and will commence construction in April/May.

Grant applications

*Cattle Hill Community Fund – 4WD truck application – **unsuccessful***

We have submitted an application that requests funding for a 4WD truck to support improved weed management and restoration work, particularly managing green willow debris.

FRRR – Strengthening Rural Communities - \$10 k – pending

This application is seeking funds to install conference IT capabilities and an internet upgrade at the Hamilton Resource Centre.

Please don't hesitate to call us if you have any queries about our programs.

Yours Sincerely,

The Derwent Catchment Team

Key Contacts:

Josie Kelman (Co Executive Officer) 0427 044 700
 Eve Lazarus (Co Executive Officer) 0429 170 048
 Morgan McPherson (Works Manager) 0418 667 426
 Stuart Rose (Restoration Manager) 0401 098 080
 Karen Phillips (Nursery Manager) 0400 039 303

RESOLUTION: 08/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr D Meacheam

THAT the Derwent Catchment Project Report for February 2024 be received.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

23. COUNCIL ACTING AS A PLANNING AUTHORITY

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 is to be noted.

In accordance with Regulation 25, the Council will act as a Planning Authority in respect to those matters appearing under Item 23 on this agenda, inclusive of any supplementary items.

RESOLUTION: 09/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr Y Miller

THAT Council now act as a Planning Authority.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

23.1 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION (DA2024/06) FOR MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING (EDUCATION & TRAINING FACILITY) SUBMITTED BY THE VIETNAM VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA – TASMANIA INC AND OWNED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT TASMANIA

PLANNING COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

This item was considered at the Planning Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 13th March 2024 with the Planning Committee making the following recommendation to Council acting as the Planning Authority.

Report By

Senior Planning Officer (Louisa Brown)

Authorised By

Manager Development & Environmental Services (Graham Rogers)

Discretions

- 23.4.2 Building Height, Setback and Siting P2
- 23.4.3 Exterior Finish P1
- C2.6.2 Design & layout of Parking Areas P1
- C7.6.1 Building & works within a Waterway & Coastal Protection Area P1.1

PROPOSAL

Council is in receipt of an application for a Planning Permit for a new building, Multi-Purpose Education & Training Facility for current Australian Defence Personnel and ex serving veterans to conduct workshops, meetings, short courses and training at the property 2 Galaxia Avenue, Interlaken.

The proposal is for a new building of 95m² which includes 2 bedrooms, toilet, store room, bathroom, kitchen area, open living area and patio. The building will provide space for ex serving veterans to hold meetings, undertake workshops and training. The bedrooms are provided for any visiting conference facilitators or trainers of the workshop or training events to stay on site whilst conducting the training course, as it is highly likely these facilitators will come from interstate or other parts of Tasmania.

There is an existing retreat building for veterans and their families to use on the property and an additional retreat on the adjacent property for veterans. The Multi-Purpose building would create an opportunity for additional support services for veterans, it is not an additional retreat facility, and this is a stipulation of the grant agreement between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Vietnam Veterans Association of Australia – Tasmania Branch Inc.

The application has been lodged under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Central Highlands* (“the Planning Scheme”). The “use” of the building is defined in the Planning Scheme as *Educational and Occasional Care*; use of land for educational or short-term care purposes. Examples include a childcare centre, day respite centre and employment training centre.

The property is within the Environmental Management Zone of the Planning Scheme, education and Occasional care is a permitted use/development in this zone with the qualification that the use/development has an authority under the National Parks and Reserve Management Regulations 2019 is granted by the Managing Authority, or approved by the Director-General of Lands under the Crown Lands Act 1976.

The proposal is to be assessed against the development standards of the zone and the development standards of the applicable Codes. These matters are described and assessed in this report.

This is a discretionary application under the Planning Scheme. The Council gave notice of the application for public comment as required by the Act. During the notification period one representation was received. The representation is summarised below and response from Council’s planning Officer included.

This report will assess the proposal against the relevant provisions of the Act and the Planning Scheme. It is recommended that Council grant a planning permit for the development application subject to conditions.



Figure 1. Site plan – proposed building is located to the north of the property.

THE SITE

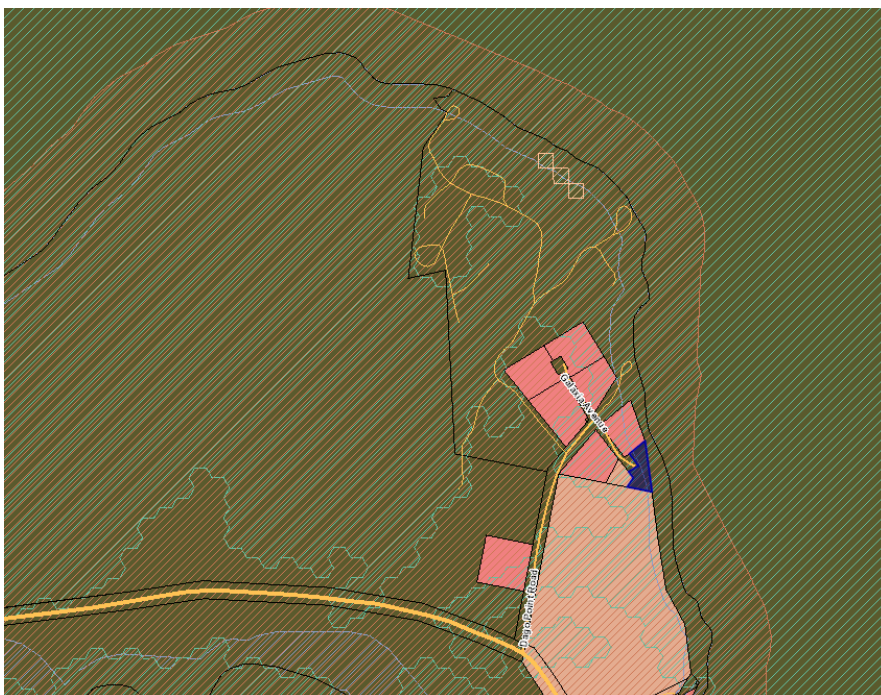
The property is located 400m north east of the junction of Dago Point Road and Interlaken Road, on the southern banks of Lake Sorell at Interlaken.

This area of Dago Point where the property is located, contains seven (7) properties and large areas of land owned by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania. A jetty is situated 130m to the north of the property and Dago Point Camp Ground a further 70m north.

The area is characterised by low density residential dwellings and camping areas.

On the property exists a building used as a retreat for veterans and their families to stay. The Vietnam Veterans also have another property adjacent to the site to the west.

Map 1 below shows the land zoning, code overlays and location of the property. Map 2 is an aerial image of the property and surrounds.



Map 1_The subject land and large areas of surroundings are in the Environmental Management Zone (green). Adjoining land to the south is in the Rural Zone (light brown). The pink colour represents the Low Density Residential Zone. The subject title is identified by the blue line. Source: LISTmap (06/03/24)



Map 2_Aerial image of the subject land and surrounding area. Subject titles marked with blue line. . Source: LISTmap (62/03/24)

THE APPLICATION

The Applicant has submitted the attached Plans and reports to accompany the Development Application form.

Specific matters relevant to the application are discussed below.

Crown Consent

A qualification for Education & Occasional care in the Environmental Management Zone is that an authority under the National Parks and Reserve Management Regulations 2019 is granted by the Managing Authority, or approved by the Director-General of Lands under the Crown Lands Act 1976. Council and the applicant have been in touch directly with Parks & Wildlife and can confirm this has been sought.

In addition, as the property is owned by the Crown, The Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania consent must be given for the making of the planning application and the Application for Planning Approval development & Use signed by an authorised person on behalf of the Crown. Documents confirming this have also been provided with the application.

Bushfire

As stated in the Bushfire Prone Area Code of the Planning Scheme, the Bushfire Code applies to the application of a use, on land that is located within, a bushfire-prone area, which is a vulnerable use. Educational & Occasional Care use is defined as a vulnerable use in the Code, therefore a Bushfire Hazard Report is required as a part of the planning application.

A Bushfire Hazard Report prepared by GES and dated January 2024 J6910v1 has included in the Planning Application documents. The report concludes that the construction of the proposed building demonstrates compliance with the Directors Determination – Bushfire Hazard Areas, version 1.1, 12th April 2021.

USE/DEVELOPMENT DEFINITION

The proposed use and development is defined, under the Planning Scheme, as Education & Occasional Care, which is a permitted use in the Environmental Management Zone in accordance with the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Central Highlands*.

However, the application is discretionary owing to assessment against several Performance Criteria of the standards of the zone and Code overlays.

Use/Development Status under the Planning Scheme

As a discretionary development, the application was advertised in accordance with Section 57 of the Act. Council has the discretion to grant a permit for this proposal with or without conditions, or refuse to grant a permit.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND REPRESENTATIONS

The application was advertised for 14 days from 15 February until the 29 February 2024. During this time, one representation was received.

A summary of the representation received and the response from Council’s planning Officer is provided below.

Representation Received	Planning Officer Comments
<p>I have a number of concerns that relate to this application and shall detail them below (in no particular order).</p> <p>1. The application is for a Multi-Purpose Education & Training Facility and yet the plans for the building would appear to be for a two bedroom dwelling. I feel that greater detail needs to be provided re how the building is to operate and also details about the proposed training that will be taking place. Is it just another dwelling providing accommodation?</p> <p>2. The Location Plan (Page 10 of 54) lacks detail and causes me some concern. The aerial photograph is very fuzzy and impossible to discern any features. Also the outline of existing buildings do not match the buildings in the photographs; does this mean that the property boundaries are also drawn in the wrong place? I think this should all be carefully pegged out on the ground and discussed with neighbours before any approval is given.</p> <p>3. I notice that in the Site Plan (Page 11 of 54) that an easement of 1.5 metres is allowed between the building and the property boundary. Given that RW tank collection and Tank Overflow are to be accommodated within this 1.5m I think that it does not fall within the Councils Guidelines. Quote “Easements must be created over all drains, pipelines, wayleaves and services located in private property, in accordance with the requirements of the Council’s Works and Services Manager or Municipal Engineer and the relevant authorities. The cost of locating and creating the easements shall be at the subdivider’s full cost.”</p> <p>4. The Site Investigation Plan (Page 45 of 54) bears no relation to the proposed building location what-so-ever. Is the Site Assessment based on BH1 and BH2 ? as shown on page 45? Which is my understanding of where the building was to be originally located. Have the “Approximate Test Hole Locations” shown on</p>	<p><i>The application is for education & occasional care, this will be conditioned in the Planning Permit. The bedrooms are for facilitators who are travelling from the mainland or other parts of Tasmania to stay in whilst conducting the training for ex veterans and their families. It is not a dwelling.</i></p> <p><i>The plan quality may be reduced somewhat for the purposes of reducing the file size for the internet. Additionally, this is also a base plan for the proposal. When using aerial photos, it is accepted that boundaries or the outline of structures maybe slightly out of sync. This is because it is almost impossible to overlay scaled drawings to aerial images. However, at the time of construction, the Building Surveyor will need to be confident and will be responsible for ensuring that the building is in the exact location as shown on the plans.</i></p> <p><i>There is no requirement for developers to “peg out and discuss locations with neighbors” and if there was, this would not fall within the role of Council.</i></p> <p><i>The planning officer assessing the application for a planning permit is satisfied with the quality of the plans, in so much that they are able to make an assessment.</i></p> <p><i>There is no easement proposed and the Council’s Guidelines quoted relate to Subdivision which this application is not.</i></p> <p><i>The site investigation Plan and report are not required for the purposes of the Planning Application and the Planning Permit. These relate to investigations for the possible location and design of Wastewater on the property. Wastewater and stormwater will be condition in the Planning Permit and will be required to meet the appropriate standard in line with the requirements of the Plumbing Permit Authority.</i></p>

<p>page 46 been dug yet? and should not the report be based on those results when they become available?</p> <p>5. The letter (Page 6 of 54) states in part “ it is Departmental policy that all fire buffer areas (Hazard Management Areas and Fuel Modified Areas) are maintained wholly within freehold title boundaries and not on neighbouring Crown or Reserved land” and further “</p> <p>This letter does not constitute, nor imply, any approval to undertake works, or that any other approvals required under the Crown Lands Act 1976 have been granted. “These requirements do not seem to have been met at 2 Galaxia Avenue with trees being felled on the foreshore reserve and site clearing already started.</p> <p>When last we spoke with the VVAA Tas about this expansion it was to be built between their two existing buildings and not encroach upon our property at all. To us that seemed like an eminently suitable location for such a facility (see Site Investigation Plan page 45 of 54) and we had no concerns with it proceeding.</p> <p>However, this new location is both visually intrusive and unnecessarily close to our existing dwelling. Why does a training facility need to be located so close to the property boundary and in a position that obstructs the view of the lake for neighbours?</p> <p>We are not opposed to the development per se but feel that it should be located at the original proposed site rather than the new site. We see no good and valid reason for changing its location to the new proposed site. The old location was close to the existing VVAA structures, would have had low visual impact in the area and would have been much easier for access during and after construction.</p>	<p><i>The letter provided by the Crown is a letter confirming that consent is given for the making of the planning application, which is a requirement of the Land Use Planning and Approval Act 1993. At this stage, this is all that is required. Further consent will be gained and arranged between the Crown and the applicant.</i></p> <p><i>The Bushfire Hazard management area is contained wholly on the property. If some clearing on the foreshore has already taken place, this would be considered outside of this planning application process. Council suggests that you raise your concerns with Parks & Wildlife. It is possible that Parks & Wildlife have been taking steps to manage the land for Bushfire.</i></p> <p><i>Council clarifies that the proposed building does not encroach on any other land, other than the land at 2 Galaxia Avenue.</i></p> <p><i>The planning Scheme does not, nor is able to take into consideration of preserving views from properties.</i></p> <p><i>Applicants are entitled to change the proposed location of structures and in this case the applicant has worked hard to meet the standards of the Planning Scheme.</i></p>
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ASSESSMENT - THE TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME – CENTRAL HIGHLAND - Environmental Management Zone

The purpose of the Environmental Management Zone is to provide for the protection, conservation and management of land with significant ecological, scientific, cultural or scenic value.

To allow for compatible use or development where it is consistent with:

- (a) the protection, conservation and management of the values of the land; and
- (b) applicable reserved land management objectives and objectives of reserve management plans

The proposal must satisfy the requirements of the following relevant provisions of this zone:

23.4 Development Standards for Buildings and Works
23.4.1 Development area

That the development area is: (a) compatible with the values of the site and surrounding area; and (b) minimises disturbance of the site.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
A1 The development area must: (a) be not more than 500m ² ; (b) be in accordance with an authority under the National Parks and Reserve Management Regulations 2019 granted by the Managing Authority or the Nature Conservation Act 2002; or (c) be in accordance with an approval of the Director-General of Lands under the Crown Lands Act 1976.	P1 The development area must not cause an unreasonable impact on the values of the site and surrounding area, having regard to: (a) the design, siting, scale and type of development; (b) the operation of the use; (c) the impact of the development on the values of the site and surrounding area; (d) the need for the development to be located on the site; (e) how any significant values are managed; and (f) any protection, conservation, remediation or mitigation works.	<i>The development area of the building is 95m², which is less than 500m²</i> <i>The development is in accordance with the appropriate authority under the National Parks & Reserve Management Regulations.</i> <i>The Acceptable Solution A1 is met.</i>

23.4.2 Building height, setback and siting		
That the design and siting of buildings responds appropriately to the values of the site and surrounding area.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
A1 Building height must: (a) be not more than 6m; (b) be in accordance with an authority under the National Parks and Reserve Management Regulations 2019 granted by the Managing Authority or Nature Conservation Act 2002; or (c) be in accordance with an approval of the Director-General of Lands under the Crown Lands Act 1976.	P1 Building height must be compatible with the values of the site and surrounding area, having regard to: (a) the bulk and form of proposed buildings; (b) the height, bulk and form of existing buildings; (c) the topography of the site; (d) the appearance when viewed from roads and public places; and (e) the character of the surrounding area.	<i>The building height is 4.5m, therefore the Acceptable Solution A1 is met.</i> <i>The development is in accordance with the appropriate authority under the National Parks & Reserve Management Regulations, the Acceptable Solution A1 is met.</i>
A2 Buildings must have a setback from all boundaries: (a) not less than 10m; (b) not less than the existing building for an extension; (c) in accordance with an authority under the National Parks and Reserve Management Regulations 2019 granted by the Managing Authority and/or Nature Conservation Act 2002; or	P2 Buildings must be sited to be compatible with the values of the site and surrounding area, having regard to: (a) the bulk and form of proposed buildings; (b) the height, bulk and form of existing buildings; (c) the topography of the site; (d) the appearance when viewed from roads and public places; (e) the retention of vegetation; (f) the safety of road users; and	<i>The building is setback from the northern property boundary by 1.5m, therefore the proposal is assessed against the Performance Criteria P2.</i> <i>At 95m² the proposed building is in keeping in terms of size and form to that of existing buildings in the locality.</i> <i>The building maybe viewed when approaching the property from Galaxia Avenue, however views will be limited to that of the western elevation and</i>

<p>(d) be in accordance with an approval of the Director-General of Lands under the Crown Lands Act 1976</p>	<p>(g) the character of the surrounding area.</p>	<p><i>glimpsing views of the northern elevation.</i></p> <p><i>Limited vegetation remains on the property, as a previous building in this location burnt down and hence existing vegetation which may be required to be removed, is limited. Vegetation comprises mainly of dispersed trees and will be maintained where appropriate in line with the recommendations of the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan.</i></p> <p><i>The property is located on a cul-de-sac, the road terminates at the property. This in addition to low traffic volumes are unlikely to negatively affect the safety of road users.</i></p>
<p>A3 Buildings for a sensitive use must be separated from an adjoining Rural Zone or Agriculture Zone: (a) not less than 200m; or (b) where an existing building for a sensitive use on the site is within 200m of that boundary, not less than the existing building.</p>	<p>P3 Buildings for a sensitive use must be sited to not conflict or interfere with an agricultural use in the Rural Zone or Agriculture Zone, having regard to: (a) the size, shape and topography of the site; (b) the prevailing setbacks of any existing buildings for sensitive uses on adjoining properties; (c) the existing and potential use of land in the adjoining zone; and (d) any proposed attenuation measures.</p>	<p><i>A sensitive use is defined in the Planning Scheme as a residential use or a use involving the presence of people for extended periods except in the course of their employment such as a caravan park, childcare centre, dwelling, hospital or school. The use of the building is not a sensitive use as defined above.</i></p> <p><i>Not applicable.</i></p>

23.4.3 Exterior finish		
That exterior finishes are not prominent and blend with the character of the site and surrounding area.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
<p>A1 Exterior building finishes must: (a) be coloured using colours with a light reflectance value not more than 40% in dark natural tones of grey, green or brown; (b) be in accordance with an authority under National Parks and Reserve Management Regulations 2019 granted by the Managing Authority or the Nature Conservation Act</p>	<p>P1 Exterior building finishes must be compatible with the character of the site and surrounding area, having regard to: (a) the topography of the site; (b) the existing vegetation; (c) the dominant colours of the vegetation and surrounding area; (d) the nature of the development; (e) the nature of the exterior finishes;</p>	<p><i>The proposed colour for the roof is monument which is 9% LRV, which meets the Acceptable Solution A1.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed colour for the Walls is Pale Eucalypt which has a LRV of 25% and must therefore be assessed against the Performance Criteria.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed colour pale eucalypt is a green colour, which is a predominant colour of buildings and the natural</i></p>

<p>2002; or (c) be in accordance with an approval of the Director-General of Lands under the Crown Lands Act 1976.</p>	<p>(f) the appearance when viewed from roads and public places; and (g) the character of the surrounding area.</p>	<p><i>environment surrounding the locality.</i></p> <p><i>As previously discussed, the proposed building will not be visible from the road, until directly approaching this end of Galaxia Avenue.</i></p> <p><i>It may be possible to see the proposed building from lake Sorell and the small section of the camp ground to the north of the property. However as the proposed colour is a shade of green, it is likely that the building will not dominate the view.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed building is also relatively small in scale, 95m² and will be partially screened from any surrounding vegetation.</i></p> <p><i>The performance Criteria is met.</i></p>
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23.4.4 Vegetation management		
That the site contributes to the values of the surrounding area by restricting vegetation removal.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
<p>A1 Building and works must: (a) be located on land where the native vegetation cover has been lawfully removed; or (b) be in accordance with an authority under National Parks and Reserve Management Regulations 2019 granted by the Managing Authority or the Nature Conservation Act 2002.</p>	<p>P1 Building and works must be located to minimise native vegetation removal and the impact on values of the site and surrounding area, having regard to: (a) the extent of native vegetation to be removed; (b) any proposed remedial, mitigation or revegetation measures; (c) provision for native habitat for native fauna; (d) the management and treatment of the balance of the site or native vegetation areas; and (e) the type, size and design of development</p>	<p><i>Any vegetation removal will be required as per the Bushfire Hazard Management Report and in accordance with an authority under National Parks and Reserve Management Regulations. The Acceptable Solution A1 is met.</i></p>

C2.0 Parking and Sustainable Transport Code

The purpose of the Parking and Sustainable Transport Code is:

- To ensure that an appropriate level of parking facilities is provided to service use and development.
- To ensure that cycling, walking and public transport are encouraged as a means of transport in urban areas.
- To ensure that access for pedestrians, vehicles and cyclists is safe and adequate.
- To ensure that parking does not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity to the surrounding area.
- To ensure that parking spaces and accesses meet appropriate standards.

- To provide for parking precincts and pedestrian priority streets.

C2.5 Use Standards		
C2.5.1 Car parking numbers		
Objective that an appropriate level of car parking spaces are provided to meet the needs of the use.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
<p>A1 The number of on-site car parking spaces must be no less than the number specified in Table C2.1, less the number of car parking spaces that cannot be provided due to the site including container refund scheme space, excluding if: (a) the site is subject to a parking plan for the area adopted by council, in which case parking provision (spaces or cash-in-lieu) must be in accordance with that plan; (b) the site is contained within a parking precinct plan and subject to Clause C2.7; (c) the site is subject to Clause C2.5.5; or (d) it relates to an intensification of an existing use or development or a change of use where: (i) the number of on-site car parking spaces for the existing use or development specified in Table C2.1 is greater than the number of car parking spaces specified in Table C2.1 for the proposed use or development, in which case no additional on-site car parking is required; or (ii) the number of on-site car parking spaces for the existing use or development specified in Table C2.1 is less than the number of car parking spaces specified in Table C2.1 for the proposed use or development, in which case on-site car parking must be calculated as follows: $N = A + (C - B)$ N = Number of on-site car parking spaces</p>	<p>P1.1 The number of on-site car parking spaces for uses, excluding dwellings, must meet the reasonable needs of the use, having regard to: (a) the availability of off-street public car parking spaces within reasonable walking distance of the site; (b) the ability of multiple users to share spaces because of: (i) variations in car parking demand over time; or (ii) efficiencies gained by consolidation of car parking spaces; (c) the availability and frequency of public transport within reasonable walking distance of the site; (d) the availability and frequency of other transport alternatives; (e) any site constraints such as existing buildings, slope, drainage, vegetation and landscaping; (f) the availability, accessibility and safety of on-street parking, having regard to the nature of the roads, traffic management and other uses in the vicinity; (g) the effect on streetscape; and (h) any assessment by a suitably qualified person of the actual car parking demand determined having regard to the scale and nature of the use and development.</p> <p>P1.2 The number of car parking spaces for dwellings must meet the reasonable needs of the use, having regard to: (a) the nature and intensity of the use and car parking required;</p>	<p><i>As the proposal has two bedrooms for facilitators to stay, it can be assumed that two facilitators may be attending courses at any one time, therefore 2 car parking spaces are required under the standard.</i></p> <p><i>The standard also requires 1 space per 6 students. Again assuming that the training courses would be for a small number of attendees, which could be two family groups, assuming 12 people attending, the requirement is for 2 car parking spaces.</i></p> <p><i>The property has an existing hard standing gravel area of 500m² this equates roughly to a minimum of 6 car parking spaces. There is also space for additional vehicles to park on the adjacent property owned by the Vietnam Veterans (1 Galaxia Avenue) and space available on the property for less formal car parking arrangements.</i></p> <p><i>The proposal meets the Acceptable Solution A1.</i></p>

required A = Number of existing on site car parking spaces B = Number of on-site car parking spaces required for the existing use or development specified in Table C2.1 C= Number of on-site car parking spaces required for the proposed use or development specified in Table C2.1.	(b) the size of the dwelling and the number of bedrooms; and (c) the pattern of parking in the surrounding area.	
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2.5.3 Motorcycle parking numbers		
That the appropriate level of motorcycle parking is provided to meet the needs of the use.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
A1 The number of on-site motorcycle parking spaces for all uses must: (a) be no less than the number specified in Table C2.4; and (b) if an existing use or development is extended or intensified, the number of on-site motorcycle parking spaces must be based on the proposed extension or intensification, provided the existing number of motorcycle parking spaces is maintained.	P1 Motorcycle parking spaces for all uses must be provided to meet the reasonable needs of the use, having regard to: (a) the nature of the proposed use and development; (b) the topography of the site; (c) the location of existing buildings on the site; (d) any constraints imposed by existing development; and (e) the availability and accessibility of motorcycle parking spaces on the street or in the surrounding area.	<i>The requirement in the standard is 1 space per 5 employees and tertiary education students. Assuming two trainers and 12 people attending the course, this would equate to 3 motorcycle parking spaces.</i> <i>There is adequate space provided on the property for 3 motorcycles if required.</i> <i>The Acceptable Solution is met.</i>

C2.6 Development Standards for Buildings and Works C2.6.1 Construction of parking area		
That parking areas are constructed to an appropriate standard.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
A1 All parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must: (a) be constructed with a durable all weather pavement; (b) be drained to the public stormwater system, or contain stormwater on the site; and (c) excluding all uses in the Rural Zone, Agriculture Zone, Landscape Conservation Zone, Environmental Management Zone, Recreation Zone and Open Space Zone, be surfaced by a spray seal, asphalt, concrete, pavers or equivalent material to restrict abrasion from traffic and minimise entry of	P1 All parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must be readily identifiable and constructed so that they are useable in all weather conditions, having regard to: (a) the nature of the use; (b) the topography of the land; (c) the drainage system available; (d) the likelihood of transporting sediment or debris from the site onto a road or public place; (e) the likelihood of generating dust; and (f) the nature of the proposed surfacing.	<i>The property has an area estimated to be 500m² which is gravel and level and suitable for car parking. Stormwater drainage is likely to be contained on site.</i> <i>The acceptable solution A1 is met.</i>

water to the pavement.		
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C2.6.2 Design and layout of parking areas		
That parking areas are designed and laid out to provide convenient, safe and efficient parking.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
<p>A1.1 Parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must either: (a) comply with the following: (i) have a gradient in accordance with Australian Standard AS 2890 - Parking facilities, Parts 1-6; (ii) provide for vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction where providing for more than 4 parking spaces; (iii) have an access width not less than the requirements in Table C2.2; (iv) have car parking space dimensions which satisfy the requirements in Table C2.3; (v) have a combined access and manoeuvring width adjacent to parking spaces not less than the requirements in Table C2.3 where there are 3 or more car parking spaces; (vi) have a vertical clearance of not less than 2.1m above the parking surface level; and (vii) excluding a single dwelling, be delineated by line marking or other clear physical means; or (b) comply with Australian Standard AS 2890- Parking facilities, Parts 1-6.</p> <p>A1.2 Parking spaces provided for use by persons with a disability must satisfy the following: (a) be located as close as practicable to the main entry point to the building; (b) be incorporated into the overall car park design; and (c) be designed and constructed in accordance with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2890.6:2009 Parking facilities, Off-street parking for people with disabilities.</p>	<p>P1 All parking, access ways, manoeuvring and circulation spaces must be designed and readily identifiable to provide convenient, safe and efficient parking, having regard to: (a) the characteristics of the site; (b) the proposed slope, dimensions and layout; (c) useability in all weather conditions; (d) vehicle and pedestrian traffic safety; (e) the nature and use of the development; (f) the expected number and type of vehicles; (g) the likely use of the parking areas by persons with a disability; (h) the nature of traffic in the surrounding area; (i) the proposed means of parking delineation; and (j) the provisions of Australian Standard AS 2890.1:2004 - Parking facilities, Part 1: Off-street car parking and AS 2890.2 -2002 Parking facilities, Part 2: Off-street commercial vehicle facilities.</p>	<p><i>The property has an area estimated to be 500m² which is gravel and level and suitable for car parking. However, the car parking spaces are not delineated, therefore the proposal must be assessed against the Performance Criteria.</i></p> <p><i>The existing car parking provisions on the property are level, provided with suitable all weather surface treatment and provides adequate space for vehicles to manoeuvre and leave the property on a forward direction.</i></p> <p><i>The proposal will generate a small increase in vehicular movements to the property, this is not likely to cause an unreasonable increase on the safety of roads or the useability of the local road network.</i></p> <p><i>The Performance Criteria P1 is met.</i></p>

C2.6.3 Number of accesses for vehicles

That: (a) access to land is provided which is safe and efficient for users of the land and all road network users, including but not limited to drivers, passengers, pedestrians and cyclists by minimising the number of vehicle accesses; (b) accesses do not cause an unreasonable loss of amenity of adjoining uses; and (c) the number of accesses minimise impacts on the streetscape.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
A1 The number of accesses provided for each frontage must: (a) be no more than 1; or (b) no more than the existing number of accesses, whichever is the greater.	P1 The number of accesses for each frontage must be minimised, having regard to: (a) any loss of on-street parking; and (b) pedestrian safety and amenity; (c) traffic safety; (d) residential amenity on adjoining land; and (e) the impact on the streetscape.	<i>There is no change to the existing vehicular access arrangement, which is currently one.</i> <i>The Acceptable Solution A1 is met</i>
A2 Within the Central Business Zone or in a pedestrian priority street no new access is provided unless an existing access is removed.	P2 Within the Central Business Zone or in a pedestrian priority street, any new accesses must: (a) not have an adverse impact on: (i) pedestrian safety and amenity; or (ii) traffic safety; and (b) be compatible with the streetscape.	<i>Not applicable.</i>

C7.0 Natural Assets Code

The purpose of the Natural Assets Code is:

To minimise impacts on water quality, natural assets including native riparian vegetation, river condition and the natural ecological function of watercourses, wetlands and lakes.

To minimise impacts on coastal and foreshore assets, native littoral vegetation, natural coastal processes and the natural ecological function of the coast.

To protect vulnerable coastal areas to enable natural processes to continue to occur, including the landward transgression of sand dunes, wetlands, saltmarshes and other sensitive coastal habitats due to sea-level rise.

To minimise impacts on identified priority vegetation.

To manage impacts on threatened fauna species by minimising clearance of significant habitat.

This Code applies to development in the Environmental Management Zone, in the Waterway & Coastal Protection Area overlays, therefore the proposal is assessed against the relevant standards of the scheme.

The development such as clearance of native vegetation within a priority vegetation area are Exempt from this Code because the vegetation is within State-reserved land and the native vegetation is not protected by legislation, a permit condition, an agreement made under section 71 of the Act, or a covenant.

C7.6 Development Standards for Buildings and Works		
C7.6.1 Buildings and works within a waterway and coastal protection area or a future coastal refugia area.		
That buildings and works within a waterway and coastal protection area or future coastal refugia area will not have an unnecessary or unacceptable impact on natural assets.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	Officer Comment

<p>A1 Buildings and works within a waterway and coastal protection area must: (a) be within a building area on a sealed plan approved under this planning scheme; (b) in relation to a Class 4 watercourse, be for a crossing or bridge not more than 5m in width; or (c) if within the spatial extent of tidal waters, be an extension to an existing boat ramp, car park, jetty, marina, marine farming shore facility or slipway that is not more than 20% of the area of the facility existing at the effective date.</p>	<p>P1.1 Buildings and works within a waterway and coastal protection area must avoid or minimise adverse impacts on natural assets, having regard to: (a) impacts caused by erosion, siltation, sedimentation and runoff; (b) impacts on riparian or littoral vegetation; (c) maintaining natural streambank and streambed condition, where it exists; (d) impacts on in-stream natural habitat, such as fallen logs, bank overhangs, rocks and trailing vegetation; (e) the need to avoid significantly impeding natural flow and drainage; (f) the need to maintain fish passage, where known to exist; (g) the need to avoid land filling of wetlands; (h) the need to group new facilities with existing facilities, where reasonably practical; (i) minimising cut and fill; (j) building design that responds to the particular size, shape, contours or slope of the land; (k) minimising impacts on coastal processes, including sand movement and wave action; (l) minimising the need for future works for the protection of natural assets, infrastructure and property; (m) the environmental best practice guidelines in the Wetlands and Waterways Works Manual; and (n) the guidelines in the Tasmanian Coastal Works Manual.</p> <p>P1.2 Buildings and works within the spatial extent of tidal waters must be for a use that relies upon a coastal location to fulfil its purpose, having regard to: (a) the need to access a specific resource in a coastal location;</p>	<p><i>The proposal must be assessed against the Performance Criteria P1.1.</i></p> <p><i>The Site Assessment prepared by GES for the proposal makes recommendations regarding drainage and sediment control during and after construction. These will also be conditioned.</i></p> <p><i>No works will take place on the banks of the Lake, as the property is some 20m from the Lake.</i></p> <p><i>Cut and fill will be minimal.</i></p> <p><i>The proposal meets the Performance Criteria P1.1.</i></p>
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	<p>(b) the need to operate a marine farming shore facility;</p> <p>(c) the need to access infrastructure available in a coastal location;</p> <p>(d) the need to service a marine or coastal related activity;</p> <p>(e) provision of essential utility or marine infrastructure; or</p> <p>(f) provisions of open space or for marine-related educational, research, or recreational facilities.</p>	
<p>A2 Buildings and works within a future coastal refugia area must be located within a building area on a sealed plan approved under this planning scheme.</p>	<p>P2.1 Buildings and works within a future coastal refugia area must allow for natural coastal processes to continue to occur and avoid or minimise adverse impacts on natural assets, having regard to:</p> <p>(a) allowing for the landward transgression of sand dunes and the landward colonisation of wetlands, saltmarshes and other coastal habitats from adjacent areas;</p> <p>(b) avoiding the creation of barriers or drainage networks that would prevent future tidal inundation;</p> <p>(c) allowing the coastal processes of sand deposition or erosion to continue to occur;</p> <p>(d) the need to group new facilities with existing facilities, where reasonably practical;</p> <p>(e) the impacts on native vegetation;</p> <p>(f) minimising cut and fill;</p> <p>(g) building design that responds to the particular size, shape, contours or slope of the land;</p> <p>(h) the impacts of sea-level rise on natural coastal</p> <p>P2.1 Buildings and works within a future coastal refugia area must allow for natural coastal processes to continue to occur and avoid or minimise adverse impacts on natural assets, having regard to:</p>	<p><i>Not Applicable, the property is not within a coastal refugia area.</i></p>

	<p>(a) allowing for the landward transgression of sand dunes and the landward colonisation of wetlands, saltmarshes and other coastal habitats from adjacent areas;</p> <p>(b) avoiding the creation of barriers or drainage networks that would prevent future tidal inundation;</p> <p>(c) allowing the coastal processes of sand deposition or erosion to continue to occur;</p> <p>(d) the need to group new facilities with existing facilities, where reasonably practical;</p> <p>(e) the impacts on native vegetation;</p> <p>(f) minimising cut and fill;</p> <p>(g) building design that responds to the particular size, shape, contours or slope of the land;</p> <p>(h) the impacts of sea-level rise on natural coastal.</p>	
<p>A3 Development within a waterway and coastal protection area or a future coastal refugia area must not involve a new stormwater point discharge into a watercourse, wetland or lake.</p>	<p>P3 Development within a waterway and coastal protection area or a future coastal refugia area involving a new stormwater point discharge into a watercourse, wetland or lake must avoid or minimise adverse impacts on natural assets, having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the need to minimise impacts on water quality; and</p> <p>(b) the need to mitigate and manage any impacts likely to arise from erosion, sedimentation or runoff.</p>	<p><i>The proposal includes a stormwater tank overflow into Lake Sorell, therefore assessment against the Performance Criteria is required.</i></p> <p><i>Stormwater management will be conditioned and required to meet standards under the Building Code and in line with a Plumbing Permit granted by the Permit Authority.</i></p> <p><i>The proposal meets the Performance Criteria P3.</i></p>
<p>A4 Dredging or reclamation must not occur within a waterway and coastal protection area or a future coastal refugia area.</p>	<p>P4.1 Dredging or reclamation within a waterway and coastal protection area or a future coastal refugia area must minimise adverse impacts on natural coastal processes and natural assets, having regard to:</p> <p>(a) impacts caused by erosion, siltation, sedimentation and runoff;</p> <p>(b) impacts on riparian or littoral vegetation;</p>	<p><i>Not applicable, no dredging is required.</i></p>

	<p>(c) the need to avoid land filling of wetlands; (d) impacts on sand movement and wave action; and (e) the potential for increased risk to inundation of adjacent land.</p> <p>P4.2 Dredging or reclamation within a waterway and coastal protection area or a future coastal refugia area must be necessary: (a) to continue an existing use or development on adjacent land; or (b) for a use which relies upon a coastal location to fulfil its purpose, having regard to: (i) the need to access a specific resource in a coastal location; (ii) the need to operate a marine farming shore facility; (iii) the need to access infrastructure available in a coastal location; (iv) the need to service a marine or coastal related activity; (v) provision of essential utility or marine infrastructure; and (vi) provision of open space or for marine related educational, research, or recreational facilities.</p>	
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C13.0 Bushfire Prone Area Code

The purpose of the Bushfire-Prone Areas Code is:

To ensure that use and development is appropriately designed, located, serviced, and constructed, to reduce the risk to human life and property, and the cost to the community, caused by bushfires.

The application of this Code applies to a use, on land that is located within, or partially within, a bushfire-prone area, that is a vulnerable use. Education & Occasional care is defined as a vulnerable use.

A Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report and Bushfire Hazard Management Plan for the proposal, has been prepared by GES Geo-Environmental Solutions, dated January 2024, J6910v1 was provided with the Development Application.

The assessment against the development standards of the code is provided in the following tables.

C13.5 Use Standards		
C13.5.1 Vulnerable uses		
That vulnerable uses can only be located on land within a bushfire-prone area where tolerable risks are achieved through mitigation measures that take into account the specific characteristics of both the vulnerable use and the bushfire hazard.		
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria	OFFICER COMMENT
A1 No Acceptable Solution	P1	

	vulnerable use must only be located in a bushfire prone area if a tolerable risk from bushfire can be achieved and maintained, having regard to: (a) the location, characteristics, nature and scale of the use; (b) whether there is an overriding benefit to the community; (c) whether there is no suitable alternative lower-risk site; (d) the emergency management strategy (vulnerable use) and bushfire hazard management plan; and (e) other advice, if any, from the TFS.	A <i>Bushfire Hazard Management Plan</i> has been prepared, the proposal meets the Performance Criteria P1.
A2 An emergency management strategy (vulnerable use) is endorsed by the TFS or accredited person.	No Performance Criterion	A <i>Bushfire Hazard Management Plan</i> has been prepared by a suitably qualified person, the proposal meets the Acceptable Solution A2.
A3 A bushfire hazard management plan that contains appropriate bushfire protection measures that is certified by the TFS or an accredited person.	No Performance Criterion	A <i>Bushfire Hazard Management Plan</i> has been prepared by a suitably qualified person, the proposal meets the Acceptable Solution A3.

CONCLUSION

The report has assessed a Development Application for a Multi-Purpose Building (Education & Training Facility) submitted by the Vietnam Veterans Association of Australia – Tasmania Inc and owned by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania.

One representation was received and this has been addressed in this report.

The proposal has been found to comply with all the relevant standards of the Environmental Management Zone and the applicable Codes.

It is recommended that the Application be approved and a Permit issued with conditions and advice.

RESOLUTION: 10/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cr A Bailey

THAT in accordance with the provisions of the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Central Highlands* and section 57 of the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993*, Council **APPROVE** Development Application (DA2024/06) for Multi-Purpose Building (Education & Training Facility) submitted by the Vietnam Veterans Association of Australia – Tasmania Inc and owned by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania subject to conditions detailed below:

CONDITIONS

General

- (1) The use 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 letter or the date of the last letter to any representor, whichever is later, in accordance with section 53 of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*.

Amenity

- (3) All external metal building surfaces must be clad in non-reflective pre-coated metal sheeting or to the satisfaction of Council's Manager Development and Environmental Services.
- (4) No vegetation other than that necessary for the construction of the building, associated access and services is to be cleared without the approval of Council.

Bushfire

- (5) The development and works must be carried out in accordance with the Bushfire Hazard Report, prepared by GES Solutions J6910v1 and dated January 2024.

Services

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

Parking and Access

- (7) At least four (4) car parking spaces must be provided on the land at all times for the use of the development, in accordance with Standards Australia (2004) Australian Standard AS 2890.1 - 2004 – Parking Facilities Part 1: Off Street Car Parking; Standards Australia, Sydney.
- (8) The internal driveway and areas set-aside for parking and associated access and turning must be provided in accordance with Standards Australia (2004): Australian Standard AS 2890.1 - 2004 – Parking Facilities Part 1: Off Street Car Parking; Standards Australia, Sydney and to the satisfaction of Council's Municipal Engineer, and must include all of the following:
 - a) Constructed with a durable all weather pavement, to the satisfaction of the Council's General Manager;
 - b) Space on site to allow that vehicles to enter and leave the parking space in a single manoeuvre and enter and leave the site in a forward direction.
 - c) Minimum carriageway width of 4 metres; and
 - d) Drained to an approved stormwater system:
or as otherwise required by an approved Bushfire Plan.

Stormwater

- (9) Stormwater drainage from the proposed development must be retained on site (or) drain to a legal point of discharge to the satisfaction of Council's General Manager and in accordance with a Certificate of Likely Compliance or Plumbing permit issued by the Permit Authority in accordance with the Building Act 2016.

Wastewater

- (10) Wastewater from the development must discharge to an on-site waste disposal system in accordance with a Certificate of Likely Compliance or Plumbing Permit issued by the Permit Authority in accordance with the Building Act 2016.

Soil and Water Management

- (11) Before any work commences a soil and water management plan (SWMP) prepared in accordance with the guidelines Soil and Water Management on Building and Construction Sites, by the Derwent Estuary Programme and NRM South, must be approved by Council's General Manager before development of the land commences. The SWMP shall form part of this permit when approved.

- (12) Before any work commences install temporary run-off, erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the recommendations of the approved SWMP and maintain these controls at full operational capacity until the land is effectively rehabilitated and stabilised after completion of the development in accordance with the guidelines Soil and Water Management on Building and Construction Sites, by the Derwent Estuary Programme and NRM South and to the satisfaction of Council's General Manager.

Construction Amenity

- (13) The development must only be carried out between the following hours:
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Monday to Friday | 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. |
| Saturday | 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. |
| Sunday and State-wide public holidays | 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. |
- (14) All works associated with the development of the land shall be carried out in such a manner so as not to unreasonably cause injury to, or prejudice or affect the amenity, function and safety of any adjoining or adjacent land, and of any person therein or in the vicinity thereof, by reason of:
- Emission of noise, artificial light, vibration, odour, fumes, smoke, vapour, steam, ash, dust, waste water, waste products, grit or otherwise;
 - The transportation of materials, goods and commodities to and from the land;
 - Obstruction of any public footway or highway;
 - Appearance of any building, works or materials; and
 - Any accumulation of vegetation, building debris or other unwanted material must be disposed of by removal from the site in an approved manner. No burning of such materials on site will be permitted unless approved in writing by the Council's Manager of Development and Environmental Services.
- (15) Public roadways or footpaths must not be used for the storage of any construction materials or wastes, for the loading/unloading of any vehicle or equipment; or for the carrying out of any work, process or tasks associated with the project during the construction period.
- (16) The developer must make good and/or clean any footpath, road surface or other element damaged or soiled by the development to the satisfaction of the Council's Municipal Engineer.

THE FOLLOWING ADVICE APPLIES TO THIS PERMIT:

- A. This planning approval shall lapse at the expiration of two (2) years from the date of the commencement of planning approval if the development for which the approval was given has not been substantially commenced. Where a planning approval for a development has lapsed, an application for renewal of a planning approval for that development shall be treated as a new application.
- B. This Planning Permit is in addition to the requirements of the Building Act 2016. It is necessary to seek approval prior to any new building work, work being carried out in accordance with the Building Act 2016. A copy of the Directors Determination – categories of Building Work and Demolition Work is available via the CBOS website: [Director's Determination - Categories of Building and Demolition Work \(PDF, 504.4 KB\)](#)

If an owner undertakes any Low Risk Building Work as allowed by the Directors determination, they are responsible for ensuring that any proposed work complies with this Determination, in particular to ensure that they:

- Review and comply with any relevant Standard Limitations,
- That permitted size limits are not exceeded;
- That Boundary setbacks are complied with.

Types of Low Risk structure of sizes greater than permitted for this Category are to be considered against the next relevant Category being either Low Risk Work (Category 2), Notifiable Work (Category 3) or Permit Work (Category 4).

- C. The proposed works are located within a mapped bushfire prone area and as such a bushfire assessment and BAL by a suitably qualified person may be required as part of the certified documents for the building approval.
- D. Appropriate temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures during construction include, but are not limited to, the following -
- Minimise site disturbance and vegetation removal;

- ii. Diversion of up-slope run-off around cleared and/or disturbed areas, or areas to be cleared and/or disturbed, provided that such diverted water will not cause erosion and is directed to a legal discharge point (e.g. temporarily connected to Council's storm water system, a watercourse or road drain);
 - iii. Sediment retention traps (e.g. sediment fences, straw bales, grass turf filter strips, etc.) at the down slope perimeter of the disturbed area to prevent unwanted sediment and other debris escaping from the land;
 - iv. Sediment retention traps (e.g. sediment fences, straw bales, etc.) around the inlets to the stormwater system to prevent unwanted sediment and other debris blocking the drains; and
 - v. Rehabilitation of all disturbed areas as soon as possible.
- E. The SWMP must show the following:
- (a) Allotment boundaries, north-point, contours, layout of roads, driveways, building envelopes and reticulated services (including power and telephone and any on-site drainage or water supply), impervious surfaces and types of all existing natural vegetation;
 - (b) Critical natural areas such as drainage lines, recharge area, wetlands, and unstable land;
 - (c) Estimated dates of the start and completion of the works;
 - (d) Timing of the site rehabilitation or landscape program;
 - (e) Details of land clearing and earthworks or trenching and location of soil stockpiles associated with roads, driveways, building sites, reticulated services and fire hazard protection.
 - (f) Arrangements to be made for surface and subsurface drainage and vegetation management in order to prevent sheet and tunnel erosion.
 - (g) Temporary erosion and sedimentation controls to be used on the site.
 - (h) Recommendations for the treatment and disposal of wastewater in accordance with Standards Australia (2000), AS/NZS 1547: On-site wastewater management, Standards Australia, Sydney.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

24. ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING RESUMED

RESOLUTION: 11/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cr J Honner

THAT Council no longer act as a Planning Authority and resume the Ordinary Council Meeting.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

25. DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

25.1 SES CENTRAL HIGHLANDS UNIT REPORT

A copy of the SES Central Highlands Unit Report for the period October to December 2023 had been included in the attachments for information.

NOTED

25.2 DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (DES) REPORT

Reports By

Graham Rogers, Development & Environmental Services Manager

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
2024 / 09	D C Clark	10639 Highland Lakes Road, Doctors Point	Dwelling Addition

PERMITTED

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2024 / 10	N J Christlo	20 Anglers Crescent, MIENA	Visitor Accommodation

DISCRETIONARY

DA NO.	APPLICANT	LOCATION	PROPOSAL
2023 / 70	Matthew Pettit (Pettit Designs)	4900 Victoria Valley Road, London Lakes	Dwelling and Outbuilding (Retrospective)
2022 / 93	R L Crawford	580 Dawson Road, Ouse	Visitor Accommodation - Camping Ground

ANIMAL CONTROL

Total Number of Dogs Registered in 2022/2023 Financial Year – 968

Total Number of Kennel Licences Issued for 2022/2023 Financial Year – 29

2023/2024 Dog Registration & Kennel Licence Renewals have been issued and were due by 31 July 2023.

2023/2024 Statistics as of 12 March 2024	
Number of Dogs Impounded during last month	0
Number of Dogs Currently Registered	975
Number of Dogs Pending Re-Registration	11
Number of Kennel Licences	35

Infringement Notices have now been issued for the dogs pending re-registration.

RESOLUTION: 12/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr Y Miller

Seconded: Cr J Honner

THAT the Development & Environmental Services monthly report be received.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

26. WORKS & SERVICES

26.1 TRAFFIC COUNTER DATA CENTRAL HIGHLANDS COUNCIL

Report By

Jason Branch, Works & Services Manager

Background

In a recent Council meeting Council moved a motion to have traffic counters installed on Council managed roads to gain traffic data to support Councils proposed capital works projects and grant funding opportunities.

Eventually the Council would like to see the majority of their roading net work with some traffic data. Council will need to have the traffic counter installed on that road between 2-3 weeks to gain satisfactory data.

Simply due to staff resources and works duties both maintenance and capital. Councils managers and supervisors cannot guarantee a consistent pattern in setting up and moving traffic counters throughout the year. The council owns two new Metro traffic counters with road tubes and accessories, there is no requirement to have any qualification to install on roads just hold a traffic management qualification.

The council could train a person in how to set up, move and retrieve data from traffic counters for 2 x days a month.

If Council employed a person for 1 x days a month at \$35.48 per hour and a ute for those days with all associated oncosts it would cost council around \$6,200 per annum and allow \$5000 for training and provisional items.

RESOLUTION: 13/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cr A Bailey

THAT Council -

- (a) *Allocates funding of \$13,000 at budget deliberation time to employ a person to install and retrieve traffic counters supplied by Council on a list of roads directed from Councils Road Managers for two days per month; and*
- (b) *Trains the new employee with the operations of traffic counters and traffic management.*

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

26.2 14 MILE ROAD BRIDGE WIDENING WORKS

Report By

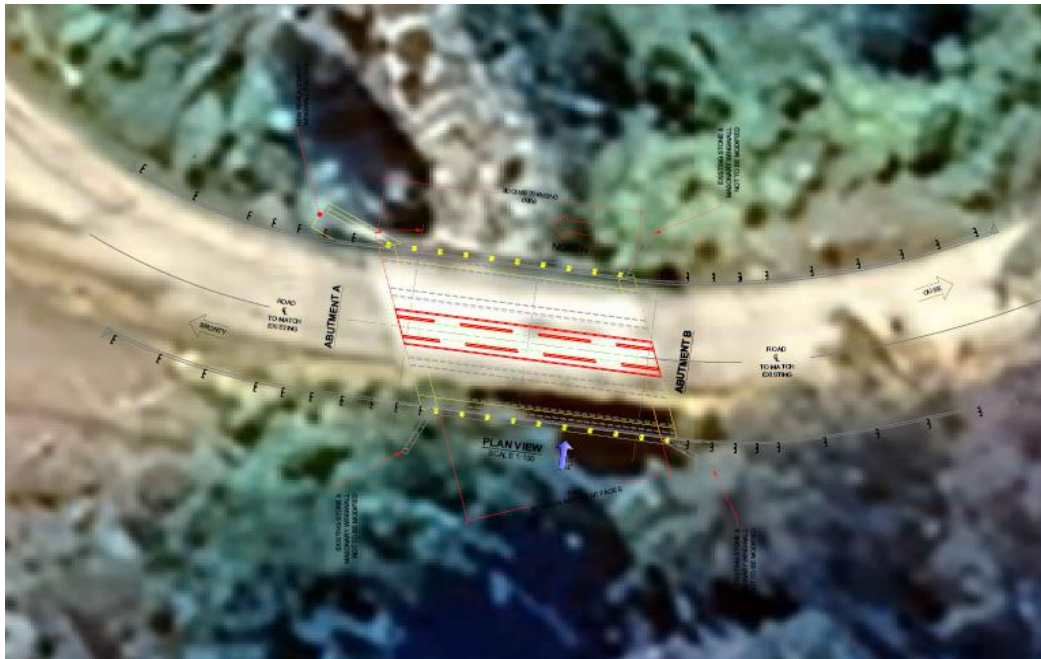
Jason Branch, Works & Services Manager

Background

This item is to inform Councillors that the information below has been sent to all stakeholders and emergency services for the up coming road closure on the 14 Mile Road with regard to the upcoming road closure to undertake the Bridge widening works.



Kindly note that the Central Highlands Council has contracted TasSpan Civil Contracting to undertake Bridge widening maintenance works on the Wentworth Creek Bridge, 14 Mile Road. The works unfortunately requires a road closure. Which will be from the 22nd April to 26th April 2024. During this period a detour will be via **Lyll Highway**. We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause. Please don't hesitate to contact TasSpan for any emergencies and more information on 03 6426 2720 or Jason Branch Central Highlands Council on 0428725198.



RESOLUTION: 14/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr Y Miller

Seconded: Cr J Hall

THAT the information on the road closure for 14 Mile Road be received.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

26.3 WORKS & SERVICES MONTHLY REPORT – FEBRUARY 2024

Report By
Jason Branch, Works & Services Manager

Background

The following activities were performed during **February 2024** by Works & Services –

Grading & Sheetting	
--------------------------------	--

Maintenance Grading	Corrugation Dennistoun Road Alport Road, Flemming Road, Little Pine Road, Anglers Court, Cider Gum Drive
Potholing / shouldering	Interlaken Road, Bridges 14 Mile Road, Bridge Road, Dawson Road, Meadowbank Road
Spraying:	Bothwell township, Ouse township
Culverts / Drainage:	Drainage Jones Road Install culvert Banfield Drive Install culvert Strickland Road Drainage Cramps Bay Culvert maintenance Allison Road Replace culverts McGuires Marsh Culvert maintenance Weasel Plains Road Culvert Mark Tree Road Install culvert Victoria Valley Road
Occupational Health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly Toolbox Meetings • Day to day JSA and daily prestart check lists completed. • Monthly workplace inspections completed. • All employees attended the training for small plant. • All employees undertook hearing tests. • One staff member excavator training
Bridges:	
Refuse / recycling sites:	Cover Hamilton Tip twice weekly
Other:	Franklin Street footpath reconstruction complete Ellendale Road reconstruction complete Hollow Tree Road reconstruction complete Arthurs Lake Road reconstruction complete 1 x burial Remove graffiti from toilets at Dunrobbin toilets. Remove and fall dangerous and burnt trees after bushfire. Sign maintenance Willberville Road Cart gravel Arthurs Lake Road Cart gravel Thousand Acre Lane. Cold mix holes Mark tree junction Set up and clean up after Hamilton Show Replace sign at Laycock Drive Hot mix edge breaks Ellendale Road Scrubbing Vegetation from Berry Drive Lochiel Drive Thissen Crescent Replace guideposts Hollow Tree Road
Slashing:	
Municipal Town Maintenance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of town rubbish twice weekly • Maintenance of parks, cemetery, recreation ground and Caravan Park. • Cleaning of public toilets, gutters, drains and footpaths. • Collection of rubbish twice weekly • Cleaning of toilets and public facilities • General maintenance • Mowing of towns and parks • Town Drainage

Buildings:	Replace broken window Bothwell recreation ground Unblock toilets Hamilton recreation ground
Plant:	PM723 Cat Traxcavator repair fuel problem PM705 Mack truck new drive tyres PM676 Excavator re gas air con and repair hydraulic hose
Private Works:	Water delivery David Eccles Water delivery to Hamilton Plains Road
Casuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets, rubbish and Hobart • Hamilton general duties
Program for next 4 weeks	Old Mans Head widening, Black Spot Funding Preparation Wentworth Creek Bridge widening Thiessen Crescent junctions Continue with Thousand Acre Lane reconstruction

RECOMMENDATION: 15/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr J Hall

THAT the Works & Services monthly report for February 2024 be received.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacham and Cr Y Miller.

27. ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

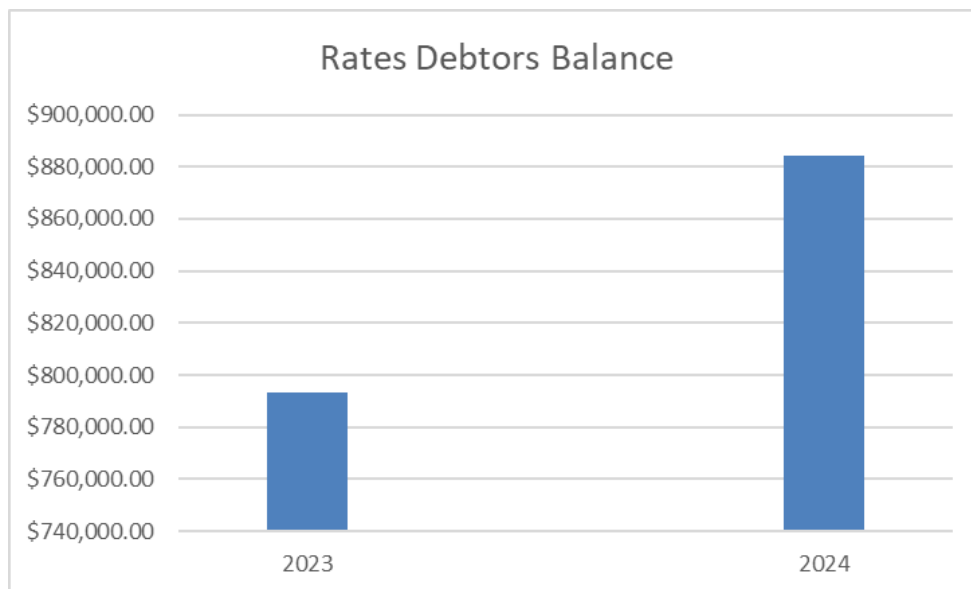
27.1 MONTHLY FINANCE REPORT TO 29 FEBRUARY 2024

Report by

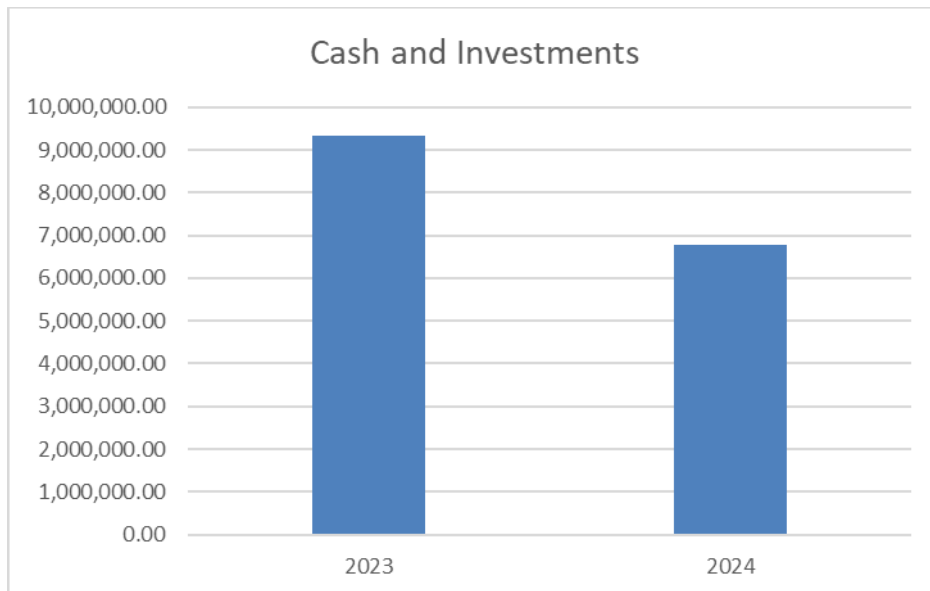
David Doyle, Contract Accountant

Rates Reconciliation as at 29 February 2024

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
Rates in Debit 30th June	\$100,036.35	\$135,606.82
Rates in Credit 30th June	-\$139,127.10	-\$171,244.88
Balance 30th June	-\$39,090.75	-\$35,638.06
Rates Raised	\$4,110,809.76	\$4,486,365.49
Penalties Raised	\$25,164.48	\$28,420.94
Supplementaries/Debit Adjustments	\$32,291.19	\$18,894.84
Total Raised	\$4,129,174.68	\$4,533,681.27
Less:		
Receipts to Date	\$3,182,818.68	\$3,476,427.32
Pensioner Rate Remissions	\$110,356.31	\$119,626.72
Remissions/Supplementary Credits	\$42,514.53	\$17,862.55
Balance	\$793,485.16	\$884,126.62



BANK ACCOUNT BALANCES AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2024					BALANCE	
No.	Bank Accounts	Investment Period	Current Interest Rate %	Due Date	2023	2024
11100 Cash at Bank and on Hand						
11105	Bank 01 - Commonwealth - General Trading Account				1,882,667.30	1,211,747.75
11106	Bank 02 - Westpac - Direct Deposit Account				226,282.65	140,400.41
11110	Petty Cash				350.00	350.00
11115	Floats				200.00	200.00
11199	TOTAL CASH AT BANK AND ON HAND				2,109,499.95	1,352,698.16
11200 Investments						
11207	Bank 05	90 Days	4.85%	22/03/2024	1,035,589.77	3,101,930.88
11207	Bank 06	30 Days			2,029,235.48	-
11214	Tascorp	183 Days	4.60%	21/06/2024	78,294.58	82,259.93
11216	Bank 16	60 Days	4.59%	12/04/2024	4,064,061.65	2,227,431.27
11299	TOTAL INVESTMENTS				7,207,181.48	5,411,622.08
TOTAL BANK ACCOUNTS AND CASH ON HAND					9,316,681.43	6,764,320.24



Bank Reconciliation as at 29 February 2024		
	2023	2024
Balance Brought Forward	\$9,071,093.43	\$7,178,586.99
Receipts for month	\$731,898.64	\$648,115.40
Expenditure for month	\$486,310.64	\$1,062,382.15
Balance	\$9,316,681.43	\$6,764,320.24
Represented By:		
Balance Commonwealth Bank	\$1,882,667.30	\$1,211,747.75
Balance Westpac Bank	\$226,282.65	\$140,400.41
Investments	\$7,207,181.48	\$5,411,622.08
Petty Cash & Floats	\$550.00	\$550.00
	\$9,316,681.43	\$6,764,320.24
Plus Unbanked Money	\$0.00	\$0.00
	\$9,316,681.43	\$6,764,320.24
Less Unpresented Cheques	\$0.00	\$0.00
Unreceipted amounts on bank statements	\$0.00	\$0.00
	\$9,316,681.43	\$6,764,320.24

	BUDGET 2023/2024	ACTUAL TO 28-Feb-23	ACTUAL TO 29-Feb-24	% OF BUDGET SPENT	BALANCE OF BUDGET
CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES					
ADMIN HAMILTON	\$1,697,621	\$1,104,360	\$1,166,651	68.72%	\$530,970
ELECTED MEMBERS EXPENDITURE(A/MEH)	\$181,554	\$140,459	\$168,034	92.55%	\$13,521
MEDICAL CENTRES(MED)	\$121,900	\$58,169	\$64,559	52.96%	\$57,341
STREET LIGHTING(STLIGHT)	\$41,000	\$20,752	\$22,215	54.18%	\$18,785
ONCOSTS	(\$279,933)	\$94,913	(\$354,053)	126.48%	\$74,120
COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & RELATIONS(CDR+EDEV)	\$323,750	\$120,765	\$347,931	107.47%	(\$24,181)
TOTAL CORPORATE & FINANCIAL SERVICES	\$2,085,892	\$1,539,418	\$1,415,337	67.85%	\$670,555
DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES					
ADMIN BOTHWELL	\$286,795	\$161,786	\$222,088	77.44%	\$64,708
ENVIRON HEALTH SERVICES (EHS)	\$31,300	\$13,656	\$20,296	64.84%	\$11,004
ANIMAL CONTROL(A/C)	\$11,300	\$6,225	\$8,791	77.80%	\$2,509
PLUMBING/BUILDING CONTROL (BPC)	\$204,463	\$82,321	\$99,848	48.83%	\$104,615
SWIMMING POOLS (POOL)	\$53,151	\$22,148	\$30,571	57.52%	\$22,579
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL (DEV)	\$192,000	\$84,936	\$134,523	70.06%	\$57,477
WASTE SERVICES	\$874,519	\$477,735	\$609,383	69.68%	\$265,136
ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION (EP)	\$49,440	\$168,788	\$5,286	10.69%	\$44,154
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	\$1,702,968	\$1,017,595	\$1,130,786	66.40%	\$572,182
WORKS AND SERVICES					
PUBLIC CONVENIENCES (PC)	\$160,734	\$109,355	\$136,647	85.01%	\$24,087
CEMETERY (CEM)	\$23,800	\$14,214	\$15,372	64.59%	\$8,428
HALLS (HALL)	\$56,969	\$33,147	\$46,458	81.55%	\$10,512
PARKS AND GARDENS(PG)	\$75,329	\$47,955	\$86,438	114.75%	(\$11,109)
REC. & RESERVES(Rec+tennis)	\$100,745	\$60,516	\$104,377	103.61%	(\$3,632)
TOWN MOWING/TREES/STREETSCAPES(MOW)	\$152,400	\$124,649	\$208,052	136.52%	(\$55,652)
HOUSING (HOU)	\$100,258	\$68,879	\$92,033	91.80%	\$8,225
CAMPING GROUNDS (CPARK)	\$17,580	\$9,840	\$10,691	60.81%	\$6,889
LIBRARY (LIB)	\$1,267	\$1,279	\$1,852	146.18%	(\$585)
ROAD MAINTENANCE (ROAD)	\$1,037,200	\$881,704	\$990,915	95.54%	\$46,285
FOOTPATHS/KERBS/GUTTERS (FKG)	\$9,580	\$6,304	\$9,048	94.44%	\$532
BRIDGE MAINTENANCE (BRI)	\$23,316	\$6,153	\$6,144	26.35%	\$17,172
PRIVATE WORKS (PW)	\$44,600	\$58,925	\$49,471	110.92%	(\$4,871)
SUPER. & VD OVERHEADS (SUPER)	\$757,839	\$308,518	\$444,599	58.67%	\$313,241
QUARRY/GRAVEL (QUARRY)	(\$194,500)	(\$66,991)	(\$48,571)	24.97%	(\$145,929)
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT(NRM)	\$136,000	\$73,199	\$70,137	51.57%	\$65,863
SES (SES)	\$2,000	\$13,450	\$502	25.11%	\$1,498
PLANT MTCE & OPERATING COSTS (PLANT)	\$500,000	\$398,547	\$546,963	109.39%	(\$46,963)
PLANT INCOME	(\$710,000)	(\$474,728)	(\$766,461)	107.95%	\$56,461
DRAINAGE (DRAIN)	\$32,000	\$19,997	\$59,987	187.46%	(\$27,987)
OTHER COMMUNITY AMENITIES (OCA)	\$28,553	\$26,707	\$54,601	191.23%	(\$26,048)
WASTE COLLECTION & ASSOC SERVICES (WAS)	\$37,000	\$29,216	\$12,490	33.76%	\$24,510
FLOOD REPAIRS		\$51,617	\$0		
TOTAL WORKS & SERVICES	\$2,392,672	\$1,802,453	\$2,131,744	89.09%	\$260,927
DEPARTMENT TOTALS OPERATING EXPENSES					
Corporate Services	\$2,085,892	\$1,539,418	\$1,415,337	67.85%	\$670,555
Dev. & Environmental Services	\$1,702,968	\$1,017,595	\$1,130,786	66.40%	\$572,182
Works & Services	\$2,392,672	\$1,802,453	\$2,131,744	89.09%	\$260,927
Total All Operating	\$6,181,531	\$4,359,466	\$4,677,867	75.67%	\$1,503,664

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES					
Computer Purchases	\$10,000	\$23,718	\$2,220	0.00%	\$10,000
Equipment	\$5,000	\$6,610	\$1,577	31.54%	\$3,423
Miscellaneous	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$5,000
	\$20,000	\$30,328	\$3,797	18.98%	\$18,423
DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES					
Swimming Pool	\$15,000	\$3,627	\$9,182	61.21%	\$5,818
	\$15,000	\$3,627	\$9,182	61.21%	\$11,373
WORKS & SERVICES					
Plant Purchases	\$940,000	\$343,232	\$378,389	40.25%	\$561,611
Camping Grounds	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0
Public Conveniences	\$333,334	\$99,252	\$163,181	48.95%	\$170,153
Bridges	\$648,000	\$17,175	\$11,130	1.72%	\$636,870
Road Construction & Reseals	\$3,399,355	\$1,370,165	\$979,423	28.81%	\$2,419,932
Drainage	\$390,000	\$25,209	\$248,553	0.00%	\$141,447
Parks & Gardens	\$73,000	\$123,134	\$6,248	8.56%	\$66,752
Infrastructure	\$184,000	\$292	\$100,294	54.51%	\$83,706
Footpaths, Kerbs & Gutters	\$443,000	\$47,251	\$94,718	21.38%	\$348,282
Rec Grounds	\$810,000	\$0	\$62,074	7.66%	\$747,926
Halls	\$198,000	\$103,577	\$2,623	1.32%	\$195,377
Buildings	\$913,344	\$223,139	\$808,798	88.55%	\$104,546
	\$8,332,033	\$2,352,426	\$2,855,431	34.27%	\$5,476,602
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS					
Corporate Services	\$20,000	\$30,328	\$3,797	18.98%	\$16,203
Dev. & Environmental Services	\$15,000	\$3,627	\$9,182	61.21%	\$5,818
Works & Services	\$8,332,033	\$2,352,426	\$2,855,431	34.27%	\$5,476,602
	\$8,367,033	\$2,386,382	\$2,868,410	34.28%	\$5,498,623

Comprehensive Income Statement						
29/02/2024						
Recurrent Income	Budget 2022-2023	Actual to date prior year	Actual to Date	Budget 2023-2024	Variation from YTD Budget %	Comments
Rates Charges	\$4,088,847	\$4,095,905	\$4,477,140	\$4,469,863	0%	
User Fees	\$370,250	\$204,704	\$176,611	\$355,450	(9)%	
Grants - Operating	\$928,852	\$647,723	\$274,432	\$124,860	161%	
Other Revenue	\$354,200	\$357,037	\$495,910	\$453,200	51%	
Grants received in Advance	\$2,044,477		\$3,031,386	\$2,998,566		FAGs received Jun 2023 for 2023/24
Total Revenues	\$7,786,626	\$5,305,368	\$8,455,480	\$8,401,939	42%	
Expenditure						
Employee Benefits	\$2,005,037	\$1,501,845	\$1,607,560	\$2,553,663	5%	
Materials and Services	\$2,089,353	\$1,824,872	\$1,852,594	\$2,012,016	34%	
Other Expenses	\$1,699,645	\$1,052,080	\$1,212,771	\$1,715,852	12%	
Depreciation and Amortisation	\$2,130,000	\$1,461,209	\$1,606,545	\$2,260,000	13%	
Total Expenditure	\$7,924,035	5,840,006	6,279,470	8,541,531	15%	
Operating Surplus(Deficit)	(137,409)	(534,638)	2,176,010	(139,593)		
Capital Grants & Other	\$2,379,150	\$847,376	\$330,100	\$2,407,078		
Surplus(Deficit)	2,241,741	312,738	2,506,110	2,267,485		
Capital Expenditure	\$5,561,522	\$2,386,382	\$2,868,410	\$8,107,503		

RESOLUTION: 16/03.2024/C**Moved:** Cr D Meacheam**Seconded:** Cr Y Miller*THAT the Monthly Finance Report to 29 February 2024 be received.***CARRIED****For the Motion**

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

*Cr Y Miller declared an interest and left the meeting at 11.26am.***27.2 COMMUNITY GRANT – HAMILTON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SHOW SOCIETY INC.****Report by**

Kat Cullen, Community Development Officer

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to consider a request for financial support for registration and insurance costs for the Hamilton Show Society BBQ trailer.

Background

Council has received a request from Angus Denholm – the Hamilton District Agricultural Show Society Inc President. The request is for a financial contribution towards the registration and insurance for the societies' new BBQ trailer.

In previous years, Council has supported the Show Society through paying for the engineering certification of the shearing marquee. This year, this has been provided by a third party as a donation. It is the intention of the Show Society that this current request for financial support comes in lieu of the request for support for the engineering certification.

The Show Society have indicated that they aim to make the BBQ trailer available for Council's use, and for it to be hireable by third parties.

The total financial request is for \$611.59 – which is comprised of \$461.59 for insurance costs, and \$150 for registration costs. There is currently \$5,000 available in the Community and Economic Development and Relations Budget allocated to supporting Hamilton Show.

RESOLUTION: 17/03.2024/C**Moved:** Cr J Honner**Seconded:** Cr D Meacheam*THAT Council provide a donation of \$611.59 towards the insurance and registration costs for the Hamilton District Agricultural Show Society's BBQ trailer.***CARRIED****For the Motion**

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner and Cr D Meacheam.

Cr Y Miller returned to the meeting at 11.28a.m.

27.3 REQUEST FOR RATES REMISSION AND ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

Report by

Adam Wilson, Deputy General Manager

Council received an email from the Dee Lagoon Fishing Club ask for any assistance the council could offer the Dee Lagoon Fishing Club after losing all their infrastructure during the recent bushfires last month at Dee.

The Dee Lagoon Fishing Club has a rich and long history of fishing at the Dee and ironically the original club building was also lost to a deliberately lit fire. The site has been facilitating fishing and enjoyed by many for over 60 years with the birth of the site being in 1958 with its founders the Tasmanian Fly Tyers Club.

Attached for Councillors information is some historical references to the original club and buildings on that site.

The Dee Lagoon Fishing Club would like to know if Council could please assist them with any rate relief, clean-up cost or resources associated with the clean-up or fees and charges associated with the disposal of debris from the site it would be very much appreciated.

Mr Johnson states in an email to the General Manager that the resurrection of the Dee Lagoon Fishing Club will most likely be cost-prohibitive with the need to meet modern building standards in a bushfire-prone area, however if the Dee Lagoon Fishing Club can gain support via local council, and state and federal government support the Dee Lagoon Fishing Club will do its best to continue the legacy on that site.

RESOLUTION: 18/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cr A Bailey

THAT Council remit the rates on property DTX 9883996 Victoria Valley Road Dee for the 2023/2024 financial year being a total of \$788.59, remit the disposal of debris from the site at the Hamilton Tip and provide the Dee Lagoon Fishing Club with a donation of \$1,000 towards the clean up of the site after the recent bushfires.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

27.4 FEES AND CHARGES WAIVER FOR PLAYGROUP TASMANIA

Report by

Kat Cullen, Community Development Officer

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to consider a request for fee waiver from Playgroup Tasmania for hire of the Bothwell Football and Community Centre for weekly Playgroup meetings.

Background

In collaboration with Council, Playgroup Tasmania supported Bothwell Playgroup weekly meetings in 2023. In response to community interest, Council's Community Development Officer has been liaising with Playgroup Tasmania to review models for this year and relaunch this popular program.

Playgroup Tasmania's coordinator has contacted families who supported the program in previous years, to look at relaunching as a community-based Playgroup model. The proposal is for the Playgroup to be run by parent and carer volunteers, and there has been a positive response to this model, with several parents already volunteering to help run the Playgroup.

Playgroup Tasmania coordinator and Council's Community Development Officer would attend initial sessions to help re-launch and support parents and carers and visit monthly to support as needed. The insurance for the Bothwell Playgroup would be borne by Playgroup Tasmania. Promotion of the event would be shared by Playgroup and Council.

An initial 'pop-up event' has been organised for 10am-12pm Tuesday 19 at the Bothwell Football Club and Community Centre. The aim is to inform and engage the community, and to promote the new Bothwell Playgroup.

The Playgroup Coordinator will shortly be meeting with the Bothwell District School's Launch into Learning program (held on a Wednesday) with the intention of discussing how the two programs can complement each other.

Playgroup Tasmania have requested fees and charges waiver for hire of the Bothwell Football Club and Community Centre for between 9:30am – 12:30pm every Tuesday during school terms in 2024.

central highlands
COUNCIL

PLAYGROUP
TASMANIA

Connect with families through play!

Bothwell Playgroup

When: Tuesday 19 March
Time: 10am - 12 noon
Where: Bothwell Recreation Grounds
Cost: FREE
What: Learning through PLAY

RESOLUTION: 19/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr J Hall

THAT Council remit the hire fees during 2024 for Bothwell Football Club and Community Centre for Bothwell Playgroup between 9:30am – 12:30pm every Tuesday during school terms in 2024.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

27.5 COMMUNITY GRANT – CAMPDRAFTING TASMANIA INC

Report by

Kat Cullen, Community Development Officer

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to consider a Community Grant application from Campdrafting Tasmania Inc. for \$300 towards their annual awards.

Background

Campdrafting Tasmania Inc. are holding the Tasmanian Campdraft Finals at Powranna on the 13 and 14 of April. The annual awards dinner will be held following the finals. This event alternates yearly between Hamilton and Powranna.

Council has donated \$300 in sponsorship to these awards for the last 3 years. The Community Grant request is to sponsor the Honorary Members Awards.

As a supporter of the awards invitation will be extended to the Mayor and elected representatives to attend the awards dinner, and Council will be acknowledged as sponsor for these awards.

The total financial request is for \$300. There is currently \$11,709 remaining in the Community Grants allocation within the Community and Economic Development Support and Donations Budget.

RESOLUTION: 20/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr J Hall

THAT Council provide a Community Grant of \$300 to Campdrafting Tasmania Inc. for their annual awards.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

27.6 IMMUNE DEFICIENCIES FOUNDATION AUSTRALIA FUNDING SUPPORT 2024 ANNUAL FUNDRAISING EVENT "RAZZAMATAZZ"

Report by

Katrina Brazendale, Executive Assistant

Carlie Hill has sent an email to the General Manager seeking support for the annual fundraising event "Razzamatazz".

'Razzamatazz provides special needs and disadvantaged children from Hobart and the surrounds, along with their carers and families, a unique opportunity to experience a show to remember! This year's show will be held at the Federation Concert Hall – Hobart Grand Chancellor.

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

If you have supported the Razzamatazz Show in the past, we thank you. This year, with your help, we are aiming to get as many disabled and disadvantaged young and adult Tasmanians, their carers and families involved as possible – but for this to happen, we need your support.

A single ticket can be sponsored at \$70 (including GST). We have a lot of children who are hoping to see the Razzamatazz Show and have some groups for you to consider:

6 Tickets = \$420

4 Tickets = \$280

3 Tickets = \$210

The Immune Deficiencies Foundation Australia would like Council to consider donating \$210, \$280 or \$420 towards the event.

RESOLUTION: 21/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr R Cassidy

THAT Council provide a donation of \$420.00 to Immune Deficiencies Foundation Australia's event.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

27.7 RELATED PARTY DECLARATIONS – QUARTERLY UPDATE

Report by

Kim Hossack, General Manager

Background

As part of Council's legislative requirements under the AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures, local governments must disclose related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in the annual financial statements.

All Councillors and Senior Managers must declare any close family member or any entities that they control or jointly control, which have any transactions between them and Council; whether it is monetary or not, needs to be identified and disclosed.

These declarations are completed an annual basis but from time to time, circumstances may change throughout any one year and therefore, a new updated declaration must be completed.

NO ACTION REQUIRED

28. SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA ITEMS

Nil

29. OTHER BUSINESS

RESOLUTION: 22/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cr Y Miller

THAT Council provide a Donation of \$500 to the Heart Foundation in lieu of flowers for Barbara Chivers' funeral.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

RESOLUTION: 23/03.2024/C

Moved: Cr R Cassidy

Seconded: Cr Y Miller

THAT Council provide a Donation of \$500 to PanKind in lieu of flowers for Richard Bowden's funeral.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

30. CLOSURE

Mayor Triffitt thanked everyone for their contribution and declared the meeting closed at **12.05pm**.

Signed as Confirmed:

Mayor L Triffitt

Dated: 16 April 2024



Central Highlands Council

MINUTES – SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING – 5 APRIL 2024

Minutes of the **Special Council Meeting** of Central Highlands Council held in the **Bothwell Council Chambers, Bothwell** on **Friday 5 April 2024**, commencing at **1.00pm**.

1. OPENING

2. AUDIO RECORDING DISCLAIMER

As per Regulation 33 (2) (a) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, audio recordings of meetings will be made available to Councillors, staff and members of the wider community including Government Agencies at no charge and will be made available on Council's website as soon as practicable after each Council Meeting. Unlike Parliament, Council meetings are not subject to parliamentary privilege, and both Council and the individual may be liable for comments that may be regarded as offensive, derogatory and/or defamatory.

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 in accordance with Council's Policy 2017-50.

The Mayor also advises, that members of the public are not permitted to make audio recordings of Council Meetings.

3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

4. PRESENT

Mayor L Triffitt; Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacham and Cr Y Miller.

5. IN ATTENDANCE

General Manager, Kim Hossack; David Morris (Simmons Wolfhagen); Mrs Lynn Mason (Local Government appointed Facilitator); and Mrs Katrina Brazendale, Minute Secretary.

6. APOLOGIES

Nil

7. LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

8. PECUNIARY INTEREST DECLARATIONS

In accordance with Regulation 8 (7) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, the Chairperson 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.

Nil

9. PERCEIVED INTEREST DECLARATIONS

Under the **Model Code of Conduct** made by Order of the Minister responsible for Local Government the following will apply to a Councillor –

PART 2 – Conflict of Interest that are not Pecuniary

(6) A Councillor who has an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest in a matter before the Council must –

- (a) Declare the conflict of interest and the nature of the interest before discussion on the matter begins; and
- (b) Act in good faith and exercise reasonable judgement to determine whether a reasonable person would consider that the conflict of interest requires the Councillor to remove himself or herself physically from any Council discussion and remain out of the room until the matter is decided by the Council.

Nil

10. 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**.

The following document was tabled and read to the meeting by Mayor L. Triffitt.

Chairperson Statement.
 Special Meeting of Council
 Issue/Reason: GM Performance Review Process
 5 April 2024, Bothwell Council Chambers.

Chairperson: Mayor Lou Triffitt.

Local Government Amendment (Targeted Review) Act 2017	[LGTR]
Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015	[LGMPR]
Local Government Act 1993	[LGA]

.....

closed meeting means that part of a meeting which is closed to the public under [regulation 15](#) ;

council meeting means an ordinary council meeting or a special council meeting;

council workshop means a workshop, seminar or gathering of persons for the purposes of a council, but does not include a meeting or a meeting of a special committee;

meeting means –

(a) a council meeting; or

(b) a council committee meeting;

ordinary council meeting means an ordinary meeting of the council convened in accordance with [regulation 4\(1\)\(a\)](#), [\(2\)](#), [\(3\)](#) or [\(5\)](#), other than the council's annual general meeting;

pecuniary interest means an interest within the meaning of [section 49](#) of the Act;

prescribed newspaper means a newspaper prescribed in the [Local Government \(General\) Regulations 2015](#) for the purposes of [section 72B](#) of the Act;

relevant municipal area, in relation to a council, general manager of a council, council meeting or council committee meeting, means the municipal area for which the council has responsibility;

special council meeting, means a special meeting of the council convened in accordance with [regulation 4\(1\)\(b\)](#) or [\(6\)](#) ;

.....

All Councillors who are signatories to the special meeting to discuss the performance review of the general manager, and which is an issue easily dealt with at an ordinary meeting, should, for the purpose of proper governance, declare a potential perceived pecuniary interest [S49., S50 LGA] as this special meeting was called BY YOUR SIGNATURES, and indeed means you are financially compensated for your time. Especially as the issue of this special meeting, the general managers performance review is legislated as council ordinary business.

- Lodgement of the request, by Councillor Alright, for this Special Meeting, did not meet legislated requirements according to Section 4(7) (b).

There was no subject matter or any motion attached to the email, ie lodgement, to the Mayor.

- Notice of the Special General Meeting did not meet legislated requirements according to Section 7(1)(b), Section 7(5)(b)(i), Section 7(5)(c) and Section 7(6)(b) [LGMPR].

Notice was on the CHC Website 3rd April NOT 2nd April as required. The actual day of the meeting is NOT counted and this is specifically said so in the legislation, S6(b) LGMPR.

- The Agenda for this Special Meeting did not meet legislated requirements according to Section 8 (8)(b) LGMPR.

The Agenda was made available on the afternoon of Wednesday – for a Friday meeting. S8 (8)(b) LGMPR states that the actual day of the meeting is NOT counted.

- There was no Motion or Motions attached within the Special Meeting lodgement to the Mayor as per Section 4 (7)(b). In fact, there was no motion or motions until I requested this action. Interpretation of the Local Government Meeting Procedures Regulations Act 2015 states clearly that Motions for this Special General Meeting did not meet legislated requirements.

Any and all motions must accompany the lodgement of the request to the Mayor, when the signatures and reason are provided. Specifically Section 4 (7)(b).

The Issue of the GM Performance Review is 'usual' business for Council. I am highly concerned of what I feel is an abuse of power by every single councillor at this meeting by wasting our precious rate-payer money on this special meeting. I repeat, the GM Performance Review process is an issue that Council should be able to deal with during an ordinary meeting. At no stage did one single councillor approach me to discuss any concern; I have sat here and watched Councillors Alright, Cassidy, Archer, Bailey ??? behave in a manner which, to me, seems like a personal and/or emotional attachment to the general manager, and I have no faith in your ability to participate on a professional level regarding an independent review of the general manager. To me, this is nothing personal. This is simply the role of the Mayor, leading the Council, as legislated, in performing an independent review of our new general managers performance. Instead, the secret meetings and discussions between most, perhaps all, councillors and the general manager reeks of collusion and possible corruption of a legislated process. I will not stand for this, and I say this for the record.

A further concern of improper use of rate-payer money is the cost of a facilitator, of which I am still waiting for the Terms of Reference and Contract. Responsible and competent governance and financial questions, which remain unanswered include: Are Council paying to fly Ms Mason off Flinders Island? Are we paying other travel and incidentals to Ms Mason, and what are we

paying as a 'facilitation' fee? I remain asking this as the Mayor of the Central Highlands Council and formally note that the GM has deliberately refused to provide me with the answers.

Also, I remain deliberately excluded from the approach, involvement, cause and cost of the use of a facilitator. This is a special meeting of which the Mayor is the legislated Chair; this is not a council workshop requiring a facilitator, and I note my perceived collusion of Councillors, the GM and Ms Mason. I am unaware if the Deputy GM has also been part of the amount of work and discussions that have obviously taken place.

I will not cede the Chair at this meeting. I am still unsure of the role of a facilitator, legally and morally, at this special meeting; thus my concern of collusion and corruption.

Chairperson is the mayor Section 10 (1) LGMPR.

The recruitment, employment and ongoing performance review of the GM position is legislated.

Prior to moving to a closed session, I formally remind you all. Every Councillor here is elected by the people to care for the people and the wider Central Highlands Council. This is not a play ground where bullies get to push people around, either verbally or physically. Every single one of you around this table today has a legal, and I would argue, moral role to play. Perhaps you do not understand, or perhaps you do not care. I do care.

My statement that I have read will be added as Attachment 1 to the minutes of this meeting.

I'm now going to ask each individual Councillor the same question.

Councillor ?? Did you sign the request for this special meeting at the same time you seen or helped write any of the 4 Motions emailed?

- Were you aware of the 4 motions when you signed?

Motions 1, 2 and 4 are not specific to the reason of the Special Meeting, as called by all Councillors. Technically, and legally, the Chairperson does not have to accept any Motion at a special meeting, unless that motion or motions are attached to the initial lodgement of the councillors request for the special meeting. This did not happen.

However, to try and lessen the hurt and waste of rate-payer money, I will accept Motion 3, which is relevant to the purpose of the special meeting, which I remind you is the performance review process of councils gm position.

Prior to entering our procedural closed session:

Ms Mason, I will ask you to leave the room as your position here is still very unclear, I do this under Section 16 (6)(a).

I will also ask the General Manager to leave the room under Section 15 (6)(b)
I will ask Mr David Morris to remain in the room under Section 15 (6)(c)

The time is, I now enact the procedural motion of going into closed session according to Section 15 (2)(a).

.....

Motion 1, 2 and 4 – not relevant to the performance review of the gm, and therefore according to our legislated processes for a special meeting will not be heard at this meeting.

Also it would be incompetent of a local government authority, of which we are, to provide an extension of appointment for ANY employee prior to a performance review. I see this as one example of poor judgement and possible collusion between councillors and the general manager.

Lyn Mason (Local Government appointed Facilitator) also required the following to be noted within the minutes:

1. I have been invited here; I have been given a purchase order by the council to invite me to attend;
2. I also have an invitation that has been signed by all councillors except yourself asking me for my presence at this meeting; and
3. I strongly object to being accused of collusion and corruption by you without any foundation whatsoever.

Cr D Meacheam also required it be noted in the minutes being accused of collusion and corruption. Cr R Cassidy and Cr Y Miller also wanted this to be noted.

David Morris (Simmons Wolfhagen) required the following to be noted within the minutes:

1. The statements that you have made are completely contradict, to the legal advice that you sought from me, and I provided advice to you, I think in the importance spirit of transparency. I should record to this meeting that I have advised the Mayor that the Special Meeting has been validly convened that the fact that an agenda and the motions were not provided to the mayor at the time up until a point in time at the time I advised the Mayor it was not necessary in order to convene the Special Meeting. I have advised the Mayor once I saw the motions, verbally advised the Mayor perhaps in writing in my view all of the motions before this meeting are appropriate, lawful and in my view there would be no basis to reject any of those motions as being unlawful and may I also record for the meeting just whilst I am speaking that the motions to rescind a motion are valid. But they will need to be passed by an absolute majority and that will need to be stated in the motion if you are going to rescind. With great respect Mayor I didn't want there to be any concern on what's been said, is on the basis of advice that I have provided.

RESOLUTION 01/04.2024/SC

Moved: Cr J Honner

Seconded: Cr A Bailey

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	Reason under Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015
1	Reason for Special Council Meeting	Regulation 4, part (6) and (7) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.
3	General Manager's Performance Review Process	Regulation 15 (2)(a) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 – Information of a personal and confidential nature or information provided to the Council on the condition it is kept confidential.
4	Roles and Functions of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors	Regulation 15 (2)(g) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 – Information of a personal and confidential nature or information provided to the Council on the condition it is kept confidential.
5	Consideration of Matters for Disclosure to the Public.	Regulation 15 (8) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 - 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; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr J Honner; Cr D Meacheam and Cr Y Miller.

13. MOTION OUT OF CLOSED SESSION**RESOLUTION 10/04.2024/SCC****Moved:** Cr R Cassidy**Seconded:** Cr A Bailey**THAT the Council:**

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

Item Number	Matter	Outcome
3.	General Manager's Performance Review Process	THAT Council resolved to invite Expression of Interest from relevant consultancy to perform the review.
4.	Roles and Functions of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors	THAT Council resolve that each motion of the closed session from the meeting be provided 'In confidence' to the acting executive director in response to his letter 3 rd April 2024.

CARRIED

For the Motion

Mayor L Triffitt, Deputy Mayor J Allwright; Cr A Archer; Cr A Bailey; Cr R Cassidy; Cr J Hall; Cr D Meacheam; and Cr Y Miller.

12. RE-OPEN MEETING TO THE PUBLIC

The **Special Council Meeting** re-opened to the public at **3.36pm**.

13. CLOSURE

Mayor Triffitt thanked everyone for their contribution and declared the meeting closed at **3.36pm**.

Signed as Confirmed:

Mayor L Triffitt

Dated: 16 April 2024



Australian Government

Department of Climate Change, Energy,
the Environment and Water

National Adaptation Plan

Issues Paper

March 2024



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Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

GPO Box 3090 Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone 1800 900 090

Web dcceew.gov.au

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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present.

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Executive summary

Even with strong global action to reduce emissions, the impacts of climate change will continue to increase over the coming decades due to past emissions. Adaptation is a critical component of the longer-term response to climate change. It is crucial to protecting people, livelihoods, and ecosystems. The Australian Government has committed to developing a National Adaptation Plan and is seeking views from stakeholders.

Climate adaptation is the process of adjusting to actual or expected climate change and its effects. These effects can be slow-onset impacts such as gradual temperature increases, or acute impacts influenced by climate change such as bushfires and severe storms.

The goals of climate change adaptation are to increase Australia's capacity to anticipate and respond successfully to climate change. This includes taking action to reduce climate risk, strengthen resilience and enhance well-being. Adaptation may be as simple as ensuring people have a cool place to go during a heatwave, or as complex as being prepared to maintain essential functions such as transport systems during a severe storm.

Adaptation involves everyone. Governments, households, industry, businesses and community organisations all have a role to play. Action is already underway to help Australia adapt to climate impacts. The Australian Government's role is to:

- provide national leadership and information to help others to adapt
- manage the risks to its own assets and the services and programs it provides
- maintain a strong, flexible economy, and a well targeted social safety net that can assist people in vulnerable situations to adapt.

To be better prepared for and manage increasing risks arising from climate change, Australia needs to make adaptation 'mainstream.' This requires a fundamental shift. Considering climate risk needs to be business-as-usual for governments, organisations, communities and individuals across Australia. The 2023 Intergenerational Report found that sustained action across adaptation and emissions reduction will be required to maintain productivity and fiscal sustainability as well as achieve better social and environmental outcomes, with effective investments in resilience reducing costs to the economy in the long run (The Treasury 2023a). To drive this step change in adaptation, the Australian Government is investing \$28 million over 2 years in the National Climate Adaptation and Risk Program. This includes Australia's first National Climate Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan.

The first pass of the National Climate Risk Assessment has identified 11 priority risks facing Australia. These risks will be assessed in detail in 2024. The National Adaptation Plan will establish a comprehensive framework for adapting to these nationally significant, physical climate risks. This framework is expected to include:

- a vision statement
- objectives
- an approach to addressing nationally significant climate risks and prioritising adaptation actions
- a plan for monitoring and evaluating adaptation progress.

The scale of climate change impacts across Australia now and into the future means that significant resources will be required to adapt and build resilience. This cannot be achieved solely through public funding – and nor should it. Governments have a leadership and coordinating role in adaptation. However, it is generally most efficient and appropriate for businesses and individuals to understand and manage their own risks where they can do so.

If private capital is shifted towards adaptation and resilience, investors can secure their assets, unlock new investment opportunities and safeguard the long-term financial wellbeing of their beneficiaries. Analysis undertaken for the United Kingdom’s third Climate Change Risk Assessment found that many early adaptation investments deliver high value for money and that adaptation also often delivers important co-benefits including direct economic gains (Watkiss 2022).

While there are clear private benefits from adaptation action, there is also a need for government initiatives that incentivise private sector investment in adaptation, and catalysing private sector investment in adaptation and resilience at scale will require supporting data and understanding and addressing existing barriers. Effective deployment of higher volumes of investment will also benefit from a clear, shared approach for prioritising adaptation actions.

Adaptation works best if the solutions are designed and implemented as close as possible to where the impacts are being felt. Adaptive capacity amongst communities, businesses and individuals varies greatly, and governments have a particular responsibility to help people and communities in disproportionately vulnerable situations.

The National Climate Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan are central to the government’s work to strengthen adaptation, reduce climate risk and ensure Australia can continue to prosper in an increasingly climate-disrupted future. The National Adaptation Plan will not replace or duplicate more detailed adaptation plans for other levels of government, sectors, or systems. It will complement disaster management planning and systemic resilience policy, including the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework. These complementary bodies of work are led by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), along with other agencies under the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework.

This issues paper includes:

- context for the adaptation plan, including the roles of different levels of government and the private sector in adaptation
- proposed foundations of the plan
- a closer look at climate risk and adaptation across 8 key ‘systems’ such as the economy, trade and financial system and the natural environment, including a summary of action already underway, and possible future directions for mainstreaming adaptation
- questions to prompt consideration and input on the broad elements of the adaptation plan and how to strengthen the action already underway.

Responses to this issues paper, further consultation and the findings of the risk assessment will all inform a draft adaptation plan for public comment.

1. Introduction

1.1. A National Adaptation Plan for Australia

To be better prepared for and manage increasing risks arising from climate change, Australia needs to ‘mainstream’ adaptation action, drive private sector investment and support people and communities in disproportionately vulnerable situations. This means considering and managing climate risks as part of business-as-usual for governments, organisations, communities and individuals across Australia. To set the frameworks to drive this change, the Australian Government is investing \$28 million over 2 years to deliver the National Climate Adaptation and Risk Program, including Australia’s first National Climate Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan.

This issues paper summarises the work conducted in 2023 and provides a basis for further consultation and development of the National Adaptation Plan (the plan) in 2024.

Work conducted to date has focused on research and analysis, consideration of results from the first pass of the National Climate Risk Assessment, and targeted consultation. To inform this issues paper, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the department) held 11 roundtables over October and November 2023 with key stakeholders including peak representative bodies, businesses and non-government organisations.

1.2. How to give feedback

The department is seeking feedback on the broad elements of the plan and how to strengthen adaptation action in particular areas. Consultation on the issues paper runs from 12 March to 11 April 2024; please visit <https://consult.dcceew.gov.au/climate-adaptation-in-australia-national-adaptation-plan-issues-paper> for options on how to provide your feedback. Specific consultation questions appear in Chapters 2 and 4 and a consolidated list is at Appendix C.

1.3. Roles and responsibilities for adaptation

Adaptation policy is complex and involves everyone. The Roles and Responsibilities for Climate Change Adaptation in Australia were agreed to by the then Council of Australian Governments’ (COAG) Select Council on Climate Change in 2012. These roles are underpinned by the principle that risks are most effectively managed by recognising and empowering those who are best placed to manage them. This framework guides federal, state and territory government cooperation and highlights the specific roles and responsibilities for each level of government and non-government sectors.

The COAG principles place local initiative and private responsibility at the forefront of climate change adaptation in Australia. These recognise that while governments have a leadership and coordinating role in adaptation, it is generally most efficient and appropriate for businesses and individuals to understand and manage their own risks. In addition, adaptation works best if the solutions are designed and implemented as close as possible to where the impacts are being felt.

State and territory governments have critical roles to play in adaptation through:

- providing local and regional science and information to assist both government and private parties in assessing climate risks and adapting to climate change
- determining and administering land use planning systems for strategic and master planning and development control
- managing risks to a broad range of services to citizens, including in areas such as emergency management, transport, environment, health services and public housing
- administering a significant body of legislation, including ensuring their regulatory and market frameworks promote effective adaptation by private parties
- managing a substantial amount of assets and infrastructure
- planning and managing use of Crown lands.

Each of the state and territory governments have undertaken various levels of climate risk assessment and adaptation planning for their jurisdictions (see Appendix B).

Local governments are similarly instrumental in adaptation, beyond developing local adaptation plans and managing local level assets, they are also responsible for:

- managing risks and impacts to local government service delivery
- ensuring policies and regulations under their jurisdiction, including local planning and development regulations, incorporate climate change considerations and are consistent with state and Commonwealth adaptation approaches.

Australian Government roles and responsibilities are:

- providing national leadership on adaptation reform
- providing nationally authoritative climate science and information, including updated climate projections and scenarios of future climate, to inform decision-making across the economy
- managing climate risks to Australian Government assets and services, including investments in public infrastructure, for example through improved resilience in critical infrastructure such as telecommunications and energy networks
- maintaining a strong, flexible economy and a well-targeted social safety net to ensure resources are available to respond to climate change and at-risk groups are not disproportionately affected.

The Australian Government works on adaptation with state and territory governments and the Australian Local Government Association through the Energy and Climate Change Ministerial Council. This is supported by the Adaptation Working Group, which is chaired by the Commonwealth and has members representing all Australian jurisdictions.

While adaptation should be community-focused and place-based, this does not mean it should be unsupported by governments. Adaptive capacity amongst communities, businesses and individuals varies greatly, and governments have a particular responsibility to help people and communities in disproportionately vulnerable situations. Successful local adaptation relies on the provision of high-quality information on climate risks and climate risk planning tailored to its users, provided as part of an effective framework of local, state and national adaptation policies.

1.4. Scope of the National Adaptation Plan

The plan will respond to the findings of the National Climate Risk Assessment (see section 1.5.4). It will also establish a comprehensive framework for adapting to the nationally significant, physical climate risks faced by Australia, including in Australia’s Exclusive Economic Zone and external territories.

- Nationally significant risks are those whose consequences would be pervasive and prolonged and will require a national coordinated response.
- Physical climate risks are those influenced by climate change, such as higher temperatures, bushfires, storms, and floods. These can be either discrete events such as a bushfire or flood, or chronic impacts, such as increasing numbers of hot days or rising sea levels.

The plan will consider and integrate First Nations’ perspectives and will respect First Nations peoples’ rights to self-determination, noting that First Nations peoples’ knowledges and practices are connected to Country and cannot be taken out of context. This is consistent with the approach taken for the National Climate Risk Assessment, on advice from First Nations peoples consulted.

Once finalised, the National Adaptation Plan will supersede the *National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021–25*.

The National Adaptation Plan is expected to have a variety of users and uses. A successful plan would be used by:

- Australian Government agencies to undertake adaptation action
- other levels of government, business and community groups, to understand the national context and framework for adaptation planning in which their own plans are made
- community groups and civil society to monitor national action on adaptation.

The National Adaptation Plan will not:

- replace or duplicate more detailed adaptation plans for other levels of government, sectors, or systems
- duplicate disaster management planning and systemic resilience policy, which is led by NEMA, and other agencies under the Australian Government Crisis Management Framework
- address ‘transition risks’ from the transition to a net zero emissions economy, including technological changes, policy shifts or changes in consumer preferences.

Further information on the foundations of the National Adaptation Plan, including the evidence base, governance, monitoring and evaluation, and adaptation principles are discussed in Chapter 2.

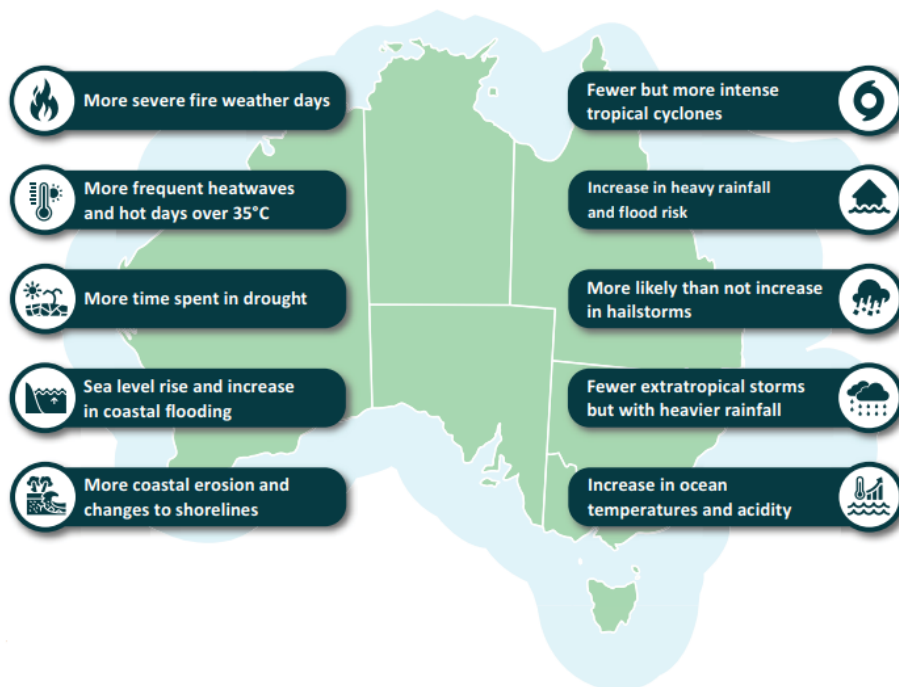
1.5. The National Adaptation Plan in context

1.5.1. Global and national climate change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides regular assessments on climate change. In 2023, it found that it is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean and land. The IPCC found that global surface temperatures will continue to increase until at least mid-century under all greenhouse gas emissions scenarios it considered. Climate risks increase with every increment of warming.

Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO data show Australia is already experiencing significant climate changes and the impacts of climate change are projected to worsen in the coming decades (Figure 1) (BoM 2022).

Figure 1: Overview of observed and projected trends in Australia’s climate hazards



1.5.2. International agreements and national adaptation planning

Adaptation is one of the three pillars of the Paris Agreement, along with mitigation and finance. Article 7 of the Paris Agreement sets a global adaptation goal, and adaptation actions which signatories can undertake. The global goal on adaptation is to:

- enhance adaptive capacity
- strengthen resilience
- reduce vulnerability to climate change.

At the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties 28 held in Dubai in November 2023, parties agreed to a framework to assess progress towards the global goal on adaptation, including specific adaptation targets.

The agreement sets out adaptation actions that parties may undertake as appropriate to their circumstances, including adaptation planning. The United Nations Environment Programme reports

that around 70 countries were developing national adaptation plans in 2022 (UNEP 2022). In the past 2 years, Canada and New Zealand published their first plans, while other countries such as Germany and the United Kingdom have released their third iterations.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 forms another part of the international context for climate adaptation. It provides a roadmap for how we make communities safer and more resilient and drives international disaster risk reduction action. Australia is a party to the Sendai Framework and NEMA leads the implementation of the Sendai Framework within Australia. The relationship between climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience are described further in Box 1 and shown in Figure 2, which also includes the Sustainable Development Goals.

[Box 1] Adaptation and resilience

The terms ‘adaptation’ and ‘resilience’ are sometimes used interchangeably but do have distinct meanings.

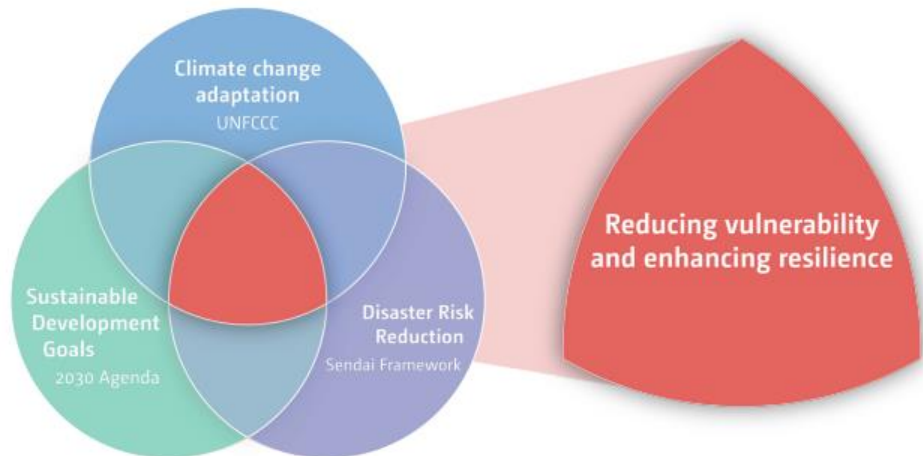
According to the IPCC, adaptation is the process of adjusting to actual or expected climate change and its effects. The IPCC defines resilience as:

The capacity of social, economic and ecosystems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure as well as biodiversity in case of ecosystems while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation. Resilience is a positive attribute when it maintains such a capacity for adaptation, learning, and/or transformation (IPCC 2022, p. 7).

A common disaster risk reduction definition of resilience incorporates this concept of maintaining function, but includes the ability to adapt, defining resilience as:

The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions. (UNDRR 2009).

Figure 1 Integrating adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework



1.5.3. Australian Government policies

The National Climate Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan are central to the Australian Government’s work to strengthen adaptation, reduce climate risk and ensure Australia can continue to prosper in an increasingly climate-disrupted future. Many complementary policies exist or are in train.

For example, as part of developing its national Net Zero Plan and 2035 emissions reduction target, the Australian Government is developing 6 sectoral decarbonisation plans. These plans – for electricity and energy, transport, industry, resources, the built environment, and agriculture and land – will focus on emissions reduction, with adaptation and disaster resilience to be considered for each sector.

The National Health and Climate Strategy, released in December 2023, includes specific actions to build a climate-resilient health system and protect population health and wellbeing from the impacts of climate change.

The National Adaptation Plan will also complement the work of NEMA and the Department of Home Affairs on disaster risk reduction and resilience, preparedness, response, recovery, and reconstruction. Not all climate impacts are natural hazard events, and not all natural hazard events are exacerbated by climate change, but the overlap between the 2 sets is large. It is also important that efforts to rebuild after disasters strengthen resilience to future climate changes.

Australia’s Second National Action Plan under the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework provides direction and seeks to enable and embed disaster risk reduction into business as usual across society. Developed through extensive consultation, the Second National Action Plan recognises that disaster risk reduction is a shared responsibility, and all levels of government, sectors and communities have an important role to play (NEMA 2023).

The Department of Home Affairs’ National Resilience Framework will provide a high-level framework to strengthen Australia’s resilience to all hazards. The National Adaptation Plan will have narrower coverage (physical climate risk) and more specific actions, while the Framework will set out principles across a wider set of hazards.

The Annual Climate Change Statement 2023 provides a summary of Australian Government adaptation and disaster risk management policies (DCCEEW 2023a).

1.5.4. The National Climate Risk Assessment

The National Climate Risk Assessment is providing the first ever national level assessment of how climate change puts what we value at risk, now and in the future. The first pass assessment identified 56 nationally significant climate risks and a subset of 11 priority risks for further analysis in the second pass assessment. In 2024, the government will continue to support a First Nations-led process to identify the climate risks for the First Nations values and knowledges system and prioritise and assess the most significant risks to underpin adaptation actions and strategies. The impact of climate change on First Nations peoples and communities was considered in the analysis of the 56 nationally significant climate risks, and the 11 priority risks for the second pass assessment. The National Adaptation Plan will set the framework for an effective response to these risks.

The full risk assessment methodology document and the outcomes of the first pass assessment are available on the department's website (DCCEEW 2024).

2. Foundations for a National Adaptation Plan

2.1. Draft vision and key objectives

The impacts of climate change affect everyone and all levels of government, households, industry, businesses and community organisations. Each have important, complementary and differentiated roles in adapting to the impacts of climate change. As a starting point for feedback, the department has developed a draft vision and objective for the plan:

Australia’s economy, society, and natural and built environments are being managed and invested in, to reduce climate impacts and harness any opportunities now and into the future – by all levels of government, business and community.

The key objectives of the National Adaptation Plan are to ‘mainstream’ adaptation action, drive a substantial uplift in private sector investment and establish support for people and communities in disproportionately vulnerable situations. Considering and managing climate risk will become part of business-as-usual for governments, organisations and communities across Australia.

[Box 2] Consultation questions

What do you think a well-adapted and resilient Australia looks like?

Does the draft vision capture this? Why or why not?

Do you agree with the key objectives of the plan? What other suggestions do you have?

The plan will respond to the priority nationally significant risks identified in the National Climate Risk Assessment. Within those, what areas should be the Commonwealth’s priority for this National Adaptation Plan and why?

2.2. Governance, monitoring and evaluation

The climate change risks we are facing today will not be the same risks we will face in the future so our plans must be reviewed and revised. Effective adaptation is an ongoing process of learning about risks, setting new priorities, planning for those priorities, implementing actions, evaluating the effectiveness of those actions, and making adjustments, as necessary.

As adaptation involves everyone, there is scope and may be a need for new models of governance and partnerships to address our shared challenges. Continuous monitoring and evaluation allow for timely adjustments in response to new data, changing circumstances and evolving risks.

Some comparable countries undertake adaptation plans in accordance with legislative requirements, in regular cycles, with mid-cycle review points. Appendix A provides an overview of adaptation planning in Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Spain and the United Kingdom. Mid-point and end-of-cycle reviews allow for monitoring and evaluation of actions, ensuring they are being implemented as intended and are effective. They also allow for updated climate science and risk assessments to inform implementation of current actions and the creation of new ones.

Within Australia, half of Australian states and territories have a legislated requirement to undertake a risk assessment, adaptation plan or have more general legislative obligations on adaptation policy. See Appendix B for more information.

In its 2023 Annual Progress Report, the Climate Change Authority recommended that the National Climate Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan should be legislated with updates at least every 5 years, with legislation to also cover ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the plan (CCA 2023). The Australian Government’s response to the authority noted that consideration would be given to the most appropriate frequency of repeating the assessment once the first assessment has been completed (DCCEE 2023a).

[Box 3] Consultation questions

What is working well in adaptation policy governance at the national level? Are there more opportunities for collaboration, or institutional changes that will help build a more adapted Australia?

How should adaptation success be measured?

What time horizon should the National Adaptation Plan cover?

2.3. Western science, First Nations’ knowledges and experiences

The National Adaptation Plan will be underpinned by the best science and analysis available, including the National Climate Risk Assessment, the IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report, academic literature, expert elicitation, First Nations’ knowledges and community engagement. Creating this evidence base will help prioritise areas for adaptation and choose the best responses.

First Nations peoples’ connection to Country is ongoing and deeply linked to First Nations’ knowledges, sciences and practices, making First Nations peoples strong contributors to mitigation and adaptation actions. The risk assessment and plan will be informed by conversations with First Nations peoples on each system and embed First Nations’ perspectives, priorities and experiences.

2.4. Prioritising adaptation actions

For a country as large and diverse as Australia, climate risks and adaptation needs are varied. For Australia’s National Adaptation Plan to be meaningful at the national level, a framework for prioritising actions is needed.

Some adaptation measures will be urgent to protect lives and livelihoods or critical infrastructure. Others will have long lead times, meaning that planning and action might be needed in the short-term to provide long-term benefits. For example, considering possible future adaptation pathways when planning new communities might result in a potential future hazard being avoided, rather than needing to accommodate or adapt in the future.

In deciding what actions are prioritised in the plan, a highly consultative approach will be employed as the plan is developed. The following draft principles could provide a framework for prioritising adaptation actions, preferencing those that:

- are ‘no regrets’ actions. These could be because they are addressing impacts expected with high likelihood in the next decade or have co-benefits (such as reducing emissions or reducing inequality)
- are the first part of an effective adaptation pathway. That is, they manage the impacts expected in the short term, but are deployed in a way that makes it easier to respond to greater risks in the future
- are key enabling actions for others, for example the provision of next generation regional climate projections, or guidance to support effective climate risk management
- drive action to strengthen adaptation across multiple sectors or regions
- promote consistency across the country, while allowing for local differences, including contexts and priorities
- assist groups who are disproportionately affected by climate impacts and ensure that adaptation addresses equity and human rights, such as gender-responsive adaptation, intergenerational equity and equity for people with a disability.

[Box 4] Consultation questions

Do you support the draft principles for prioritising and sequencing adaptation actions over time? Why or why not? Are there any gaps?

2.5. Structure of the National Adaptation Plan

There are a number of ways that the National Adaptation Plan, and actions in the plan, could be organised. The department is inclined to use ‘domains’ – which represent values, assets and systems that may be at risk from climate change. The National Climate Risk Assessment defined four domains: economic, built, natural and social (see Appendix D). Using this structure for the plan would facilitate a focus on the priority adaptation areas while minimising the need for cross-referencing to address sectoral risks.

The contents and structure of the plan will be informed by the feedback received on this issues paper. It is expected that the plan will contain:

- a vision statement
- objectives
- an approach to addressing nationally significant climate risks and prioritising adaptation actions
- a plan for monitoring and evaluating adaptation progress.

It is also expected to include a clear direction for adaptation action for the Australian Government, both to manage its own assets and fulfil its national responsibilities to assist others to adapt.

3. Climate risks and adaptation actions

This chapter covers the priority climate risks identified by the National Climate Risk Assessment, the cross-cutting themes emerging from the consultation that informed this issues paper, and enablers of adaptation action.

3.1. Priority nationally significant climate risks

As outlined in Chapter 1, the National Climate Risk Assessment has identified 11 risks for progression to the second pass assessment (Table 1). The priority risks represent a subset of the risks identified in the first pass assessment process. The National Adaptation Plan will set the framework for an effective response to these risks.

Table 1 National Climate Risk Assessment priority risks

System	Risk statement
Natural environment	Risks to aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem condition and function or landscape function and collapse including through species loss and extinction
Primary industries and food	Risks to primary industries that decrease productivity, quality and profitability and increase biosecurity pressures
Regional and remote communities	Risks to regional, remote and First Nations communities that are supported by natural environments and ecosystem services
Health and social support	Risks to health and wellbeing from slow onset and extreme climate impacts
Infrastructure and built environment	Risks to critical infrastructure that impact access to essential services
Defence and national security	Risks to domestic disaster response and recovery assistance from the competing need to respond to multiple natural hazard events as well as national security contingencies, resulting in concurrency pressures and overwhelming the government's capacity to respond effectively
Cross-System – Communities and settlement	Risks to communities from legacy-and-future planning and decision-making that increases the vulnerability of settlements
Cross-system – Water security	Risks to water security that underpin community resilience, natural environments, water-dependant industries and cultural heritage
Cross-system – Supply chains	Risks to supply and service chains from climate change impacts that disrupt goods, services, labour, capital and trade
Cross-system – Economy, trade and finance	Risks to the real economy from acute and chronic climate change impacts, including from climate-related financial system shocks or volatility
Cross-system – Governance	Risk to adaptation from maladaptation and inaction from governance structures not fit to address changing climate risks

3.2. Cross-cutting themes

The department conducted targeted stakeholder consultation in late 2023 via a series of 11 sectoral roundtables to support initial scoping of the National Adaptation Plan and development of this issues paper. Across sectors, consultations revealed several common themes including the importance of role clarity and better coordination, considering place-based approaches and assisted relocation, and water security.

3.2.1. Role clarity and coordination

The Roles and Responsibilities for Climate Change Adaptation in Australia were agreed to by the then COAG Select Council on Climate Change in 2012, as described in Chapter 1.

Determining responsibility for climate adaptation will continue to be guided by the 2012 agreement. There will be opportunities to further develop a shared understanding of respective responsibilities through the development of the National Adaptation Plan.

As we move towards a national approach for adaptation action, it will be important to ensure roles remain clear and benefits from coordination are realised.

3.2.2. Place-based and community-led approaches

Across consultations, we heard that adaptation should be place-based, community-led and values-driven so that adaptation is tailored to the specific areas and communities being affected. These approaches must actively involve local communities, and First Nations peoples. The rights of First Nations peoples to self-determination must underpin these approaches, while recognising the unique and deep-rooted connections to Country that are reflected in First Nations knowledges and practices. Local communities possess invaluable knowledge and understanding of their environments, which are crucial for developing effective and sustainable climate adaptation strategies.

Local governments and land councils will continue to play a critical role in effective engagement with local communities. Trusted community organisations and leaders will also play an important role in driving and advocating for climate adaptation awareness and action.

Part of taking a place-based approach is acknowledging that some individuals and communities are, or will be, disproportionately affected by climate impacts.

Coastal communities in particular are expected to face substantial climate impacts, compounded by coastal-specific changes in the natural and built environment, and in society. This is significant, given 86.5% of Australia's population lived within 50 km of the coast in 2022 (ABS 2024). Moreover, growth in coastal populations is no longer strictly concentrated in urban centres, but rather spreading to coastal townships and villages (Infrastructure Australia 2020).

Communities in northern Australia will also be disproportionately impacted by increasing climate risks. Regional, remote and First Nations communities in northern Australia may be more exposed to natural hazards including cyclones and flooding. Their small population bases, distance from critical services and limited supply chains hamper disaster response and recovery efforts. Without systemic mitigation and adaptation, these risks and their impacts will continue to increase.

In some circumstances, expected climate impacts may be so significant that communities consider ‘planned retreat.’ Planned retreat is the purposeful, coordinated movement of people and infrastructure away from risks. The complexity of planned retreat necessitates involvement of all levels of government and community (O’Donnell 2022). This is a very sensitive issue, and any such action would require deep consultation with communities to ensure human mobility is supported with dignity.

3.2.3. Water security

Water is an absolute necessity for all life on earth, including humans – supporting people, the natural and built environment, agriculture, health and social service provision, energy and industry. Water also has deep significance for First Nations peoples, often linked to cultural identity, self-determination and economic sustainability.

Risks to the quality, quantity and accessibility of water resources may arise through events exacerbated by climate change such as prolonged drought, extreme heat, variability in rainfall, and flooding. Inadequate water quality, quantity, and accessibility can adversely affect numerous human health outcomes, including communicable disease transmission and psychological distress. Climate change events may also increase demand for resources, such as water to fight fires, food production and land for housing for displaced people. This may create additional risks and impacts if water delivery systems fail or are cut off – such as through contamination or pollution in flood situations.

3.3. Enablers of adaptation action

Mainstreaming and strengthening adaptation will be underpinned by effective disclosure and management of climate risk. This will require reliable climate information and integrating climate risk into long term planning across all sectors.

3.3.1. Climate science, information and data

Successful climate adaptation will require information, science and analysis to inform decision-making, help prioritise areas for adaptation, and choose the best responses.

Different stakeholders across sectors stressed the importance of a comprehensive evidence base and accurate and up-to-date climate scenarios to inform adaptation planning.

Up-to-date, reliable, useable and accessible data on climate impacts is fundamental to improving resilience. Investing in long-term data collection and analysis and committing resources will ensure science can better understand climate risk, including tipping points and systems thresholds and provide greater confidence for long-term investment. The Australian Government leads and/or invests in many substantial relevant programs, including:

- the National Partnership for Climate Projections, a partnership between all jurisdictions, national science agencies and the university sector to deliver a nationally aligned, sustainable, and integrated approach for Australian projection science and projections information. The next generation of climate projections will be released over 2024 by National Partnership for Climate Projections members. Further information about the forthcoming projections is summarised in the 2022-23 Annual Report of the National Partnership for Climate Projections, available on the department’s website

- the National Environmental Science Program (NESP) Climate Systems Hub, which is progressing the design and delivery of climate and adaptation science to deliver actionable insights for Australia
- the Australian Climate Service which provides improved data, intelligence and expert advice on climate risks and impacts to support and inform decision-making.

The need for more data or more usable information, or the increased sharing of existing data, was raised several times by stakeholders in early consultation on the National Adaptation Plan, including that:

- The Commonwealth (for example through the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission) already has significant data holdings from insurers. There is potential to share and use this data better within the Commonwealth and with other levels of government and the private sector.
- The private sector also has extensive data holdings that are relevant – there is opportunity for government-business collaboration.
- Clear guidance or definitions of adaptation and/or resilience would also help inform risk management and guide investment – the inclusion of adaptation in the sustainable finance taxonomy (see Section 4.1.2) would support this.

3.3.2. Climate risk management practices

Adaptation planning needs to be properly informed to avoid maladaptation or unexpected cascading negative outcomes from adaptation actions. A foundational requirement for adaptation planning is the preparation of integrated vulnerability and risk assessments. When based on reliable information, as discussed above, this will inform the development of robust and effective adaptation plans.

There are increasing requirements across sectors for government and non-government entities to undertake risk assessments, disclose climate risks and develop plans to manage these risks. For example:

- The Australian Government has developed the Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program, to identify, manage and disclose climate risks and opportunities across the Australian Public Service. Several states and territories have or are developing similar requirements.
- Climate risk disclosure and management for large listed and unlisted businesses and financial institutions are proposed to be phased in from 2024–25 and 2027–28 (The Treasury 2023). Requirements under the *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018* for regular, board-approved risk management plans for critical infrastructure commenced in August 2023.

Together, these will provide the basis for mandatory management and monitoring of climate risks for a substantial part of Australia’s economic activity and assets.

The development of risk assessments and adaptation plans, and the delivery of adaptation measures, requires an appropriately trained and skilled workforce. Mainstreaming adaptation will mean a wide range of workers – not just those in roles specifically dedicated to risk management – will have to consider climate risks and their management and adaptation in their role, in a similar way to how managing risks to workplace health and safety involves everyone.

3.3.3. Workforce and skills

Australia’s workforce is an important enabler of mainstreaming adaptation action, and is also affected by climate impacts.

Mainstreaming adaptation will require more workers to consider and manage climate impacts as part of their core roles – for example design standards for new infrastructure would consider impacts from a changing climate over the asset life and bankers will analyse climate risks when evaluating new investments.

The impacts of climate change, particularly higher temperatures, will present challenges for workers, businesses and labour productivity. Higher temperatures could impact labour productivity and require us to work differently. As temperatures rise, workers in exposed industries may need to reduce their exposure to heat or the physical intensity of their work. The 2023 Intergenerational Report (The Treasury 2023a) highlights the challenge that climate change poses to labour productivity, predominantly rising temperatures and extreme heat. The impacts of temperature and natural hazards will vary across regions, occupations and industries. Construction, agriculture, tourism and recreation sectors may be more heavily impacted due to occupations within these sectors relying heavily on physical effort, working outdoors and daytime work. Indoor workers can also be affected by heat and bushfire smoke. Impacts on workers in one system can have flow on effects to other systems with interdependencies.

4. A closer look at risks and actions

The following sections cover climate risks, current adaptation actions and potential next steps for the 8 systems identified in the National Climate Risk Assessment. As referenced in the risk assessment methodology, a system is defined as ‘a group of interacting or interrelated elements that act according to a set of rules to form a unified whole’ (DCCEEW 2023b, p.21). Readers can focus on the sections of interest to them. While you are reviewing those sections, please consider the consultation questions provided in Box 5. The First Nations’ values and knowledges system (section 4.3) includes additional consultation questions.

[Box 5] Consultation questions: all systems

What other existing policies are supporting adaptation for this system?

Who should be undertaking action to strengthen adaptation action in this system?

What are the barriers to strengthening adaptation? How could the National Adaptation Plan help with these?

What policies could be strengthened or added as the highest priorities?

What measurement and evaluative tools and processes should be implemented to track adaptation progress for this system?

4.1. Economy, trade and financial system

The economy, trade and finance system refers to Australia’s:

- interconnected insurance and investment markets
- import and export markets
- the distribution of goods and services
- institutional arrangements that govern them.

This system includes the institutional arrangements governing economic activities and trade networks across all scales.

This system has strong interdependencies with the following systems: primary industries and food; health and social support; regional and remote communities; infrastructure and the built environment.

Climate change has many direct and indirect impacts through acute, chronic and slow onset changes which drive a variety of risks to this system, ranging from individuals through to markets and governments with local, regional, national and international implications.

4.1.1. What would mainstreaming adaptation look like?

Mainstreaming and strengthening adaptation action in this system would be underpinned by effective disclosure and management of climate risk. In a well-adapted Australia, managing material climate risks would be standard for all businesses and financial institutions. Decisions would be underpinned by up-to-date, reliable and accessible climate information. Resources across the private

and public sector would be efficiently directed to adaptation and resilience to address the material risks identified.

4.1.2. How do we get there?

Action underway

The government and private sectors are already working to understand, disclose and manage climate risks. Below are some examples of actions already underway.

Actions to address economy, trade and financial system risks

Australia’s financial system regulators are working to support financial market participants to manage the financial risks and opportunities associated with climate change. This includes improving understanding of the impact of climate change on the Australian economy and financial system and improving the transparency and consistency of sustainability-related information.

The Council of Financial Regulators’ Climate Working Group completed a Climate Vulnerability Assessment for banks in 2022. This measured the potential impact of physical and transition risks to the five largest banks and broader financial system using scenario analysis. The next iteration of the Climate Vulnerability Assessment will examine access and affordability issues in general insurance.

The Reserve Bank of Australia and Australian Prudential Regulation Authority are also active members of the international Network for Greening the Financial System, contributing to the development of environment and climate risk management in the financial sector.

Actions to drive investment in a sustainable economy

The government is developing a Sustainable Finance Strategy to help mobilise private sector investment needed for a sustainable economy (The Treasury 2023b). Emissions reduction and adaptation are the initial priority for the strategy, with the reforms providing a platform to incorporate other critical sustainability-related issues over time. The strategy builds on the government’s work to implement mandatory climate-related financial disclosure requirements for large companies and financial institutions.

The strategy identifies 12 policy priorities across 3 key pillars:

- 1) Improve transparency on climate and sustainability
- 2) Financial system capabilities
- 3) Australian Government leadership and engagement.

Each pillar contains a range of proposed tools and policies to support sustainable finance in Australia.

Almost all the policy priorities are highly relevant to adaptation as well as climate change mitigation. Of particular importance for future directions are priority 2 (develop a sustainable finance taxonomy), priority 7 (addressing data and analytical challenges) and priority 10 (catalysing sustainable finance flows and markets).

Sustainable finance taxonomies provide consistent, scientifically rigorous criteria to evaluate whether economic activities are aligned with or contribute to climate and other sustainability outcomes. The government is supporting the development of an Australian sustainable finance taxonomy as a key foundation of the Sustainable Finance Strategy, with an initial focus on climate

mitigation objectives. Building on feedback on sustainability data challenges and priorities for financial system participants, the Treasurer will request that the Council of Financial Regulators conducts a detailed assessment of options to address key sustainability-related data challenges faced by financial system participants. The Council is expected to publish recommendations to government by the end of 2024.

The government is also seeking feedback on what role the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) can play to support scaling up of sustainable investment in Australia, as part of a more comprehensive and ambitious sustainable finance agenda.

Actions to address insurance issues

The Hazards Insurance Partnership is an enduring partnership between the Australian Government and the insurance industry, managed by NEMA. Through the partnership, the government and insurers are working together to address insurance affordability and availability issues as driven by natural hazard risk, to reduce risk for communities and improve Australia's resilience to natural hazards.

Under the objective to reduce risk, with a view to improving insurance affordability and availability, the partnership will:

- identify and seek to better understand the most pressing insurance issues driven by natural hazard risk, to enable better targeting of policy solutions
- work to understand how insurance costs can be reduced, through risk mitigation
- consult on relevant programs and initiatives, including risk-reduction funding guidelines and consumer-facing improvements related to natural hazard insurance
- identify opportunities to replicate and scale successful initiatives
- streamline government data requests of the Insurance Council of Australia and insurance industry that are focused on natural hazard resilience and insurance affordability and availability
- collaborate to support the development of a centralised data asset on insurance affordability and availability.

Through the Partnerships' discussions, the insurance industry has provided valuable:

- advice on the implementation of the Disaster Ready Fund, and the Second National Action Plan
- discussion on the design of household mitigation programs, including a better understanding of the potential opportunities and challenges to reflecting mitigation in insurance premiums.

Actions to reduce risk from natural hazards

Programs that reduce the likely human and financial impacts of disasters before they happen have wider social and economic benefits. This occurs through supporting the economic resilience of communities, such as enhancing the insurability of property and reducing insurance premiums.

As outlined in Chapter 1, the Second National Action Plan to implement Australia's National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework guides whole society, cross-sector efforts to reduce disaster risk. This includes embedding disaster risk reduction into investments and decisions.

The Australian Government is working to protect communities against the impacts of natural hazards through the Disaster Ready Fund, which is providing up to \$1 billion over 5 years (from 1 July 2023) for initiatives that support Australians to manage the physical, social, and economic impacts of disasters caused by climate change and other natural hazards. The government is also taking action through the Protect our Communities (Disaster Resilience) Program to deliver disaster resilience projects across Australia to improve their disaster resilience and preparedness.

Future directions

The scale of projected climate change impacts across Australia means that significant resources will be required to adapt and build resilience. This cannot be achieved solely through public funding and highlights the need for government initiatives that incentivise individuals and the private sector to invest.

By shifting sufficient private capital towards initiatives focused on adaptation and resilience, investors can secure their established assets, unlock new investment opportunities and safeguard the long-term financial wellbeing of their beneficiaries. Box 6 provides an example of one such approach.

Catalysing private sector investment in adaptation and resilience at scale will require supporting data and understanding and addressing existing barriers. There are clear economic benefits to additional adaptation action, however there can be significant barriers to adaptation financing. For example, analysis undertaken for the United Kingdom's third Climate Change Risk Assessment found that many early adaptation investments deliver high value for money and that adaptation also often delivers important co-benefits, including direct economic gains. The benefit-cost ratios typically ranged from 2:1 to 10:1 – that is, every £1 invested in adaptation could result in £2 to £10 in net economic benefits (Watkiss 2022). Analysis commissioned for the UK Climate Change Committee on experience with adaptation financing, identified a range of barriers, and made recommendations related to markets and revenue, information, the development of 'bankable' projects (Watkiss 2022). In Australia, initial feedback to the department from stakeholders indicated that some see a potential role for the Clean Energy Finance Corporation in adaptation investment and the importance of developing the sustainable finance taxonomy, to incorporate adaptation as well as mitigation.

Stakeholders have emphasised that some relevant data is already collected by governments and the private sector. There is an opportunity for government-business collaboration to improve its use. This includes data around the climate risks for specific places, where assets are located and their current resilience.

Data about the climate exposure of housing would support more informed decision-making in property purchases. For example, mandatory disclosure of natural hazard information at point of purchase could assist both purchasers and financial institutions in considering and pricing future climate risks to their homes.

[Box 6]: Enabling Resilient Investment

The Enabling Resilience Investment approach is a collaboration between CSIRO and Value Advisory Partners, with other partners also making significant contributions (CSIRO 2023).

The Enabling Resilience Investment approach is a planning and analysis process which incorporates value creation and systemic risk mitigation into the design and delivery of current and future investments. The approach generates place-based risk mitigation and adaptation options along with fundable opportunities that create beneficial outcomes (such as jobs, infrastructure, social cohesion, economic activity and incomes) for communities across Australia. In doing so, the approach supports communities, regions and economies to recover, transition, and develop towards sustainable, adaptive and disaster-resilient futures.

Over the coming years, the tools underpinning the approach will be further developed, as well as demonstrated and tested, in a range of strategic place-based case studies.

Several place-based case studies have been conducted, including the Bega Valley and Port Adelaide Enfield.

4.2. Infrastructure and built environment system

The infrastructure and built environment system refers to the intricate networks of human-made structures across Australia. This system includes:

- physical buildings
- green and blue spaces
- supporting infrastructure such as transport, water, and energy systems.

This system has strongest interdependencies with the following systems: primary industries and food; regional and remote communities; and economy, trade and finance.

Climate change has many direct and indirect impacts through acute, chronic and slow onset changes which drive a variety of risks to this system, ranging from individual dwellings through to entire supply and service chains with local, regional, national and international implications.

4.2.1. What would mainstreaming adaptation look like?

Mainstreaming and strengthening adaptation in the infrastructure and built environment system would include embedding climate risks and adaptation planning in land use planning policies, construction policies and building codes. Decisions around the location of new assets would incorporate future climate scenarios.

In a well-adapted Australia, new and existing buildings and infrastructure would be more resilient to the impacts of climate change, with a particular emphasis on the resilience of critical infrastructure and heritage places. Managing material climate risks would be a part of business as usual for the workforce, with decisions underpinned by high quality, useable climate information. For example, climate-ready design of buildings, infrastructure, equipment could take into account future temperature spikes, not just future temperature averages. Building and infrastructure regulations and standards could change over time to ensure that acceptable levels of safety and performance are maintained for assets as the intensity and frequency of natural hazards increases.

4.2.2. How do we get there?

Action underway

Across the country there is a significant body of work underway relating to climate change adaptation in this system. Improving the climate resilience of infrastructure and our built environment is a shared responsibility. The owners of assets – whether private or public – are responsible for managing the climate risks to them. Each level of government has responsibilities for setting part of the standards and rules that govern the location and resilience of new and existing assets.

Australian Government initiatives and partnerships

There are a number of frameworks and pieces of legislation that aim to improve climate resilience in the built environment:

- The *Security of Critical Infrastructure Act 2018* provides a framework for managing risks relating to critical infrastructure. The Act applies to critical infrastructure in the following sectors:
 - communications
 - financial services and markets
 - data storage and processing
 - defence industry
 - higher education and research
 - energy
 - food and grocery
 - healthcare and medical
 - space technology
 - transport
 - water and sewerage.
- The Critical Infrastructure Risk Management Program rules require owners and operators of certain critical infrastructure assets to identify and mitigate risks to their asset.
- The 2023 Critical Infrastructure Resilience Strategy, supported by the 2023 Critical Infrastructure Resilience Plan, guides work with critical infrastructure entities and all levels of government to enhance the security and resilience of Australia’s critical infrastructure.
- The National Construction Code sets out the minimum requirements for the design and construction of buildings in Australia. This includes for the safety, health, amenity, accessibility and sustainability of certain buildings. The most recent update to the code includes stronger requirements for dwellings to be energy efficient so they reduce energy consumption, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and improve occupant health and amenity.
- The Trajectory for Low Energy Buildings was agreed by all Commonwealth, state and territory energy ministers in 2019. It is a national plan that aims to achieve zero energy and carbon-ready commercial and residential buildings in Australia. It is being updated in 2024.
- The Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS) provides ratings of the energy performance of free-standing homes, townhouses and apartments and supports homeowners to design, build and renovate more sustainable, climate resilient homes. From

mid-2025 NatHERS will expand to offer ratings for existing homes and advise on how to improve energy performance.

- The National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) provides a similar role to NatHERS for the commercial building sector, in building energy efficiency as well as a range of other sustainability measures.
- The 2023 Infrastructure Policy Statement defines nationally significant land transport projects and identifies three strategic themes for Commonwealth infrastructure investment, one of which is productivity and resilience.
- Infrastructure Australia, the nation’s independent infrastructure advisor, maintains the Infrastructure Priority List. This provides Australia’s governments with a pipeline of investment-ready proposals expected to contribute to national productivity or to be otherwise socially beneficial. Infrastructure Australia’s Assessment Framework 2021 sets out guidance for the proposals that are submitted for potential inclusion on the Priority List. The framework’s resilience theme – including resilience to possible future physical climate risks – is not mandatory.
- The National Water Initiative is to be renewed to better meet the needs of Australia by strengthening the connection between climate science and water planning, driving water security for communities, the environment and industries and providing for increased influence for First Nations peoples in water management.
- The Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards scheme will be expanded to identify additional products which can help promote increasing urban water efficiency and water saving more broadly.
- The National Freight and Supply Chain Strategy is a holistic, coordinated and multi-modal approach to freight and supply chains agreed by all jurisdictions. It sets an agenda for government and industry action across all freight modes and includes actions relating to infrastructure.

Better energy performance supports adaptive capacity through multiple channels including improving the affordability of acquiring the desired level of thermal comfort from buildings. The Australian Government is:

- developing a Commonwealth-led National Energy Performance Strategy. This Strategy will provide a national plan to accelerate energy performance actions on the ‘demand side’ of energy markets, including energy efficiency, demand flexibility, electrification and fuel switching
- helping households, local councils and businesses access energy efficiency upgrades through the Energy Savings Package. This \$1.6 billion package includes:
 - \$1 billion to the CEFC to provide low-cost finance for home upgrades that save energy
 - \$300 million to support energy upgrades to social housing, co-funded and designed in partnership with the states and territories
- partnering with local governments to deliver the \$100 million Community Energy Upgrades Fund.

The Australian Government also has several programs that consider resilience in infrastructure and the built environment in response to climate change and disaster management. For example, the National Urban Policy will frame the Australian Government’s approach to achieving more liveable, equitable, productive, sustainable and resilient cities and suburbs. The State of the Cities report will complement this providing an accurate and up-to-date picture of life in our big cities.

The Australian Government also co-finances betterment funds to allow local governments and state agencies to rebuild essential public assets to a more resilient standard through the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements. Evaluation from Queensland’s fund indicates the clear benefits of a betterment approach (Queensland Reconstruction Authority 2023).

Other jurisdictions

State and local governments are responsible for land use planning, which is a major determinant of the risk exposure of infrastructure assets.

In December 2022, the National Cabinet tasked Planning Ministers from all jurisdictions with developing a framework and guidance on nationally agreed principles for disaster and climate risk considerations in land use planning. In July 2023, Planning Ministers agreed to the New South Wales Government leading this work (Planning Ministers 2023). Several state and territory governments across Australia also have infrastructure strategies that consider climate change in the planning of infrastructure projects and support industry and businesses to build resilience to climate change through managing risk. For example, the Western Australia Government’s Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Planning Guidelines, support the response to existing and potential future risk impacts from coastal hazards. The guidelines show how to assess risk levels at specific planning timeframes and outlines adaptation pathways to minimise risk and vulnerability across these timeframes.

Some local governments are undertaking infrastructure vulnerability assessments or are working to improve the resilience of community infrastructure. For example, Campbelltown City Council in Greater Adelaide is currently undertaking a ‘Cool Refuge Project’ to understand if there is a demand for cool places where people can go and spend time on hot days, and how these facilities might be provided so that they are effective and well-used by the community. The metropolitan Victorian Greenhouse Alliance has delivered a scoping study investigating the costs and benefits of climate change adaptation options for councils managing community assets across Greater Melbourne.

Future directions

Future adaptation directions for infrastructure and the built environment are underpinned by investing in skills, capacity and capability development for relevant workforces and supply chains. Australia’s civil works and construction workforce will need to be equipped to deliver new resilient infrastructure and homes, and to retrofit current infrastructure and homes.

New assets

Land use planning that considers natural hazard risk is the single most important risk reduction measure for limiting the increase in future disaster losses for new developments (AIDR 2020). The Australian Government is interested in hearing innovative ideas for addressing climate risk through land use planning, noting the primary responsibilities of state and local governments in this area.

There may be scope for cost-effective changes to the assessment requirements and standards for new infrastructure. For example, strengthening Infrastructure Australia’s Assessment Guidelines for climate impacts could be considered.

Several stakeholders have called for incorporating climate resilience into the National Construction Code. The Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements recommended that an evaluation be undertaken to determine whether the Code should include increased natural hazard resilience as a specific objective. The Australian Building Codes Board is currently developing proposed changes for the National Construction Code in 2025, including to improve the resilience of buildings to certain natural hazards. In addition, some stakeholders have suggested strengthening NatHERS and NABERS star ratings to include embodied energy, heritage considerations and resilience standards.

Existing assets

The starting point for responding to climate risks is for the owners of assets to have an up-to-date understanding of those risks. As outlined in section 3.3.2, recent and proposed new climate risk disclosure and management requirements for large listed and unlisted businesses, financial institutions and critical infrastructure will together provide the basis for management and monitoring of climate risks for a substantial part of Australia’s assets (The Treasury 2023c).

Collated information on the resilience of assets may also be beneficial. Some stakeholders have suggested Australia develop a nationally consistent asset register focusing on important risk and resilience characteristics and prioritising critical infrastructure in high hazard zones in Australia.

The 2024 update of the Trajectory for Low Energy Buildings will introduce a focus on existing buildings. Through consultation on the National Energy Performance Strategy in November 2022, stakeholders advocated for a shift in focus for the Trajectory from new to existing buildings, while also supporting National Construction Code updates for stronger minimum standards in the future. This could assist in improving the energy performance of existing and new commercial and residential buildings, to both reduce emissions while also improving thermal comfort and liveability.

Stakeholders have additionally emphasised the benefits of enhancing the usability of community spaces during periods of extreme weather, in particular heatwaves.

Others have highlighted opportunities to expand betterment policies, consistent with the productivity and resilience theme of the new Infrastructure Policy Statement, to build or repair land transport infrastructure after disasters to be more resilient. This could reduce total net fiscal costs and the impact of some disasters.

4.3. First Nations' values and knowledges system

First Nations peoples’ relationship to land and waters extends beyond environmental concerns to encompass cultural, spiritual and holistic perspectives. The National Adaptation Plan will consider and integrate First Nations’ perspectives and will respect First Nations peoples’ rights to self-determination. It will also have dedicated consideration of First Nations’ values and knowledges, recognising that First Nations peoples’ knowledges and practices are connected to Country and cannot be taken out of context.

The First Nations’ values and knowledges system emphasises the importance of integrating First Nations’ values, knowledges and cultural practices, in understanding and responding to climate

change. This system recognises the deep connection of First Nations peoples to their land and waters, and the valuable insights this connection provides in terms of sustainable environmental management, observation of changes, and adaptation strategies.

This system has strong interdependencies with the following systems: natural environment; health and social support; and regional and remote communities. This includes concerns around topics such as the environment, water, health, infrastructure, and climate-adaptive housing.

Climate change has many direct and indirect impacts through acute, chronic and slow onset changes, which drive a variety of risks to this system, ranging from individuals through to entire First Nations communities, across multiple generations.

This system is underscored by the need for policies and actions that respect and incorporate First Nations' perspectives, values and knowledges systems. Risks to this system will have local, regional, national and international implications.

The assessment of risks to this system under the National Climate Risk Assessment is not yet complete. In 2024 the government will continue to support a First Nations-led process to identify the climate risks for the First Nations' values and knowledges system and prioritise and assess the most significant risks to underpin adaptation actions and strategies.

4.3.1. What would mainstreaming adaptation in this system look like?

Mainstreaming and strengthening adaptation action in this system would be underpinned by First Nations-led climate adaptation actions and partnerships. In a well-adapted Australia that respects the rights of First Nations peoples to self-determination, First Nations' values, sciences, practices and knowledges would be integrated into and potentially form the basis of, climate risk assessments, adaptation actions and opportunities. First Nations peoples and communities would be empowered to implement adaptation and mitigation planning, protect Country, participate in and benefit from changing economies, build capacity, and ensure climate action is informed by past experiences. Given the many interconnected impacts of climate change, there are opportunities for climate adaptation action to contribute to closing the gap of existing inequities between First Nations and non-First Nations Australians, particularly considering the strong link between caring for Country and the physical, emotional, cultural and spiritual health of First Nations peoples.

4.3.2. How do we get there?

Action underway

First Nations peoples are intimately connected to Country, and their knowledges, sciences and practices hold a number of the key solutions to the climate crisis (Heal Network and CRE-STRIDE 2021). In acknowledging human induced climate change, First Nations peoples and perspectives can help Australia reset or reframe its relationship with Country and support Australia's adaptation to climate change. Recognition of First Nations' values and knowledges, and empowering and partnering with First Nations peoples, can support place-based climate adaptation. These activities can also bring new jobs and investment to communities, whilst reinforcing connections to Country.

Some examples of action underway include:

- the inaugural Pacific Regional Gathering, hosted by Australia in October 2023, which saw Indigenous peoples and governments from across Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific, come together to discuss the impacts of climate change and how to achieve holistic solutions
- the 2018 National Indigenous Dialogue on Climate Change, the 2021 National First Peoples Gathering on Climate Change, and the subsequent 2022 formation of the National First Peoples Platform on Climate Change
- First Nations rangers across Australia, working with governments, jointly managed parks, and Indigenous Protected Areas, using First Nations’ knowledges, sciences and practices combined with western science, to prepare for, respond and adapt to the impacts of climate change
- First Nations peoples’ and communities’ contributions to government reports and analysis, including the 2021 State of the Environment report, which included an Indigenous-led theme and Indigenous co-authorship
- the Australian Government’s commitment of \$15.9 million to establish a climate centre focussed on the Torres Strait and Northern Peninsula Area. The purpose of the centre is to create a First Nations led, co-ordinated, regional response to climate change impacts.

Future directions

First Nations peoples at the 2021 National First Peoples Gathering on Climate Change made a strong statement on climate change to guide future policy direction (reproduced on the following page) (NESP 2021).



2021 First Nation Peoples Statement on Climate Change

We, the participants attending the Gathering, acknowledge the voices of the Gimuy Walubarra Yidinji and Yirraganydji, whose lands we meet upon in 2021. Building on the 2018 statement from First Peoples on Yorta Yorta land, we as First Nation Peoples of Australia recognise that overwhelmingly scientific and traditional knowledge is demanding immediate action against the threats of climate change.

When Country is healthy, we are healthy. Our knowledge systems are interconnected with our environment and it relies on the health of Country. This knowledge is held by our Elders and passed on to the next generation. Solutions to climate change can be found in the landscapes and within our knowledge systems. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the tools, knowledge, and practices to effectively contribute to the fight against climate change. We have lived sustainably in Australia for over 100,000 years.

First Nations people of Australia contribute the least to climate change, yet the impacts of climate change are affecting us most severely. We at the Gathering are calling for the following:

- A commitment from Federal Government to financially support an annual First Nations-led dialogue on climate change.
 - The annual dialogue should be a place where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders can discuss the changing climate in their communities and is a valuable input to inform policy at all levels.
- A commitment for federal-level funding for an Indigenous-led climate action hub, which would fund both Indigenous-led mitigation and adaptation climate change projects. These projects could focus on:
 - Domestic emissions reductions through enabling reliable renewable energy supply to off grid communities, Indigenous-led nature-based solutions.
 - Indigenous-led adaptation planning for communities and the recording and transmission of knowledges and experiences across the country.
- The establishment of a Torres Strait Island taskforce, led by First Nations peoples of the region, to drive critical and tangible climate change solutions for island communities under present and immediate threat.
- We call on all Australians to join us in acting on climate change and in protecting the environment. To work collaboratively with us, learn our laws and our ways and respect our knowledges to find solutions together to combat climate change.
- Climate action that links all levels of government so our people and communities can work collaboratively in an Indigenous-led fight against climate change.
- The right to manage Country. First Nations peoples must be involved in the national dialogue about climate change and be engaged on any decision that impacts us and our Country. We call for these rights to be respected and observed on an international, national, state and local level. Our knowledge must be included in climate management frameworks.
- To look beyond ourselves, to include flora and fauna in climate planning and climate management frameworks so the plants and animals that support us can be represented.

We are seeing changes in the environment and the declining health of Country and people. We can see our native flora and fauna are suffering and the conditions of our lands, waters, seas and skies declining. For some of our people it is an emergency because the climate crisis has already caused widespread damage. Our connection to Country represents climate science developed over countless generations, listen to us, work with us and together we can enact a change that will shape our future for all Australians.

Since 2021, several of these actions have been initiated. However, more can be done to include and listen to First Nations’ perspectives and incorporate First Nations’ values and knowledges in all climate forums and decision-making processes (Creswell et al 2021).

Some stakeholders have noted that national conversations about climate change have not adequately included First Nations peoples; there are research and data gaps; and First Nations’ knowledges are not included in the assessment findings of most reporting on climate change (Heal Network and CRE-STRIDE 2021). Stakeholders also noted that communities need support and dedicated resources to implement adaptation planning and protect Country in a manner that reduces existing inequities, consistent with Closing the Gap objectives.

Consultation has highlighted that First Nations peoples are calling for a holistic and urgent approach to climate adaptation that clearly recognises the value of First Nations’ knowledges, sciences, practices and cultural expressions. Embedding these First Nations’ perspectives into practices and policies, and establishing First Nations-led partnerships, will help see First Nations peoples throughout Australia being supported and empowered to increase their roles, responsibilities and contribution to climate adaptation.

[Box 7] Consultation questions

What are some examples of First Nations-led adaptation action and partnerships? How can these actions and partnerships be better supported?

Along with First Nations peoples, who should be undertaking action to strengthen First Nations-led adaptation action and partnerships?

What are the barriers to strengthening First Nations-led adaptation action and partnerships? How could the plan help with these?

What First Nations-led adaptation actions and partnerships should be prioritised now to support medium-term (2050) and long-term (2100) adaptation?

What First Nations’ knowledges frameworks can support measurement and evaluative tools and processes to track adaptation progress?

What are the biggest opportunities for First Nations peoples in the context of the National Adaptation Plan?

4.4. Regional and remote communities system

The regional and remote communities system refers to all (natural, social, economic, and built) aspects of communities in Australia that are beyond major urban centres. This system includes regional centres, towns, remote communities, mining settlements, small islands and external territories.

This system has strongest interdependencies with the following systems: natural environment; and First Nations values and knowledges.

Climate change has many direct and indirect impacts through acute, chronic and slow onset changes which drive a variety of risks to this system ranging from individuals and families through to entire

regional communities with local, regional and national implications. This system may potentially benefit from some opportunities arising from climate change, mainly through opportunities in the Primary industries and food system.

4.4.1. What would mainstreaming adaptation in this system look like?

Mainstreaming adaptation in regional and remote communities would be underpinned by building the resilience of many types of systems, from the physical resilience of ecosystems and infrastructure to the social capital that helps communities prepare for and recover from disasters. In a well-adapted Australia, local and regional planning would appropriately integrate adaptation decision-making, for example around direct resources such as water and common-use infrastructure. Physical infrastructure for regional and remote Australia would be more resilient to expected climate impacts. Robust, accessible regional climate projections and scenarios would inform regional planning for communities to manage their future risks together.

4.4.2. How do we get there?

Action underway

Many regional and remote communities are already adapting to a changing climate and demonstrating longer-term planning informed by climate risks in partnership with different levels of government.

Australian Government initiatives and partnerships

The Australian Government works in partnership with all levels of government to address the challenges and opportunities of regional and remote areas and support the equitable delivery of critical services. The government's Regional Investment Framework guides investment across government to support delivery of smart and responsible investment in the regions and help regions undergoing significant economic change to transition or adapt to specific structural challenges. Many of the programs discussed in other chapters will deliver adaptation benefits across both urban and regional Australia. There are a range of current Australian Government initiatives with a focus on improving economic and community resilience in regional and remote Australia, which present an opportunity to strengthen adaptation action. These include the:

- National Reconstruction Fund, which aims to support, diversify and transform Australian industry and the economy. This will help to drive regional development and secure jobs
- \$1.9 billion Powering the Regions Fund which provides dedicated support to ensure regional Australia can harness the economic opportunities of decarbonisation. This includes hydrogen and clean energy manufacturing
- Net Zero Economy Agency, which aims to promote a positive economic transition by helping workers and communities in Australia's regions and remote areas transition to a green economy
- Growing Regions Program which supports infrastructure that enhances liveability and prosperity in Australia's regions
- Regional Precincts and Partnerships Program, which aims to work with states and local councils in a nationally consistent way to invest in larger scale place-based projects aimed at transforming regional and rural centres

- Jobs and Skills Councils, which have been established as part of reforms to the Vocational Education and Training sector to develop skills and workforce solutions for their industries, bringing together employers and unions to work in partnership with governments and training providers
- Transition Support Network, which works with employment facilitators across Australia including the Australian Government Employment Facilitators. Employment facilitators focus on reskilling, upskilling and employment pathways for people in their region
- Water Infrastructure for Sustainable and Efficient Regions Initiative, part of the National Water Grid Fund, which supports construction of small-scale water infrastructure projects to deliver water security benefits to regional and remote communities, with a focus on maximising positive environmental outcomes.

Other programs which help with the resilience of critical infrastructure include the Better Connectivity Plan for Regional and Rural Australia, a 5-year, \$656 million package that will significantly improve mobile coverage in rural and remote communities. This program will improve mobile and broadband connectivity and resilience in rural and regional Australia. The benefits include that communities are more likely to maintain connectivity during disasters.

In addition, there are a number of measures to strengthen our response to escalating biosecurity risk in the Asia-Pacific region. These risks are likely to be exacerbated by climate change and the measures will help avoid the significant economic, environmental and social costs of pest and disease incursions, particularly for regional, rural and remote Australia. For example, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry is partnering with First Nations peoples through the Indigenous Ranger Biosecurity Program to protect Australia at the biosecurity frontline in remote and regional Northern Australia.

The Australian Government is also supporting a better distributed, resilient and skilled healthcare workforce, with a particular emphasis on remote and regional communities. This includes the following programs:

- Workforce Incentive Program
- Stronger Rural Health Strategy
- Indigenous Australians' Health Programme
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workforce Strategic Framework and Implementation Plan 2021–2031.

There are also new innovative models of primary care and placements being trialled in rural and remote areas. By addressing workforce maldistribution and shortages in regional and remote communities, these programs will assist in building community resilience and ensuring there is more equitable access to health services.

Other jurisdictions and sectors

State, territory and local governments play critical front-line roles in adaptation planning and delivery in regional and remote communities, for example through land-use planning, development consent and asset management. Through climate strategies and action plans, local governments provide guidance on climate adaptation action and support communities in building resilience. In some very remote communities that are not within local government areas, a state government authority fulfils these roles.

The private sector also plays an active role in adaptation action in remote and regional communities, particularly in the built environment, through supporting adaptation planning, urban renewal projects, and measuring building resilience. For example, industry, academia and government are collaborating in research projects that will inform how regions can most effectively adapt to climate change. This includes initiatives such as cyclone testing stations, and climate-proofing Australia's infrastructure. Outcomes of these projects will inform policy advice to the Australian and state and territory governments.

Future directions

Regional and remote communities are resourceful and accustomed to natural hazards and a variable climate, however, further investment and planning will be required to be well adapted for the future climate.

For all levels of government there is an opportunity to consider how existing programs and planning supports regional communities in incorporating future climate and adaptation objectives. This will ensure existing investment is well targeted and the full benefits of regional transformation can be realised for communities. For example, comprehensive climate risk assessments being incorporated into decision making for regional infrastructure investments could help ensure climate risks over the life of the investments are considered at the outset.

The resilience of local communities influences the lives and livelihoods of the communities themselves as well as other areas of the economy such as the resources or tourism sectors. The ability and capacity for local governments and the private sector to adapt to climate change is critical for enabling community resilience. As the climate changes, and many regions become hotter and drier, the economic underpinnings of those communities are likely to shift. For some types of activity, such as mining and agribusiness, there may be opportunities to locate the workforce elsewhere and alter working patterns to accommodate a changing climate. For tourism, slow-onset climate impacts such as rising temperatures may make some destinations less attractive to visitors for larger periods of the year. This means some regions may need to consider diversifying sources of economic activity in addition to varying the nature and timing of tourism activities themselves.

Jobs and Skills Councils will consider regional and remote communities' training and workforce needs as they progress key elements of workforce planning and training product development to meet the evolving needs of their industries. The Transition Support Network has the capacity to support workers through changes to the economy resulting from climate adaptation. These programs will assist rural and regional communities with workforce and industry transitions.

Thriving, connected communities are important for recovering from disasters. There may be opportunities to further support successful local level and community driven initiatives to build and maintain social infrastructure. There are future opportunities to educate and engage local communities on climate impacts and local adaptation actions, regional planning and decision-making.

4.5. Health and social support system

The health and social support system refers to population health and wellbeing, as well as the provision, availability, and access to health, wellbeing and social services. This system includes services that encompass:

- healthcare

- public and preventative health
- aged care
- disability services
- housing support
- employment and financial wellbeing
- supporting infrastructure.

This system has strongest interdependencies with the following systems: regional and remote communities; infrastructure and the built environment; and First Nations values and knowledges.

Climate change has many direct and indirect impacts through acute, chronic and slow onset changes which drive a variety of risks to this system. Many of these risks are unevenly distributed, both geographically and demographically. Risks to this system have local, regional and national implications.

4.5.1. What would mainstreaming adaptation in this system look like?

Mainstreaming adaptation in the health and social services system would see population health protected and provide Australia with a more climate-resilient system to promote the health of Australians. A climate-resilient health system would include improved capacity to identify, prevent and manage climate-related health impacts. Social services could be enhanced to accommodate the impacts of a changing climate, particularly for people in vulnerable situations. A well-adapted Australian health and social services system would be informed by the best available data, evidence and research, and support healthy, climate-resilient communities.

Positive health and social outcomes are impacted by factors beyond the health and social support system. For example, policy interventions in housing and infrastructure, the agriculture and food system, urban planning and infrastructure can all meaningfully contribute to health outcomes.

4.5.2. How do we get there?

Action underway

Improving the climate resilience of the health and social support system is a shared responsibility. The Australian, state and territory, and local governments have responsibilities for different aspects of the system, which features a mixture of public and private sector providers.

Australian Government initiatives and partnerships

The Australian Government has recently released Australia's first National Health and Climate Strategy (DoHAC 2023). The strategy sets out a whole-of-government plan for addressing the health and wellbeing impacts of climate change, while also addressing the contribution of the health system to climate change. The strategy encompasses public and preventive health, primary and secondary health care and aged care. The strategy outlines priorities over 5 years, as well as an ongoing program of work that will continue in the decades to come.

The strategy's vision is 'healthy, climate-resilient communities, and a sustainable, resilient, high-quality, net zero health system'. The strategy includes specific actions across health and other sectors to build a climate-resilient health system and protect population health and wellbeing from the impacts of climate change. One of these actions is developing a National Health Adaptation Plan as part of the National Adaptation Plan. Other adaptation-related actions in the strategy include:

- developing guidance and implementation support tools to enable state and territory, local, and Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services to undertake climate risk assessments and develop adaptation plans
- exploring options to develop a framework for routine data collection, monitoring and reporting on the association between climate-related exposures and climate-sensitive health outcomes
- building the resilience and availability of primary care during and after climate-related disasters and extreme events, including by strengthening the role of Primary Health Networks
- developing and publishing a National Heat-Health Action Plan which promotes a nationally consistent approach to minimising the health impacts of heat
- improving and promoting mental health initiatives aimed at increasing social community connectedness to help build longer-term resilience in communities before, and after, climate-related disasters and extreme weather events.

The National Health and Climate Strategy complements the priorities outlined in the National Preventive Health Strategy 2021–2030 and other existing government initiatives (DoHAC 2023). For example, the strategy states that the government will consider the impact of climate change in its implementation of the National Preventive Health Strategy. This includes recognising the role of preventive health in building population and health system resilience to the health impacts of climate change.

The Australian Government has also released the National Disaster Mental Health and Wellbeing Framework, which provides guidance to recovery workers in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of disaster affected communities (National Mental Health Commission 2024). The framework will be implemented in collaboration with state and territory governments. Together with the forthcoming National Mental Health Plan for Emergency Services Workers, the framework will support actions under the National Health and Climate Strategy to strengthen the capacity of health systems to prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate related disasters and extreme weather events.

Other jurisdictions and sectors

State, territory and local governments have developed a wide range of plans and strategies to address the health and wellbeing impacts of climate change and build the climate resilience of health, wellbeing and social support services. For example, the Queensland Government Climate Risk Strategy 2021–2026 and Climate Change Adaptation Planning Guidelines outline the state’s plan to adapt to climate change impacts and foster a climate ready and environmentally sustainable public health system. The Western Australian Government is also developing a climate adaptation plan, following the Climate Health WA Inquiry’s review of the existing planning and response capacity of the health system to the impacts of climate change (Weeramanthri et al. 2020). The inquiry has made recommendations to improve Western Australia’s climate change mitigation and public health adaptation strategies.

There are several significant research initiatives on climate change and health in Australia. These include the Healthy Environments and Lives Network, the MJA-Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change, and the work of the Monash Sustainable Development Institute.

Future directions

The department and the Department of Health and Aged Care will work closely together to ensure the National Adaptation Plan and the National Health Adaptation Plan are informed by the 2023 consultations to develop the National Health and Climate Strategy. The National Adaptation Plan and the National Health Adaptation Plan will progress action on priorities identified in the Strategy, for example in the areas of preventive health, workforce, and communications (discussed below).

In early consultation on a National Adaptation Plan, stakeholders highlighted the need for strengthened adaptation across several dimensions of the health and social support system. The National Health and Climate Strategy addresses a number of these areas. Stakeholders have also noted the need to build resilience in the health workforce and support health system workers and the public to understand climate-related health risks. These two areas – workforce, leadership and training; and communications and engagement – are two of the four identified ‘enablers’ in the National Health and Climate Strategy.

Stakeholders noted the need to build resilience in the health workforce and to support health workers and the public to understand climate-related health risks. The National Health and Climate Strategy will support and engage the health and aged care workforce to further develop the capacity to raise public awareness and understanding of the health impacts of climate change and take action to address these impacts. It will also support the workforce to strengthen the resilience of health services in providing care to affected populations.

The strategy also outlines plans to design and deliver publicly available guidance on key opportunities to build resilience to the health impacts of climate change, including a focus on actions patients and healthcare workers can take directly.

Stakeholders have noted that ambient air quality thresholds set by states and territories are general and may not sufficiently account for heightened activity levels involved in labouring outdoors. The 2023 Intergenerational Report (The Treasury 2023a) noted that labour-intensive occupations, where outdoor daytime work is common, are likely to be more heavily impacted by extreme heat. This includes labourers, technical and trades workers, and machinery operators. There may be scope for developing guidance or thresholds specific to priority populations or occupations.

4.6. Natural environment system

The natural environment system refers to Australia’s ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural processes. This system includes:

- the ocean around Australia (covering the Exclusive Economic Zone and sub-Antarctic islands)
- coastal areas and shorelines
- the natural environment that is not part of urban or agricultural zones (with some overlap), such as national parks, rangelands, grasslands, forests and bushland and other natural landscapes.

This system underpins all other systems and has strongest interdependencies with the following systems: primary industries and food; regional and remote communities; and First Nations values and knowledges.

Australia has a wide variety of natural environments, all of which are at risk from climate impacts. Climate change has many direct and some indirect impacts through acute, chronic and slow onset

changes which drive a variety of risks to this system. These range from individual species through to entire landscapes with local, regional, national and international implications.

4.6.1. What would mainstreaming adaptation in this system look like?

In a well-adapted Australia, environmental and heritage values would be embedded in policies and management decisions made across protected areas and a range of other land and marine uses and land tenures. Adaptation planning and actions could be integrated into planning and management at the site, landscape and regional level. Where possible these plans would draw on robust, accessible climate information and scenarios provided at scales relevant for planning decisions. Recognising the critical role of biodiversity and nature for a healthy prosperous economy – and integrating this consideration into decision-making – could underpin adaptation in the natural environment system.

Given the inherent complexity and uncertainty of climate impacts on natural ecosystems, adaptation action would first build on no-regret activities and monitor ecosystem and species changes to drive continuous improvement and adaptive decision-making. Adaptation planning and management would be undertaken in partnership with local communities and relevant First Nations decision makers.

All jurisdictions and sectors of Australia’s economy and society would innovate and embed climate adaptation into their core business, building our capacity to preserve biodiversity and key ecosystem functions at a national scale.

4.6.2. How do we get there?

Action underway

Australian Government initiatives and partnerships

The Australian Government is developing and implementing policies and programs to contribute to building the resilience of Australia’s environment and heritage. Some key policies and programs include:

- Australia’s Strategy for Nature, which is currently being updated to include ambitious national targets which will guide biodiversity action until 2030
- the Natural Heritage Trust, which is the Australian Government’s primary investment platform for environmental protection, sustainable agriculture, natural resource management, and the management of World Heritage sites that have natural heritage values
- the *Nature Repair Act 2023*, which establishes a framework for a world-first national, voluntary, legislated biodiversity market. The Nature Repair Market will enable private finance to help to repair and protect our unique natural environment and will reward landholders for protecting biodiversity
- the Nature Positive Plan, which sets out the government’s commitment to reform Australia’s environmental laws to better protect, restore and manage our unique environment and heritage. The plan includes a commitment that regional plans, strategic assessments and other strategic planning consider climate change and include environmental adaptation and resilience measures

- the Blue Carbon Conservation, Restoration and Accounting Program, which implements carbon restoration, scales up investment in coastal blue carbon ecosystems, and quantifies improved outcomes for climate, biodiversity and livelihoods
- the Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan, which is a partnership between the Commonwealth and Queensland Government that establishes the overarching framework for protecting and managing the Great Barrier Reef
- the Reef Restoration and Adaptation Program, a consortium of experts to create an innovative suite of solutions to protect and build the resilience of coral reefs
- Australia’s Sustainable Ocean Plan, currently under development, will set a new shared vision for our ocean to 2040 and identify actions to grow our ocean economy sustainably now and into the future, underpinned by a healthy ocean
- the Basin Plan 2012, implementation of which will ensure there is sufficient water for the Murray-Darling Basin environment to be more resilient to the impacts of climate change
- the Great Artesian Basin Strategic Management Plan (2019), implemented to ensure long term water security for water users and the natural springs of the Great Artesian Basin
- the Threatened Species Action Plan which maps a pathway to protect, manage and restore Australia’s threatened species and strengthen adaptive capacity for priority threatened species and places
- a commitment to protect and conserve 30% of Australia’s land and 30% of Australia’s oceans by 2030, including increased funding to expand the Indigenous Protected Areas Program
- the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas that includes 62 Commonwealth-managed marine protected areas and covers 48% of Australian waters
- the National Seed Bank which conserves and researches Australian native seeds, assisting with the conservation of threatened species and restoration potential for damaged ecosystems
- the Climate Action for World Heritage through Capacity Development Project, working with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage Centre and World Heritage Advisory Bodies to build capacity to better respond to climate change impacts on World Heritage properties
- the Climate change toolkit for Australia’s World Heritage properties, developed by CSIRO, which provides a framework for property and environmental managers to undertake climate risk and vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning

Other jurisdictions and sectors

Significant adaptation work is also being done by state, territory and local governments in their role managing landscapes and natural assets. Some of the work underway includes the:

- South Australian landscape scale conservation program ‘Bounceback’, which aims to protect and restore the semi-arid environments of the Flinders, Olary and Gawler ranges in the SA Arid Lands region

- Queensland Threatened Species Program, which provides a framework for conserving Queensland’s most vulnerable flora and fauna species
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage funded Climate-ready Revegetation Program, which compiles a list of suitable species to assist natural resource managers to identify appropriate tree species for revegetation projects
- Western Australian Department of Water and Environmental Regulation’s program to upgrade river and rainfall monitoring technology and better improve monitoring and management of the Fitzroy and Margaret River catchments
- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service’s *Carbon positive by 2028*, a plan to be carbon positive by reducing their operational footprint and increasing carbon sequestration.

Many local governments are also taking valuable and practical adaptation action to halt degradation and to improve the resilience of natural landscapes and improve conservation values. For example, the Sunshine Coast Council's Blue Heart is an adaptive floodplain restoration project developed through a partnership between the Kabi Kabi First Nations community, government, researchers, and landholders to regenerate wetlands, move farmers away from storm-surge prone coastal areas, and provide flood storage. The project benefits tourism, the environment and caring for Country. Other examples from local governments include:

- establishing local vegetation corridors to protect and restore connectivity and improve pollination
- urban tree planting to increase lost tree canopy and improve biodiversity coverage
- removing concrete from urban waterways to reduce flood risk and increase habitat.

Community organisations, research bodies and the private sector are also implementing important and innovative adaptive activities. For example, the University of Tasmania is conducting research on prescribed burning and mechanical treatments to better manage bushfire.

Future directions

Due to the scale of anticipated climate change impacts across Australia, significant resources will be required to build the resilience of Australia’s natural assets. This cannot be achieved solely through public funding. Catalysing private sector investment in climate-smart nature repair and nature-based solutions will require action from government, private landholders, communities and the finance sector. For example, robust regulatory frameworks and up-to-date climate scenarios and projections are needed to give the broader financial services sector confidence in longer-term projects.

The National Adaptation Plan could identify opportunities to better embed adaptation action across existing government policies, programs and funding streams. This could include embedding specific adaptation actions within planning and landscape-scale approaches under national environmental law, future carbon credit schemes and Australia’s Strategy for Nature. To be successful, adaptation planning for nature at all levels of government will need to consider other pressures and impacts on the natural environment in addition to those from climate impacts.

In addition to embedding adaptation across existing nature-related laws and policies, there are opportunities to better embed nature in adaptation and planning. For example, building the resilience of coastal and marine habitats can enhance ecosystem function and support cultural and recreational use. It can also buffer coastal landscapes and communities from the worst impacts of climate-related hazards like storm surges. The Sustainable Ocean Plan and Nature Repair Market

(both currently under development) have the potential to stimulate more innovative adaptation actions that use nature-based solutions to improve efforts to address cross-sectoral climate risks.

There are significant climate-related risks to the country's environmental and natural resources that go across and beyond state and territory boundaries. In early consultation, stakeholders stressed that the National Adaptation Plan has an important role in providing a nationally consistent approach to nature conservation, with clear roles, responsibilities and alignment for all actors.

4.7. Primary industries and food system

The primary industries and food system refers to land, marine, and estuarine commercial activities dedicated to producing food, fibre, wood, fuel and other products. This system includes agriculture, aqua and mariculture, fisheries and forestry sectors. They span large-scale and smallholder operations, both commercial and non-commercial, and cover the entire chain from extraction to the consumer.

This system has strongest interdependencies with the following systems: regional and remote communities; and economy, trade and finance.

Climate change has many direct and indirect impacts through acute, chronic and slow onset changes which drive a variety of risks to this system. These range from individual crops through to entire industries and communities with local, regional, national and international implications. This system may potentially benefit from some opportunities arising from climate change.

4.7.1. What would mainstreaming adaptation in this system look like?

In a well-adapted Australia, our food system would support a food secure nation and feature socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable businesses that continue to provide for ourselves and others. Effective adaptation would enable Australia to overcome the risk that agricultural productivity growth is outpaced by the impacts of climate change. This may result in Australian farmers deciding to change the locations, technologies and approaches of food production, to enable a long-term resilient and diversified food system, and to protect against distribution changes or supply shocks. Both profitability and volumes may be under downward pressure for some products and parts of Australia because of climate impacts. Maintaining food security, affordability and sector profitability will present complex challenges that will need to be addressed through considered solutions developed and implemented in partnership with the agricultural sector. Mainstreaming adaptation could include building environmental, social and human capital by increasing knowledge, skills and capability, and by increasing collaboration to support the transformative approaches required to address future climate risks. A resilient agricultural sector will ensure Australian producers remain profitable and competitive with international producers that will also be impacted by climate risks.

4.7.2. How do we get there?

Action underway

Australian Government initiatives and partnerships

Agriculture has an important role to play in reaching Australia’s net zero goals – both as a sector with emissions, but also as a potential source of carbon sequestration through management of large areas of land.

The Australian Government is working with the primary industries and food sector to build climate resilience and increase uptake of climate-smart, sustainable practices through a range of national programs and initiatives, including:

- the *National Statement on Climate Change and Agriculture*, which presents a unified vision and shared commitment by the country’s agriculture ministers to work in partnership with the sector on climate change and agriculture
- the Agriculture and Land Sectoral Plan, which is one of 6 sectoral decarbonisation plans being developed to support Australia’s 2035 national emissions reduction target and a 2050 Net Zero Plan
- the National Drought Agreement with states and territories, and an Australian Government Drought Plan improve drought preparedness and resilience, both of which will be finalised in 2024
- the \$5 billion Future Drought Fund, a long-term investment in drought resilience, from which \$100 million is made available each year to support drought resilience investments. The fund helps farmers and their communities better prepare for drought and build climate resilience
 - the fund’s Climate Services for Agriculture program, delivered in partnership with the CSIRO and Bureau of Meteorology, provides free climate information for farmers and farm advisers through tools
- the National Soil Strategy, which sets out how Australia will value, manage and improve its soil for the next 20 years to achieve a more sustainable future and help build more resilient agricultural communities
- the Climate-Smart Agriculture Program, funded under the Natural Heritage Trust, which is providing \$302.1 million over 5 years from 2023–24 to 2027–28 under multiple investment streams for climate-smart, sustainable agriculture investments. The Climate-Smart Agriculture Program will support Australia’s agriculture sector to be positioned for sustainable growth in a changing climate and to contribute to environmental and public good outcomes
- the Australian Agricultural Sustainability Framework, led by the National Farmers’ Federation in partnership with government. The framework is progressing a science and data-led approach to develop internationally recognised best practice for making, verifying, and tracing sustainability claims. This will help consumers, policy makers and the wider public have reliable information on the sustainability impacts of agricultural products, operations and supply chains

- the *National Biosecurity Strategy 2022–2032*, which sets out a collective vision for Australia’s future biosecurity system, including changing and increasing biosecurity risks due to climate change
- the Indigenous Rangers Biosecurity Program, a Commonwealth initiative to strengthen biosecurity data collection, profiling and surveillance, with unique traditional knowledge and skills
- the 15 Rural Research and Development Corporations which focus on research, development and extension activities of priority issues for the agricultural sector, including new technologies and production practices that are adaptable to a changing climate.

Other jurisdictions and sectors

State and territory governments undertake a range of actions that support communities, industries, businesses and the environment to build resilience and adapt to climate change by managing risk and harnessing opportunities. Example projects include:

- analysis of potential climate change impacts and adaptation strategies for a range of primary industries in New South Wales
- a Drought and Climate Adaptation Program in Queensland
- the Australian Capital Territory’s rural resilience grants to support improved farm and landscape resilience.

Locally based adaptation plans and initiatives are also in place to support communities, businesses and individuals to adapt to, and mitigate the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change.

Mulloon Institute’s research is an example of government and private sector collaboration that focuses on innovative land management approaches to create healthier landscapes with more resilience to climatic extremes. By supporting transformational change in the way landscapes are managed, the institute’s work benefits Australia’s farmers and communities.

The Australian agricultural sector has been at the cutting edge in preparing and adapting to climate related risk and opportunities by investing in innovation, technology and improved land and resource management practices. Notable examples include improving water-use efficiency, conservation tillage and soil amelioration to maximise soil moisture, shifting to cropping in higher rainfall areas, using climate prediction tools, and adopting biosecurity measures to mitigate against plant and animal diseases.

Future directions

Australian agriculture is a global leader in adaptation and resilience. However, changes to future climate conditions may reduce the effects of existing adaptation activities and make production harder for the sector. The development of readily available and understandable climate information, agricultural research and development, and the monitoring and evaluation of drought policy, have the potential to better prepare farmers with tools to handle a more uncertain future.

Climate risks that challenge current productivity and adaptive capacities will require governments and industry leaders to partner with producers to plan and deliver much longer-term transformative change. For example, Australian specific research, innovation and technologies, changes to farm

structures and the adoption of improved sustainability practices have the potential to help farmers adapt to a changing climate and more extreme weather. Continuing to recognise further co-benefits for mitigation and sustainability will also be key and can help incentivise adaptation action.

Findings from global climate and agricultural models suggest other countries in our region may be even more affected than Australia. This could result in heightened demand for Australian agricultural exports over time, assuming the sector is able to position itself – for example, through adjusting the types of crops grown in certain regions.

The next phase of the Future Drought Fund provides further opportunities for investing in adaptation and resilience. While drought preparedness and resilience are the legislated focuses of the fund, it also considers broader and interconnected climate risks to support climate resilience outcomes. A Drought Resilience Funding Plan (2024–28) is being developed to provide a high-level framework to guide program funding decisions. A Future Drought Fund Investment Strategy is also being developed to provide detailed information about the delivery of programs and activities from 2024 to 2028. It will address key Productivity Commission recommendations for transformational change, provide clarity about planned investments, and facilitate better planning and coordination of programs, including to the broader drought and climate resilience initiatives.

There are opportunities to build on the achievements to date to further strengthen the development and adoption of existing and new technologies and practices. Targeted long-term investment in research, development and extension could assist the development of further successful adaptation action and outcomes, for example in improved water efficiency for irrigated cropping. This can incentivise adaptive practices, data sharing to support informed decision-making, and support proactive risk management.

In recent years, consumers in Australia and overseas markets have started shifting their preferences to ensure food meets sustainable and ethical standards and have become increasingly concerned about climate change impacts and animal welfare – and producers are responding to these changes. Expectations around sustainability and emissions are also increasing in capital markets and supply chains, and many large agricultural and food corporations are setting reporting requirements accordingly. While affordability is a concern for many consumers, there may be opportunities for consumers to pay sustainability premiums in some markets. These trends will provide the impetus for the sector to seize opportunities to maximise water efficiency, reduce food waste along the entire supply chain, and transition to more sustainable processing technologies and practices.

In the context of a changing climate, and as many bush foods are already well adapted, there may be opportunities to invest and foster the bush foods industry, drawing on First Nations' knowledges and investing in First Nations businesses. There is also an opportunity to further draw on the wealth of First Nations' experiences in sustainable land management practices and apply them in the context of primary production.

Stakeholders have been clear that engagement and collaboration is another key issue that affects adaptation action. On the national scale, there are challenges connected with policy fragmentation and stakeholders have emphasised the need for a joined-up approach across governments.

4.8. Defence and national security system

The defence and national security system refers to the structures and functions dedicated to safeguarding Australia's domestic stability and international interests, including disaster readiness and risk reduction. This system includes:

- all emergency management services, and their workforce and volunteers
- defence operations and workforce
- the role of the military in disaster response
- geopolitical tensions arising from extreme events.

This system has strongest interdependencies with the following systems: health and social support; economy, trade and finance; and infrastructure and the built environment. As outlined in Chapter 1, the National Adaptation Plan will complement, rather than duplicate, emergency management services. This section does not reproduce the substantial efforts underway as outlined in the Second National Action Plan.

Climate change has many direct and some indirect impacts through acute, chronic and slow onset changes which drive a variety of risks to this system ranging from responding to localised extreme events through to issues of national security with local, regional, national and international implications.

4.8.1. What would mainstreaming adaptation in this system look like?

Mainstreaming adaptation for the national security system means integrating climate adaptation considerations into government decision-making on national security matters.

In a well-adapted Australia, planning for disaster management services would be informed by long-term climate risk information. There are opportunities to design disaster management services to be supportive of other defence and national security priorities. Critical infrastructure managers and those delivering essential services would use climate risk information to inform contingency planning. Implementing long-term adaptation measures could reduce the risks of climate change impacting service delivery. Investments and management of defence and national security assets should consider long-term climate impacts as part of an all-hazards approach to resilience. This may be particularly important for major capability projects with extended delivery and operational timeframes.

Within the Indo-Pacific region, a well-adapted Australia would continue to support regional climate resilience and adaptation and be a strategic partner of choice on climate adaptation and supporting regional resilience.

4.8.2. How do we get there?

Action underway

Australia is working to address national security threats through a whole-of-nation effort. While defence and national security are Australian Government responsibilities, adapting to climate change is a responsibility shared with others, particularly owners and operators of critical infrastructure assets. Defence, Home Affairs and the National Intelligence Community include climate-induced national security issues in their strategic analysis, outlook and planning.

The findings of the independent Defence Strategic Review recognised climate change as a national security issue with significant implications for Australia and the Indo-Pacific region. The Australian Government has agreed in principle to two climate change adaptation recommendations from the review:

- The Commonwealth should work with the states and territories to develop national resilience and response measures for adverse climate change at the local level without the need for Australian Defence Force support, except in the most extreme emergencies.
- Defence should be the force of last resort for domestic aid to the civil community, except in extreme circumstances.

In support of these recommendations, the Australian Government is exploring options to support state and territory led domestic crisis response efforts. These options will be informed by a comprehensive public consultation process, including sectoral and industry roundtables, state and territory engagement, and submissions to a public discussion paper.

The National Resilience Taskforce, within the Department of Home Affairs, is currently identifying and assessing climate impacts and risks to national security. The Taskforce is developing policies to address critical national security vulnerabilities arising from or exacerbated by climate change. As outlined in Chapter 1, the Taskforce is also developing a National Resilience Framework that will link existing and forthcoming plans, strategies, and frameworks. It will articulate how the government's approach and policy architecture enables national resilience, including through the government's climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction agendas.

Efforts are underway to reduce dependency on foreign fuel supplies, including in our military capabilities. Measures include increasing stockpiles, incorporating biofuels and increasing electrification in the transport sector. This will also bolster economic resilience against external supply chain shocks, including those impacted by climate change.

On the international front, there is a growing need for diplomatic and aid budgets to support countries in the region to prepare for natural hazards. Australia is working with regional partners to help them build their resilience and adaptation efforts. We are increasing investments in climate change adaptation as part of our overseas development assistance. From 2024–25, at least half of all new bilateral and regional investments valued over \$3 million will have a climate change objective, with a goal to reach 80% in 2028–29.

Future directions

The world is facing a new era of competition among countries for resources and economic advantages. This is causing new international pressures and domestic impacts, which Australia will need to manage. Priorities for the Australian Government are securing our energy supplies, managing the economic transition to a net zero economy, and establishing Australia as a renewable energy superpower.

Australia's expertise in renewable energy transition and climate change adaptation can help build partnerships and stability in our region and prepare for unexpected challenges. Working with communities to undertake these activities can strengthen social capital and cohesion and develop resilient communities. Supporting our Pacific neighbours at this critical time will also strengthen Australia's interests and partnerships in the region.

Climate is a growing focus within our major security partnerships, including through high-level discussions at the Australia-United States Ministerial Consultations (AUSMIN) and the Australia-UK Ministerial Consultations (AUKMIN). At AUSMIN in 2022 and AUKMIN 2023, partners agreed to establish Senior Officials’ meetings. This agreement enables information sharing on national and regional security risks posed by climate change.

Appendix A: International examples of national adaptation planning

National-level adaptation planning is becoming increasingly common across the globe as countries develop national adaptation plans to identify and document medium and long-term adaptation strategies against the threats and hazards posed by climate change. This activity will increase over coming years as countries implement targets from the Global Goal on Adaptation agreed at international climate negotiations in late 2023. Nearly all 38 OECD countries have a national adaptation plan or national adaptation strategy (some have both), while 50 developing countries have published a national adaptation plan.

This appendix analyses the key attributes of the adaptation planning approaches of Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Spain and the United Kingdom. These countries were selected for comparison given their relevance to Australia in terms of population, geography, OECD status, economic size or federalist system of government. Key attributes of national adaptation plans and associated documents for these countries are detailed in Table A1.

The countries examined have varying levels of experience with adaptation planning. New Zealand and Canada's first national adaptation plans were published in the last 2 years. Germany and the United Kingdom have both published their third national adaptation plans which represent over a decade of adaptation planning and review. The duration of national adaptation plans varies, however a period of around 5 years is the most common. Spain's national adaptation plan has the longest duration – 10 years – however it is broken down into 2 separate 5-year workplans.

Structurally, there are different approaches to documenting adaptation planning. Germany and Canada have developed and published overarching adaptation strategies to provide higher-level strategic blueprints or policy frameworks for their adaptation plans. Other countries have included this strategic context at the beginning of their national adaptation plans. In 3 of the 5 plans considered here, national adaptation plans are informed by a national climate risk assessment. In the cases of New Zealand and the UK, the timing of the climate risk assessment is aligned to the review and development phase of the adaptation planning cycle, to inform priority areas of adaptation activity.

The development of national adaptation plans is legislatively mandated in Spain, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The European Climate Law does not mandate national adaptation planning, however, it does encourage members to adopt comprehensive national adaptation strategies and plans. In 3 of the 5 countries considered here the relevant climate change legislation is used to specify further elements of adaptation planning. For example, the New Zealand legislation assigns the responsibility for the development of the national climate risk assessment to an independent body.

Regarding reporting on adaptation planning, the German and Spanish examples use mid-cycle reports, while Canada's adaptation plan commits to an end-of-plan review. In the case of both New Zealand and the United Kingdom, the relevant climate change legislation assigns the responsibility for biennial monitoring and reporting to an independent body. In the case of New Zealand, the

responsible Minister is required to publish the independent report and respond in writing within 6 months.

Table A1: A sample of national adaptation planning approaches

Country	Documents	Scope	Adaptation action prioritisation	Duration (years)	Last published	Legislative basis	Monitoring & reporting
United Kingdom	National Adaptation Programme	Establishes the basis for adaptation action over 5 years.	The UK's <i>National Adaptation Programme</i> responds to 61 risks and opportunities identified in the risk assessment grouped against 5 domains. <i>The National Adaptation Programme</i> outlines an adaptation vision for action, using the following key elements 1) setting the appropriate framework; 2) leveraging major government programmes and private investment; 3) developing evidence and information; and 4) coordinating action through governance and engagement.	5	2023	<i>Climate Change Act 2008</i> (Climate Change Act 2008 (legislation.gov.uk))	Biennial evaluation by the independent Climate Change Committee.
	Climate Change Risk Assessment 2022	Comprehensive assessment of risks and opportunities facing the UK from climate change.		5	2023	<i>Climate Change Act 2008</i> (Climate Change Act 2008 (legislation.gov.uk))	
	Progress in Adapting to Climate Change	A progress report (assessment) to parliament on <i>National Adaptation Programme</i> progress in preparing for climate change.		2	2023	<i>Climate Change Act 2008</i> (Climate Change Act 2008 (legislation.gov.uk))	
Canada	Canada's National Adaptation Strategy	Provides a blueprint or guide for climate adaptation in Canada.	The Strategy has 5 domains, each with a transformational goal and medium-term objectives. <i>The National Adaptation Strategy</i> contains 4 guiding principles to shape adaptation objectives: 1) respect jurisdictions and Indigenous rights; 2) advance equity and environmental justice; 3) take	8	2023	N/A	

National Adaptation Plan – Issues Paper

Country	Documents	Scope	Adaptation action prioritisation	Duration (years)	Last published	Legislative basis	Monitoring & reporting
			proactive action; and 4) maximize benefits and avoid maladaptation.				
	Government of Canada Adaptation Action Plan	The policy and program framework that will deliver the targets, goals and objectives in the <i>National Adaptation Strategy</i> .	The action plan uses the same structure as the <i>National Adaptation Strategy</i> to identify 68 adaptation actions across 5 systems.	5	2022	N/A	5 years.
New Zealand	Aotearoa New Zealand's First National Adaptation Plan	Sets out the government led strategies, policies and proposals to best adapt to the changing climate.	The <i>National Adaptation Plan</i> has 3 core goals to underpin the long-term adaptation strategy: 1) Reduce vulnerability by reducing the sensitivity and susceptibility of people and systems; 2) Enhance adaptive capacity by building capacity; and 3) Strengthen resilience by strengthening the way people cope with climate impacts.	6	2022	<i>Climate Change Response Act 2002</i> (Climate Change Response Act 2002 No 40 (as at 24 August 2023) , Public Act Contents – New Zealand Legislation)	Biennial evaluation by the independent Climate Change Commission.
	National Climate Change Risk Assessment	Provide a national overview of hazards and threats and risks/ opportunities from climate change.		6	2020	<i>The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019</i> (Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019 No 61 , Public Act Contents – New Zealand Legislation)	
Spain	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan	Planning document to promote coordinated and coherent adaptation actions.	The <i>National Climate Adaptation Plan</i> has 5 guiding principles to inform the national adaptation plan: 1) Social and territorial equity; 2) Science and knowledge; 3) Integrating adaptation across all sectors; 4) Preventing maladaptation; and 5) Coordination and transparency.	10	2021	<i>The Law of 7/2021</i> , of 20 May, on Climate Change and Energy Transition (BOE-A-2021-8447 Ley 7/2021, de 20 de mayo, de cambio climático y transición energética.)	3–4 years.

National Adaptation Plan – Issues Paper

Country	Documents	Scope	Adaptation action prioritisation	Duration (years)	Last published	Legislative basis	Monitoring & reporting
Germany	<i>German Adaptation Strategy</i>	Provides a policy framework and facilitates cross sectoral approaches for climate adaption in Germany.		5	2020	N/A	4 years.
	<i>The Climate Impacts and Vulnerability Analyses</i>	Identifies sectors and regions facing climate risks and identifies priority actions.	The scientific findings and results of the <i>Climate Impacts and Vulnerability Analyses</i> to inform the <i>Adaptation Action Plan</i> actions.	6	2021	N/A	
	<i>Adaptation Action Plan</i>	Specifies the current and future measures to adapt to climate change.	The <i>Adaptation Action Plan</i> underpins the strategy by defining specific activities to be implemented.	5	2020	N/A	

Appendix B: States and Territories and adaptation planning

As outlined in Chapter 1, the Roles and Responsibilities for Climate Change Adaptation in Australia were agreed to by the then COAG Select Council on Climate Change in 2012. The roles and responsibilities for state and territory governments are to:

- deliver adaptation responses in their areas of policy and regulation. This includes service delivery and infrastructure. For example, emergency services, health system, the natural environment, planning, and transport
- provide local and regional science and information through collaboration with all governments to develop and implement a consistent approach
- work with the Australian Government to implement national adaptation priorities and monitoring and evaluation arrangements
- encourage climate resilience and adaptive capacity.

State and territory governments deliver a broad range of services, administer a significant body of legislation, and manage a substantial number of assets and infrastructure. Under the COAG agreement, the focus for state and territory governments is on ensuring appropriate regulatory and market frameworks are in place, providing accurate and regionally appropriate information, and delivering on adaptation responses in areas of policy and regulation that are within the jurisdiction of the state. Local governments are similarly instrumental in adaptation, including in developing local adaptation plans and managing local level assets.

State and territory adaptation plans

Across Australia each of the state and territory governments have undertaken various levels of adaptation planning for their jurisdictions. Their plans and strategies vary in scope and scale.

New South Wales

New South Wales published the NSW Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in 2022. It seeks to make NSW more resilient and adapted to climate change and provides a framework to strengthen and expand adaptation action (NSW Government 2022). Under the strategy, climate change risk and opportunity assessments and adaptation action plans will be completed at least every 5 years. The strategy will be evaluated every 5 years to assess how effective it is at achieving the resilience objective in the NSW Climate Change Policy Framework. The first evaluation report will be published in 2028.

The NSW Parliament passed the *Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023 (NSW)* in November last year. The Act sets an adaptation objective for NSW to be more resilient to a changing climate. Regulations relating to the implementation of this objective will be worked through in late 2024.

Victoria

Building Victoria's Climate Resilience, published in 2022, summarises the Victorian Government's plan to adapt and build resilience to a changing climate under the overarching Victoria's Climate Change Strategy (Victorian Government 2022). The Adaptation Action Plans for 7 systems (Built Environment,

Education and Training, Health and Human Services, Natural Environment, Primary Production, Transport, and Water Cycle) across Victoria were also released in 2022. These Adaptation Action Plans form a key part of Victoria's 5-yearly statutory cycle of climate science reporting, state-wide strategy setting, and adaptation action planning under the *Climate Change Act 2017 (Vic)*. The Victorian Government also released 6 Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategies (Gippsland, Barwon Southwest, Hume, Grampians, Greater Melbourne and Loddon Mallee) in 2021 focusing on place-based, community-led climate change adaptation.

Queensland

The Queensland Climate Action Plan 2020–2030 sets the pathway for Queensland to achieve its climate targets and the continued implementation of the Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy 2017–2030. The Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy 2017–30 provides a framework to ensure Queensland becomes more climate resilient and manages the risks associated with a changing climate (Queensland Government 2017). The strategy is centred around a partnership approach that recognises that climate change is everyone's responsibility, and that a collaborative approach is needed to ensure resilience is embedded in Queensland's diverse economies, landscapes and communities.

The Queensland Government is developing a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and review framework for the Queensland Climate Action Plan 2020–2030, which will support monitoring and improvement of implementing climate adaptation policies and programs. The Queensland Government also released 7 industry-led sector adaptation plans across key sectors and systems (Agriculture, Biodiversity and Ecosystems, Built Environment and Infrastructure, Emergency Management, Human Health and Wellbeing, Tourism, and Small and Medium Enterprise), and continues to work with industry in responding to key issues identified within these plans.

South Australia

South Australia: Responding to Climate Change was released in 2022, and alongside South Australian Climate Change Actions includes a range of actions to support communities, industries, businesses, and the environment to build resilience and adapt to climate change by managing risk and harnessing opportunities (Government of South Australia 2022). Progress of South Australian Climate Change Actions will be reviewed prior to the end of the implementation period. The South Australian Government partners with regional organisations to support regional climate change adaptation planning and implementation.

Western Australia

Western Australia's Climate Adaptation Strategy delivers priority actions to ensure that Western Australia's communities and economy are resilient to risks posed by climate change (Government of Western Australia 2023). The strategy was released in 2023. The Western Australia Government will develop a framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting to track implementation progress. Future adaptation planning requirements will be introduced through the new Climate Change Bill 2023 (WA), which has provisions relating to Climate Adaptation Strategies, and Sector Adaptation Plans for 7 sectors.

Tasmania

Tasmania's climate change strategy is governed by the *Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008 (Tas)* which was updated in 2022. Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2023–2025 details the government's plan for action on climate change for the next two years (Tasmanian Government 2023). The plan includes the deliverables specified in the Act and a range of other strategic policy commitments and operation programs. The government is currently working to progress the first statewide climate change risk assessment, Sectoral Emissions Reductions and Resilience Plans for transport, waste, energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, government operations and land use, land use change and forestry, along with a range of other smaller programs within the plan. The progress of each action will be reported annually.

Northern Territory

The Northern Territory Government's Climate Change Response: Towards 2050 was released in 2020. It provides a policy framework that will enable the Northern Territory to strategically manage climate change risks and opportunities (Northern Territory Government 2020). The government will be accountable for its delivery of the objectives of this response by reporting annually to the Legislative Assembly. This response will be reviewed in 2025.

A Three-Year Action Plan was released in 2020 to support Climate Change Response: Towards 2050. In accordance with the Three-Year Action Plan, the Northern Territory Government is expecting to finalise and release a climate change adaptation and resilience framework in early 2024. Concurrent with the development of the framework the Northern Territory Government is also engaged in a whole-of-Territory climate risk assessment process focused on identifying and addressing the impacts of climate change on those key factors which contribute to the liveability of the Northern Territory. This work will be finalised in the first half of 2024 and will inform the development of a subsequent Northern Territory climate change adaptation action plan.

Australian Capital Territory

The ACT Climate Change Strategy 2019–2025 outlines the steps the ACT Government is taking to build resilience to climate change impacts while also achieving net zero emissions by 2045 (ACT Government 2019a). Canberra's Living Infrastructure Plan: Cooling the City focuses on how Canberra can be climate wise and use nature in the city to mitigate the impact of the urban heat island effect (ACT Government 2019). A Whole of Government Adaptation Framework has been developed to provide a high-level step-by-step guide on how ACT Directorates and agencies can identify climate risk and build adaptation plans.

Appendix C: Consultation questions

Foundations for a National Adaptation Plan

- What do you think a well-adapted and resilient Australia looks like? Does the draft vision capture this? Why, why not? Do you agree with the key objectives of the plan? What other suggestions do you have?
- The plan will respond to the priority nationally significant risks identified in the National Climate Risk Assessment. Within those, what areas should be the Commonwealth's priority for this National Adaptation Plan and why?
- What is working well in adaptation policy governance at the national level? Are there more opportunities for collaboration, or institutional changes that will help build a more adapted Australia?
- How should adaptation success be measured?
- What time horizon should the National Adaptation Plan cover?
- Do you support the draft principles for prioritising and sequencing adaptation actions over time? Why or why not? Are there any gaps?

Systems sections

- What other existing policies are supporting adaptation for this system?
- Who should be undertaking action to strengthen adaptation action in this system?
- What are the barriers to strengthening adaptation? How could the National Adaptation Plan help with these?
- What policies could be strengthened or added as the highest priorities?
- What measurement and evaluative tools and processes should be implemented to track adaptation progress for this system?

Specific questions for the First Nations' values and knowledges system

- What are some examples of First Nations-led adaptation action and partnerships? How can these actions and partnerships be better supported?
- Along with First Nations peoples, who should be undertaking action to strengthen First Nations-led adaptation action and partnerships?
- What are the barriers to strengthening First Nations-led adaptation action and partnerships? How could the plan help with these?
- What First Nations-led adaptation actions and partnerships should be prioritised now to support medium-term (2050) and long-term (2100) adaptation?
- What First Nations' knowledges frameworks can support measurement and evaluative tools and processes to track adaptation progress?

- What are the biggest opportunities for First Nations peoples in the context of the National Adaptation Plan?

Appendix D: The National Climate Risk Assessment domains and systems

The full methodology document (DCCEEW 2023b) and the results of the first pass risk assessment (DCCEEW 2024) are available on the department’s website.

Elements at risk, domains and systems

The starting point of the risk assessment methodology is ‘elements at risk’ – things of value to Australians that could be impacted, negatively or positively, by climate change. The elements at risk identified were categorised according to 4 broad, inter-related domains (Table D1). To understand the complexities and collateral impacts of risks, elements at risk across domains were considered within systems, as illustrated in Figure 3 of the risk assessment methodology.

Table D1: Elements at risk considered across each of the four domains[^]

Social	Natural	Built	Economic
Culture and cultural heritage	Antarctica and subantarctic islands	Buildings & structures Cities and towns	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Employment and financial wellbeing	Sky Country (Atmosphere)	Communications and ICT	Banking and finance
Health and wellbeing	Biodiversity	Defence assets	Charities and not-for-profits
Housing	Coasts	Education infrastructure	Construction
Indigenous culture, values and principles	River Country - Creek and Streams Country, Muddy Water Country (Inland Water)	Emergency services	Education and training
Skills and education	Land	Energy	Government sector
Social cohesion and connection	Desert Country	Flood and coastal defences	Healthcare and social assistance
Social welfare services	Right Way land management	Food and grocery assets	Insurance
Sports and recreation	Sea Country (Marine)	Health care and medical assets	Manufacturing
	Natural heritage	Built heritage	Mining
	Phenology	Transport	Services (including Tourism)
	Sound archaeology (Nature acoustics)	Utilities	Small to medium enterprises
			Trade sector
			Indigenous business

[^] Domains are defined as follows: Social: People, their communities, cultures, institutions, support systems, and their interactions. Built: Human-made surroundings, structures, and any supporting infrastructure created using material, spatial, and human resources to facilitate life, health, work and play. Economic: The production and consumption of goods and services, as well as the financial and economic systems that enable this. Natural: The landscapes, seascapes, ecosystems, cultivated spaces (e.g., farmlands, managed forests), diverse native and exotic plant and animal life within Australia and its ocean territory.

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Adaptation	In human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects.
Betterment	For the purposes of the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements, infrastructure ‘betterment’ is considered to be the restoration or replacement of a damaged essential public asset to a significantly more disaster resilient standard than its pre-disaster standard.
Capacity	The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organisation, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience. Capacity may include infrastructure, institutions, human knowledge and skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.
Carbon credit	A tradeable unit that represents 1 tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent stored or avoided by a project.
Climate Change Authority	An independent body established under the <i>Climate Change Authority Act 2011</i> . The Climate Change Authority’s function is to provide expert, independent advice to the government on climate change policy.
Climate risk	The potential for adverse consequences for human or ecological systems, recognising the diversity of values and objectives associated with such systems. In the context of climate change, risks can arise from potential impacts of climate change as well as human responses to climate change. Relevant adverse consequences include those on lives, livelihoods, health and well-being, economic, social and cultural assets and investments, infrastructure, services (including ecosystem services), ecosystems and species.
Communicable diseases	Diseases that can be spread from person to person.
Conference of the Parties (COP)	The decision-making body of the UNFCCC. All States that are Parties to the Convention meet every year and review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements.
Critical infrastructure	Those physical facilities, supply chains, information technologies and communication networks which, if destroyed, degraded or rendered unavailable for an extended period, would significantly impact the social or economic wellbeing of the nation or affect Australia’s ability to conduct national defence and ensure national security.
Decarbonisation	Removal or reduction of carbon dioxide output into the atmosphere from processes such as manufacturing or the production of energy.
Disaster	A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous events interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development. Disaster risk reduction is the policy objective of disaster risk management, and its goals and objectives are defined in disaster risk reduction strategies and plans.
Emergency management	Emergency management involves the plans, structures and arrangements which are established to bring together the normal endeavours of government, voluntary and

Term	Definition
	private agencies in a comprehensive and coordinated way to deal with the whole spectrum of emergency needs including prevention, response and recovery. Emergency management is also used, sometimes interchangeably, with the term disaster management, particularly in the context of biological and technological hazards and for health emergencies. While there is a large degree of overlap, an emergency can also relate to hazardous events that do not result in the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society.
Greenhouse gases	Any gas (natural or produced by human activities) that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere, leading to warming effects. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.
Hazard	A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin.
Industrial processes and product use	Includes emissions from chemical feedstocks, reductants, carbonates and hydrofluorocarbons HFCs, which are used in refrigerants and air conditioning.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	The United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.
Land use, land use change and forestry	Emissions and sequestration from activities occurring on forest lands, forests converted to other land uses, grasslands, croplands, wetlands, and settlements.
Mitigation	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in order to stop climate change getting worse.
Net zero emissions	An overall balance between greenhouse gas emissions and removals
Paris Agreement	An international agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2015. Under the Paris Agreement, the global temperature goal is to keep warming to ‘well below’ 2° C compared with pre-industrial levels, and to ‘pursue efforts to limit the temperature rise to 1.5°C.’
Place-based	Place-based approaches are collaborative, long-term approaches to build thriving communities delivered in a defined geographic location. This approach is ideally characterised by partnering and shared design, shared stewardship, and shared accountability for outcomes and impacts. Place-based approaches are often used to respond to complex, interrelated or challenging issues—such as to address social issues impacting those experiencing, or at risk of, disadvantage, or for natural disasters.
Residual risk	The risk that remains after efforts to identify and eliminate some or all types of risk have been made.
Resilience	The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.
Sequestration	Carbon sequestration is the process of capturing and storing atmospheric greenhouse gases. Greenhouse gases can be stored in biological ecosystems, underground geological formations or in manufactured products.
Sustainable finance taxonomy	A set of criteria which can be used to evaluate whether economic activities are aligned with or contribute to climate and other sustainability objectives.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	The United Nations convention that supports the global response to climate change, with the ultimate aim of preventing dangerous human interference with the climate system.

Event / Traffic Management Plan

Details of Event

Name: Bothwell Road Race
Date: Saturday 18th May 2024
Location: Bothwell

Details of Organiser

Name: Hobart Wheelers Cycle Club
ABN: 15 688 567 814
Contact: Sofia Tsamassiros OR Andrew Daly
Mobile: 0448 447 676 OR 0499 834 015
Email: enquiries@tasmaniancyclingtours.com

Authorities notified: Tasmania Police, Traffic Dept.
State Growth

Southern Midlands Council

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Introduction

The Bothwell Road Race is a 6 lap race of a 11.5km course, totally 69km. It is a traditional club race that has not run for a number of years.

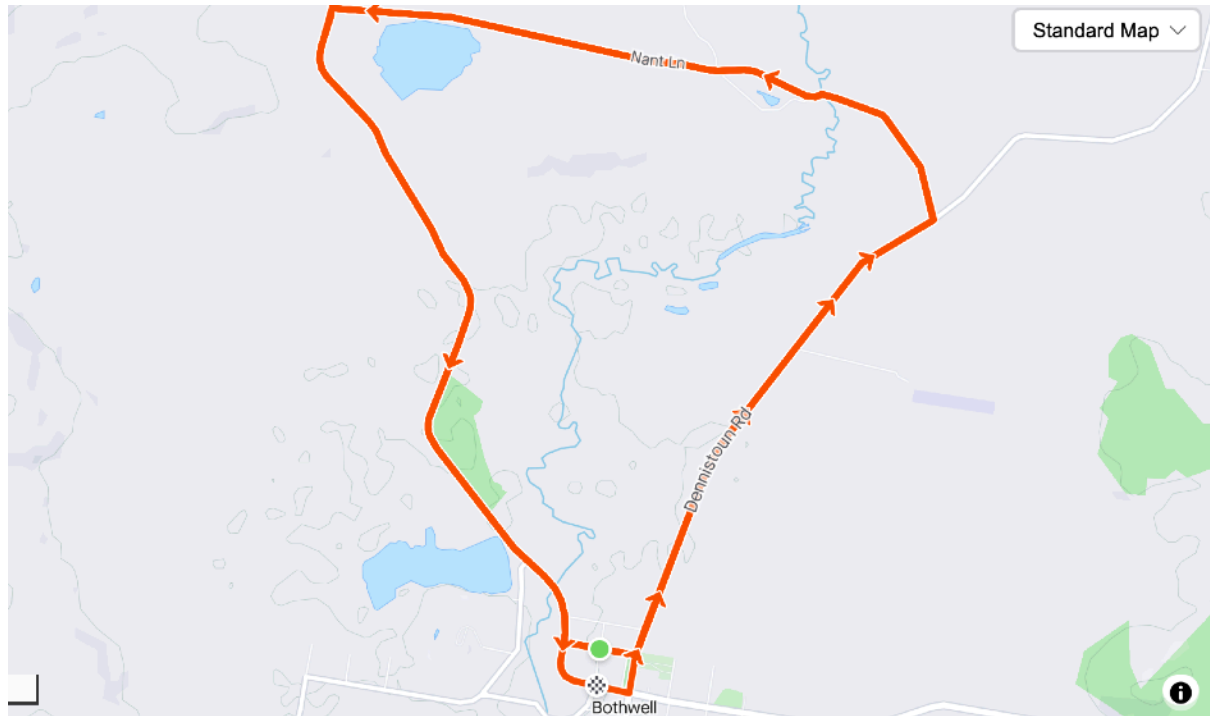
The Hobart Wheelers Road Cycling Committee consists of:

Sofia Tsamassiros - Event organiser
Andrew Daly - Race Director
Alison Natera - Junior coordinator and promotion
Justin McMullen - President of Hobart Wheelers

Event Route

<https://www.strava.com/routes/2999210611908256668>

Map of Course



Start

Alexander Street, Bothwell

Finish

Patrick street Bothwell (outside Castle Hotel)

<https://entryboss.cc/races/19956>

Route Signage

Signage for on the road and vehicles provided by Hobart Wheelers e.g. Cyclists following, Cyclists ahead, Cycle Race in Progress, Left Turn Ahead, car top warning lights etc.

Route Hazards

Gravel road and potential road kill. Both to be checked on pre course check.

Support Facilities/Personnel

Medical - St Johns Ambulance.

Marshalls located on each turn corner. Total of 4.

Road Closure

- Nil - Lead and tail car to keep race controlled where relevant.

Personnel

Andrew Daly – Event Director

Sofia Tsamassiros – Event Coordinator, first aid and covid officer, stakeholder and permit coordinator

Paul Jager – Timing

Alison Natera - Junior coordinator, media

Justin McMullen – Commissaire, result collating

Marshals

Volunteers from Hobart Wheelers Cycling Clu

We expect to utilise approximately 10 personnel for various duties including sign in/registration, race start, marshalling, lead/tail cars, timing, drink stations and finish time recording.

Vehicles

Lead car

Commissaire's car.

Tail car

Photographer's car

All equipped with First Aid kits.

St John's Ambulance at start/finish

Communications

Mobile phones.

Insurance

Aus Cycling Insurance will cover both personal accident and public Liability:

<https://www.auscycling.org.au/membership?fbclid=IwAR2pnxtpOv60vPM8ladkuEP-bdqR20yiaF2lcUICbpQsmPPowP35BZfbv4k>

Participants

Up to 100

Spectators

10 - 20

Contingency plan

The event will be cancelled if deemed dangerous for the riders e.g. snow, strong winds, flooding or fires in the vicinity.

29 February 2024

GPO Box 1229
MELBOURNE VIC 3001
Tel 1300 130 373
Email sport@marsh.com

CERTIFICATE OF CURRENCY

INSURED	AusCycling Limited (Including Hobart Wheelers / Dirt Devils Cycling Club Inc)
INSURANCE CLASS	Public and Products Liability
GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	Worldwide excluding USA, Canada and their protectorates
PERIOD OF INSURANCE	From: 28 February 2024 at 4pm Local Time (VIC) To: 28 February 2025 at 4pm Local Time (VIC)
INTEREST INSURED	Legal liability to third parties for bodily injury and property damage arising out of the activities of the Insured
LIMITS OF LIABILITY	General Liability \$20,000,000 each and every occurrence Products Liability \$20,000,000 in the aggregate Errors & Omissions \$20,000,000 in the aggregate
DEDUCTIBLE/EXCESS	\$1000 each and every occurrence
INSURER	POLICY NUMBERS
Sompo Japan Australia HDI Global Convex	B0509BOWCI2350436 01816888-14000 TBA

Katie Sherwood
Account Manager

This certificate of currency provides a summary of the policy cover and is current on the date of issue.
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Risk Identification		Pre Mitigation			Mitigation Strategies	Pre Mitigation		
		Pure Risk				Pure Risk		
		Consequence	Likelihood	Before Mitigation		Consequence	Likelihood	Revised Rating
Event Operations								
EO1	Risk that our Event communications (two-way radio) fail during the course of the event leading to event risk.	4	A	Extreme	The appointed Radio Communications provider will ensure two-way communication between all race officials, teams & staff remain unaffected throughout the race by conducting pre event reconnaissance.	3	C	High
EO2	Risk of adverse weather affecting the course or leading to physical risk and event risk.	3	C	High	Monitor weather conditions with long range forecasts, continued communications with key stakeholders who will make informed decisions. Severe weather immediately prior to the conduct of the event may mean that mitigation strategies are ineffective. Eudaimonia Tasmanian Cycling Tours will consult with the Chief Commissaire & Race Director prior or during the race to determine what action is required.	3	C	High
EO3	Non event related traffic accident leading to physical and event risk	2	C	Moderate	Police take the lead in this instance and the continuation of the Event would be subject to Police approval and discretion. If an accident prevents the race continuing, appropriate action will take place to avoid the accident scene so the race can continue.	2	D	Low
EO4	Non event related road fatality leading to physical and event risk	5	E	Moderate	Should a fatality occur, there is no mitigation strategy that the organisers can implement to minimise this risk as Police take the lead in this instance and the continuation of the Event would be subject Police approval and discretion.	5	E	Moderate
EO5	Risk of stray animals or objects on the course leading to physical risk.	3	C	High	Community notifications will assist in keeping residents aware of the event. Officials on course will be briefed to advise the Course Operations Manager should any stray animals or objects be found along the course that may have the potential to impede the event. Eudaimonia Tasmanian Cycling Tours staff and marshalls will be at the race to ensure the course is free of foreign objects and debris.	3	D	Moderate
EO6	Risk of injury to officials or other staff before or during the Event leading to physical and reputational risk.	2	D	Low	All contractors are required to work to instructions and safe work method statements (SWMS).	2	D	Low
EO7	Risk that Eudaimonia do not adequately manage landlocked residents during emergency situations leading to reputational risk.	3	C	High	The event will engage emergency service agencies such as Police, Ambulance, and the CFA to ensure landlocked residents are not impacted should they need emergency assistance. All emergency services will be advised of the road closures and how to gain access in an emergency scenario. Each shire and council have communicated to their residents and businesses about the closures and have been advised of alternate parking locations outside the course/closure.	3	D	Moderate
EO8	Risk of residents sabotaging the course leading to event, physical or reputational risk.	3	C	High	Pre inspection of course along with Police presence will act as a deterrent to such behaviour as well as positive language and communication in the lead up to the event. Course Manager will sweep the course before and following each race ensure the course is free of foreign objects, vehicles or debris.	2	D	Low
EO9	Risk of Event infrastructure not being properly erected and/or secured leading to physical and event risk.	2	D	Low	All infrastructure is compliant to specific standards, all contractors will provide relevant insurances and will have completed SWMS. All SWMS and insurances will be on-site with relevant contract manager.	2	D	Low
EO10	Risk of operational vehicles breaking down on or off the course leading to physical and event risk.	2	C	Moderate	Vehicles on course have been frequently maintained and should the need arise, could be manually pushed to the side to minimise obstruction.	2	D	Low
EO11	Risk of operational vehicle keys being misplaced or lost resulting in vehicles not being available for event use.	3	C	High	A vehicle register/log will be developed to track the in/out of keys. Each key will contain a tag with registration details and will have designated parking spots when not in use. The driver is responsible for their own vehicle and their corresponding keys.	2	D	Low
EO12	Risk of timing system not operating leading to event and reputational risk.	3	C	High	The Commissaires will be operating a camera at the finish along with a manual system to account for a power outage. The timing/results contractor engaged is very experienced in large scale timed events and has back up plans to account for any failure to their system.	2	D	Low
EO13	Risk of power outage affecting systems (timing, PA, etc.) leading to event and reputational risk.	3	D	Moderate	Independent generators will be used at the timing location and contractors/suppliers are responsible for their own power supply. Mains power will be used where available and generators will be kept as backup in case of power outage.	2	D	Low
EO14	Risk of inadequate medical treatment resources and procedures leading to physical risk.	2	D	Low	The event will provide premium medical services with experienced paramedic personnel. The Emergency Management Plan and Medical Plan details the medical provisions for the event. The Medical Services provider to prepare the Health Emergency Management Plan (HEMP), and consult with all relevant hospitals in the region.	2	D	Low
EO15	Risk of motor vehicle collision with cyclist leading to physical risk.	3	D	Moderate	The only vehicles on the course are part of the official race convoy. To drive one of the official vehicles, drivers must have experience driving in cycling events.	3	D	Moderate
EO16	Risk that protestors attempt to interfere with the running of the event	3	D	Moderate	Eudaimonia have consulted Police and there are measures in place to deal with any person trying to interfere with the event. Eudaimonia, Police & Moto Scouts will be patrolling the course 30 mins prior to race start and Police will deal with these people appropriately.	2	D	Low
EO17	Risk that the event does not meet the expectations of competitors or other stakeholders (e.g. Council, Teams etc.) leading to reputational and legal risks	2	D	Low	Eudaimonia regularly convenes with external stakeholders to keep all concerned informed of up to date operational planning and other event activity. Eudaimonia provided an Event Plan outlining all deliverables 4 weeks out from the event, with the final Event Plan submitted the week preceding the event. All stakeholders are working together to ensure the best possible outcomes.	2	D	Low
Venue								
V1	Risk that, due to inclement weather, the sites become unusable leading to financial, event, legal and reputational risk.	4	D	High	There is no control from the Event Director to mitigate against inclement weather; if the weather shuts the site down then contingency plans are in place to communicate with teams and officials to relocate the parking to more durable surfaces. Other event infrastructure will be repositioned and sign posted accordingly.	4	D	High
V2	Risk that the power infrastructure (hazardous materials, live electrical wires, tagged & tested equipment, broken glass and litter, gas cylinders, heaters & appliances, manual handling, bump-in and bump-out) does not meet safety standards leading to physical and legal risk.	3	D	Moderate	All goods will be inspected on site by the Venue Manager prior to venue opening to ensure all standards are met. Anything that is non compliant will be removed from site immediately. Eudaimonia staff will remain on site during event times to monitor all activity and will be able immediately reporting of any issues or risks through the on-site communication process.	3	E	Low

V3	Risk that the site is not returned in the same order as it was received leading to reputational and financial risks.	3	D	Moderate	Eudaimonia will have a Venue Manager allocated on site during the bump in process and event time to oversee all elements. The venue manager will be responsible for reporting any incidents and/or issues which may cause damage to the site, and will employ protective measures in order to mitigate damage. The event and all operators have insurance to cover any unforeseen and or unstoppable incidents.	3	D	Moderate	
V4	Risk that the bump-in and bump-out of equipment is not managed correctly (logistics and timing) leading to event risk and reputational.	2	D	Low	Eudaimonia operations team are trained and experienced in managing complex events hence reducing the likelihood of this occurring. Eudaimonia will co-ordinate staff requirements and will advise during the build and or operation as to the progress against the plan at which time adjustments can be made to ensure that all deadlines are met. Managers will also provide guidance to other workforce members to reduce risk of safety incidents.	2	D	Low	
V5	Risk that waste is not properly dealt with leading to reputational risk	2	D	Low	As part of the event plan appropriate waste bins have been ordered to deal with the expected crowds. Eudaimonia will monitor this process during the general operation and bump out of the event to ensure that the site is left clear of litter. The Eudaimonia team will complete a sweep of the area once the fencing is removed and will arrange for any other services if required. Appropriate waste bins and recycling will be arranged through the relevant shires & councils in accordance to their requirements.	2	D	Low	
V6	Risk that Eudaimonia don't provide sufficient numbers of toilet facilities, operating adequately, and which comply with council requirements leading to legal and reputational risk.	2	D	Low	Eudaimonia has scoped toilet facilities as agreed with Council and as per the permit requirements. Eudaimonia staff will monitor toilet facilities and report any failure to the Venue Manager.	2	D	Low	
V7	Risk that emergency processes and plans are not put in place and properly implemented (disaster plans, evacuation points, assembly points, etc.) leading to legal, physical and reputational risk.	2	D	Low	Eudaimonia have produced an Emergency Management Plan in conjunction with Emergency Service agencies. Eudaimonia staff will act as Chief Warden & Deputy Warden in case of an emergency scenario and will be trained on the required evacuation procedures.	2	D	Low	
Marketing									
M1	Risk that the benefits to sponsors are not delivered in accordance with the contract leading to reputational, legal and financial risk	3	C	Moderate	The Eudaimonia team will be included in the review process at all levels of planning to ensure all contractual benefits and obligations are met and to assist with transparency with sponsors and stakeholders.	2	D	Low	
M2	Risk that the sponsors do not pay in the agreed timeframe leading to financial risk	3	C	Moderate	Sponsor agreements are being completed with all sponsors which include financial obligations, including payment dates.	2	D	Low	
M3	Inconsistent and inaccurate communications (communications before event) leading to reputational risk	3	C	High	Marketing checks each communication before it is sent and all key communications are circulated when in draft form to the operations team or relevant person(s) to input into before being finalised.	2	D	Low	
M4	Inconsistent communications on event day, with what was promised in line with stakeholder's expectations leading to reputational risk	2	C	Moderate	A clearly defined event communications plan will be developed and linked directly to the overall run sheet and is cross checked with operational deliverables. Points of contact are defined and accessible throughout planning and during the event delivery. This includes sponsors, government representatives, riders etc.	2	D	Low	
M5	Insufficient and infrequent communications with other stakeholders (e.g. Roads Authority, Police, Shires/Councils, public/volunteers, local community) leading up to the event leading to reputational risk	3	E	Low	Communication channels remain consistent, free and open across the team at all times throughout the planning and delivery. All event time workforce members are fully briefed on all key information will help to further alleviate any potential issues in this area.	2	D	Low	
Project Management									
P1	Risk that operations team meetings are not consistently held in the lead up to the event and therefore integration of functional areas is compromised leading to event, legal and financial risk.	2	D	Low	Internal operational meetings within the event delivery team are held regularly, with adhoc meetings convened as required. Communications with councils/shires are on a regular and ongoing basis leading up to and during the event.	1	E	Low	
P2	Risk that income targets are not met and therefore impact on the operational budget leading to financial risk.	3	C	High	Commercial strategy has been implemented to develop ongoing commercial relationships with suppliers and partners including all Shires, Councils and increased revenue streams through sponsorship and participation events.	3	D	Moderate	
P3	Risk that financial process implemented by the event does not provide a reporting system to ensure no overspend across budget line items leading to financial risk.	3	D	Moderate	Each Event Director is responsible for their own event budget. The General Manager - Operations will oversee the budget and ensure the actuals are updated as invoices are received.	2	D	Low	
P4	Risk that process for sign off of quotes does not have an owner identified resulting budget overspend leading to financial and reputational risk.	3	C	High	Eudaimonia purchase protocol is published and distributed with functional owners with particular emphasis placed on individual responsibility for functional budget areas.	2	D	Low	
P5	Risk that the actual quotes for certain costs are greater, or overrun, compared to what is expected or budgeted for leading to financial risk.	4	C	High	Each Event Director is responsible for their own budget and updating the Purchase Order Tracking Sheet. The General Manager - Operations will update the budget with actuals as invoices are received.	3	C	Moderate	
P6	Risk that traffic & transport costs overrun budgeted amounts due to the heightened expectations of Council & Roads Authority leading to financial risk.	4	A	High	Ensure a contractor management system is implemented whereby all contractors provide relevant insurance certificates and Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) prior to commencing works.	2	D	Low	
P9	Risk of OH&S non compliance and plans that do not meet the requirements of State legislation leading to legal and financial risk.	2	D	Low	A Contractor Management System is implemented. Site inductions will take place at each location as required. Experienced Venue Managers are appointed to oversee the safety and management of contractors and suppliers whilst building each event site.	2	D	Low	
P10	Risk that relationships with key stakeholders (e.g. Council / community) are not managed properly or maintained adequately potentially leading to event, reputational and financial risks.	2	D	Low	The Operations Coordinator will be the point of contact for Councils and stakeholders. Eudaimonia will provide all documentation (permit, statutory, plans) as required and consulted with Council along the way. The management team has made stakeholder management a priority from the outset.	1	D	Low	
P11	Risk that the relevant shires & councils do not fulfil the agreed outcomes/commitments of community consultation with the traders and residents leading to reputational risk.	3	D	Moderate	Continuous communication with councils will ensure that all targets are achieved. Face to face consultation will be undertaken by some councils to ensure all directly affected residents and traders are notified of plans. Letter box drops are also undertaken by councils, in some circumstances a total of 2 letters were delivered.	2	D	Low	
P12	Risk that deliberate sabotage may occur during the event such as tacks on the road leading to reputational, legal and financial risk.	4	C	High	Pre course sweeps are conducted in the week leading up to the event and on the morning of the event, approximately 30mins ahead of the race.	2	C	Moderate	
P13	Risk that the local community is not prepared to supply the influx of entourage arising from the event leading to reputational risk.	3	D	Moderate	Early and continuing communication with all stakeholders including residents, local businesses, Business Groups, Info Centre and Councils will ensure that all stakeholders are aware of and supportive of the event.	1	D	Low	
P14	Risk that the contracts with suppliers/service providers do not transfer sufficient legal risks leading to legal and financial risk.	4	D	High	All contracts are reviewed prior to signing by Eudaimonia. All contractors are required to have their own PL insurance of \$10million or over.	2	D	Low	

P15	Risk that traffic management planning, event planning, emergency planning are not completed in an effective and timely manner leading to event, legal and financial risk.	2	C	Moderate	Eudaimonia are managing the expectations of deliverables set by Roads Authority, Police and Council on an ongoing basis and will successfully deliver on all timelines. All event & emergency plans are provided in draft form for comment and input, and final versions distributed to all relevant stakeholders.	2	C	Moderate	
P16	Risk that we don't meet contractual and legal obligation in relation to Traffic & transport notifications to the appropriate recipients (owners & occupiers) leading to legal and event risk	4	D	High	Notifications are sent out according to the time schedule submitted by Council	2	D	Low	
P17	Risk that we don't meet contractual and legal obligation in relation to The necessary permits are not all in place within the relevant timeframes specified leading to legal and event risk	4	D	High	Regular correspondence with Council & Roads Authority will ensure all key stakeholders are kept informed of process and planning. Where timeframes can not be met, stakeholders will be briefed in advance to advise of new timings. Final TMP approval is the receipt of the permit.	2	D	Low	
P18	Risk that we don't meet contractual and legal obligation in relation to Contractor management system – key documents that need to be collected and stored: appropriate insurances, public liability, professional indemnity & worker's compensation, safe work method statements leading to legal risk	3	C	High	Eudaimonia is responsible for securing all SWMS, insurances and key documents from contractors appointed by Eudaimonia. All documents are kept on file for 7 years as required by OHS legislation.	2	D	Low	
P19	Risk that we don't meet contractual and legal obligation in relation to Risk that accidents occurring on the course leading to reputational risk.	5	C	Extreme	Given the nature of the event it is likely there will be some accidents. Medical services are provided by an accredited Medical Service Provider. All medical personnel will be onsite 1 hour before race start and 30 min post race. Refer to the Emergency Management Plan and Medical Plan for full details of medical services provided.	2	C	Moderate	
P20	Risk that there is a natural disaster such as Tsunami, flood, earthquake, terrorist attack, lightning strike, volcanic eruption and other natural disasters that cause cancellation of the event leading to financial and event risk.	5	D	High	Police will take control (through State Disaster Management protocols) should the natural disaster occur during the event.	3	D	Moderate	
P21	Risk of state or federal government restrictions relating to Covid19	4	B	Extreme	Covid scenario planning document suggests implications and actions to be taken to in the event restrictions are placed on the event.	3	B	High	
Traffic and Transport									
TT1	Risk that the road closures are not performed according to plan or timing leading to physical, event and reputational risk	3	C	High	Eudaimonia to work with the appointed traffic contractor to pre-plan the implementation strategy, ensuring adequate and appropriate resources are allocated to the task. All Traffic Controllers and Marshals will arrive onsite with enough time to attend a briefing and be in position for the closures.	3	D	Moderate	
TT2	Risk that traffic related stakeholders do not deliver what is in the Plan as agreed and signed off by Eudaimonia	1	A	Moderate	Eudaimonia has been gently reminding stakeholders of their communications obligations. A full audit of what has been delivered will be undertaken at the appropriate time and stakeholders will be given specific direction on what has not been delivered.	1	B	Low	
TT3	Risk of traffic seepage through road closures or via residential driveways during the road closure times leading to physical risk.	3	A	High	The Transport Operations Plan provides appropriate treatments as approved by the road authorities to try to prevent this.	3	B	High	
TT4	Risk of poor road conditions (e.g. potholes) leading to physical risk	4	A	Extreme	The Course Manager will conduct a road sweep approximately 10 days prior to the event and a final sweep will be conducted on event morning. They will also have appropriate advance warning procedures to warn riders of any dangers.	4	C	High	
TT5	Risk of changes in road conditions or in the course itself between the final inspection and event delivery leading to physical risk and event risk	4	C	High	The course condition is unlikely to change between the pre-event inspections and the event unless there is an accident or severe weather. If this occurs then Eudaimonia Course Manager will advise the Technical Director immediately and the appropriate measures will be put in place to mitigate the problem. It should be noted that in the event of severe weather or a landslip occurring immediately before the event it is possible that the mitigation strategy may be difficult or impossible to implement.	3	C	High	
TT6	Risk of road works undertaken by Roads Authority/council that we are unaware of or that are incomplete leading to physical and event risk.	2	D	Low	Regular communications with stakeholders who are in constant communications with their workforce has been ongoing, minimising or eliminating this occurrence.	2	D	Low	
TT7	Risk of cars parked, or cars entering the course prior to road closures, and not leaving before the Event delivery leading to physical risk.	2	B	Moderate	Eudaimonia staff will sweep the course during the night prior and morning of the race. 'No Parking' signs will be put out the night preceding the race indicating event in progress and that no cars are not permitted to park. If on the day there are vehicles in dangerous positions on course, Eudaimonia staff will attempt to locate the owner of the vehicle to request their vehicle be relocated. In addition all residents would have received notification advising of the no parking arrangements prior to the event.	2	D	Low	
TT8	Emergency service vehicles travelling against race direction posing a risk to the event participants	4	B	Extreme	Emergency services will be requested to avoid travelling against race direction if at all possible. Specific detour routes have been developed to allow emergency vehicles the most efficient and appropriate route to avoid the road closures.	3	D	Moderate	
TT9	Risk of key stakeholders not being made aware of the road closures for the event causing reputational risk and potentially compromising the ongoing tenure of the event	2	A	High	A mail out to all households within the areas has been sent advising of the event and changed conditions. A signage and public notification strategy in the local newspaper has been completed. Key stakeholders (transport industry, public transport operators, charter bus operators, taxi operators & DSE) have been contacted directly.	2	D	Low	
TT10	Risk of essential services and utilities providers undertaking emergency works on the course without notice	4	C	High	Essential services providers will be advised of the event with a request to defer non-urgent works. Urgent works (i.e. a burst water main) will however need to proceed and contingencies will need to be considered should this eventuate.	3	D	Moderate	
TT11	Risk that the roads are not reopened after the event in a timely manner causing community dissatisfaction	3	C	High	The road reopening times have been developed based on realistic opening times calculated from the time it will take to remove all infrastructure from the road so that Eudaimonia remain safe. Eudaimonia will prioritise the removal of any infrastructure on the road before any items are positioned off the roadway.	1	C	Low	
TT12	Risk that traffic treatments have not been designed in a safe and appropriate manner	3	C	High	Traffic treatments have been approved by all relevant stakeholders and the road authorities.	3	D	Moderate	
TT13	Risk that event participants and support vehicles breach the State Road Rules which, without being able to do so, would make the event impossible to run	3	A	High	An exemption to the State Road Rules will be part of the application made to the State roads authority	3	E	Low	
TT14	Risk of insufficient number of car parking, particularly if inclement weather prevents ovals being used for car parking leading to reputational risk	2	C	Moderate	Council have identified areas where the grass currently scoped for vehicle parking may become boggy due to excessive rain. Contingency parking has been identified to ensure there is an allocated parking area for all teams.	2	E	Low	

Licence Agreement for Land

Tasmanian Water and Sewerage Corporation Pty Ltd (ABN 47 162 220 653)

and

Central Highlands Council (ABN 30 472 494 899)

Dated this day of 2024

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Licence Agreement

Date:

Parties: **Tasmanian Water & Sewerage Corporation Pty Limited** ABN 47 62 220 653 trading as TasWater, 169 Main Road, Moonah in the State of Tasmania (“Licensor”) and
Central Highlands Council ABN 30 472 494 899 of Elizabeth Street, Bothwell in the State of Tasmania (“Licensee”)

Recitals:

- A. The Licensor is the registered owner of the land.
- B. The Licensor has agreed to grant the Licensee a licence to use the Licensed Area upon and subject to the terms and conditions set out in this agreement.

Operative Provisions

1. Interpretation

1.1. Definitions

In this licence, unless the contrary intention appears:

Agreement means this Agreement.

Commencement Date is the date in **Item 5**.

Institute means the Division of the Australian Property Institute Inc (Tasmania Division) or if that body ceases to exist, a body which serves substantially the same purpose.

Land means the land specified in **Item 6**.

Licence means the licence granted under this agreement.

Licence Fee means the amount in **Item 8**, as reviewed from time to time in accordance with this agreement.

Licensee means the party described in **Item 3** and includes (if a natural person) the executors administrators and permitted assigns of the Licensee or (if a corporation) its successors and permitted assigns and where two or more persons are Licensees, those persons and each and every one of them and each and every one of their respective executors administrators successors and permitted assigns.

Licensed Area means the area described in **Item 6** as varied from time to time in accordance with this agreement.

Licensee's Agents means each and every one of the Licensee's agents, clients, customers, invitees, sub-tenants and licensees.

Licensor means the party described in **Item 2** and except where the context does not permit, includes the servants, agents, contractors, invitees, licensees and other authorised persons of the Licensor.

Permitted Use means the use and/or activities described in **Item 7**.

Plan means the plan of the Property, as set out in Annexure A.

Property means the property in Folio of the Register Volume 219023 Folio 1

Review Date means each date in **Item 9**.

Term is the period in **Item 4** starting on the Commencement Date.

1.2 Interpretation

In this licence, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) headings do not affect the interpretation of this licence;
- (b) words denoting the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- (c) words denoting any gender include all genders;
- (d) other parts of speech and grammatical forms of a word or phrase defined in this licence has a corresponding meaning;
- (e) an expression denoting a natural person, company, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation or other body corporate or any Government Body includes any other of them;
- (f) a reference to anything or any land or property includes a part of that thing, land or property;
- (g) a reference to a clause, party, attachment, exhibit or schedule is a reference to a clause of, a party, attachment exhibit or schedule to, this licence and a reference to this licence includes any attachment, exhibit and schedule;
- (h) a reference to any party includes that party's executors, administrators, successors and permitted assigns and substitutes;
- (i) a reference to any legislation includes any amendment of, or legislation substituted for, and any subordinate legislation issued or made under, that legislation;
- (j) a reference to an amount of money is a reference to the lawful currency of Australia;
- (k) no rule of construction applies to the disadvantage of a party because that party was responsible for the preparation of this licence or any part of it;
- (l) a reference to law includes any rule of common law, customary law or rule of equity and any constitution, decree, judgment, legislation, treaty, convention or other legislative

measure, in each case of any applicable jurisdiction (and lawful and unlawful shall be construed accordingly);

- (m) mentioning anything after the words, included or including does not limit the meaning of anything mentioned before those words; and
- (n) reference to a time and date in connection with the performance of an obligation by a party is a reference to the time and date in Hobart, Tasmania, even if the obligation is to be performed elsewhere.

2. Licence

2.1. Licence

Subject to the other provisions of this Agreement, the Licensee may use the Licensed Area for the Permitted Use with ingress to and egress from the Licensed Area.

2.2. Term

Subject to clause 2.3, the Licence is for the Term.

2.3. Termination & reduction of Licence Area

- (a) Either party may terminate this Licence upon providing the other party with three (3) months' notice in writing.
- (b) Either party may reduce the Licensed Area to be occupied by the Licensee by providing to the other party three (3) month's written notice and the next and all future instalments of the Licence Fee will be reduced accordingly.

3. Licence Fee

3.1. Payment of fee

The Licensee must pay to the Licensor (without any demand, deduction, or set-off) the Licence Fee for the Licensed Area in advance on the Commencement Date ("due date").

3.2. Payment of Interest

Not Used

4. Licence Conditions

The Licensee agrees:

- (a) Not to use the Licensed Area other than for the Permitted Use.
- (b) Not to erect any structure upon or enclose the Licensed Area, except as permitted by clause 4 (a)
- (c) Unless otherwise agreed to by the Licensor in writing, to remove within seven (7) days from the expiry or earlier determination of this licence anything from the Licensed Area (failing which the Licensor may remove them with the full authority of and as agent for and at the risk of the Licensee) in a workmanlike manner so as not to cause any damage to the Licensed Area and immediately after such removal to restore the Licensed Area at its site to its present condition (as at the Commencement Date) and to pay to the Licensor

- proper and adequate compensation for any damage caused by or resulting from such removal.
- (d) At the Licensee's expense to clean and keep clean neat and tidy the Licensed Area.
 - (e) To give notice in writing to the Licensor of:
 - i. any notice received from any statutory public or municipal authority with respect to the Licensed Area; and
 - ii. any damage that may occur to the Licensed Area and of any accident occurring in or upon the Licensed Area, including any injury caused to a person or personal property.
 - (f) To permit the Licensor at all reasonable times to enter upon the Licensed Area and to inspect the condition thereof and upon notice in writing being given by the Licensor to repair and/or maintain in accordance therewith the Licensed Area.
 - (g) Not to assign, grant any licence or right to other persons or part with the possession of the Licensed Area or any part thereof without the prior written consent of the Licensor obtained.
 - (h) To insure with an insurance company the Licensee against all claims demands and actions in respect of injury loss or damage to any person or property however sustained arising out of the use of the Licensed Area at any time during the term hereof in an amount of not less than the amount specified in Item 10 of Schedule 1 and to produce for inspection by the Licensor reasonable proof of the existence of any insurance policy effected hereunder and reasonable evidence of its renewal.
 - (i) To indemnify and release the Licensor:
 - i. from all loss and damage costs and expenses whatsoever which the Licensor may incur or which the Licensor may be or become liable at any time whether during or after the Term in respect of or arising from:
 - A. an act, negligence, default, or omission by the Licensee or the Licensee's Agents to any services supplied to the Licensed Area or to the Licensee in connection with the Licensed Area or arising from any faulty Licensee property;
 - B. the default or failure by the Licensee to observe or perform any of the terms and conditions of this licence,
 - ii. from and against all claims demands proceedings judgments costs damages and losses which the Licensee may suffer or incur in connection with the loss of life personal injury or damage to property arising from or out of:
 - A. any occurrence in upon at or in connection with the Licensed Area or the Land by the Licensee or the Licensee's Employees and Agents; or
 - B. the condition or state of repair of the Licensed Area; or
 - C. any activity carried on within the Licensed Area or the Land; or
 - D. an act, negligence, default or omission by the Licensee or the Licensee's Agents or any other person or persons using or upon the Licensed Area or the Land having or purporting to have authority or licence (express or implied) to do so.
 - (j) To occupy and use the Licensed Area at his own risk.
 - (k) To release, to the extent permitted by law, the Licensor from all claims and demands whatsoever arising from any damage or injury to person or property caused as a result of

any occurrence or state of affairs in or upon the Licensed Area except to the extent the damage or injury to person or property was caused by the negligence of the Licensor.

- (l) To quit and deliver up the Licensed Area with all the Licensor's fixtures (if applicable) in such good and substantial repair and condition as aforesaid (damage by fire storm or tempest other caused beyond the control of the Licensee and fair wear and tear excepted) at the expiration or sooner determination of the Term.
- (m) Not to endanger any part of the Licensed Area or nearby land owned by the Licensor, or any person, or property whether owned by the Licensor or not.
- (n) To comply at his own expense with all legal requirements, orders, directions and demands given by or on behalf of any authority having jurisdiction over the Licensed Area (including anything required by the Licensor acting in the capacity as an authority) in respect of the Licensed Area and the Permitted Use including.
- (o) Not to do or permit to be done anything which may be a nuisance or annoyance to the Licensor or other users of the Licensed Area, or occupiers of neighbouring land and/or premises.

5. Default

If the Licensee:

- (a) fails to pay the Licence Fee within 1 month of its due date; or
- (b) fails to comply with any of his obligations under this agreement, if the Licensor has first notified the Licensee of such failure and the Licensee has not rectified the failure within 14 days of such notice (or within such further time as is reasonably necessary to permit rectification); or
- (c) is in default under the Licence and such default continues for 1 month,

then the Licensor may terminate this agreement but without prejudice to any rights or claim for damage which may have accrued to either party.

6. Abatement & destruction

6.1. Damage

If any part of the Licensed Area is damaged by fire, lightning, storm, tempest or other disabling cause so as to render any part of the Licensed Area unfit for use or inaccessible, the License Fee or a proportionate part of it, according to the nature and extent of the unfitness or inaccessibility, will abate, except to the extent that such was caused by an act or neglect of the Licensee.

6.2. Destruction

If the Licensed Area is totally destroyed:

- (a) this agreement may be terminated by written notice by either party; and
- (b) the Licensor is not obliged to rebuild and/or reinstate the Licensed Area (if applicable).

7. No Warranty as to Use

The Licensee acknowledges that the Licensor gives no warranty as to the suitability of the Licensed Area for the Permitted Use or otherwise.

8. Goods & Services Tax

8.1. GST

In addition to any other Payment obligations of the Licensee under this license, the Licensee must pay to the Licensor or reimburse the Licensor for any GST Amount the Licensor must pay:

- (a) on any Taxable Supply made by the Licensor under this licence; and
- (b) in relation to any aspect of this licence.

8.2. Payment

The Licensee must, after the provision of a valid Tax Invoice pay to the Licensor, or reimburse the Licensor for, any GST amount on:

- (a) the same day as the due date for the consideration in respect of the relevant Taxable Supply; or
- (b) if there is no due date, within 7 days of a written request from the Licensor.

8.3. Interpretation

GST means the prevailing rate of goods and services tax as imposed by the GST Law.

GST Amount means any Payment (or the relevant part of that Payment) multiplied by the rate of GST, together with any related interest, penalties, fines or other charges.

GST Law has the meaning given to that term in *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*, or, if that Act does not exist for any reason, means any Act imposing or relating to the imposition or administration of a goods and services tax in Australia and any regulation made under the Act.

Payment means any amount payable under or in connection with this Agreement including any amount payable by way of indemnity, reimbursement or otherwise and includes the provision of non-monetary consideration.

Tax Invoice has the meaning given to that term by the GST Law.

Taxable Supply has the meaning given to that term by the GST Law.

9. Notices

9.1. Address of delivery

Any notice, request or other communication to be given or served pursuant to this Licence must be in writing and dealt with as follows:

- (a) if given by the Licensor to the Licensee – addressed in accordance with **Item 3** of the Schedule (or details as otherwise notified by the Licensee);
- (b) if given by the Licensee to the Licensor – addressed in accordance with **Item 2** of the Schedule (or details as otherwise notified by the Licensor).

9.2. Method of delivery

Any such notice, request or other communication must be delivered by hand, sent by pre-paid post, or email.

9.3. Deeming of receipt

A notice, request or other communication will be deemed to be received:

- (a) if delivered by hand, upon delivery; or
- (b) if in the form of a letter by pre-paid ordinary post within Australia, upon the expiration of 2 business days after the date on which it was so sent; or
- (c) at the time shown as sent in the sender's email as the time that the whole email was sent.

10. Miscellaneous

10.1. Governing law

- (a) This Agreement is governed by the laws of Tasmania.
- (b) The parties irrevocably and unconditionally submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Tasmania and all courts of appeal from those courts.
- (c) Each party waives any right it has to object to an action being brought in a court referred to in clause 11.1(b) including any objection that the action has been brought in an inconvenient forum or that the court does not have jurisdiction.

10.2. Liability

An obligation or liability on the part of two or more persons binds them jointly and severally.

10.3. Variation

A variation of or an amendment of this Agreement must be in writing and signed by the parties.

10.4. Severance

If any provision of this Agreement is or at any time becomes illegal, prohibited, void or unenforceable for any reason, that provision is severed from this Agreement and the remaining provisions of this Agreement:

- (a) continue to be enforceable; and
- (b) are to be construed with such additions, deletions and modifications of language as are necessary to give effect to the remaining provisions of this Agreement.

10.5. Counterparts

- (a) This Agreement may be entered into in any number of counterparts.
- (b) A party may execute this Agreement by signing a counterpart.
- (c) All counterparts, taken together, constitute one agreement.

10.6. Entire agreement

The Licensee acknowledges and agrees that:

- (a) this Agreement contains the entire agreement made between the Licensor and the Licensee in relation to the licence of the Licensed Area;

- (b) no person has any authority to make any representation, warranty, arrangement or understanding binding on the Licensor which is not included in this Agreement;
- (c) the Licensee has not been induced or influenced to enter into this Agreement or influenced in any way by any statement or representation made or purported to be made by or on behalf of the Licensor including, property reports, marketing brochures, videos, media, summaries, synopses, advertisements, conferences and presentations; and
- (d) if the Licensor, or any person on behalf of the Licensor, has made or makes any representation or warranty in relation to the Property, the Licensee has not relied, and will not rely, on that representation or warranty in connection with this Agreement.

10.7. Assignment

- (a) The Licensor may at any time assign, charge or encumber its right, title and interest under this Agreement without the consent of the Licensee. Any assignment by the Licensor will not affect the Licensee's rights against the Licensor under this Agreement.
- (b) The Licensee is not permitted to assign this Agreement, unless otherwise provided in this Agreement.

10.8. Caveats

- (a) The Licensee acknowledges and agrees that this Agreement is a licence and does not create any proprietary interest in the Land or otherwise create or provide any rights, powers or privileges that may have arisen if a proprietary interest existed.
- (b) The Licensee must not lodge any caveat against the Licensed Area or any part of it.
- (c) The Licensee must indemnify the Licensor for all losses, damages, liabilities, costs, expenses and charges incurred, paid or payable by the Licensor in connection with any caveat lodged by the Licensee against the Licensed Area in breach of clause 10.8(a) (including as a result of any delay in getting the caveat removed and/or the removal of the caveat).
- (d) The Licensee unconditionally and irrevocably appoints the Licensor as its attorney to remove any caveat lodged by the Licensee in breach of clause 10.8(a). The appointment is not affected by the termination or rescission of this Agreement.

10.9. Agreement binding

This Agreement binds the Licensee even if any person named as a Guarantor does not execute this Agreement, or does not execute this Agreement effectively.

10.10. Further action to give effect to this Agreement

The parties agree to do or cause to be done all such acts, matters and things (including, passing resolutions and executing documents) as are necessary or reasonably required to give full force and effect to this Agreement.

10.11. Waiver

- (a) The non-exercise of, or a delay in exercising, a right, power or remedy of the Licensor in connection with this Agreement does not operate as a waiver of that right, power or remedy.

- (b) Any single exercise of a right, power or remedy will not preclude another exercise of that right, power or remedy or the exercise of another right, power or remedy under or in connection with this Agreement.
- (c) The waiver by the Licensor of a right, power or remedy or of a provision of this Agreement must be in writing and signed by the Licensor.

10.12.Successor and assigns

This Agreement will be binding upon and inure to the benefit of each party and, unless repugnant to the sense or context, to their respective administrators, personal representatives, successors and permitted agents and assigns.

SCHEDULE 1

- Item 1** **Date of Licence:**
- Item 2** **Licensor**
Name: Tasmanian Water & Sewerage Corporation Pty Limited (ABN 47 162 220 653)
Address: GPO Box 1393, Hobart TAS 7001
Attention: Corporate Property Officer
Phone: 0417 131 372
Email: judy.ray@taswater.com.au
- Item 3** **Licensee**
Name: Central Highlands Council (ABN 30472 494 899)
Address: 6 Tarleton Street, Hamilton
Attention: Kim Hossack, General Manager
Phone: 03 6286 3202
Email: council@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au
- Item 4** **Term:** 10 years commencing on the Commencement Date and expiring 10 years after the Commencement Date.
- Item 5** **Commencement Date:** the date of this Agreement.
- Item 6** **Land:** the land owned by the licensor at Elizabeth Street, Bothwell more particularly described in Folio of the Register Volume 32561 Folio 1.

Licensed Area: The land area as shown on the plan in Annexure A.
- Item 7** **Permitted use:** To use the licensed area to install a 6.5 meter galvanised pipe on the external wall of TasWater’s water pump station for the purpose of mounting a multisensory camera with a dedicated power circuit fed from TasWater distribution switchboard.
- Item 8** **Licence Fee:** \$1000.00 plus GST for the term.
- Item 9** **Review Dates:** Not applicable.
- Item 10** **Public Risk Amount:** \$10,000,000.00.

Executed as an agreement

Executed on behalf of the Tasmanian Water)
& Sewerage Corporation)
Pty Ltd in accordance with)
section 126 of the Corporations Act 2001:)

.....
Authorised Signature

.....
Full Name (print)

.....
Witness

.....
Full Name (print)

Executed by Central Highlands Council)
In the presence of:)

.....
Witness Signature

.....
Witness Full Name

.....
Witness Address

.....
Witness Occupation

Annexure A



Notes:

1. I Pro WV-S8544L Multisensor Camera on pendant mount 40 mm Nb Medium Duty Galv Pipe, with 1 ½ NPS thread for camera pendant mount.
2. Cambium PTP 670 Radio
3. 400 x 400 Stainless Steel Pad lockable Enclosure for CCTV Active equipment
4. 6.5 meter length of 100 mm Nb Medium duty Galvanised Pipe 114 OD use P1000 Unistrut channel on wall with 3 x M12 Galvanized U-bolt camps
5. Dedicated power circuit fed from Taswater distribution switchboard terminated on power outlet inside enclosure
6. Earth pole to dedicated earth stake

